



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF ANGLIAN WATER'S DROUGHT PLAN 2022

Post Adoption Statement

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE DROUGHT PLAN

Under the Water Industry Act 1991, Anglian Water Services Limited (Anglian Water) is required to prepare and update a Drought Plan for the approval of the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and to make the draft plan available for public consultation. The Drought Plan provides a comprehensive statement of the actions Anglian Water will consider implementing during drought conditions to safeguard essential water supplies to customers and minimise environmental impact. It is consistent with Anglian Water's Water Resources Management Plan, the objective of which is to set the strategic plan for ensuring a supply-demand balance over a 25-year planning period.

1.1.1 The SEA Process

Anglian Water's Drought Plan 2022 has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in compliance with the SEA Directive, as transposed in England by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA' Regulations'). The SEA Environmental Statement was issued for public consultation alongside the draft plan from 8 June to 3 August 2021. The SEA Environmental Report was then updated in light of comments received, as set out in the Drought Plan Statement of Response (SoR)¹. Following approval of the Drought Plan for publication by the Secretary of State, this SEA Post-Adoption Statement is being issued to accompany the published plan.

1.1.2 Purpose of the SEA Post Adoption Statement

This SEA Post Adoption Statement is produced in accordance with the provision of SEA Regulation 16 (see Appendix A). In accordance with the SEA Regulations, this SEA Post-Adoption Statement describes:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the final Drought Plan (Section 2);
- How the Environmental Report has been taken into account (Section 3);
- How responses to consultation have been taken into account (Section 4);
- Reasons for choosing the final Drought Plan as adopted, and why other reasonable alternatives were rejected (Section 3); and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementation of the final Drought Plan (Section 5).

¹ Anglian Water 2021 Anglian Water revised draft Drought Plan 2022 Statement of Response (September 2021), Available at: <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/siteassets/household/about-us/aws-revised-draft-drought-plan-2022-statement-of-response.pdf>

2. HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE DRAFT FINAL DROUGHT PLAN

The Environment Agency Drought Plan Guidelines (DPG)² require that a Drought Plan sets out what actions a company will take before, during and after drought to maintain a secure supply of water. It also sets out how a company will assess the environmental effects of its actions to maintain supply and what actions will be taken to mitigate for any damage. The Drought Plan must set out how to monitor the effects of the actions taken under the Drought Plan. The plan must also set out what mitigation and compensation measures will be carried out to minimise the impact of the actions on the environment.

SEA Screening confirmed that Anglian Water's Drought Plan required both SEA and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The HRA of Anglian Water's Drought Plan was undertaken in parallel with the SEA and is reported separately in the HRA Screening Report. The HRA screening process identifies whether each drought option in the Drought Plan (either alone, in combination or with other plans or projects) is likely to have significant effects on European designated sites, i.e. sites of international conservation importance. The findings of both the SEA and HRA have fed into the revision of the Drought Plan in an iterative process.

The SEA reviewed all the environmental and social effects of the full range of drought options included in Anglian Water's Drought Plan. Due to the nature of the consenting system for drought actions, a Drought Plan must include all measures that the company may progressively need to take as the severity of a drought increases, including those that would only be needed in the worst possible drought. These measures will typically have very significant environmental effects, but are unlikely to be required during the 5-year lifetime of the Drought Plan. As a result, Drought Plans generally encompass a basket of measures that will only be implemented when required because of the unpredictable occurrence of a drought event, and thus the actual impact of the plan over its life is subject to significant uncertainties. Anglian Water's Drought Plan therefore includes a range of possible measures to allow Anglian Water to respond to a drought in the most appropriate way.

Because of the irregular nature of droughts and differing impacts on available water sources under drought conditions, it is impossible to predict in advance which and how many of the measures will actually be required. However, there are numerous factors that help inform the anticipated priority of selection. For example, with respect to options requiring a drought permit, the potential for increased resource availability, raw water quality, network capability and likely environmental effects are taken into consideration.

The effects identified by the SEA were integrated into the draft Drought Plan issued to Defra in March 2021. Further consideration of environmental effects and prioritisation of options were made in responses to consultation responses as described in the SoR.

The outputs of the SEA provide an assessment of the environmental effects of implementing each drought option. Anglian Water will use these along with operational factors, to determine the order of implementation for each drought action in a future dry weather event or drought. The SEA assists in the identification of the likely significant environmental effects of Anglian Water's drought options and determines how any adverse impacts might be mitigated and monitored. The SEA also provides information on the relative environmental performance of alternatives, and is intended to make the decision-making process more transparent. The SEA can, therefore, be used to support the timing and implementation of drought options within the Drought Plan.

² Environment Agency (2020) Water Company Drought Plan Guideline, December 2020 (Version 1.1)

3. HOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT INFLUENCED THE DROUGHT PLAN

The findings of the SEA Environmental Report (and associated HRA) have been used by Anglian Water to help inform the development of its Drought Plan.

The scale and magnitude of adverse and beneficial effects identified by the SEA for each potential drought management measure have been used to influence the proposed phasing and timing of the implementation of each measure against a series of drought management triggers. Anglian Water plans to implement those actions with minimal environmental impacts e.g. demand-side measures before those options which have been identified as having more significant adverse effects.

Unlike the WRMP, the Drought Plan does not define a specific programme of measures which the SEA can influence. However, the Environmental Report and the HRA Screening Report provides a source of information to be used (together with operational considerations, customer preferences and cost information) to assist in assigning order of implementation in a drought as well as the inclusion and exclusion of options. This information comprises effects of the individual options and cumulative effects within and between relevant Environment Agency's local and national Drought Plans; with existing Anglian Water abstractions; and with neighbouring water company Drought Plans.

For example, demand-side measures serve to reduce pressure on water resources through measures such as communicating to customers and leakage reduction, and therefore reducing the need for abstraction at source and in turn, environmental risk. This will also result in reducing the amount of energy needed for water abstraction, treatment and distribution. Overall, environmental impacts for these drought management actions in the SEA are considered to be negligible to moderate beneficial. These will be implemented by Anglian Water at drought Level 1 in advance of drought options with potential adverse environmental impacts. Adverse impacts on population and human health were associated with demand side measures involving water restrictions, with impacts on recreation and businesses which are dependent on water use and/or pressure. These measures will be implemented during drought Level 2 and 3.

Anglian Water's Drought Plan contains some options referred to as 'Extreme drought management actions'. These are actions that would be considered before implementation of Level 4 Emergency Drought Orders. Anglian Water will always prioritise the use of demand-side management actions first before considering supply-side actions, as they generally have little to no adverse effects. However, the nature of drought variability across each WRZ means the exact order and prioritisation of the implementation of extreme drought options will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. As the specifics of these options are still being developed, the SEA has provided a high level overview of the environmental impacts that could be expected from the possible extreme actions identified in the Drought Plan. The SEA outputs will inform further work on a prioritisation of extreme actions and will be considered along with operational information, costs and exploring customer preferences. The characteristics of the Anglian Water region mean that potential oncoming drought can be identified at an early stage. This gives experts sufficient time to review the drought conditions, consult with stakeholders and determine the most appropriate actions and allow a full environmental assessment to be undertaken.

Overall, the SEA considered a wider range of impacts than that required under the Environment Agency Drought Plan Guideline for the environmental assessment of drought permits^{3,4}. The cumulative, or in-combination, assessment within the SEA identified the potential for adverse impacts if two or more drought options were to be implemented at the same time, either inter- or intra- water resource zone. The majority of the supply-side actions are geographically distinct from each other with no overlaps between the identified zones of influence. Therefore, there are limited pathways for cumulative effects between these options.

There is one combination of drought options, Nene (Pitsford) and Nene (Rutland), where there is potential for cumulative impacts resulting from concurrent implementation of the drought permits as both options abstract from the same water resource, the River Nene. There is not currently a prepared sequence in which the permits would be applied for as they would be applied for based on the needs of reservoir storage or wider drought and environmental concerns at the time. Nevertheless, the SEA provides an additional information source and

³ [Drought: how water companies plan for dry weather and drought - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/drought-how-water-companies-plan-for-dry-weather-and-drought)

⁴ Environment Agency (2020) Environmental Assessment for Water Company Drought Plans - supplementary guidance.

an assessment of the environmental effects of implementing each drought option, including the potential for cumulative effects. When the Drought Plan is implemented during an actual drought event, Anglian Water will monitor its effects on the environment, helping to ensure that the potential impacts identified in the SEA are considered in practice.

4. CONSULTATION AND UPDATES SINCE THE DRAFT DROUGHT PLAN

4.1 CONSULTATION ON THE SEA

The SEA process comprised several consultation stages, as follows:

- An SEA Scoping Report was issued on 3 February 2021 to statutory consultees and opinions were sought on the proposed scope and level of detail proposed for the SEA over the statutory five-week period until 10 March 2021;
- The SEA Environmental Report was published with the Drought Plan on Anglian Water's website on 8 June 2021 for an eight-week period, for both statutory and public consultation;
- A Statement of Response (SoR), including responses to comments on the SEA Environmental Report and the HRA Screening Report, was published on Anglian Water's website on 21 September 2021; and
- The SEA Environmental Report and SEA Post Adoption Statement will be published with the Final Drought Plan 2022 on Anglian Water's website. The HRA Screening Report has been published.

Changes to the Drought Plan made as a result of consultation are described in the SoR and changes to the SEA made as a result of consultation are summarised in Section 4.2.

4.2 CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Anglian Water published its Draft Drought Plan in June 2021 and received a number of responses during the consultation period, which ran from 8 June to 3 August 2021. On 21 September 2021, Anglian Water published a SoR setting out how representations have been taken into account and the amendments to the Drought Plan made as a result.

Table 4.1 lists a summary of the representations that relate to the SEA and the resulting changes as set out in the SoR and the subsequent revision of the SEA Environmental Report in the final version.

Table 4.1: Selected extracts from the Statement of Response relating to the SEA and Changes Made

Consultation Body	Comment	Relates to	Anglian Water Response	Changes made to Environmental Report
Environment Agency	<p>Improvement 3 – Consider the approach to ecological assessment</p> <p>The company has used a hydrological screening method to assess the environmental impacts its drought permits, which is different to its previous Drought Plan. We have site specific concerns regarding the use of the hydrological matrix to determine the zone of influence and potential environmental impact. There are wider concerns about the criteria used for the negligible category, both its stated values and the extent to which hydrological uncertainty in its application is accounted for of hydrological screening criteria for negligible impact.</p> <p>The approach should be considered on its merits in individual cases, do not place weight on the fact that it may have been accepted in another area or for a previous round of plans. The company has recognised that where there are site-specific ecological considerations that require the Zone of Influence to be revised or altered due to potential permit influence on ecology, (but where the physical environment features see limited impact) guidance will be taken from local Environment Agency area teams. We expect the company to continue to work with local Area teams to review and discuss the technical detail of individual drought permits. Any results from these discussions can be included in the subsequent permit iterations. We also expect the company to address the separate detailed feedback from local teams on the environmental assessment of the Drought Plan.</p>	Hydrological Assessment Matrix	<p>We believe the new Zone of Influence method that we have adopted for the Drought Plan 2022 environmental assessments is a good step forward from what had been used in previous Plans. A clear definition of the zones allows for a more effective focussing of the scope of the study and it also provides a clear demonstration of the designated sites of interest.</p> <p>As discussed with the Environment Agency area teams we are happy to work with them on any further site specific considerations or queries to ensure the Zone of Influence covers the appropriate features. The revised environmental documents contain a large amount of the changes already suggested but we will continue to use and share the separate feedback document with the area teams to ensure all the comments are addressed. When any significant changes to the permits arise we will be sure to include them in subsequent document iterations.</p>	Changes have been made following feedback and consultation
Natural England	Natural England has concerns over the use of percentage changes or other measures to determine effects without a clear rationale linked to the notified features of protected sites and evidence why the stated value has been selected for that purpose.	Environmental assessment	The Environment Assessment Report (EAR) for each drought option provides much detail on the protected sites in the catchments, the zone of influence, the assessments made and the impact pathways and effect of the operation of the drought option. This information is used to underpin the HRA and SEA reports. We have made references to the EARs to help the reader trace the evidence underpinning a comment in the HRA and SEA.	References to EARs added to signpost to evidence used to underpin SEA.
Natural England	The approach taken in assessing supply side drought actions is focussed on historical condition and doesn't clearly address SEA objective 6.3 (To consider the need for adaptive measures for climate change) for the environment. A more forward looking approach considering resilience to climate change is needed. We recognise this	Climate change assessment	Drought Options offer little scope to provide further adaptiveness as there is little or no construction or operational effects. The Drought Options themselves are adaptive measures to climate change and their purpose is to provide that resilience. The WRMP is the key document	No changes required

Consultation Body	Comment	Relates to	Anglian Water Response	Changes made to Environmental Report
	will be most effectively delivered within WRMP24, but should be considered within this DP.		that assesses future flows and flow modelling. The Drought Plan is reviewed and updated every 5 years to account for the latest information provided e.g. from the WRMP.	
Natural England	Cumulative effects within the draft Drought Plan 2022 “The extreme supply side management actions have been excluded from the cumulative effects assessment at this stage as there are insufficient details on the location and scale of these options to enable a meaningful assessment to be made. As further information becomes available in the future these options can be assessed as part of future revisions to the Drought Plan. Natural England considers it crucial to assess the “extreme supply side management actions” for cumulative effects to understand the potential adverse effects and their extent on the protected sites and their qualifying features. If sufficient data are not available, data need to be collected, and the HRA must be updated as more information on the scale and location of abstraction points becomes available.	Cumulative effects	The Drought Plan has been updated to reflect that if any extreme supply side management action is required, it will be subjected to environmental assessment prior to implementation. Although extreme actions have been identified, these are just possible options and their development and adoption will depend on the drought and location affected.	Section 6.1 updated to reflect that environmental assessment would be required for any extreme supply options prior to implementing.
Natural England	However, although the implementation of the Pitsford Reservoir Drought Permit would result in less water being available for abstraction at Wansford, it is not expected there would be a significant impact on the flows downstream of that intake, since increased abstraction for Pitsford would generally mean reduced abstraction for Rutland. There remains a lot of uncertainty in this - use of “generally” leaves open situation where both are abstracted and so combined effects cannot be ruled out.	Cumulative effects	The word ‘generally’ has been removed where applicable and replaced with more targeted language	Section 6.1 has been updated with more targeted language
Natural England	<p>The majority of the supply side actions assessed within the SEA are geographically distinct from each other and there are generally no overlaps between the identified zones of potential hydrological influence of each option. The only exceptions are the Pitsford Reservoir and Rutland Water options, which both abstract from the River Nene.</p> <p>Although the implementation of the Pitsford Reservoir Drought Permit would result in less water being available for abstraction at Wansford, it is not expected there would be a significant impact on the flows downstream of that intake, since increased abstraction for Pitsford would generally mean reduced abstraction for Rutland.</p> <p>Finally, the SEA states that “there are no pathways for additive effects between river flows and water quality.” It is unclear how the “increased abstraction for Pitsford would generally mean reduced abstraction for Rutland”. There is no reasoning behind the statement and there is no confidence that this would be the case.</p> <p>Natural England considers that there is no justification for not assessing the cumulative ecological and flow impacts of a maximum abstraction</p>	Cumulative effects	<p>We are confident that the network is sufficiently configured so there will be no in-combination effects on the River Nene.</p> <p>Increased abstraction at Pitsford would naturally cause lower flows in the Nene at Rutland which would make it more likely that the MRF at Wansford is reached and therefore abstraction will be restricted. Also, as discussed in our meeting with Natural England, the Ruthamford system (Rutland, Grafham and Pitsford) has good connectivity following resilience work which has been completed over the last few years. So we can manage abstraction conjunctively at both reservoirs e.g. if we decide to pump more at Pitsford then we don’t need to pump as much at Rutland.</p>	No changes required

Consultation Body	Comment	Relates to	Anglian Water Response	Changes made to Environmental Report
	at both Pitsford and Rutland points, and it is unclear how the pathways for additive effects were ruled out as both abstractions would affect the River Nene.			
Natural England	Likely affected SSSIs have been identified in the SEA for each drought option and considered within the EARs. EARs are non-statutory at this stage so haven't had detailed scrutiny by Natural England at this stage. However initial consideration raises similar concerns to those regarding the HRA, namely it is unclear if the baseline used to determine effects of drought actions is appropriate and fully considers the sites in a drought context and the rationale and evidence for conclusions around the impacts on the sites is not always clear. Natural England's view therefore is that the current SSSI assessment needs to be reviewed to ensure it fully complies with the statutory requirements in terms of immediate impact and on sites' recovery from drought.	SSSI assessment	As part of the update to the SEA, all sites were reviewed. The purpose of the baseline is to contextualise the study area of the Drought Plan and the SEA is a strategic assessment. The EARs would be updated based on contemporary SSSI information when a drought permit application is required.	No changes required
Historic England	Several heritage asset types are identified within these categories. However, there is no mention of Grade II* listed buildings. Secondly, we suggest that it is not appropriate to group all historic parks and gardens together and only accord local significance. Registered Parks and Gardens have different levels of listing (Grade I, II* and II). Reflect the different heritage asset types and levels within the report	Environmental baseline – heritage assets	We have split out the listed buildings to include Grade II* as well as splitting out the registered parks and gardens.	Section B.7.1 (Table B.22) updated to distinguish between types of listed building in area.
Historic England	Non-designated heritage should also be considered (it is currently not listed in the list of heritage types in Table 3.1 for example). It is worth noting that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest can be of equivalent significance to designated heritage. In addition, non-designated heritage of local significance is often very important to local people and contributes to a local sense of place. Reflect the different heritage asset types and levels within the report.	Environmental baseline – heritage assets	This has not been assessed as a result of insufficient data sets to inform a baseline on this. We welcome further discussion on the feasibility – and proportionality – of gathering accurate data to enable non-designated heritage sites to be assessed.	No changes required
Historic England	We note that the assessment identifies negligible effects on the historic environment throughout. This seems to be an over simplistic, and generic assessment, lacking data. We suggest it would be helpful to give further consideration to potential impacts, as outlined in our overall response.	Environmental assessment	Our SEA objective – 7.1 'To protect and where feasible enhance sites and features of archaeological, historic, and architectural interest (such as heritage assets), and their settings' – ensures heritage assets are screened as a part of key baseline data sets to determine any likely significant impacts on the hydrological 'Zone of Influence' (Zoi) of sites where we would implement a drought permit. For any assets that remain after the screening process detailed above, the conclusion of 'negligible' is determined on the basis that the drawdown due to the drought option would not be significantly additional to the	No changes required

Consultation Body	Comment	Relates to	Anglian Water Response	Changes made to Environmental Report
			<p>low water levels / tables experienced naturally due to prolonged low rainfall.</p> <p>That being said, we note that assets such as archaeological features dependent on anoxic, waterlogged conditions for preservation (wetlands) might still be vulnerable. However, we are not sighted on any buried archaeology assets in wetland environments in the study area. If there is information that Historic England can provide, then we can look to see where the buried assets are located and review the assessment</p>	
Historic England	<p>We welcome the reference to Historic England’s Preserving Archaeological Remains Guidance with regard to mitigation. However, this should also be referenced in the Drought Plan itself and followed in the event of a drought scenario.</p> <p>Reference should be made to the Preserving Archaeological Remains Guidance mitigation in the Drought Plan.</p>	Mitigation measures	<p>Due to the assessment resulting in negligible effects in the Zol as a result of Anglian Water’s drought permits, no proactive mitigation has currently been detailed in the monitoring and mitigation plans for each drought permit. Nevertheless, we welcome further discussion on Historic England’s ‘Preserving Archaeological Remains’ to explore what you would consider to be an appropriate set of mitigation measures.</p>	No changes required

5. MITIGATION AND MONITORING OF THE DROUGHT PLAN

5.1 OVERVIEW

Consideration of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential effects has been an integral part of the SEA process. Key stages of the SEA process include Task B5: *Mitigating adverse effects*, Task B6: *Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation* and Stage E: *Monitoring the significant effects of the plan or programme on the environment*. The SEA Regulations also require that the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan to be monitored. The sections below describe:

- How these tasks have been addressed;
- How Anglian Water intends to ensure that the mitigation options are implemented for any adverse effects that are identified; and
- The means by which the environmental performance of the Drought Plan 2022 can be assessed.

5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation may be defined as a measure to limit the effect of an identified significant impact or, through the most successful application, avoid the adverse impact altogether, the latter being the preferred option.

Consideration of mitigation measures has been an integral part of the SEA process. The SEA appraisals have been based on residual impacts, i.e. those impacts likely to remain after the implementation of reasonable mitigation. Certain assumptions have been made regarding this:

- Where suitable mitigation measures are known and identified (e.g. as informed through drought permit environmental assessment reports), these have been taken into account, such that the resultant residual impact has been determined;
- In line with recommendations made in the UKWIR SEA Guidance⁵, the SEA appraisals have assumed the implementation of reasonable mitigation, such as the use of good construction practice; and
- Mitigation is an implicit component of abstraction licences which are issued and reviewed by the Environment Agency based on an assessment of the potential impacts on the environment. This is applicable to all supply-side options which are actions within existing abstraction licence limits.

During implementation of a specific drought option, appropriate monitoring will be undertaken to track any potential environmental effects which will, in turn, trigger deployment of suitable and practicable mitigation measures. The monitoring undertaken will be aligned to the stage of the drought, namely: baseline monitoring; pre-drought permit trigger monitoring; monitoring during the application for, and implementation of, a drought permit/order; and post-drought permit/order monitoring.

5.1.2 Monitoring Requirements

Monitoring is required to track the environmental effects to show whether they are as predicted, to help identify any adverse impacts and trigger deployment of mitigation measures.

Drought Plans encompass a basket of measures that will only be implemented if and when required, and thus the actual impact of the plan over the course of a drought remains uncertain.

Anglian Water's Drought Plan 2022 includes a range of possible measures to allow Anglian Water to respond to a particular drought in the most appropriate way. It is difficult to predict in advance which and how many of the measures will be required, and in which order of priority, to respond to each particular drought event. Correspondingly, it is therefore difficult to prescribe monitoring for the effects of the Drought Plan as a whole, and more appropriate to consider monitoring for drought options with significant environmental effects should these options be implemented during an actual drought.

Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs) have been prepared for all of Anglian Water's drought permit options and include an Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP), a summary of which can be found in Appendix 8 of the Drought Plan. The EMP will be reviewed regularly with the Environment Agency to ensure any changes in routine monitoring are identified, and that monitoring is continued where it required for the drought permits.

⁵ UKWIR (2021) Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment of Drought Plans (UKWIR Project WR/02/S). Prepared by Ricardo Energy and Environment.

Baseline monitoring data will also be reviewed regularly, including in the event of a drought situation, to identify any changes that may be required for the environmental assessments or Drought Plan actions.

As described in the Drought Plan 2022, in the event of a drought requiring the implementation of drought option(s), Anglian Water will review the requirement for environmental monitoring in consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England.

APPENDIX A SEA POST ADOPTION PROCEDURES

Part 4 of the SEA Regulations Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires Anglian Water, 'as soon as is reasonably practicable' after the adoption of the Drought Plan, to:

1. Make a copy of the final Drought Plan and Environmental Report available at its principal office for inspection by the public at all reasonable times and free of charge.
2. Notify the public and potentially affected parties of their availability.
3. Inform the statutory consultees and other parties who responded.
4. Issue a statement containing:
 - a. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Drought Plan;
 - b. How the environmental report has been taken into account;
 - c. How consultation responses have been taken into account;
 - d. The reasons for choosing the Drought Plan as adopted; and
 - e. Measures to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Drought Plan.

Requirements 1 to 3 have been fulfilled by the publication of the Drought Plan and SEA documents on the Anglian Water website, and informing all consultees of the publication.

The publication of this SEA Post Adoption Statement fulfils Requirement 4.



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