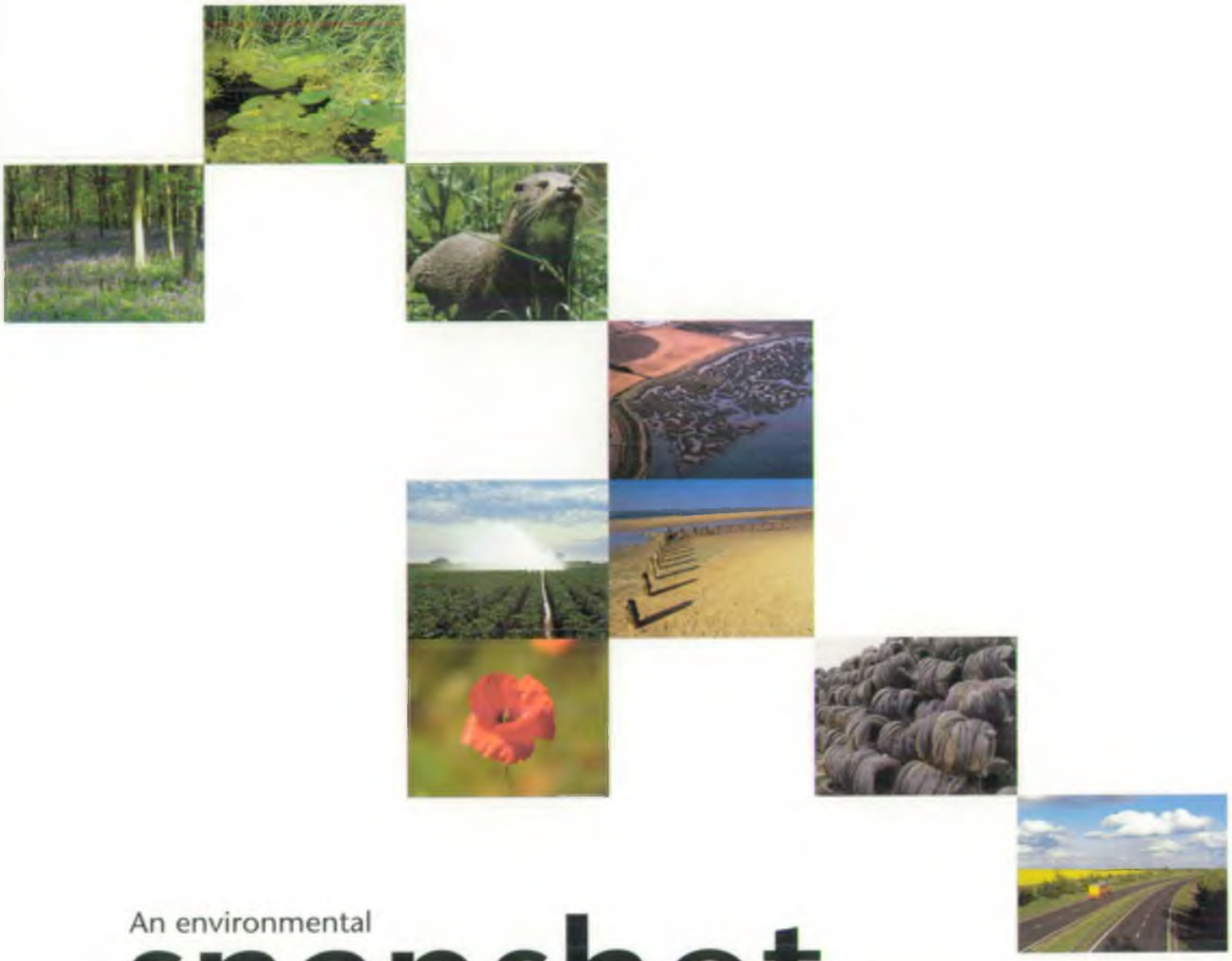


# An environmental snapshot for the Anglian Region 2003

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



ANGLIAN REGION

Kingfisher House, Goldhay Way,
Orton Goldhay,
Peterborough PE2 5ZR

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

# foreword

I very much hope you enjoy this, our 2003, Snapshot of the environment in the Anglian Region of the Environment Agency. On the next few pages we look at some of the key indicators of the health of our Region. We can take comfort from the improvements made to river and coastal water quality, air quality, enhanced wildlife and innovative flood defence management. The Anglian Region has a vibrant economy and is a healthy place to live. We are proud of our contribution to the sustainable development of our Region but recognise that we cannot afford to be complacent. We still face daily challenges from pollution incidents and the desire to improve further the biodiversity and quality of our environment.

The Anglian Region of the Environment Agency covers a large area and we cross a number of regional Government boundaries. The data that we have used for this year's Snapshot reflects the situation across the whole of the Anglian Region. In 2004 we plan to publish a fuller State of the Environment Report.

I look forward to another successful year working with our regional and local partners to deliver an improved environment and a better quality of life for all of us in the Anglian Region.

P Woodcock

Paul Woodcock
Regional Director

# contents

The Anglian Region extends from the Humber estuary in the north to the Thames in the south and from the Norfolk coast in the east to Milton Keynes in the west. It covers an area of 27,000km$^2$ and has a population of 5.6 million. We have large areas of low-lying land, a quarter of which is below sea level and we are the country's driest region. We encompass a large rural economy and are home to 58% of the most productive agricultural land in England and Wales.

# the anglian region

We have more than 100 miles of coastline and a comprehensive network of waterways running the length and breadth of the region. Both bring challenges in terms of water and flood risk management as well as huge opportunities for growth, regeneration, recreation and habitats.

We have one of the fastest growing populations in the United Kingdom and as a result our natural resources are under great pressure. As more demands are placed on our Region to provide housing, water, transport and a better quality of life, we must balance these with the impacts on the environment in terms of air quality, habitats, species, waste and water management.

We work very closely with our partners in local and regional government, along with colleagues in the regional development agencies to ensure everyone's needs are met in a sustainable manner both now and in the future.


## Our vision

The Agency has published its national aims, objectives and targets for sustainable development in two documents – 'An Environmental Vision' and its Corporate Strategy. At a regional level, we have set out our five year plan within 'Local Contributions'.

As well as reporting our progress against our published aims and objectives, we also publish an annual Snapshot which summarises the state of the environment in the Anglian Region. This provides an overview of how the region is doing in terms of the key indicators of a healthy environment and quality of life.

## A better quality of life

The Agency works on several levels – as a regulator of industry and an enforcer of legislation; as an influential advisor and educator, seeking to spread the word about the need to protect our natural resources and have a regard for sustainable development; and as an effective partner, working in liaison with a variety of stakeholders across the region to deliver a better quality of life for all.

We all want to live in an environment that enjoys a good quality of air, land and water, where there is a diversity of habitats and an abundance of wildlife. We want to be safe and secure, confident of our health and future prosperity. Delivering this quality of life requires a range of activity and within Snapshot we identify some of the key environmental outcomes that are contributing to a better quality of life in the Anglian Region.

- ☐ Maintaining local biodiversity – providing habitats for our native Crayfish
- ☐ Regulating emissions to air – industry are helping to improve local air quality
- ☐ Sustainable water management – winter storage reservoirs allow farmers to irrigate crops with greater confidence
- ☐ Ensuring contaminated land is cleaned up – reducing environmental pollution by facilitating the start of remediation at a historically contaminated site
- ☐ Improving water quality – reduced chemicals in discharges and improved fish stocks helps the comeback of the Otter to our region
- ☐ Acknowledging waste as a resource – tyre stockpile reduced and reused for things such as children's playground surfacing
- ☐ Reducing greenhouse emissions – reducing emissions by switching to green electricity supply in Agency offices
- ☐ Providing better available science for managing our coastline – the Futurecoast project will provide information on the evolution of our coastline to inform future coastal planning
- ☐ Improving flood warning – partnership work with local authorities to extend Floodline service
- ☐ Providing improved flood protection – Hullbridge flood defence scheme protects coastal properties and creates new habitat

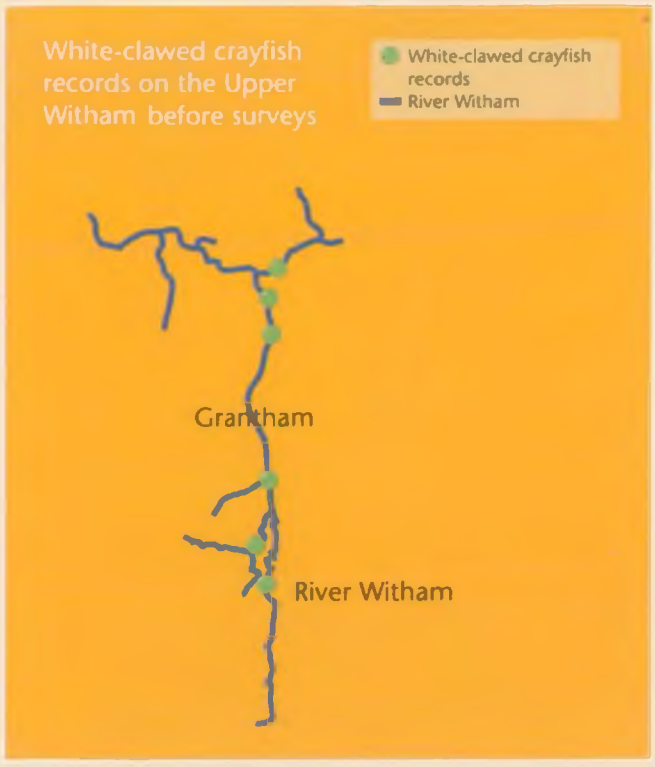
The Agency has a duty to promote the conservation of flora and fauna associated with the water environment. The UK's native white-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* has been identified, under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, as a species that needs conservation action. This plan identifies priority habitats and species, sets targets for their conservation and outlines the mechanism for achieving these targets.

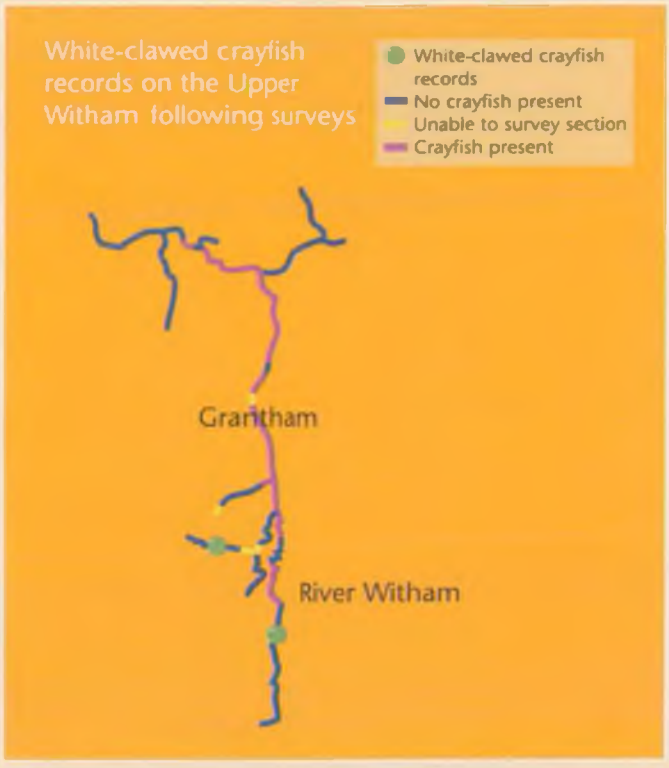
# An enhanced environment for wildlife

Both the World Conservation Union and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre class the white-clawed crayfish as Globally Threatened. Under the Regional Biodiversity Strategy it is classed as a Biodiversity Action Plan Category 1 species. The strategy indicates that the Agency is the Government-appointed species contact-point or lead habitat agency. Our fisheries, biodiversity and recreation teams are working in various ways to protect this threatened species.

## Crayfish Survey

The Agency, as a partner in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, is campaigning to save this locally rare water-dweller – the white-clawed crayfish – in the upper River Witham which is the only remaining site within Lincolnshire. Our native species' survival is under threat from an introduced species, the American signal crayfish, an aggressive competitor. This larger species of crayfish out-competes the white-clawed crayfish for food and shelter and also carries crayfish plague, a disease to which white-clawed crayfish are highly susceptible.




Experienced ecologists, under licence from English Nature, carried out surveys for the Agency on the River Witham during 2000-2001 to determine presence or absence within each length of river. The results from this, shown on the survey map established that the white-clawed crayfish inhabit a 30km stretch of the River Witham and no American signal crayfish were recorded in the river. This information has already been used for a number of purposes including advising on development in, and adjacent to, the river.

We are now working to:

- Promote the protection of the white-clawed crayfish from pollution, habitat destruction and displacement by introduced species
- Target the sections of river with the greatest potential for habitat improvements
- Distribute a leaflet for local people about the crayfish in the River Witham
- Working with the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group

## Increasing white-clawed crayfish populations

In other areas in the region the white-clawed crayfish are found at only a few sites, in small quantities. Again there is a threat from the American signal crayfish, and to limit and reduce its spread, a programme of trapping commenced in 1998 in Essex rivers. Efforts are underway to increase the numbers of white-clawed crayfish by improving habitat conditions at the locations of known populations.

There is a small population of white-clawed crayfish on the River Ivel in South Bedfordshire and our Central Area has issued a consent for the removal of some of these to ponds close-by. The hope is that this will help to expand the population and conserve the native species in the catchment where signal crayfish are on the increase.

***"Efforts are underway to increase the numbers of white-clawed crayfish"***

All human activity affects air quality, so protecting the air from pollution is essential to maintain human health, biodiversity and our quality of life. The Agency contributes to improving air quality through regulating emissions from certain industries. We continually work with industry to reduce emissions from Agency regulated processes to achieve a decline in the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere to below a level at which they can do significant harm. One such pollutant is sulphur dioxide.

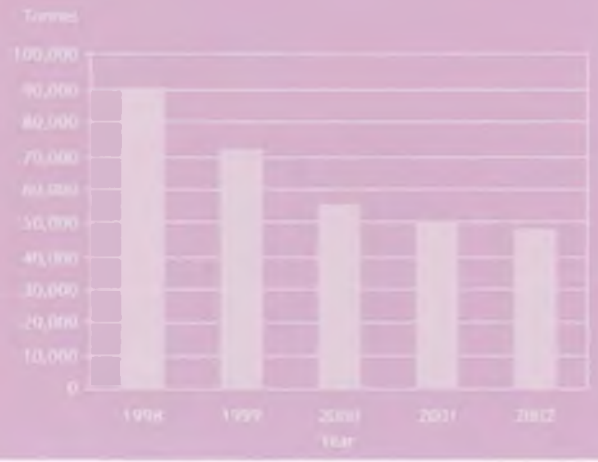
# cleaner air
## for everyone

BP Oil at Coryton, Essex are demonstrating their commitment to continuous environmental improvement by making a significant investment in plant and equipment to reduce the amount of sulphur dioxide it releases to the atmosphere.

The Coryton refinery began operating in 1953 and is able to process up to 7.5 million tonnes of crude oil per year providing approximately 10% of the UK's gasoline and diesel market. At present the crude oil is predominantly obtained from the North Sea and Arabian Gulf. BP has a huge role to play worldwide in terms of energy production and pollution prevention.

The Agency regulates industries such as BP's refinery at Coryton, ensuring that releases of substances from the site into air or water meet the appropriate standards. The standards (referred to as objective levels) for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and a number of other pollutants are set out in the Government's Air Quality Strategy, largely, but not wholly, reflecting those specified in the EU Directive.

An indication of major Sulphur Dioxide emissions from Industrial Processes regulated by the Environment Agency in Anglian Region 1998-2002




As well as assuring UK Air Quality compliance and allowing greater operational flexibility it will reduce sulphur dioxide mass releases from the site by up to 25% with a corresponding reduced impact on habitats and long range deposition. The Government had emphasized that industry would not have to meet the national objectives where they were tighter than EC standards if it 'went beyond Best Available Technique Not Entailing Excessive Cost' (BATNEEC). BP Coryton have disregarded this qualification, going beyond BATNEEC by committing themselves to making a substantial expenditure to ensure that they meet the stringent UK standards.

## *"The Agency has to ensure that all operators are meeting the very latest targets"*

The Agency required BP Coryton to produce an Air Quality Management Plan addressing their main releases using air quality modelling for a range of different operating scenarios. The study identified that BP Coryton, as with a number of other sites across the UK, could comply with the hourly and daily objective levels for sulphur dioxide specified in the Government's Air Quality Strategy. However, they would not be able to comply with the more stringent, UK specific, 15-minute objective level under the existing operating regime. BP Coryton have made the commitment to install and commission tail gas abatement equipment for the Sulphur Recovery Unit so that they can meet this 15-minute objective level.

To verify their compliance with the standards, BP have installed two air quality monitoring stations. Using data derived from these and local authority monitoring stations, BP can assess the effectiveness of the refinery abatement equipment for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and particulates. In addition, the data can be used to validate the air quality modelling carried out on site so that predictions can be made with increased confidence.

The graph indicates the reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions from industrial processes regulated by the Agency in Anglian Region.

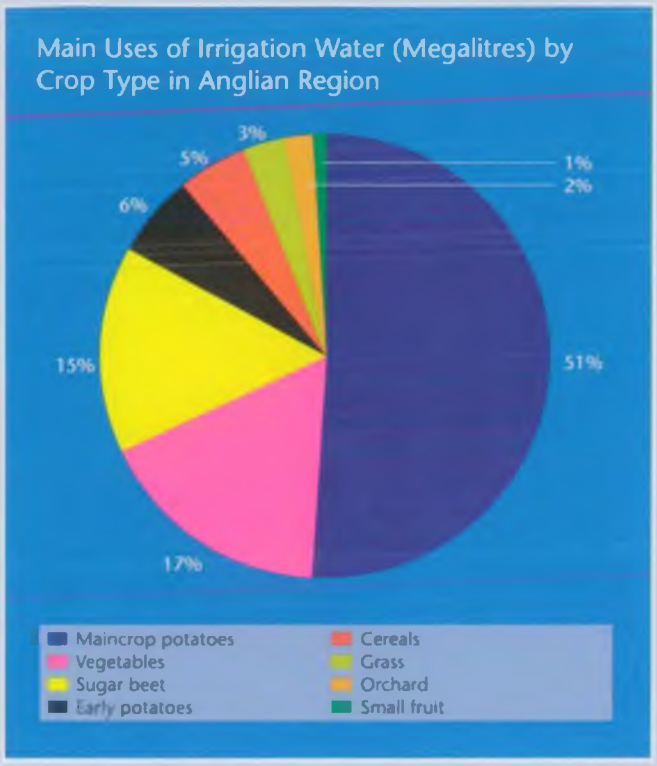
Agriculture places one of the main demands on the supply of water in the Anglian Region, accounting for half of the national demand for spray irrigation. This is a highly consumptive use of water with virtually no return discharges to the river system. The demand for water for irrigation is concentrated in summer months and periods of exceptionally low rainfall, placing severe stress on surface water sources at a time of the year when flows are at their lowest.

# Improved and protected inland and coastal waters

The bulk of irrigation water is used for potatoes which accounts for over half the total demand as shown in the pie chart. Irrigation is a vital element of total crop management, ensuring farmers meet the crop quality criteria set down by their supermarkets and food processing customers. An unreliable abstraction supply can have a significant impact on the quality and yield of the crop. Although this has a direct implication on the economic viability of the individual farm the implications are more far reaching, with indirect impacts on rural employment and the national balance of trade.

Our Water Resources Strategy for Anglian Region includes the action:

- ☐ Farmers should consider working together to develop schemes that can be shared by several farms




*"winter storage licences allow farmers to irrigate their crops with greater confidence"*

## Winter storage reservoirs

Traditional methods, in particular individual or joint development of winter storage can provide reliable supplies in some places. Winter storage reservoirs allow water to be stored in times of surplus and used for irrigation during the summer. This provides more security of supply than direct surface water abstractions.

Our Regulatory (Water Resources) teams determine abstraction licence applications and our Northern Area granted seven applications for new winter storage reservoirs in 2002. Since January 2003 they have received a further four applications one of which is for a very large reservoir which will hold 910,000 cubic metres of water.

Most summer surface water is needed to meet the existing needs of the environment and existing abstractors, some of whom have 'Licences of Right'. No further summer surface abstraction licences are granted, except for small quantities and only if there is no viable alternative source of water. The Agency transfers water, under licence from the River Trent, via the Fossdyke Canal and into the River Witham and from there to the River Ancholme. Licences are still being granted for summer abstraction from these "supported" water courses, with appropriate controls to ensure the transfer scheme can meet the existing demands.

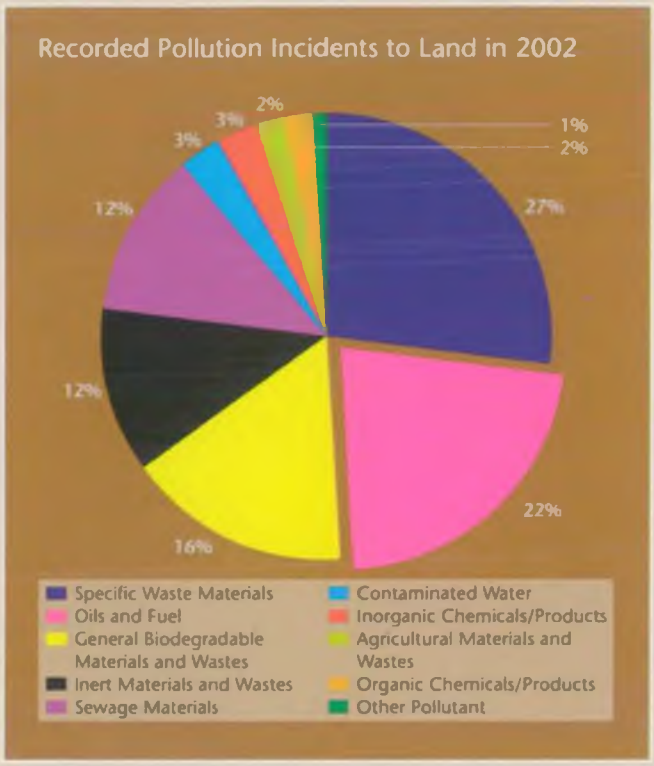
The winter storage licences allow farmers to irrigate their crops with greater confidence, as they are not subject to the bans we may impose during summer droughts. The abstraction to supply the reservoirs, during the winter when there is more water available, has local and catchment flow controls that can be monitored on screen in the local offices. This protects existing abstractors and the environment.

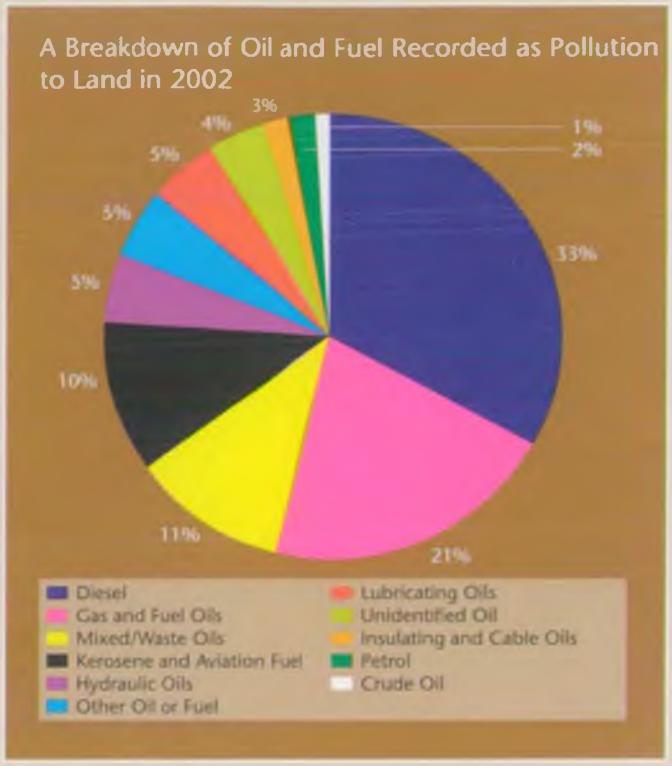
Contamination that affects land can be due to historical activities dating back many years. As understanding of the importance of environmental management has increased, the release of contaminants to land has decreased. However, some pollution incidents continue.

# Restored, protected land with healthier soils

Oil accounts for 22% of all reported pollution incidents to land in our Region. The most commonly encountered types of oil in use are diesel, central heating oil, waste oil and petrol. This is reflected in the pie charts showing that diesel, gas and fuel oils and mixed/waste oils account for a large proportion of oil pollution incidents.

Contamination does not only affect land quality; there are often important implications for surface water and groundwater at, near or below the site. Even if the escape of oil is not near a river, it can still reach a local watercourse, groundwater or sewage works through the drainage system. Oil forms a film on the surface of rivers and lakes that can drastically reduce the amount of oxygen in the water, making it difficult for fish to breathe. It can also coat plants and animals that come into contact with it. Large quantities of water are taken from rivers and groundwaters for use as drinking water or for irrigation. Oil contamination can make the water unfit for these purposes. Oil pollution to the land commonly happens in one of the following ways:




- ☐ Oil is spilt during delivery or when storage tanks are filled
- ☐ Storage tanks leak because they are not maintained, or because they are not protected from vandalism
- ☐ Storage tanks are poorly designed
- ☐ Used oil is poured into drains or allowed to soak into the ground

*"oil remediation work will be enhanced by the Pollution Prevention Pact"*

## Clean up of historical contamination

One example of how oil can contaminate the land and eventually pollute the water is at Ipswich Railway Station, Suffolk. There has been a long history of oil pollution to the nearby River Orwell from the Ipswich Railway Station site. This is believed to have been caused over many years by diesel oil from diesel-fuelled railway engines dripping oil to ground, and probable leaks and spillages from the refuelling area located at the site. The oil has contaminated the ground and found its way into the surface water drainage system for the site. This then discharges to the River Orwell. The Agency brought all the relevant parties together and after persistent and strong pressure has facilitated the start of remedial work. This to date has put an end to oil pollution of the River Orwell from the site and started a programme of investigation that will ultimately locate and remove all oil contamination on site.

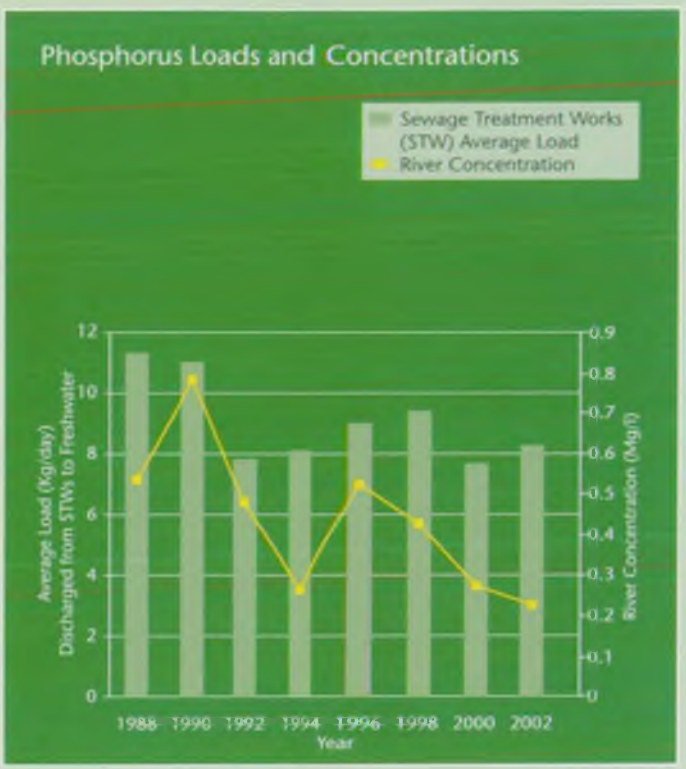
This work will be enhanced by the Pollution Prevention Pact signed by the Agency and local authorities. Co-ordinating site visits and sharing areas of regulatory expertise has enabled Agency Officers and local authorities' Petrol Licensing Officers to identify sites posing a high risk to groundwater. This will encourage other petrol retailers and operators to follow suit and improve operational and storage practices on a voluntary basis.

Businesses are major contributors to the economic health of our Region. They also play a key role in terms of their use of natural resources and their impact on the local environment. Across the region there are good examples of businesses adopting greener business practices that in turn are leading to improved water quality and fish stocks which help the comeback of the otter to our Region.

# A greener business world

In partnership with Water UK, English Nature and the Wildlife Trusts the Agency published the National Otter Survey for England in May 2003. The otter (*Lutra lutra*) is an important indicator of the health of our rivers and wetlands and after years of being in decline, their population is now on the road to recovery. Surveys have shown that their comeback is due to enhanced water quality, improvements to fish stocks and changes in riverbank management. The number of positive sites has trebled in our Region since the 1991-1994 survey and has been one of the largest increases of any of the regions. The map shows the presence of otters identified within our old Local Environment Agency Plan (LEAP) boundaries.

Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are present in our rivers from both natural and human sources and enter the rivers mainly from sewage effluents and run-off from agricultural land. Phosphorus is generally the limiting nutrient for growth in freshwater and high concentrations can result in prolific growth of algae. This in turn can affect the amount of oxygen in the water and the clarity of the rivers which can cause a reduction in the diversity of wildlife. The graph shows the phosphorus load discharged from Sewage Treatment Works (STW) into rivers and the concentration of phosphorus found in rivers in the region.


## Improved water quality

Over 90% of the rivers of the region are of fair to good quality. The Agency has continued to work with the water companies to help secure biodiversity benefits through implementation of the National Environment Programme of their Asset Management Plans (AMPs).

## Reduced phosphorus levels

Major expenditure at sewage works to reduce phosphorus in effluents through AMP2 (1995-2000) has led to considerable improvements in river water quality. This, together with further investment under AMP3 (2000-2005), good preparatory work for AMP4 and the development of river habitat objectives, should secure long-term improvements for wildlife in protected sites and the wider countryside.

*"The otter is an important indicator of the health of our rivers and wetlands"*

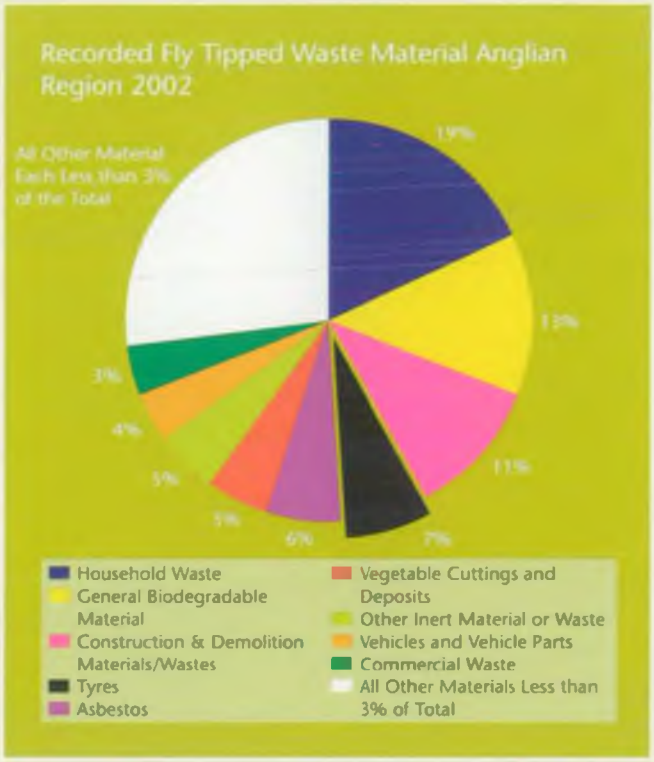
The Agency has worked with other businesses to improve the water quality of the region. For example, Bernard Matthews in Norfolk has been working with the Agency on greening its business. Phosphorus removal has been installed at their trade effluent treatment works which has resulted in reducing the concentration of their effluent by over 90%. This has contributed to a considerable reduction in phosphorus load to the River Wensum which has been designated as a Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive. Similarly, Heinz Frozen & Chilled Foods of Worstead, Norfolk, remove phosphorus from their effluent that discharges to a tributary of the River Ant.

Managing waste properly is a key requirement of sustainable development. There is an increasing amount of waste produced and disposed of in landfill sites. Some of this material could be reused or recycled to reduce the pressure on non-renewable natural resources.

# Wiser sustainable use of natural resources

One type of waste that is being progressively excluded from landfill sites is tyres and alternative use and disposal methods need to be found. Each year the Agency is alerted to hundreds of fly-tipping incidents involving tyres. In addition, local authorities regularly have to clear small quantities of tyres from our countryside. Clearance is costly: local authorities in the UK spend over £2 million a year; landowners/industry a further £1 million and the emergency services over £300,000. As the Landfill Directive takes effect, the cost of waste tyre disposal is set to increase and the problem could get worse. The chart shows that tyres are the fourth most often flytipped waste material dealt with by the Agency in this region.

There are several tyre stockpiles across the region and our Environment Management teams are working to reduce the problems of these sites that affect us all.




- As council taxpayers, cleaning up fly-tipping costs us all money
- It spoils our enjoyment of the environment
- It can cause serious pollution of the environment in the event of a fire

Research continues into the re-use of tyres, and the Agency's 3 key objectives are; to reduce illegal disposal, support sustainable recovery systems and reduce risks from tyre stockpiles. We need a major expansion in the re-use of tyres to replace landfill disposal and the Agency is undertaking a life-cycle assessment study into what different waste management options for tyres mean for the environment. Research is continuing into a number of ways to reuse waste tyres that could reduce the use of natural resources including:

- Recycling to rubber crumb
- Combustion in cement kilns
- Flood defence works
- Use for landfill engineering purposes

## Reusing Waste

The tyre stockpile at Tattersett in Norfolk has been one site that poses a serious environmental hazard. After a substantial amount of work the Agency and partners have achieved an important breakthrough for a long-term solution for this site. There are estimated to be between 530,000 and 710,000 tyres at this site and initially the tyres closest to the buildings will be removed, creating 20m safety zones between the buildings and tyres. Additional firebreaks within the pile will also be created. Approximately 12,500 tyres a week will be removed over a 16 week period, amounting to a reduction of a third of the total stockpile. The removed tyres will be shredded, crumbed and reused for things such as children's playground surfacing. Further work is ongoing with a view to removing the remaining tyres.

*"Waste could be reused or recycled to reduce the pressure on non-renewable natural resources"*

The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) and emissions are mainly driven by energy consumption. For business and the public sector, which account for almost half of the total emissions, there is considerable scope to use less energy and save more money. Households, responsible for about a quarter of all $CO_2$ emissions, can also reduce emissions and save money by being more energy efficient.

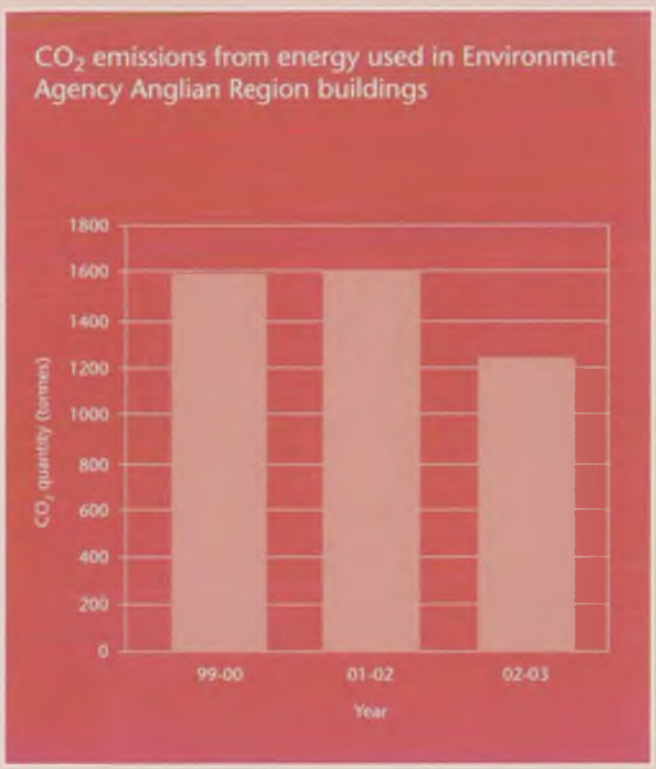
# Limiting and adapting to climate change

## Reduction in our own carbon dioxide emissions

The Agency achieved its goal of certification to both ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 in April 2002. Through this process we contribute to the limiting of greenhouse gases, by monitoring our emissions from our car fleet and energy use in our own offices. The graph shows the reduction in $CO_2$ emissions from our Anglian offices' energy use. The reduction is largely due to the introduction of green electricity to most of our office sites during 2002-03.

## Analysis of future risks

The Agency works in partnership with local authorities to adapt to sea level change. Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) are regional strategic plans that help in the management of the coastline of England and Wales. These plans consider the effects of predicted sea level rise over the next 100 years, coastal processes, coastal defences, current and future land use and the natural environment. Parts of our region are particularly vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise due to the extent of low-lying land.




The first round of SMPs, covering the whole coastline of England and Wales, have been completed. These plans represented a significant step forward in long-term strategic planning. Comparative reviews of some of the 49 SMPs, including the 7 covering the Anglian coastline, indicated considerable inconsistencies in the consideration given to coastal processes, geomorphology and the prediction of future coastal evolution. In order to improve the next round of SMPs there needed to be more understanding of coastal processes acting along the shoreline and how the coast may evolve in the long term.

***"Parts of our region are particularly vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise"***

Defra and the National Assembly for Wales have collaborated in the production of this coastal process and geomorphological study of the coastline, called Futurecoast. The Agency was represented on the Steering Group and also contributed data to the project. The study, carried out by a team led by consultants Halcrow Group Ltd, provides a sound, scientific and nationally consistent basis for predicting coastal change in England and Wales over the next 100 years. The main component of the study is the prediction of coastal evolutionary tendencies over the next century. The aim is to provide SMPs and strategies with a vision of coastal change in the longer term. This research will help enable coastal defence operating authorities to develop sustainable holistic plans with more confidence. The revised SMPs will, in turn, assist planners in developing policies in their statutory plans that discourage inappropriate development. The Agency will lead on 3 out of the 7 Anglian SMPs when they are reviewed: The Wash, North Norfolk and Essex.

Promoting a strategic approach to flood risk management and land use planning is key to reducing flood risk. We are working to ensure our flood warning systems and sustainable defences continue to protect lives and property, whilst providing valuable natural habitat.

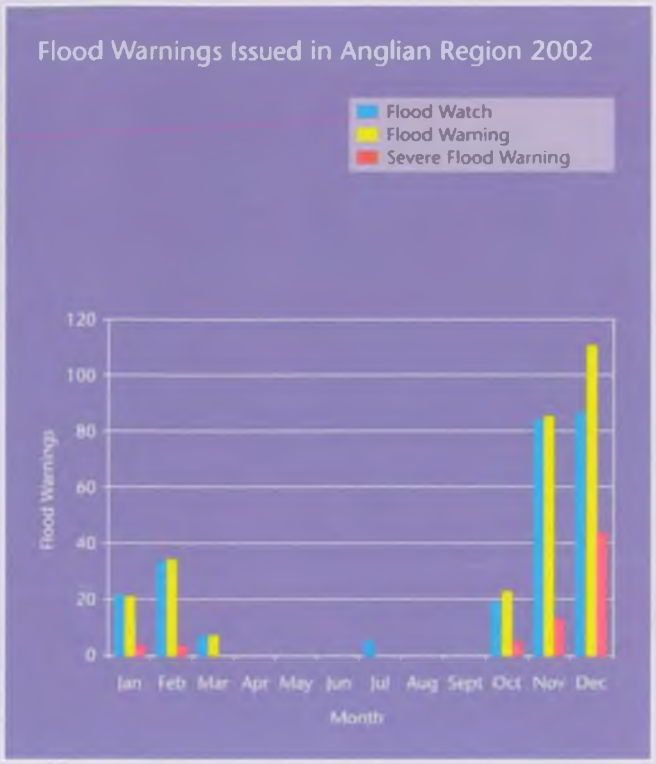
# Reducing flood risk

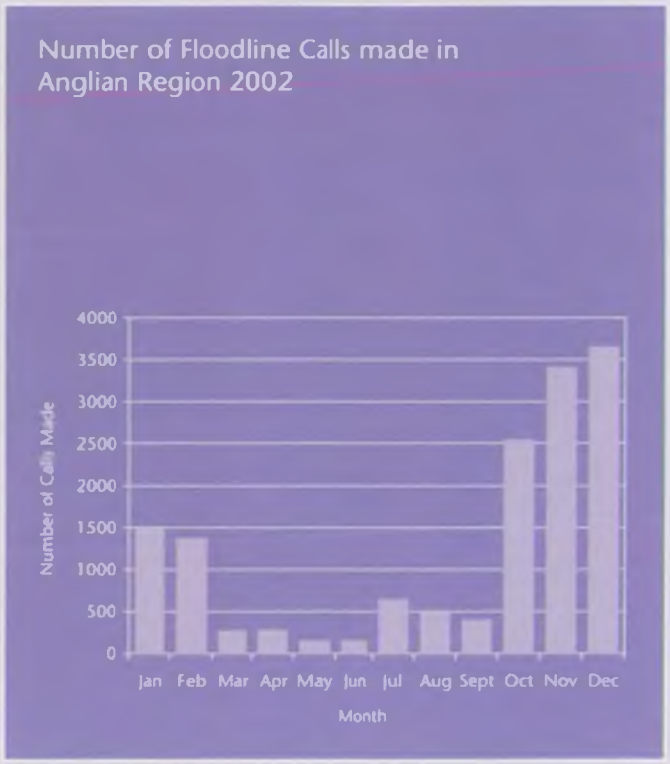
## Extension of Floodline services

The Agency's successful 24-hour Floodline telephone service launched in 1999 has handled more than 1.5 million calls nationally from the public seeking advice on how to prepare for floods, what to do when warnings are issued and how to cope after a flood. During the recent floods over the New Year, some 125,000 calls were made to Floodline. The increase in the number of calls received during flood warnings in the Anglian Region is shown in the graphs.

A new service to provide more information to the public on flooding is being tested in three counties, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Devon as part of a unique pilot project led by the Agency and 29 local authorities.

The Agency and local authorities share responsibility for providing advice/information to the public during flood emergencies. This new partnership means that people who live and work in Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Devon will be able to call Floodline on 0845 988 1188 for the cost of a local call. This will give information on a range of matters not previously available directly through the advice line, including:




# *"Floodline has handled more then 1.5m calls nationally"*

- Details of local flooding from known sources not monitored by the Agency including minor rivers, streams, sewers and culverts, and from surface water caused by run-off and flooding from groundwater
- Information on local sandbag policy, availability and distribution arrangements
- Details of local emergency aid and sources of practical help during a flood
- Local road closures and highway conditions

It is expected that results from the trial service will be available this winter, and it will be reviewed for national use in the new year.

## Sustainable flood defence works

The construction work to provide an improved standard of protection to the residents of Brandy Hole, near Hullbridge in Essex, is now complete. The tidal defences provide improved flood protection to approximately 40 properties and have been raised in level using locally excavated clay, together with steel sheet piles at a total cost of £1.2m.

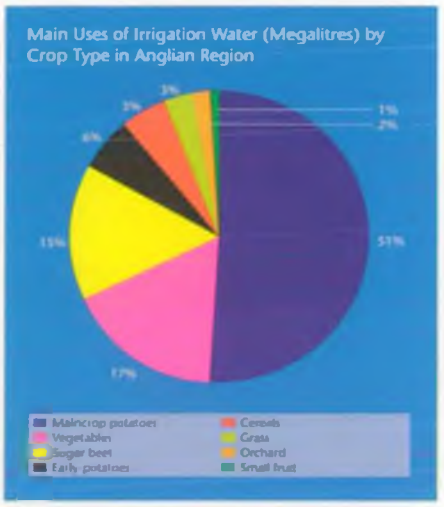
The contractor, Jackson Civil Engineering, commenced work on site at the beginning of July 2002 after planning consent was granted and final approval given by Defra, who have supported this project with grant aid. The clay for the tidal defences has been excavated from agricultural land close to the scheme that has now formed a lake since it filled with water this winter. By excavating the clay from this site, it has reduced the construction costs, resulted in minimal traffic disruption to the residents of Hullbridge and formed an environmental feature. Part of the project also required the creation of saltmarsh to comply with the EU Habitats Directive, which is located on land adjacent to the frontage. The low level defences to this habitat creation area were breached in November 2002 and this area is now starting to form over 7 hectares of inter-tidal habitat and 5 hectares of rough grassland.

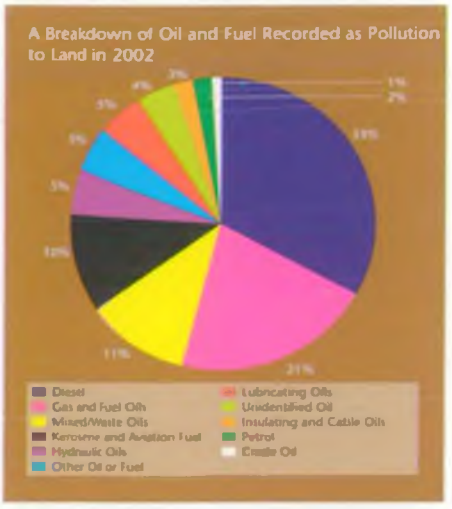
# conclusions
## and next steps

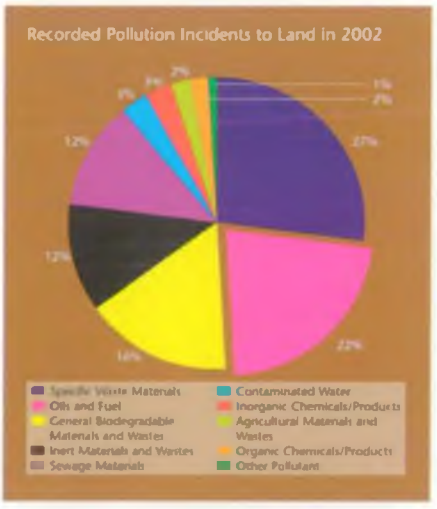
The Agency has a key role to play in securing sustainable development in the region. As well as fulfilling our statutory and regulatory duties, we are keen to offer information and advice to support the initiatives of others. Data that the Agency can supply will aid the reporting of environmental indicators on strategies such as the Sustainable Development Framework, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Environment Strategy and Regional Spatial Strategy.

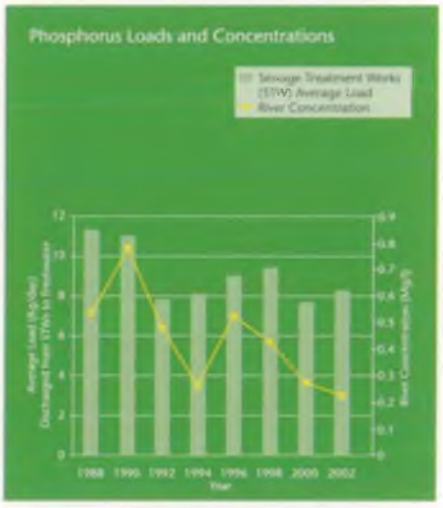
We intend to publish state of the environment information including regional indicators on our regional website which we are presently developing. We are also, in conjunction with colleagues elsewhere in the Agency, working on developing sets of definitive regional and national environmental indicators. These will be available on the Agency's website where at present there are already a number of national indicators and background data as well as information from such sources as the pollution inventory. Data and information is also available from more conventional sources such as public registers.

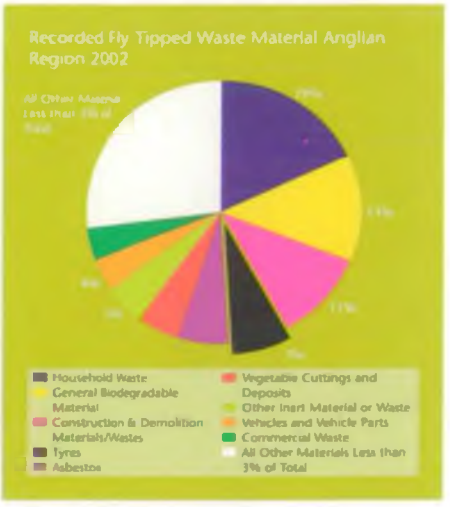
For further information contact the Anglian Region Data Information Assessment (DIA) Section, Kingfisher House, Peterborough, PE2 5ZR, tel 01733 464311.

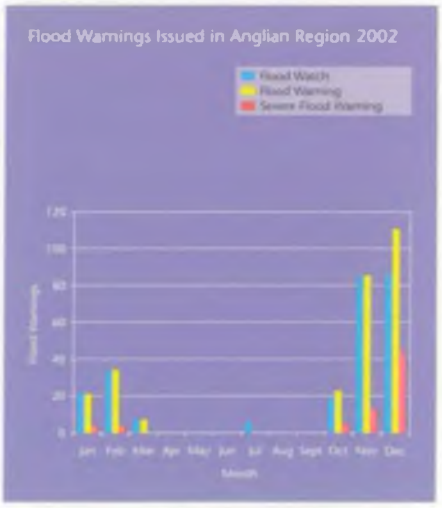



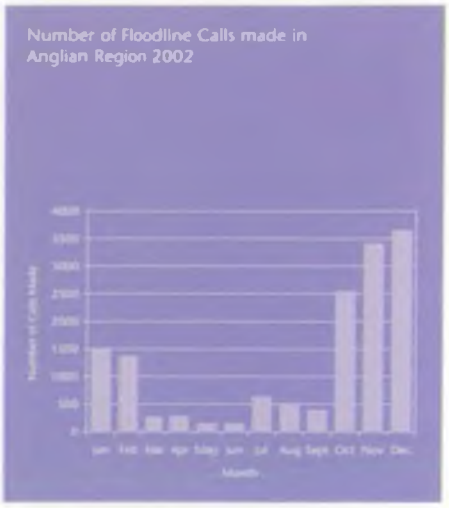





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## ANGLIAN REGION ADDRESSES


**REGIONAL OFFICE**
Environment Agency
Kingfisher House
Goldhay Way
Orton Goldhay
Peterborough PE2 5ZR
Tel: 01733 371 811
Fax: 01733 231 840

**NORTHERN AREA OFFICE**
Environment Agency
Waterside House
Waterside North
Lincoln LN2 5HA
Tel: 01522 513 100
Fax: 01522 512 927

**CENTRAL AREA OFFICE**
Environment Agency
Bromholme Lane
Brampton
Huntingdon
Cambs PE28 4NE
Tel: 01480 414 581
Fax: 01480 413 381

**EASTERN AREA OFFICE**
Environment Agency
Cobham Road
Ipswich
Suffolk IP3 9JE
Tel: 01473 727 712
Fax: 01473 724 205



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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
GENERAL ENQUIRY LINE
**0845 933 3111**

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
FLOODLINE
**0845 988 1188**

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
EMERGENCY HOTLINE
**0800 80 70 60**

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