



## **Middle Level Commissioners and Associated / Administered Internal Drainage Boards Standard Advice relating to Development Management and Flood Risk Issues**

### **1. Introduction**

(Please find descriptions of some of the terms used in this document in our glossary on the consent page of our website.)

The Middle Level Commissioners (MLC) are a statutory water level / flood risk management and navigation authority responsible for the maintenance of major watercourses within their catchment area. In addition to their statutory role, the MLC provide an administration and engineering consultancy service to some local Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) within or near the MLC area. This service includes dealing with Development Management matters. Details of the areas covered are available on the Middle Level website under the relevant Board. Unless stated otherwise, the term 'Board' may refer to the MLC or an IDB as relevant.

This advice is intended for guidance only, and not as a comprehensive summary of the flood risk management legislation or the Board's Byelaws. Copies of the Land Drainage Act 1991, the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the associated Byelaws, referred to below, are available for inspection at the offices of the relevant Clerk to the Board, who can also deal with any general or legal questions, whilst all technical queries or concerns should be addressed to the Commissioners' Chief Engineer. Copies of the byelaws for those Boards administered from the Middle Level Offices are available on our website under the relevant Board, or from the Middle Level Offices.

The granting of planning approval by the planning authority does not imply that the Board will automatically give consent. Any consent required from the Board is in addition to any planning permission, or other permission, that may be required.

In this document, 'Development' refers to any proposed change to land, either permanent or temporary, that:

- Affects, or is situated within, a watercourse whether open or culverted.
- Affects the existing groundwater system.
- Disturbs, or affects access to, existing maintenance access strips provided under the Byelaws.
- Increases surface water or groundwater discharges to the downstream systems.

The Boards can provide advice and comment on development management and flood risk issues (and in the case of the MLC, navigation) within their areas. The rate of charges for this can be found on our fees document on our website, and we encourage applicants to undertake pre- or post-application consultations, as described below.

In order to improve submissions and reduce delays in obtaining approvals and consents, you are encouraged to employ a suitably qualified agent with a knowledge of water level / flood risk management.

To obtain details of hazard mapping, please contact: The Environment Agency (EA), for its Flood Map and surface water susceptibility maps; the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for its Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP); and the Local Planning Authority, for its Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

### **2. Area of Responsibility**

- **Drainage Areas**

The Boards are empowered to exercise control over development that affects watercourse systems within their rateable areas, which are generally low-lying areas of land that gain benefits from drainage operations. Within the Boards' overall catchment, areas outside the rateable areas are known as

'highland'. Any issues in these areas are normally dealt with by the LLFA, EA and / or the relevant District, Borough or City Council as appropriate. However, the Board may have an interest where development would affect their maintained systems, and they do have powers to control discharges into their systems from such areas. (See Section 10).

- **Watercourses**

Major watercourses such as the River Great Ouse, River Nene (Peterborough / Wisbech), Bury Brook, and the Old and New Bedford Rivers are under the control of the EA and are designated 'Main Rivers'. Queries relating to them should be referred to the relevant EA area office. (Contact Details at the end of this document)

All other watercourses, including ditches, culverts and other conduits or passages through which water may flow, are defined as 'Ordinary Watercourses'. Most watercourses are in 'riparian' ownership, i.e. the adjacent landowners own them and have rights and obligations over them. See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/owning-a-watercourse> for further details. Within a drainage district, the more important watercourses are often designated 'Boards Drains' and are maintained, but not normally owned, by a Board. The Board's Drains for those Boards administered from the Middle Level offices are shown on the maps on our website.

The MLC own several large watercourses in their area, including: Middle Level Main Drain, The Sixteen Foot River, Bevills Leam, The Forty Foot River, The Twenty Foot River, Old Pophams Eau and New Pophams Eau.

- **Landowner's Responsibility**

The prime responsibility for safeguarding land and other property against natural hazards, such as flooding, remains with the landowner. The landowner is also responsible for managing the drainage of his land in such a way as to prevent adverse impacts on neighbouring land.

### **3. Pre-Application Discussions**

We encourage pre-application consultation with this office, so that flood risk management issues can be dealt with at the earliest stage. These discussions will be able to highlight potential areas where Consent will be needed from the Board, and to give an idea as to whether consent would be given. This would therefore help you prepare an application which met the Board's requirements before a formal planning application was submitted. Thinking about flood risk early on should also mean that fewer conditions would be imposed on planning permissions, or if they are, they should be quickly discharged. This could save substantial time and money being spent on planning applications.

See the 'pre- & post- application enquiries' document on the consent page of our website for further details. The costs for pre-application consultations can be found on the fees document on the consent page of our website. The fees are 60% cheaper than those for post-application discussions, to encourage the use of this service.

### **4. Post-Application Discussions**

The Board will, of course, undertake post-application discussions, when planning permission has already been issued. As the planning application will have already been discussed, and comments made by various parties, it will be more difficult to adjust the application to incorporate the Board's comments. Any planning permission which does not meet the Board's needs may lead to the Board refusing to issue the consents needed for the development to progress. For this reason, pre-application discussions are therefore encouraged and preferred. The costs for post-application consultations can be found on the fees document on the consent page of our website.

## 5. Flood Risk Assessments

In line with current relevant water level / flood risk management documentation noted below, the Boards may require Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) from developers to be submitted to them for technical review, for all new developments that meet any of the following criteria:

- Being either within or adjacent to a Board's Drain and / or other flood defence structure
- Being within the channel of any other Ordinary Watercourse
- Where a direct discharge of surface water or treated effluent is proposed
- For any development affecting more than one watercourse and having possible strategic implications
- In an area of known actual flood risk
- Being within the maintenance access strips provided under the Byelaws
- Any other application that has material water level / flood risk implications, in the opinion of the Middle Level Commissioners' Chief Engineer.

Relevant documentation that must be referred to include the relevant Council's SFRA, Water Cycle Study, Surface Water Management Plans and other policies, and any other relevant local flood risk strategies.

The purpose of a FRA is to:

- Raise the awareness of all the parties involved in the Development of flood protection issues
- Determine whether the proposed Development is likely to affect flood risk
- Try to ensure that the additional risks will be successfully managed so that the site can be developed and occupied safely
- Determine the impact of the Development on the flood defence infrastructure.

It is in the developers' business interests to provide a FRA when required as it may:

- Affect the ability to develop the land
- Affect the value of the land
- Affect the cost of developing the land
- Assist in obtaining property insurance
- Assist property buyers to obtain mortgages.

Guidance on the specific requirements of a Flood Risk Assessment is provided in the following documents:

a) Paragraphs 155 - 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework, electronic copies of which are available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

c) Relevant aspects of the Pitt Report - Learning lessons from the 2007 floods, which amongst other items requires all sources of flooding to be considered. Electronic copies are available from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

d) Fenland District Council's Level 1 District Wide SFRA – July 2011, Chapter 9 Site Specific FRA Guidance and Appendix B: FRA Requirement Check-list. Electronic copies are available from [www.fenland.gov.uk](http://www.fenland.gov.uk).

You are advised to contact the relevant Board, at the earliest possible stage, to establish whether special requirements may be imposed. When preparing a FRA, it is generally accepted that the Fens are geographically located within a 'defended floodplain' which is considered to be passive until such time as a flood greater than that for which the defences were designed happens. The likelihood of flooding due to overtopping or failure of a flood protection structure is considered to be small but, where appropriate, the FRA should examine the effects of such an event. It must be remembered that the risk of flooding in the Fens is not only from the local river network, but also from other adjacent drainage

systems, i.e. smaller watercourses, pipelines, culverts, sewers, groundwater and overland flow. These systems will usually be outside the Boards' control.

In addition to fulfilling the general requirements of a FRA, the Boards may require adequate evidence, including test results, to prove that a viable scheme for appropriate water level / flood risk management exists, or could be constructed and maintained for the lifetime of the development. Such test results may, in particular, be required to show the efficiency of soakaways (see Section 9 below).

## **6. Maintenance Access Strips**

### **• Boards' Drains**

The Boards include a maintenance strip either side of each district watercourse, as defined in the byelaws, which allow machinery to safely access the bank for maintenance, repair or improvement. The width of the access strip for the MLC is 20m, for all other Boards it is 9m. They are shown on plans of the Board's District, which can be seen on our website.

No development, including buildings, hedges, fences, trees, hard-standings, septic tanks, land raising or other structures, can be placed on the banks of a Board's drain or within the specified distance of the watercourse, or if embanked, the landward toe of its embankment, without the prior, written consent of the Board (see also Section 8 – Byelaw Consent). See the 'General Guidance Notes on Development In or Close to a Board Maintained Watercourse' available from our website for further details.

### **• Private Open Watercourses**

These private channels need to be maintained by those responsible for them, usually the landowner or the riparian owners. In general, any open watercourse not under the jurisdiction of a Board, and therefore not subject to its Byelaws, should be provided with maintenance access strips at least 5 metres wide on each side. These strips must be kept clear of any development or structures, as described above, to enable those responsible for their maintenance to gain the necessary access.

## **7. Piping & Filling of Open Watercourses**

The Boards' prior written consent is required for proposals to pipe, culvert, fill, bridge, or pass any pipe or cable over any watercourse within the Boards' rateable areas. Consent is also required to pass any pipe or cable under a Boards' drain. Generally, piping or culverting of any watercourse is prohibited, in order to protect the natural environment and to retain available hydraulic and water storage capacities. It may be allowed, however, if it is necessary to create a means of access across the drain.

Should a Board give consent to culvert or pipe a watercourse, maintenance access strips, as described above, will be required unless the Board consents to specific reductions. The consent of the relevant District or Borough Council will also be required for culverting operations under the Public Health Act 1936.

On watercourses outside the Boards' rateable areas (i.e. highland areas), piping or culverting works require the approval and consent of the (Local Lead Flood Authority) LLFA and the relevant District or Borough Council. If the watercourses flow along the edge of, but adjacent to a Board's rateable area, they will be deemed to be outside the Board's area and the LLFA must be contacted, unless other arrangements, published on our website, have been entered into with the LLFA.

For work on privately owned open watercourses, the permission of the riparian owner(s) will also be required. For works on roadside watercourses, the permission of the relevant Highway Authority may also be required. The Board's consent does not give the right of access to land unless it is owned by the Board and it specifically grants access.

For a fee, we can provide standard drawings and specification for culverting or piping works.

## **8. Byelaw Consent**

### **• General**

In order to comply with the Boards' Byelaws made in accordance with Section 66 of the Land Drainage Act 1991, you will require the prior written consent of the Board before any works, whether temporary or permanent, are undertaken within a Board's drain, on the bank top, or within the maintenance access strip. The Board will accept no responsibility for any damage to structures within the access strips caused during the undertaking of their statutory functions. Application forms and advice concerning byelaw consent are available from our website.

There are generally two reasons to apply for Byelaw consent.

#### **• Works within the channel**

This includes the construction of culverts, dams, or other structures that may affect the flows within the channel, etc., where byelaw conditions may be imposed.

#### **• Works within the maintenance access strip**

This applies to the erection of any structures on the banks (e.g. buildings, fences, trees, access roads, other structures, hoardings, hard-standings, etc.) within the relevant maintenance strip. If a development adjacent to Board's drains prevents the normal disposal method of spreading spoil from the drains to the adjacent fields during maintenance operations, a fee is also charged per linear metre affected (see our Fees document for details).

The Boards charge a statutory fee of £50, as provided for under the Land Drainage Act 1991, for applications for Byelaw consent.

It is necessary that the Boards' requirements concerning Developments made adjacent to water level flood risk management structures, and/or conditions of any consent issued to the applicant, are passed on to future landowners by means of a suitable covenant in the transfer deeds.

### **• Outfalls into Boards' Drains**

Any outfall into a Board's watercourse also requires prior written consent, as detailed above. In the case of an open watercourse, it must be constructed using a suitable outfall unit which is installed flush with or recessed below the drain profile, so as not to be damaged when the Board undertakes maintenance operations. The drain profile adjacent to the outfall must be adequately protected against erosion. For a fee, we can provide standard drawings and specifications for outfall headwalls, flap valves, etc.

The future maintenance of outfalls will rest with the owners. Outfalls into Boards' or privately owned pipelines will require an approved manhole at the junction. The MLC will however not normally permit outfalls through their embankments, and you are advised to consider alternative options before seeking the Board's views on such an outfall. The same principles apply to embanked Board's watercourses, where alternative options should be considered before any application for consent for an outfall is made.

## **9. Methods of Surface Water Disposal**

### **• Disposal of Surface Water Arising from Development Sites**

#### **Unregulated Direct Discharges to Watercourses**

The prior written consent of the Board is required to increase the rate or volume of surface water discharge made directly to a Board's system, or that reaches the Board's system via another watercourse or surface water sewer, or any other means. (See also Section 10 - Discharge Consents). Increased flows that are not slowed to mimic the pre-development situation are called 'unregulated' discharges. For each site, Boards will apply a one-off charge on the developer for an increased flow, based upon the increase in the impermeable area. The charge must be paid to the relevant Board before consent for the increased flow will be issued by the Board. However, there may be instances

where unregulated flows cannot be accepted and, therefore, the Board may require flow attenuation as described below.

As mentioned above, discharge directly to the high-level MLC drainage system is generally not permitted unless there is no alternative outfall point.

### **Discharges via Regulation Devices**

Discharges from structures fitted with outlet flow control devices, i.e. flow attenuation ponds, tank sewers, etc., which are regulated to the equivalent greenfield surface water run-off rates from the existing site prior to development, are known as fully attenuated flows, and do not require discharge consent. All discharges that are greater than those arising from the previous land use require the consent of the Board. Contribution charges are calculated on a pro-rata basis for increased flows that are only partially attenuated. Any flow regulation device must be properly installed and have clear and enforceable maintenance arrangements so that it functions effectively at all times for the lifetime of the development.

### **Infiltration Devices (Soakaways)**

The majority of small developments discharge to soakaways or similar infiltration devices, which discharge to groundwater at a natural rate equivalent to that from the undeveloped site. Properly designed soakaways, which meet recognised current guidance, do not require discharge consent, but the 'Infiltration Devices Option One – Self-Certification' or 'Option Two – Checking Service' application form must be completed and returned. Any infiltration device must be installed and maintained so that it functions effectively at all times.

The approval of infiltration devices or soakaways is the responsibility of the Building Control Department of the District, Borough or City Council (complying with NHBC technical designs for NHBC sites and the Building Regulations), and not the Boards. The standards required by the NHBC may be found on its website at [www.nhbc.co.uk](http://www.nhbc.co.uk). However, Boards may require details and test results for this and other methods of surface water to show:

- Confirmation of the design/analysis method used (see below)
- That an infiltration device will work efficiently in the long term and be regularly maintained
- That it is normally empty and available to take surface water flows
- That it does not overflow with an unregulated discharge either directly or indirectly to the Boards' systems
- Details of ground conditions, borehole logs, and land levels
- Design calculations, in accordance with the appropriate standard
- Construction details of the proposed soakaways / infiltration devices
- Confirmation that groundwater and soil porosity conditions were taken into account when soakaway trials were carried out. A summer trial may give different results than one carried out in winter.

The Boards' preferred standard for soakaways is the Building Research Establishments (BRE) Digest 365, and for infiltration devices, CIRIA Report 156 Infiltration drainage – manual of good practice. Should an infiltration device fail to attenuate a flow to the pre-development green field rate, a contribution charge will apply as if it was a direct discharge. However, if the additional flow cannot be accommodated within the IDB system, the discharge will not be consented. (See also Section 10 – Discharge Consents). Copies of BRE Digest 365 can be obtained from BRE at [www.bregroup.com](http://www.bregroup.com).

Care must be taken to ensure that, where extensions to existing properties are proposed, and where existing soakaway systems exist, that the soakaways have adequate capacity to deal with the increased impermeable area created. If not, it could lead to localised flooding in the area. Therefore, the new extension should discharge to a new soakaway in accordance with the relevant standards.

## **Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)**

The use of such systems, which include balancing ponds, swales, porous car park and road surfaces, is promoted when appropriate. The preferred standard for the use of SuDS is CIRIA Report C697, The SuDS Manual, which can be obtained from [www.ciria.org.uk](http://www.ciria.org.uk)

All SuDS facilities will require appropriate maintenance and an appropriate maintenance programme to be established to ensure that they continue to function as intended for the lifetime of the development.

## **Foul/Combined Sewers**

Disposal of surface water into the adopted foul / combined systems is not felt to be sustainable, and may increase the risk of raw sewage flooding due to the lack of capacity with Anglian Water Services Ltd (AWSL) combined sewer system. This may then compromise future development within the area served by the respective WWTW.

## **Rainwater Collection/Re-cycling**

The Boards promote the use of rainwater collection and grey water re-cycling, particularly if drought conditions become more regular and if the impact of climate change becomes a reality. Such systems should be in addition to, but not replace or form any part of, a surface disposal system. While it is accepted that during normal rainfall events the water re-cycling facility is likely to prove adequate, during the winter months there may be insufficient volume to store a design event. There are also concerns about the effects on the local systems if the facility is inoperative or during periods when the property is empty. In addition, the majority of tanks require a means of disposal when the units are being cleaned.

All surface water systems should be designed for the worst case 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) storm, and must consider a range of durations to determine the maximum volume required. Allowances for the impact of climate change and siltation should be included within the calculations.

### **• Disposal of Treated Effluent Arising from Developments**

Any proposal to use septic tanks (unless they discharge to soakaways), or package sewage treatment plants, require a discharge consent from the relevant Board for any increase in flow or volume to the Board's system. These proposals are also subject to the approval and consent of the District, Borough or City Council and the EA in respect of water quality and pollution control.

## **10. Discharge Consent**

### **General**

The Board's prior written consent is required for the discharge of any unregulated surface water discharge or treated effluent into any watercourse. This applies whether the watercourse is owned and / or regulated privately or maintained by another Authority or by the Board, and whether or not the discharge is direct to a watercourse or flows via any private or public sewers or pipelines to that watercourse.

Full details must be submitted to the Board with an application for discharge consent and the Board's written consent must be received before discharge is made. If the discharge to the Board's drainage system is via a watercourse, sewer or pipeline which is owned and maintained by a third party, you must also obtain the consent of that party.

You are advised to contact the Board at the earliest possible stage concerning discharge, to ensure that consent can be given, and to establish any conditions that may be imposed. In certain cases it may be necessary for the applicant to carry out special works, e.g. downstream improvements or flow regulation works, to cater for increased rates of discharge that will result from the Development.

Any application for discharge consent must include adequate information to demonstrate that the development will not detrimentally affect the surrounding land drainage system, or show that the

developer will undertake improvement works to prevent this. The following may be required in order to determine whether a discharge consent application can be approved.

- Plan(s) clearly showing in a distinctive colour the increased impermeable area.
- Details of the receiving systems including any mitigation works, if required, i.e. channel deepening, channel re-profiling, enlarged culverts etc.
- Engineering details of access culverts, manholes, outfall structures, method statements etc.
- Associated engineering calculations.
- Copies of correspondence concerning future liability, maintenance schedules etc. from relevant authorities.
- An Environmental Assessment.
- A Flood Risk Assessment.

### **Discharge Contribution**

Charges in respect of 'discharge consent' are payable to the Board in addition to any charges that may be payable to the sewerage undertaker for either the provision of the sewerage infrastructure or for connection to such infrastructure, or to a third party, where the party's consent is required. If this payment is not received, the Board may take any action, including demolition, which it believes appropriate to the circumstances. A note may also be placed alongside the register of local land charges held by the local authority recording the illegality of the discharge.

In general, the charges for discharge consent due to development are one-off payments to the Boards for dealing with increased rates of direct discharge. The contribution charge is based on the impermeable area of the site, or the actual cost of the works required to deal with the resulting additional rates of run-off, whichever is the greater. There is a minimum charge, and details of the current charges can be found in our fees document on our website.

### **Dry Weather Flow Discharges**

Consent is also required for any other water which enters a Board's drainage system, e.g. treated effluent and storm water discharges from sewage treatment works, groundwater from gravel workings, etc. based upon the dry weather flows (DWF).

- **Treated effluent**

This is charged as a one-off payment based on the DWF volume of effluent directly entering a Board's system, or the actual cost of the works immediately required to deal with the additional discharge, whichever is the greater.

- **Groundwater**

Charges are also made for dealing with groundwater discharges created, for example, by dewatering operations. The charges associated with this are based upon the cost involved in dealing with the additional water discharged to the Boards' systems. An abstraction licence obtained from the Environment Agency is also required.

## **11. Environmental**

The Boards have nature conservation duties under the Land Drainage Act 1991, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and are competent authorities under the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010. Therefore, any works affecting our systems, requiring our consent, or that affect any on-site open watercourses will, in general, require an Environmental Statement and Risk Impact Assessment. These must include sufficient detail to identify any adverse impacts on the existing habitats and species together with any proposed mitigation, timing of works etc. Such an Assessment must also include an assessment of how the proposed works will ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive.

## **12. Moorings/Landing Stages**

The prior written consent of the Commissioners is required to the development of moorings on Middle Level watercourses. The majority of the Commissioners' watercourses are owned by the Commissioners and, on these channels, fees are payable to the Commissioners as landowners for any moorings in addition to any statutory consents required from them. For a fee, we can provide standard drawings and a specification for moorings. Reference should be made to the Moorings Policy which is available on our website.

## **13. Marinas**

The prior written consent of the Commissioners is required to the development of marinas on Middle Level watercourses. Reference should be made to the advice notes 'Marinas – Standard Specification and Requirements' available on our website.

## **14. Ground Raising/Re-shaping**

Any works to raise or otherwise alter ground levels could detrimentally affect the local land drainage and flood defence systems, increase flood risk either to the development site or adjoining property, and affect the Boards' access for maintenance. Ground raising carried out without proper planning can lead to the blocking of drainage systems and the flooding or waterlogging of the development and / or adjoining properties and land. The effect of ground raising should, therefore, be considered by the relevant Planning Authority when the Flood Risk Assessment for the development is prepared and reviewed. If this work would have an impact on a watercourse under the control of a Board, then consent from the Board will also be required.

You may be required by the Planning Authority to specifically identify and properly address the effects of any such proposals in your Flood Risk Assessment. In particular, you should provide plans showing ground levels pre- and post-development and to properly satisfy the Planning Authority that no detrimental effects will arise from carrying out such ground raising or re-shaping works.

## **15. Water Resources / Irrigation Reservoirs**

The EA is responsible for the control of water resources. Irrigation reservoir proposals that might affect a Board's drainage system will also require the Board's prior written consent. The quality of any discharged water must comply with the requirements of the EA. The rate of discharge from reservoir overflow pipes should not be greater than the previously existing agricultural rate of run-off. Abstraction (taking) of water from Boards' watercourses to fill the reservoir will not be allowed in the months of April to September inclusive.

All raised reservoirs capable of holding 10,000 cubic metres or more are subject to the provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Reservoirs smaller than this should be designed, constructed and supervised by competent and suitably qualified and approved contractors/persons.

The possible adverse effect on a Board's system following a potential failure of a reservoir must be considered.

## 16. Existing Underdrain Systems

If field underdrain systems are severed or disturbed by development operations, pockets of poor drainage or flooding of the site could result. The developments should, therefore, use measures to deal with this possibility. In the event of disturbance, the developer will be required to carry out and pay for appropriate remedial action.

## 17. Water Quality and Pollution Control

The EA is responsible for water quality and pollution control. Where the nature of the business planned on a development site (including any vehicle parking areas) might involve the discharge of unacceptable effluent to a surface water system, any surface water drains that discharge to adjoining watercourses must flow to approved interceptors, and not directly discharge to a Board's system. Queries relating to what may be required must be referred to the relevant EA area office.

## 18. Enforcement

Failure to meet the Boards' requirements under their Byelaws and the relevant legislation entitles the Board to enter the site to take any necessary enforcement or remedial action at the offender's expense. In addition, a penalty of up to £5000 and, in certain cases, a daily penalty can be incurred.

## 19. Other Contacts/Clerks to the Boards

The Clerk to the following drainage boards is:

Mr D Thomas, Middle Level Commissioners Middle Level Offices, 85 Whittlesey Road, March, Cambridgeshire PE15 0AH. Tel 01354 653232, Email: [enquiries@middlelevel.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@middlelevel.gov.uk), Website: [www.middlelevel.gov.uk](http://www.middlelevel.gov.uk)

- Benwick IDB
- Bluntisham IDB
- Churchfield & Plawfield IDB
- Conington & Holme IDB
- Curf and Wimblington Combined IDB
- Euximoor IDB
- Haddenham Level DC
- Hundred of Wisbech IDB
- Hundred Foot Washes IDB
- Manea & Welney DDC
- March East IDB
- March Third DDC
- March Fifth DDC
- March Sixth DDC
- March West & White Fen IDB
- Needham & Laddus IDB
- Nightlayers IDB
- Nordelph IDB
- Over & Willingham IDB
- Ramsey First (Hollow) IDB
- Ramsey Fourth (Middlemoor) IDB
- Ramsey, Upwood & Great Raveley IDB
- Ransonmoor DDC
- Sawtry IDB
- Sutton & Mepal IDB
- Swavesey IDB
- Upwell IDB
- Waldersey IDB
- Warboys, Somersham & Pidley IDB

The Clerk to the Ramsey Internal Drainage Board is:

Mr J A R Chrisp, 1 Mere Close, Ramsey Mereside, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE26 2UQ  
Tel: 01733 844336, Email: [johnchrisp@yahoo.com](mailto:johnchrisp@yahoo.com) , Website [www.ramseyidb.org.uk](http://www.ramseyidb.org.uk)

The Clerk to the following drainage boards is: is:

The Clerk to the following drainage boards is:

Mr R Price, 29A High Street. Moulton, Spalding, Lincs, PE12 6QB, Tel: 07715 084034 / (01406) 370116,  
Email: [rprice.wcidb@gmail.com](mailto:rprice.wcidb@gmail.com) , website [www.wcidb.org.uk](http://www.wcidb.org.uk)

- Feldale IDB
- Holmewood and District IDB
- Whittlesey & District IDB
- Woodwalton DDC

Middle Level Commissioners  
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