



EGLV

Data and facts

Lippeverband

The Lippeverband —

The Lippeverband was founded on 19 January 1926, as a water management association for the middle and lower sections of the Lippe river. From the start, we cooperated closely with the Emschergenossenschaft, which is the oldest German water association. The two associations work together under the aegis of a harmonised organisational structure. The Lippeverband is a public sector entity, paid for by its members - which include cities, municipal administrations, mining organisations and businesses. We have been active in our region for almost a hundred years. On the basis of this experience, we reliably deliver services in the context of the public sector - without profit orientation and in the public interest.



Safe, clean and economical

In the environment around the Emscher and Lippe rivers, the needs of humans and nature are competing. As developers for the region, we want to achieve a sustainable balance between these needs. Living and working here should be just as possible as restoring ecologically friendly river landscapes that abound with life – no simple task in a region that, were it not for our work, would regularly be underwater. Located in the largest metropolitan area in Europe, between Holzwickede and Dinslaken, and in the neighbouring Lippe Region to the north, we are a modern and cost-effective water management organisation with a wide range of tasks:

- __ wastewater treatment
- __ care and maintenance of waterways
- __ near-natural restructuring of former open sewers
- __ flood protection
- __ regulation of water drainage
- __ management of groundwater and stormwater
- __ returning industrial river landscapes to nature

The Lippe

The Lippe is a right-hand tributary of the Rhine. It has its source in Bad Lippspringe, and flows into the Rhine near Wesel after around 220 kilometres. Because of a low change in elevation, the river displays the characteristics typical of a lowland river. The Lippe drains large parts of the Münsterland region in the Westphalian Bay, and in its lower reaches also the Lower Rhine lowlands. In its upper reaches, the Lippe largely flows through a predominantly agricultural and sparsely populated area.

From Hamm onwards, the population density is significantly higher and the surroundings correspondingly more urban and industrial. The Seseke and some other tributaries of the Lippe were formerly used as open sewers, and are quite similar to the Emscher.

Mining resulted in major water management challenges. The first priority is flood protection, which must be ensured by dykes and pumping stations. But ensuring the ongoing regulation of watercourses that no longer flow independently due to topographical change is also an important task.

Of the 4,882 square kilometre catchment area of the Lippe River, we are responsible for the middle and lower sections, which cover an area of 3,280 square kilometres. This includes a total of around 430 kilometres of watercourses, of which 147 kilometres belong to the Lippe.



431 km

Watercourses

1.124 km

Sewers

54

Wastewater treatment plants

All the figures at a glance

Members and region

Members of the Lippeverband	173
Catchment area size	3.280 km ²
Population	ca. 1,39 Mio

Employees

Employees, including Emschergenossenschaft	1.727
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Watercourses

	431 km
of which the Lippe	147 km
of which clean waterways	260 km
of which wastewater channels	24 km

Sewers

1124 km

Dykes

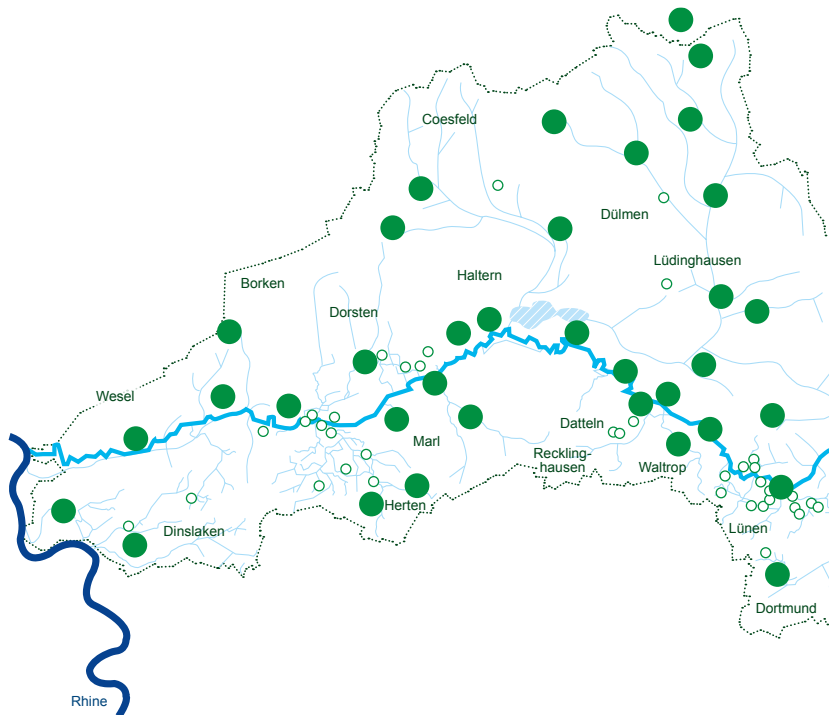
76,13 km

of which the Lippe

32,61 km

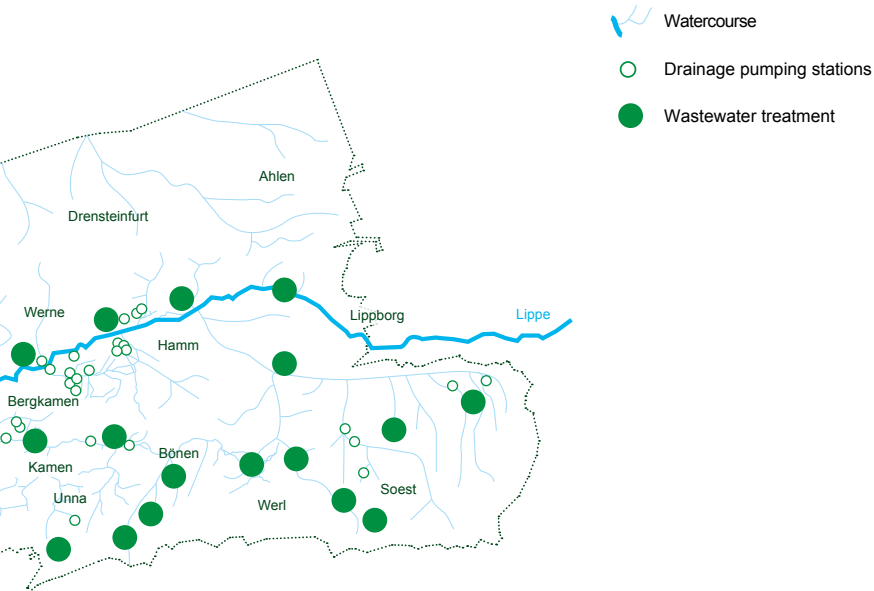
of which subsidiary waterways

43,52 km



Facilities of the Lippeverband

Wastewater treatment plants	54
Pumping stations	333
of which wastewater pumping stations	136
of which drainage pumping stations	197
Proportion of the association area drained by pumping stations	15,7 %
Flood retention basins	33
Stormwater retention basins	113
Stormwater treatment plants	172





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/ Kronprinzenstraße 24
45128 Essen
Telephone (0201) 104-0
www.eglv.de