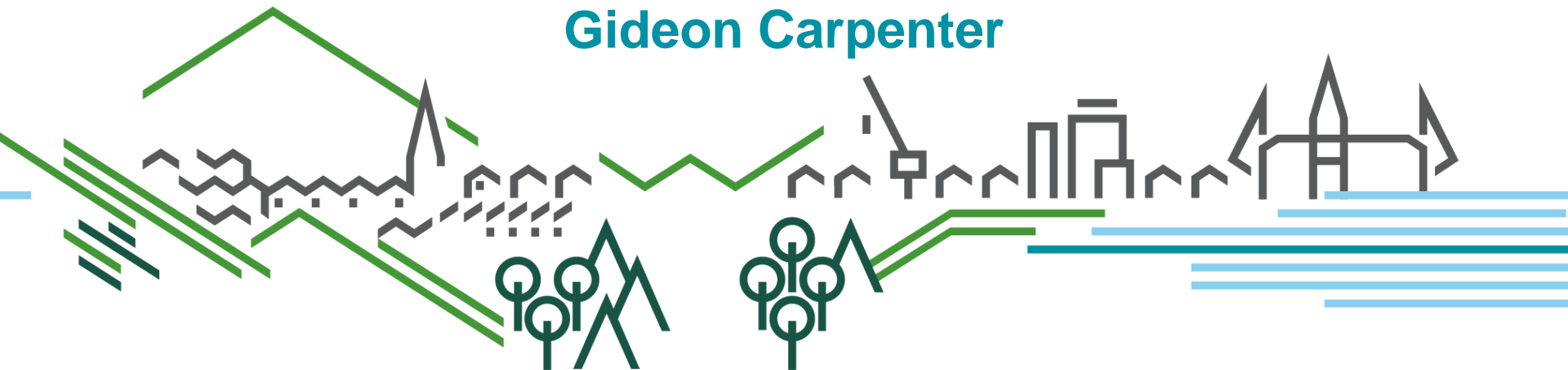


# NRW Hydropower licensing & compliance

Wales Fisheries Forum

14 November 2019

Gideon Carpenter



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# Licensing background

- Water resources regulation established in England and Wales with Water Resources Act 1963
- Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended)
- Most hydropower schemes will require an:  
    Impoundment Licence  
    Abstraction Licence

# Licensing background

- **Focus on big hydro**
- **Financing in 1990's – limited expansion of run-of-river hydro (RoR)**
- **Limited National Rivers Authority/ EA guidance**
- **Feed-in-Tariffs 2010 – rapid expansion of RoR**
- **EA guidance focused on low head – N Wales flow variability**
- **Good Practice Guidelines review**
- **NRW establishment – NRW HEP guidance 2014**
- **Water Framework Directive & WG Environment Bill**

# Run of river hydropower schematic

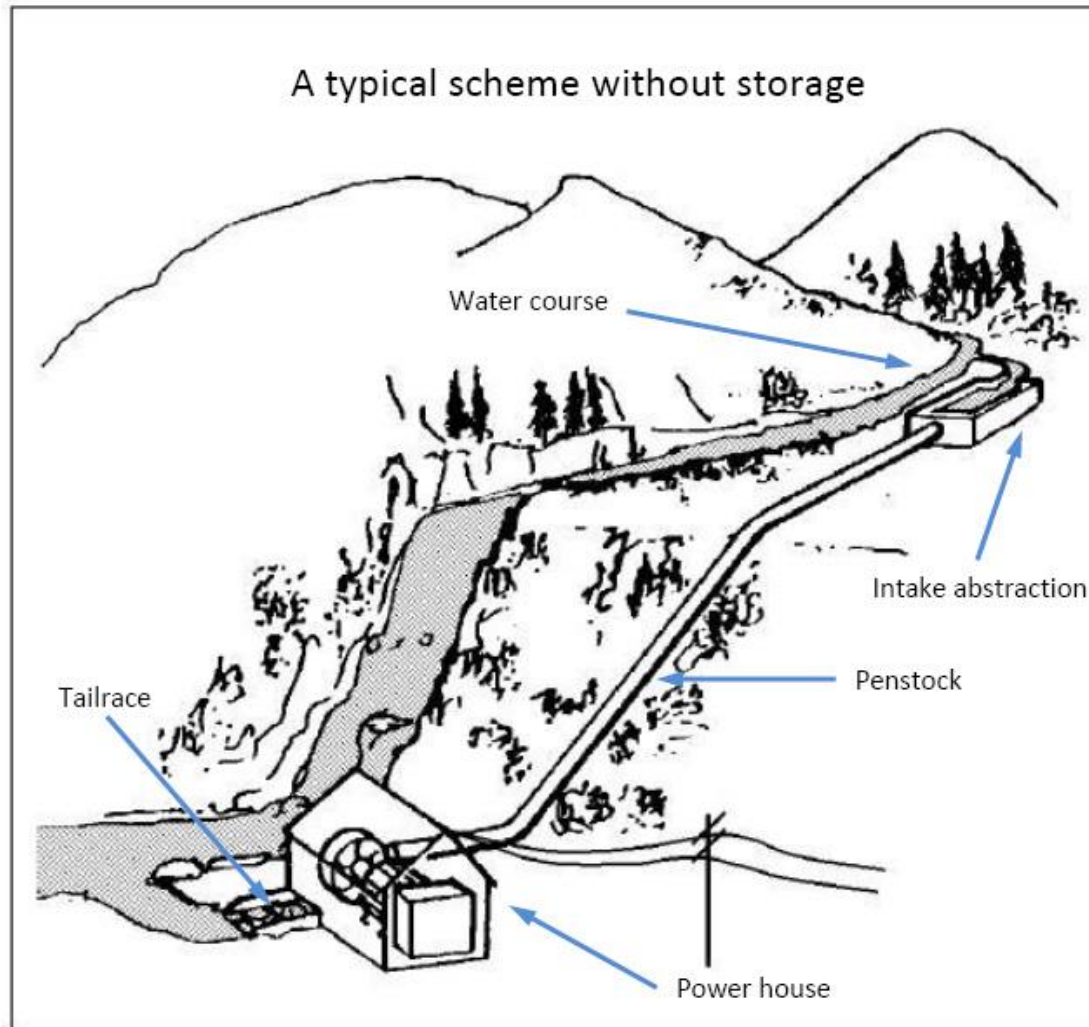


Figure 1: Depicts the typical layout of a scheme with minimal water storage capacity

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# Run of river high head

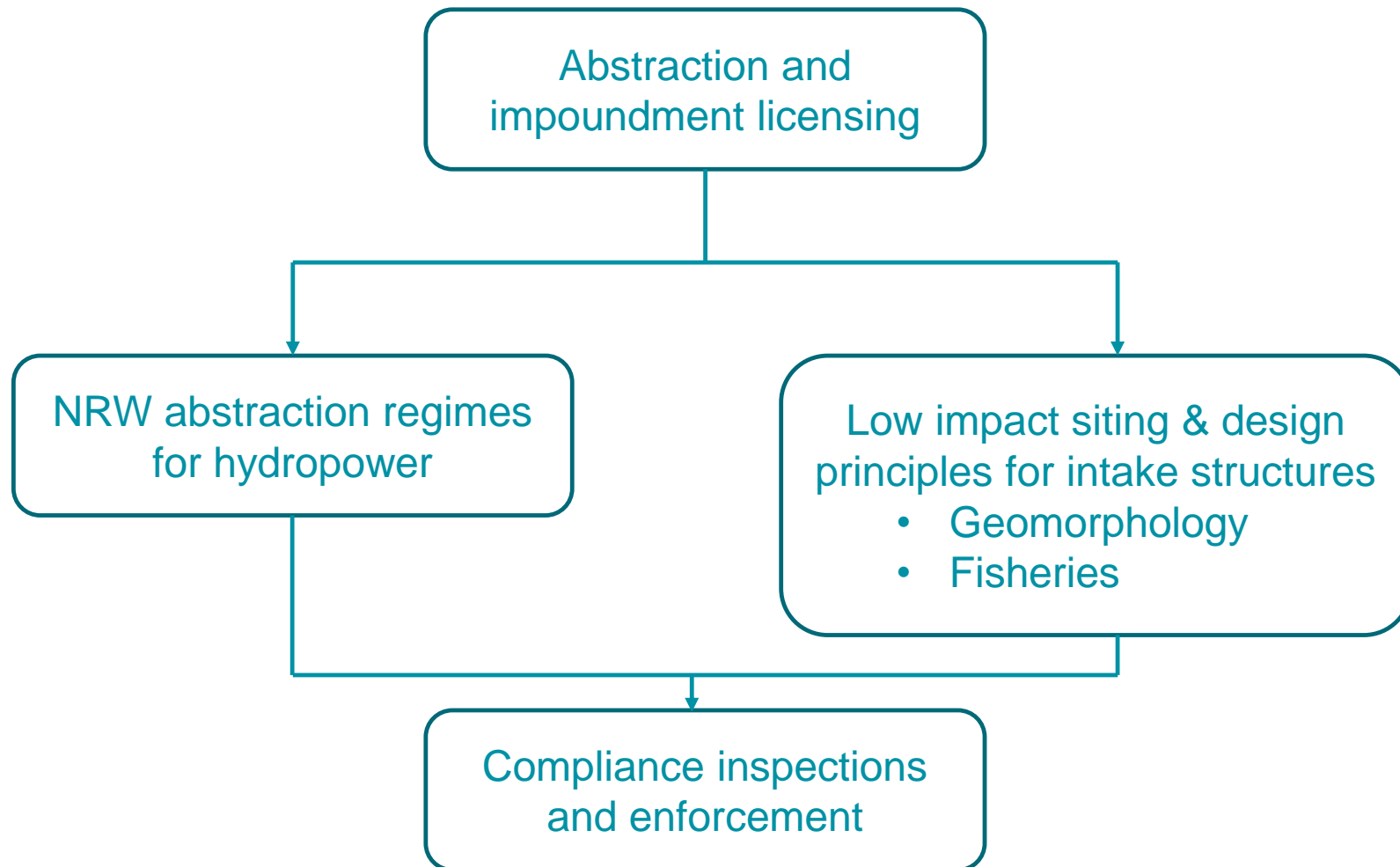




# So what are the main impacts?

- **Changes to reach hydrology**
  - Creation of impoundment
  - Creation of depleted reach
  - Changes to hydraulic conditions (depths, velocities, wetted perimeter) (hydrological barrier)
- **Creation of physical barrier**
  - Disruption of ecosystem connectivity (inc fish migration)
  - Disruption of geomorphological processes
- **Changes to physical habitat & channel morphology**
- **Physical damage to fish (& other wildlife)**

# How do we address these?





# Low impact abstraction regime

- **NRW Guidance - introducing the flow split**
- **Zones 1, 2 & 3 – 10%, 40%, 50% and 70% take**
- **Maintains flow variability in the low/medium flow range**
- **Important for ecology and geomorphological processes**
- **Influences spatial distribution of schemes**
- **Protects our high value sites for nature conservation**



# Ecological Limits to Hydrological Alteration

Uncertainty in quantifying river flow-ecology relationships

BUT

Ecosystems adapted to natural flow regimes

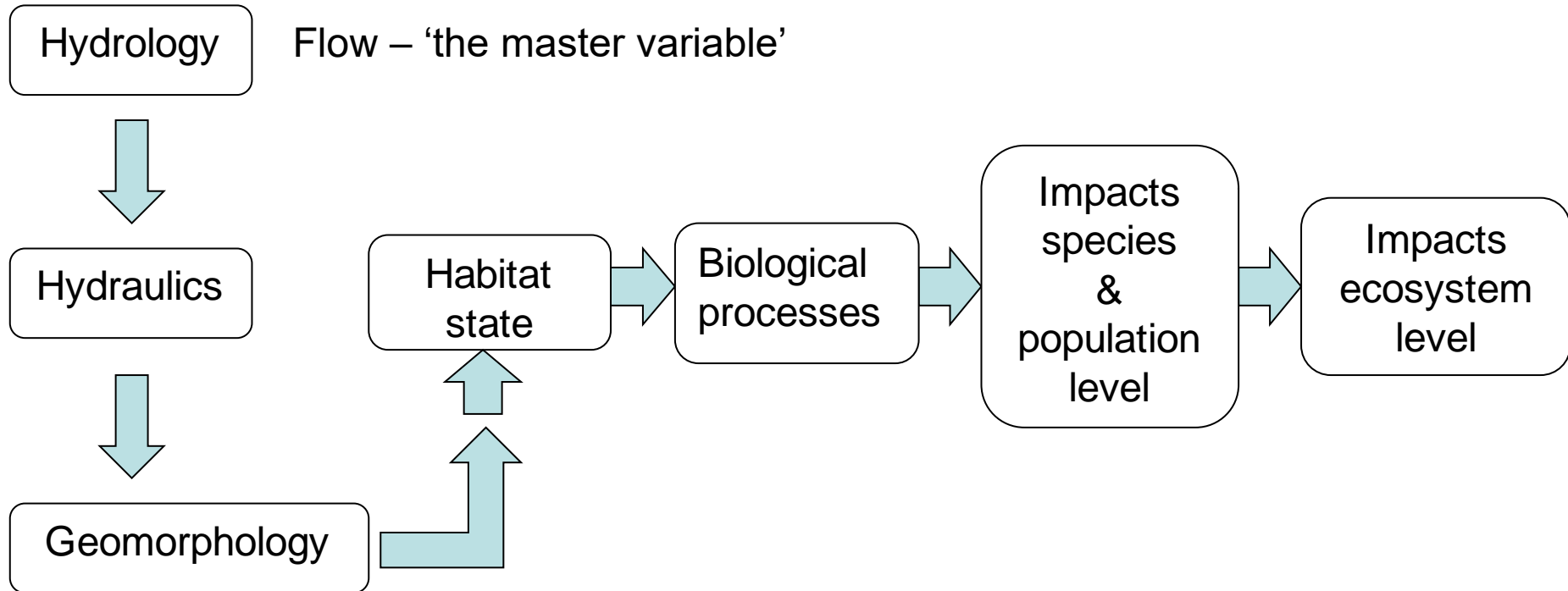


Restrict deviations from the natural flow regime

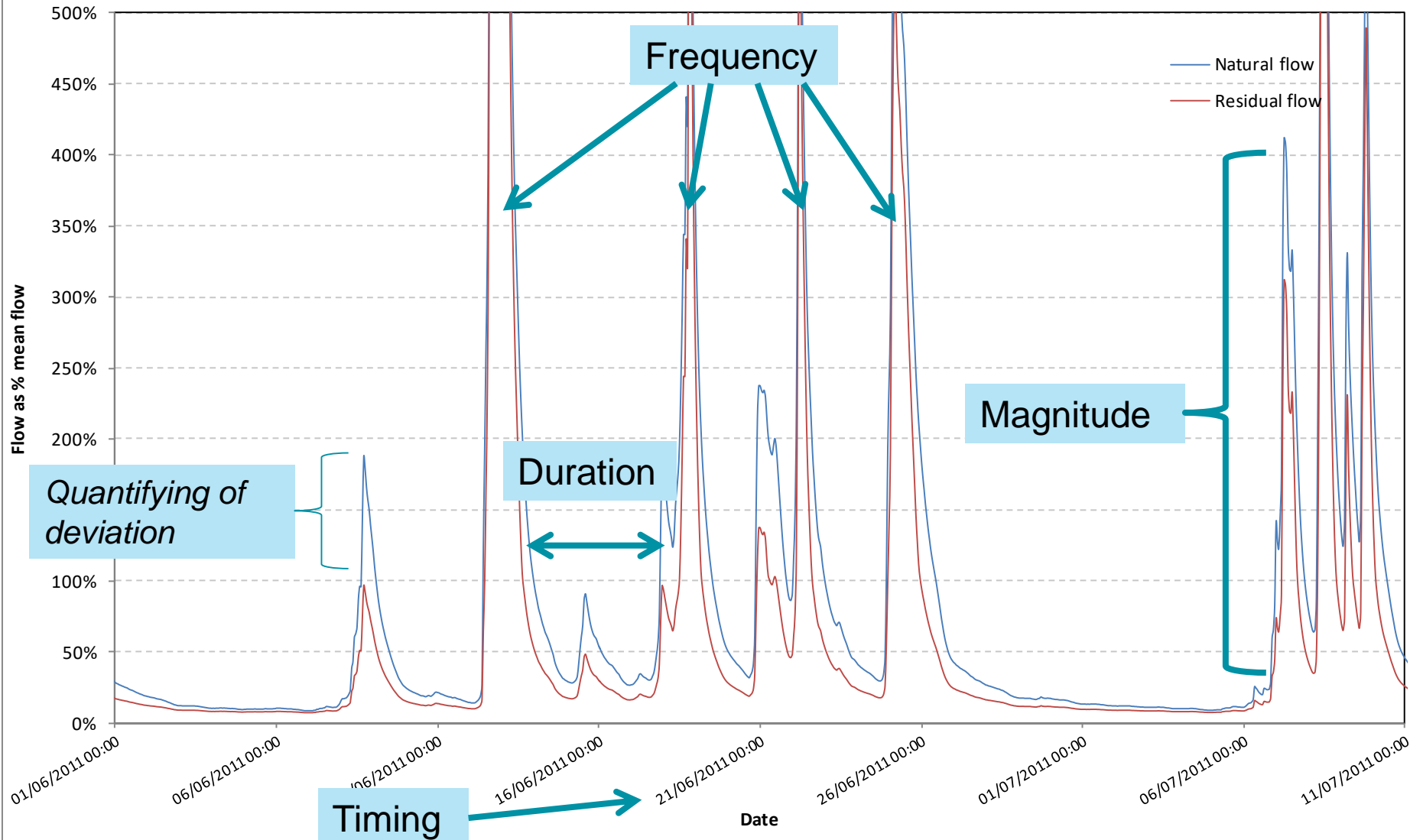


Ecological Limits to Hydrological Alteration (ELOHA)

# Impacts of hydrological change - conceptual model



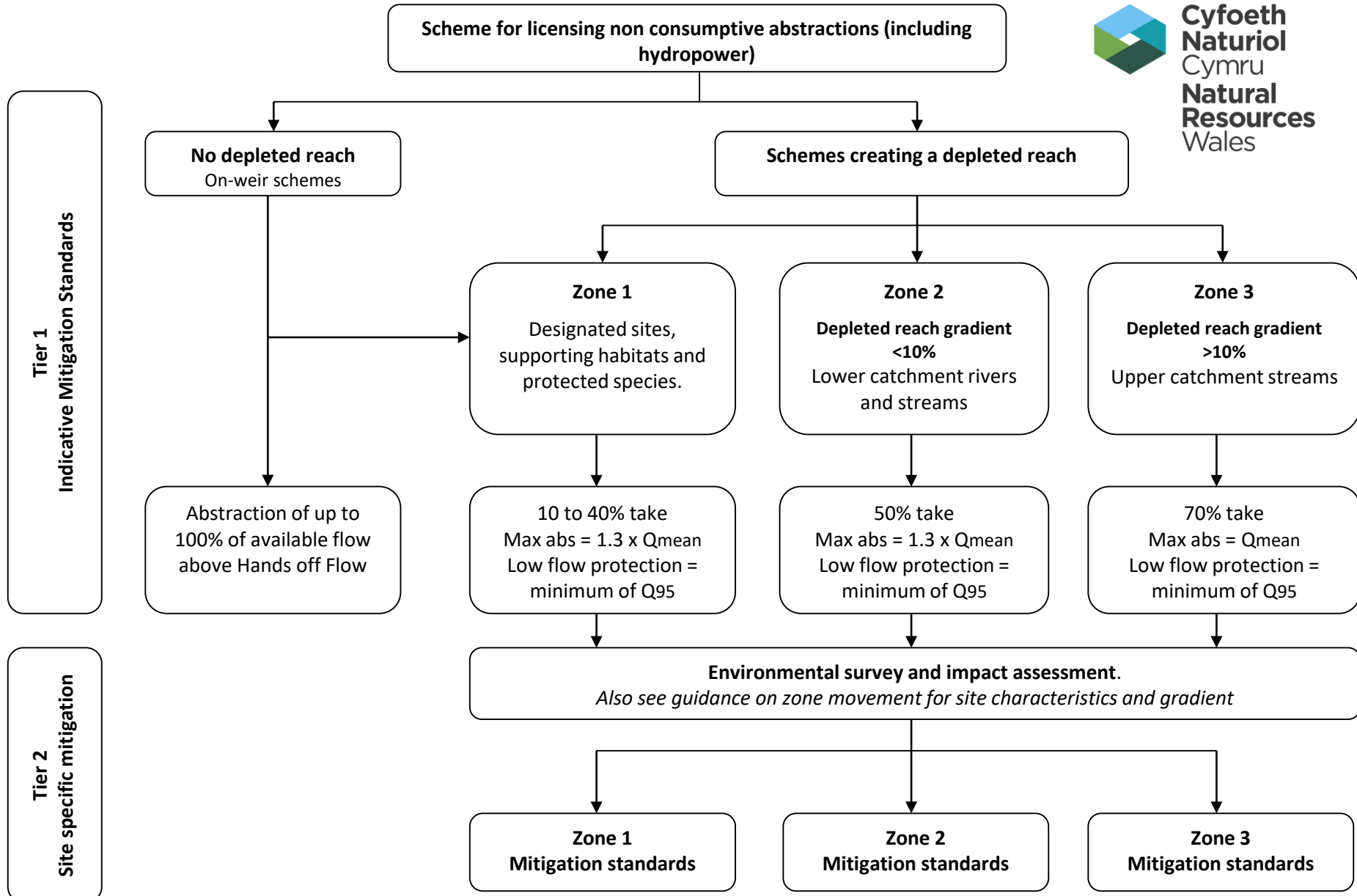
# Example of indicators of hydrological alteration



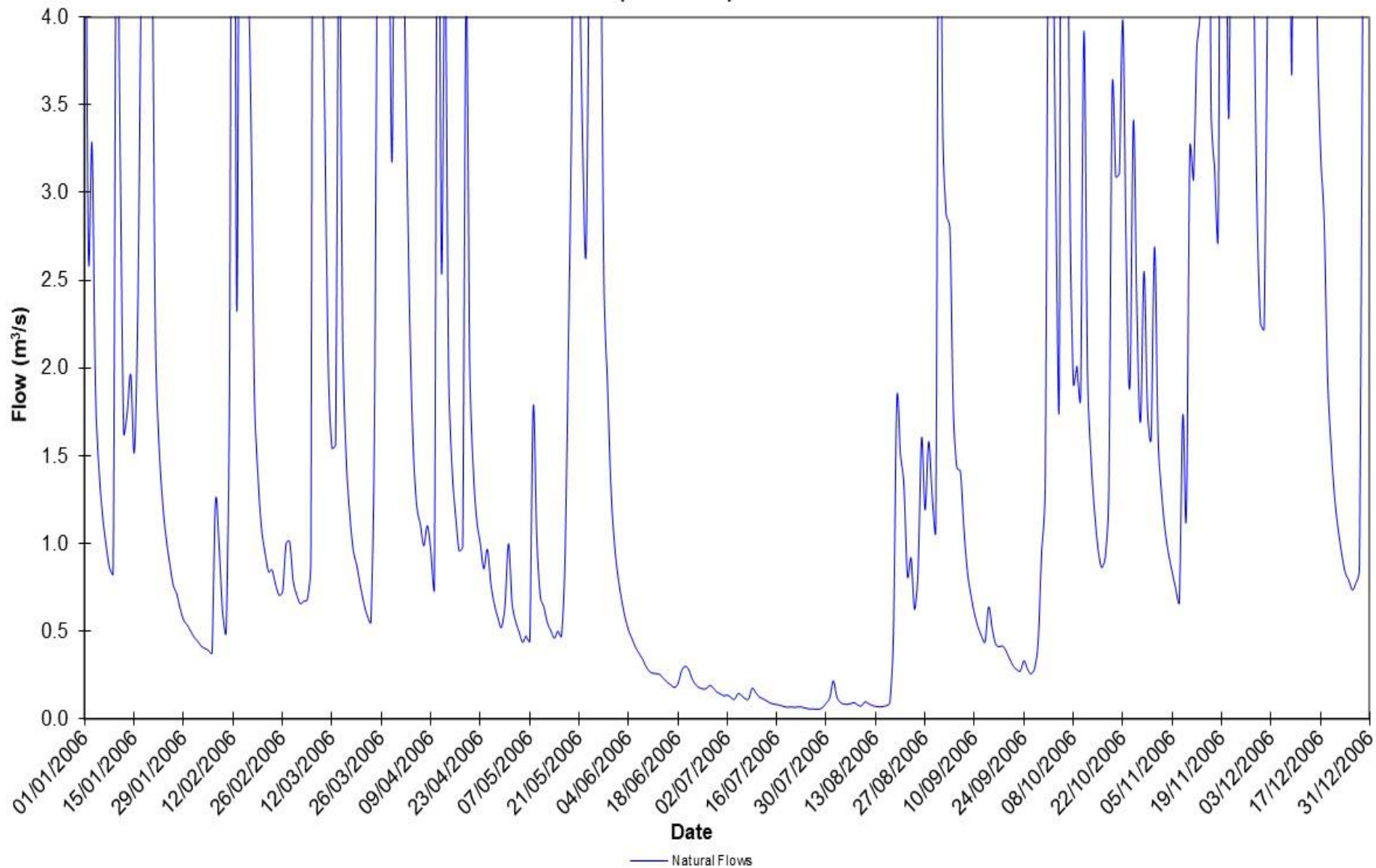
# Components of abstraction regime

- **Low flow protection (Hands off Flow)** – fixed flow rate
- **Flow variability** – fixed % take of available flow
- **Maximum abstraction rate** – intake and conveyance capacity limits

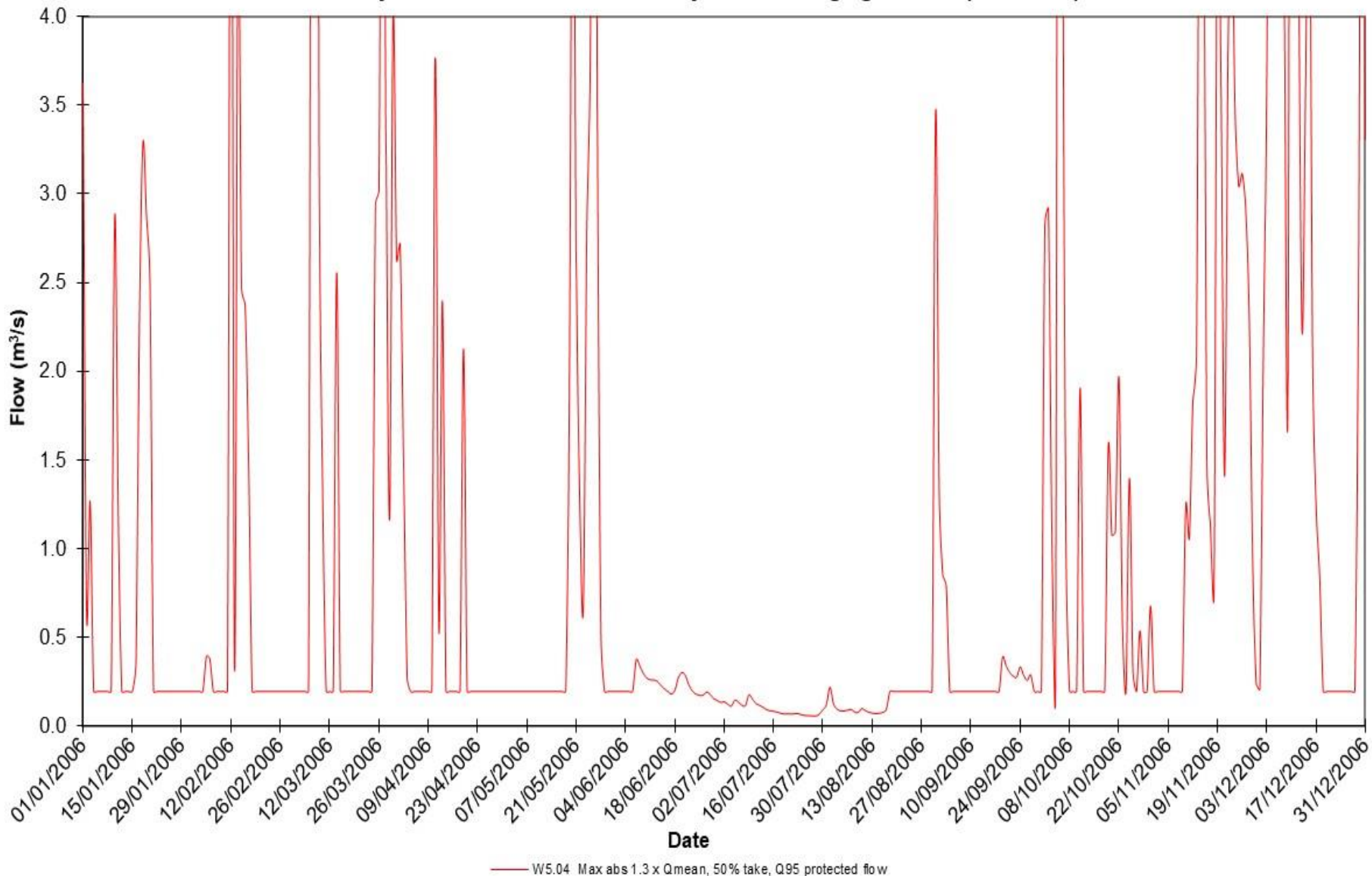




Natural flow hydrograph for average year daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station  
(Ref:63004)

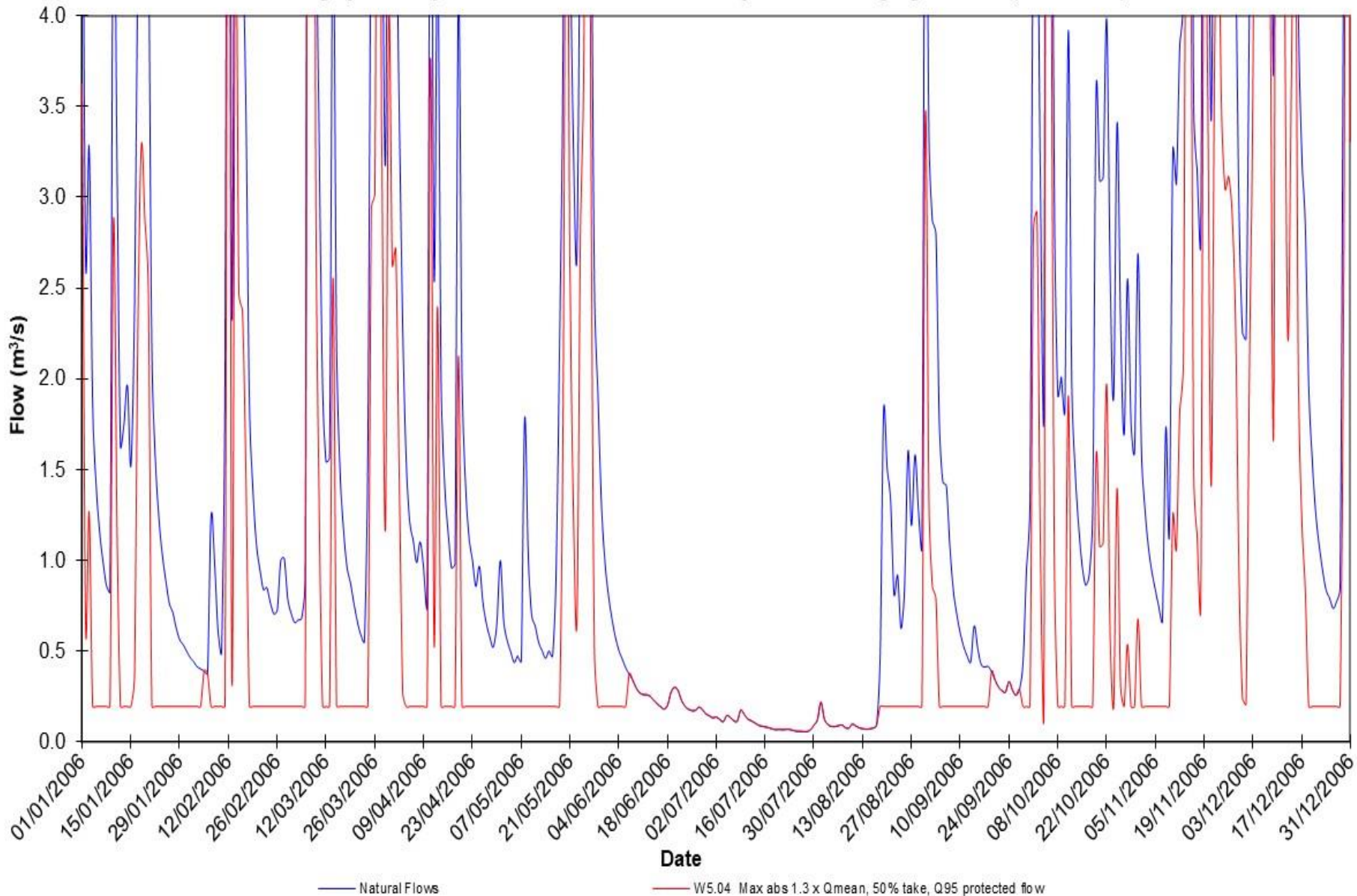


Residual flow hydrograph for typical 100% hydropower abstraction above protected low flow for average year  
daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station (Ref:63004)

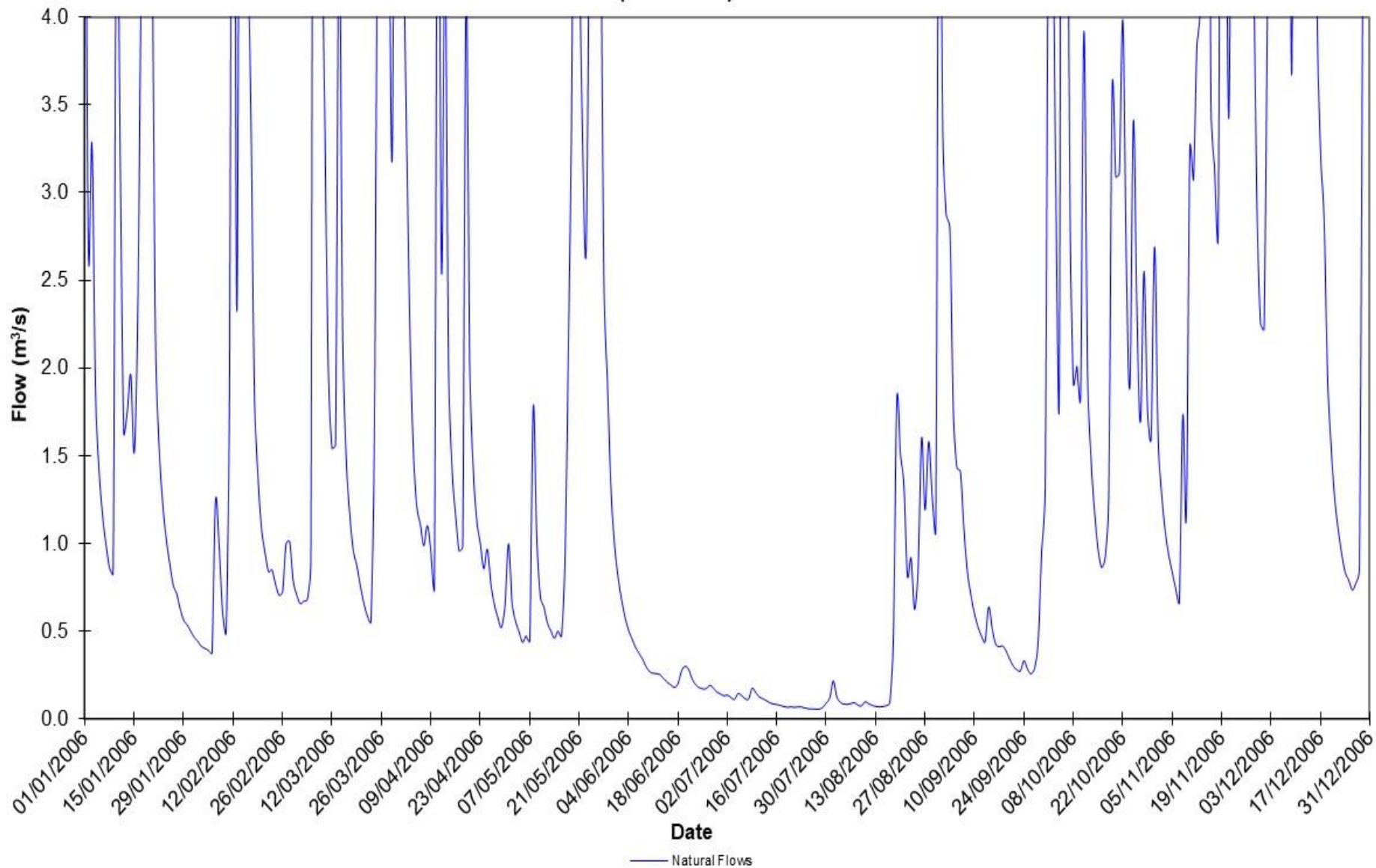




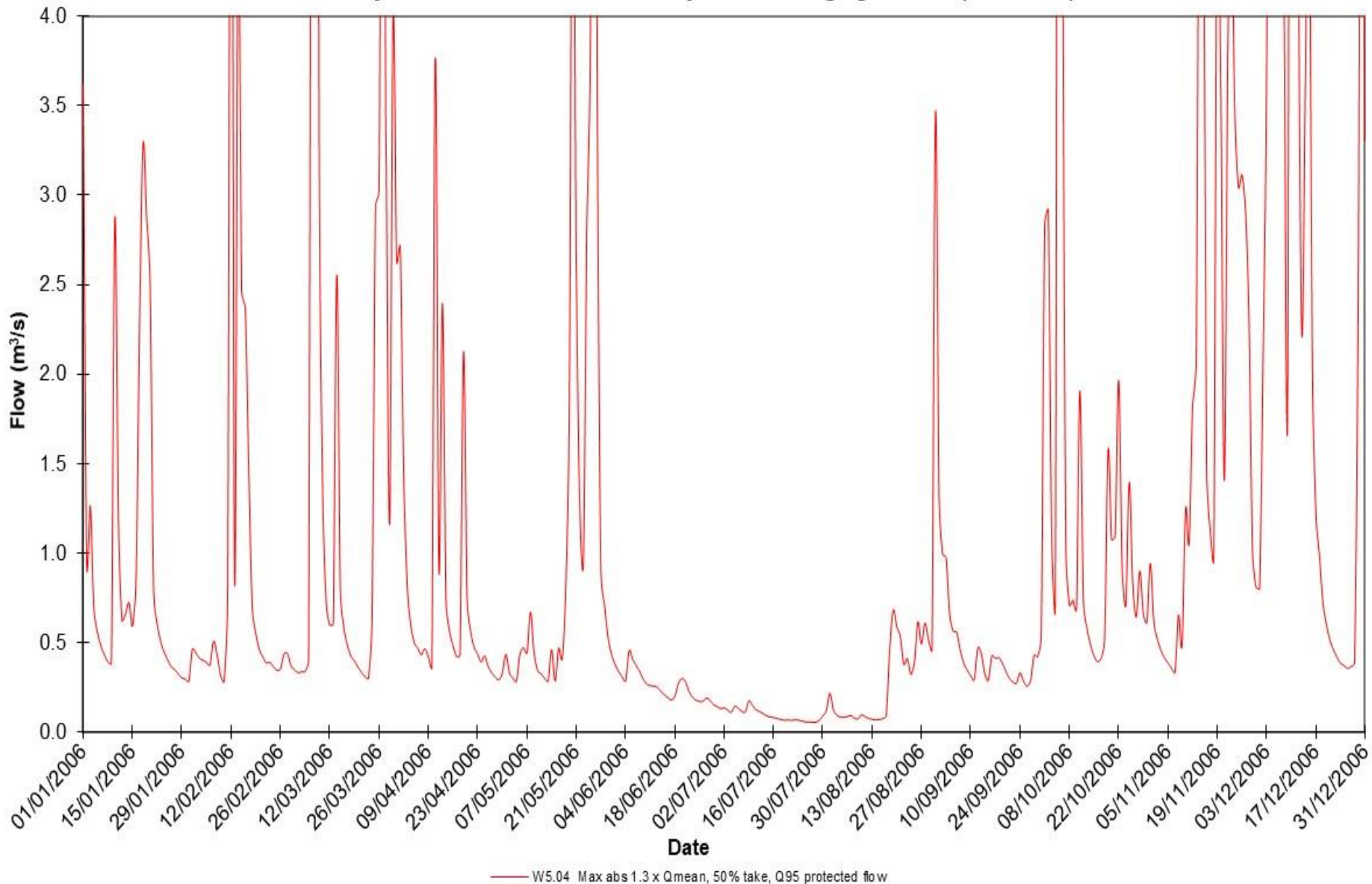
Natural and residual flow hydrograph for typical 100% hydropower abstraction above protected low flow for average year daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station (Ref:63004)



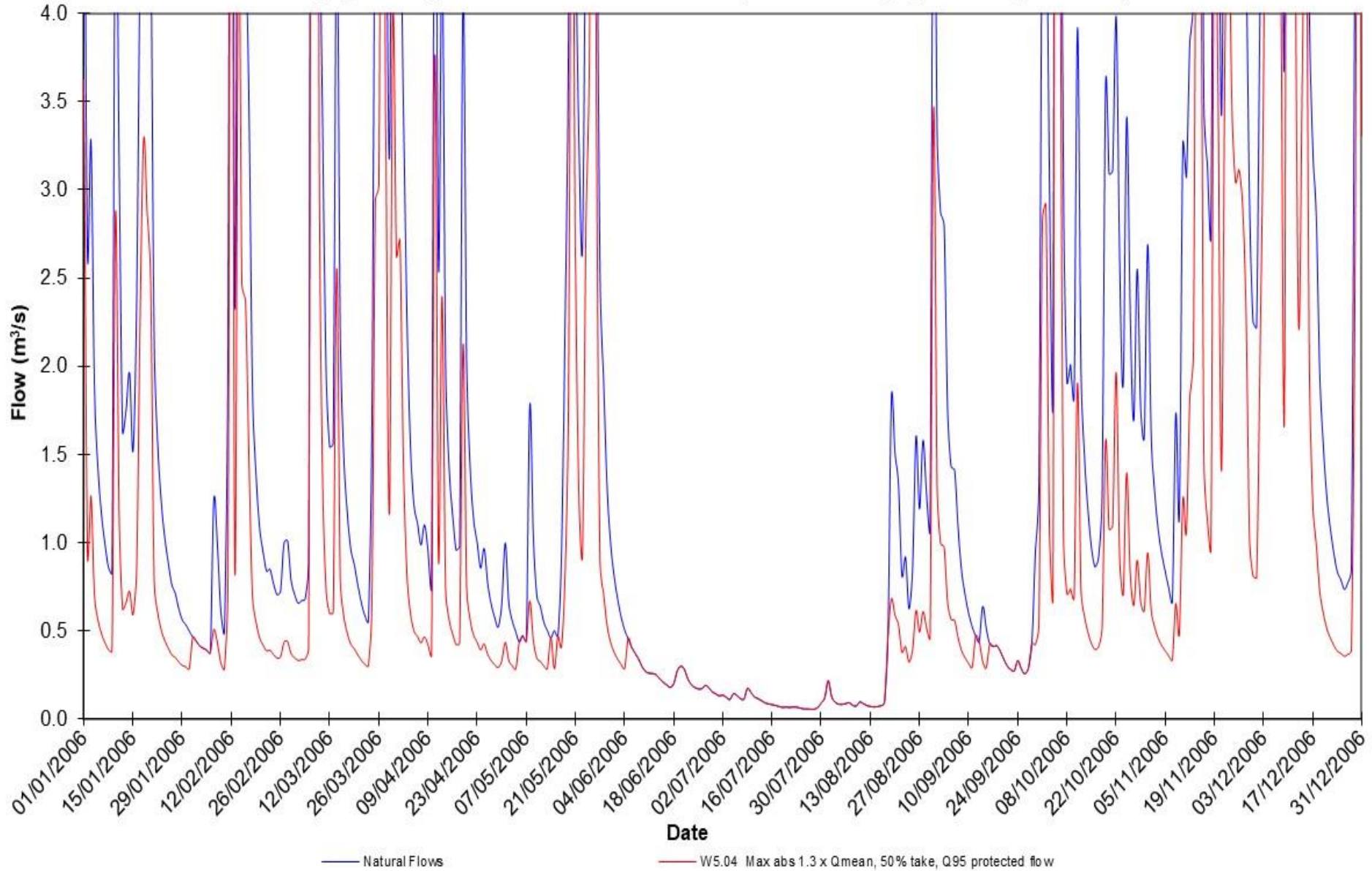
Natural flow hydrograph for average year daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station  
(Ref:63004)



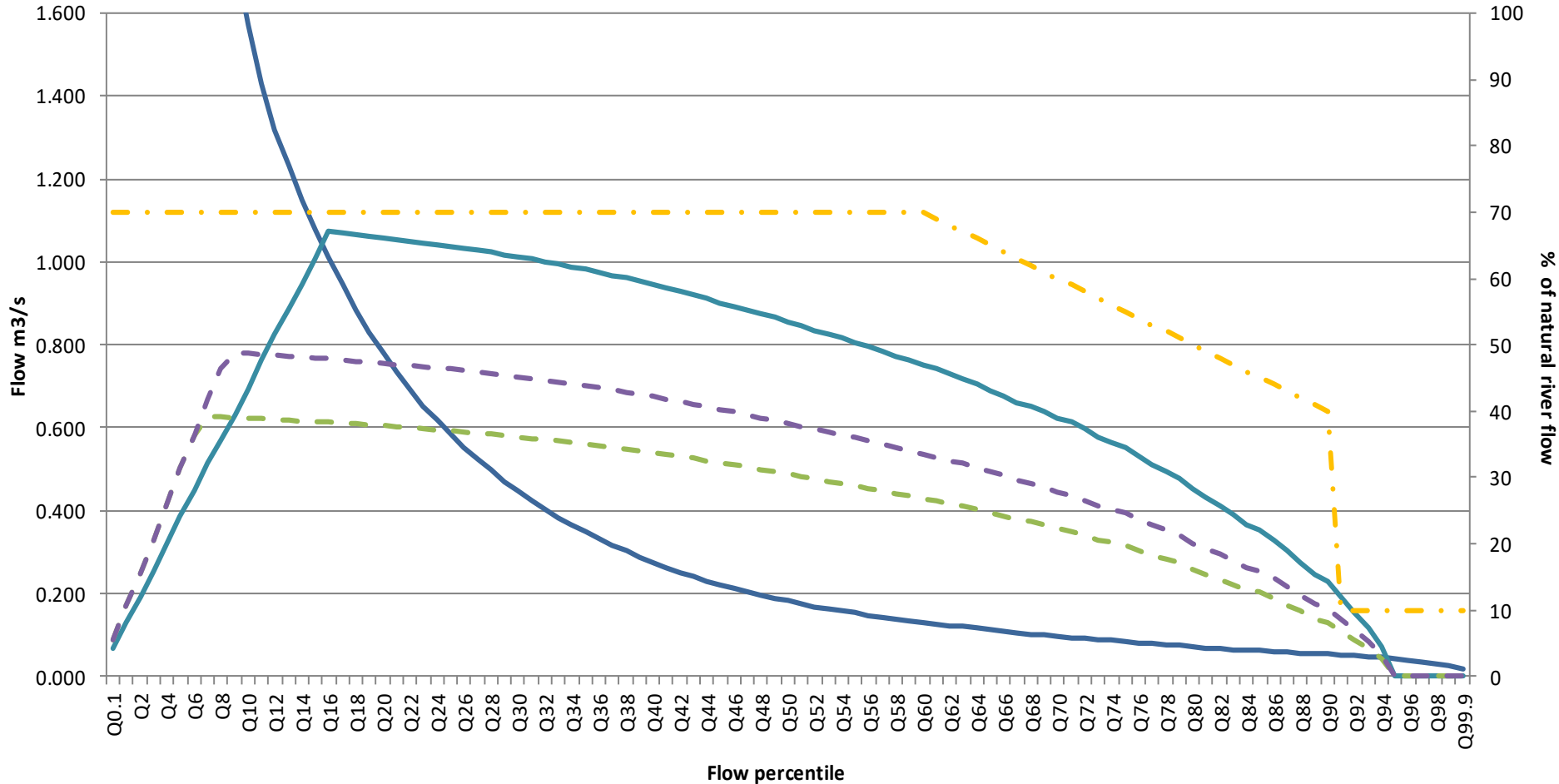
**Residual flow hydrograph for Zone 3 70% hydropower abstraction above protected low flow for average year  
daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station (Ref:63004)**



**Natural and residual flow hydrograph for Zone 3 70% hydropower abstraction above protected low flow for average year daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station (Ref:63004)**

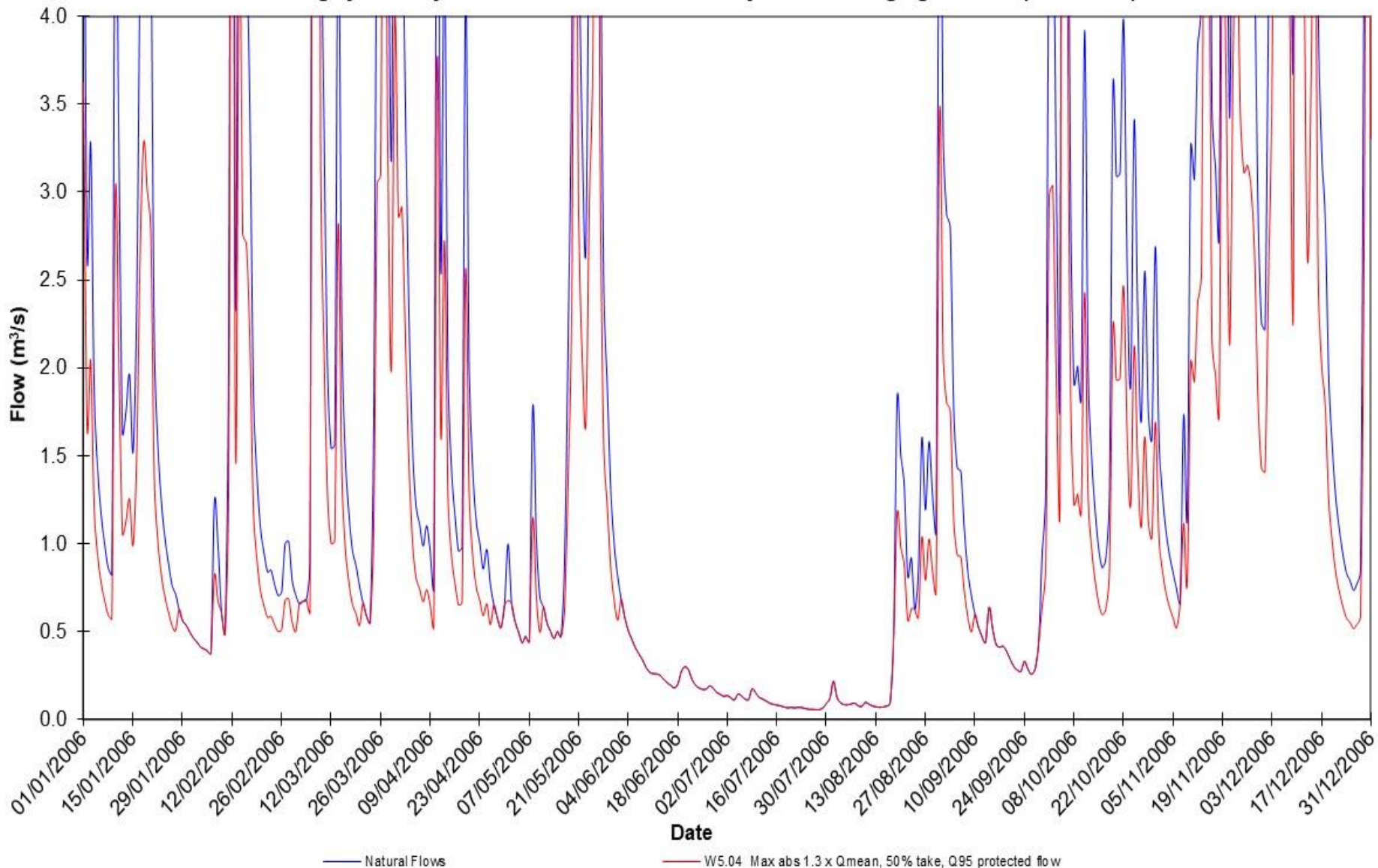


**Plot showing hydropower abstractions as a percentage of total river flows against flow percentiles under a range of abstraction regimes using small upland catchment flow data (Hepste at Esgair Carnau).**

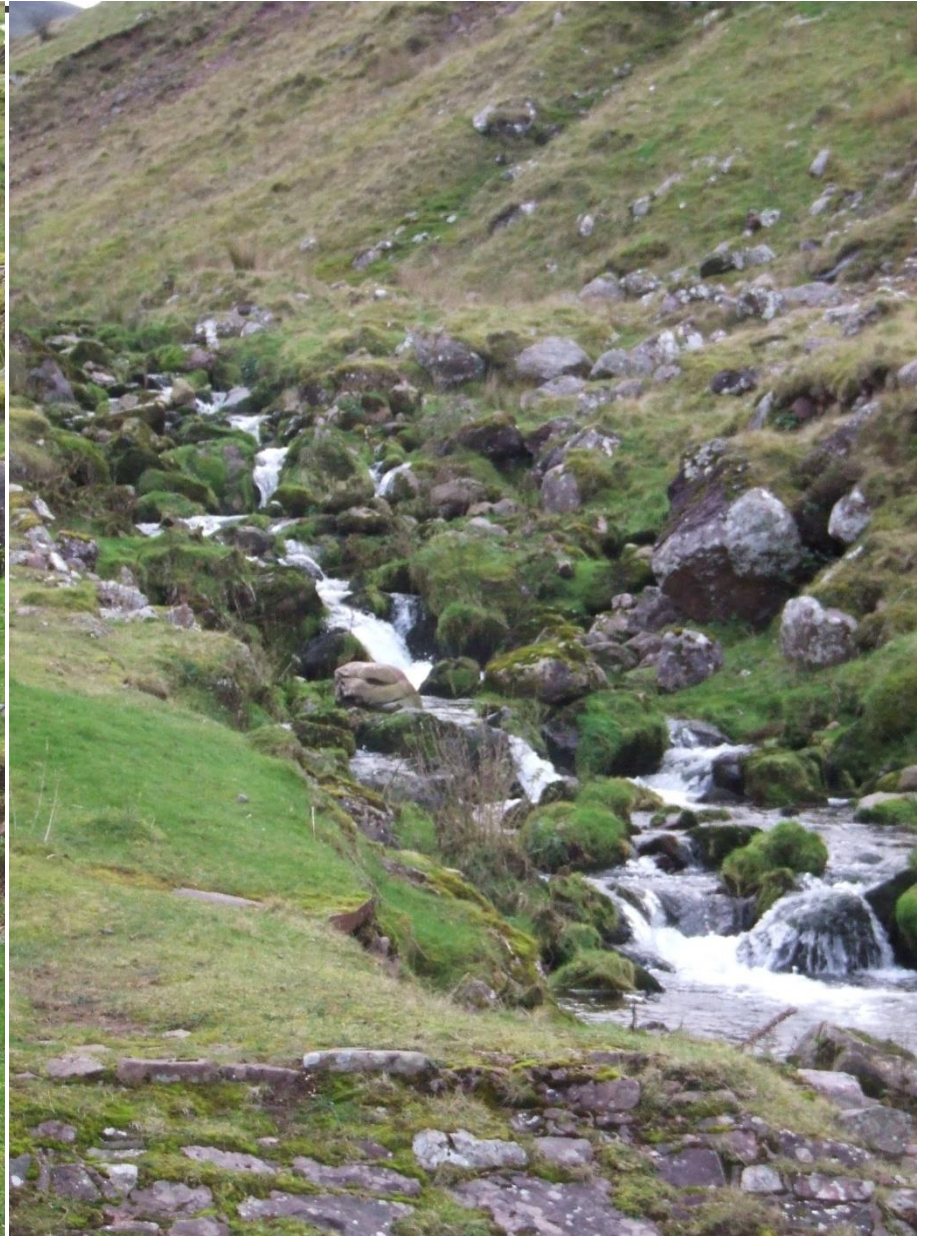


— Natural Flow (m3/s)  
 — Max abs Qmean 70% take  
 - - - Max abs 1.3 x Qmean 40% take  
 - - - Max abs 1.3 x Qmean 50% take  
 - · - UKTAG Mod Revised

**Natural and residual flow hydrograph for Zone 1 40% hydropower abstraction above protected low flow for average year daily mean flow data at Cwm Ystwyth Flow Gauging Station (Ref:63004)**





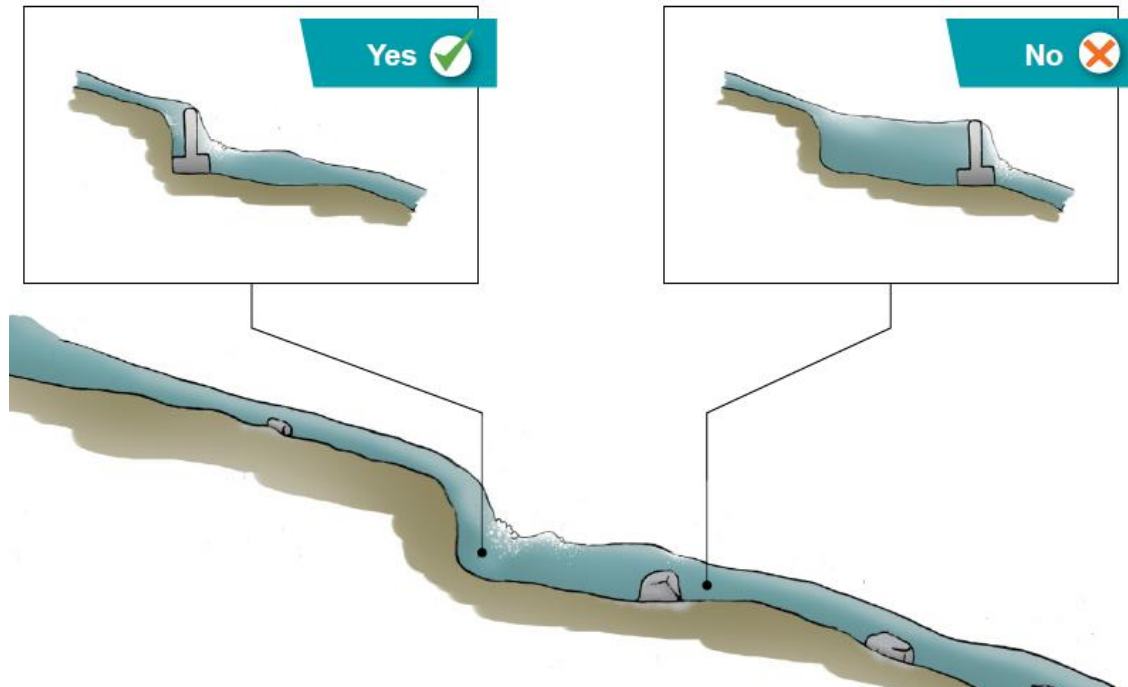






# Low impact siting and design principles

- WFD – consider hydro-morphological response
- Consider geomorphological setting of any structure location – ‘*siting*’
- Work with nature - replicate / mimic natural features



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# Low impact siting and design principles

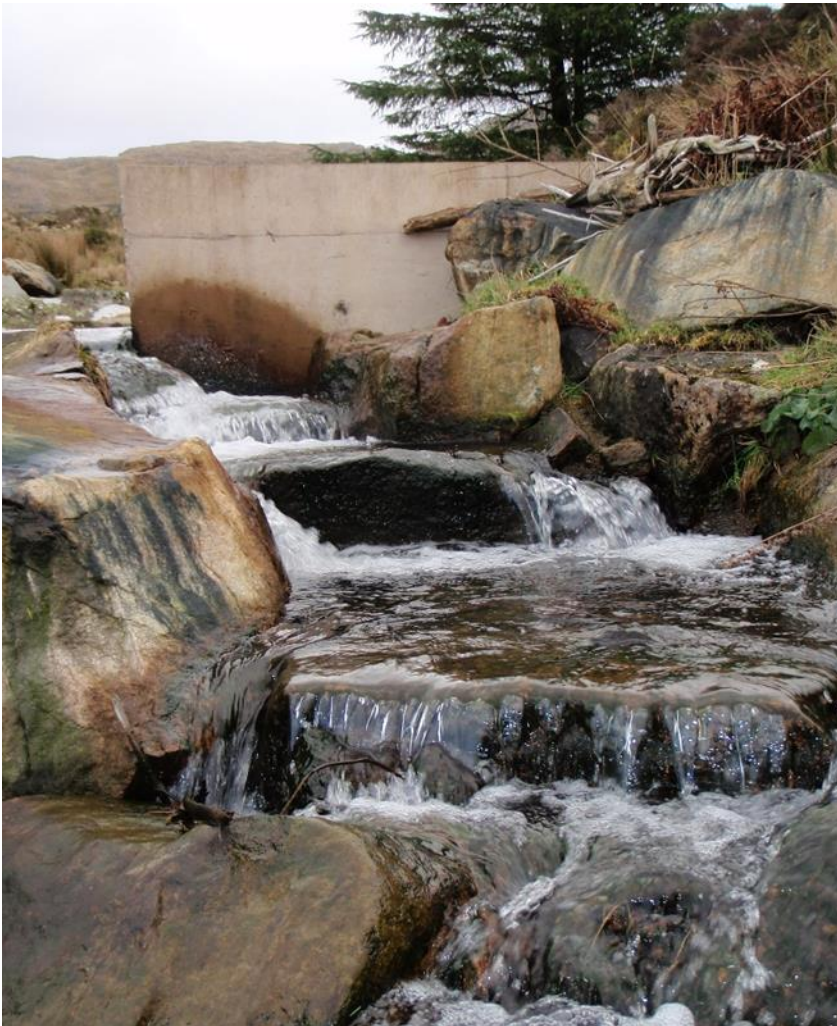
- *Design* to minimise disruption of natural geomorphological processes
- Minimise structure size and associated works
- Upstream and downstream fish passage – ‘nature-like’ easement – design principles
- Intake screening
- Plunge pools



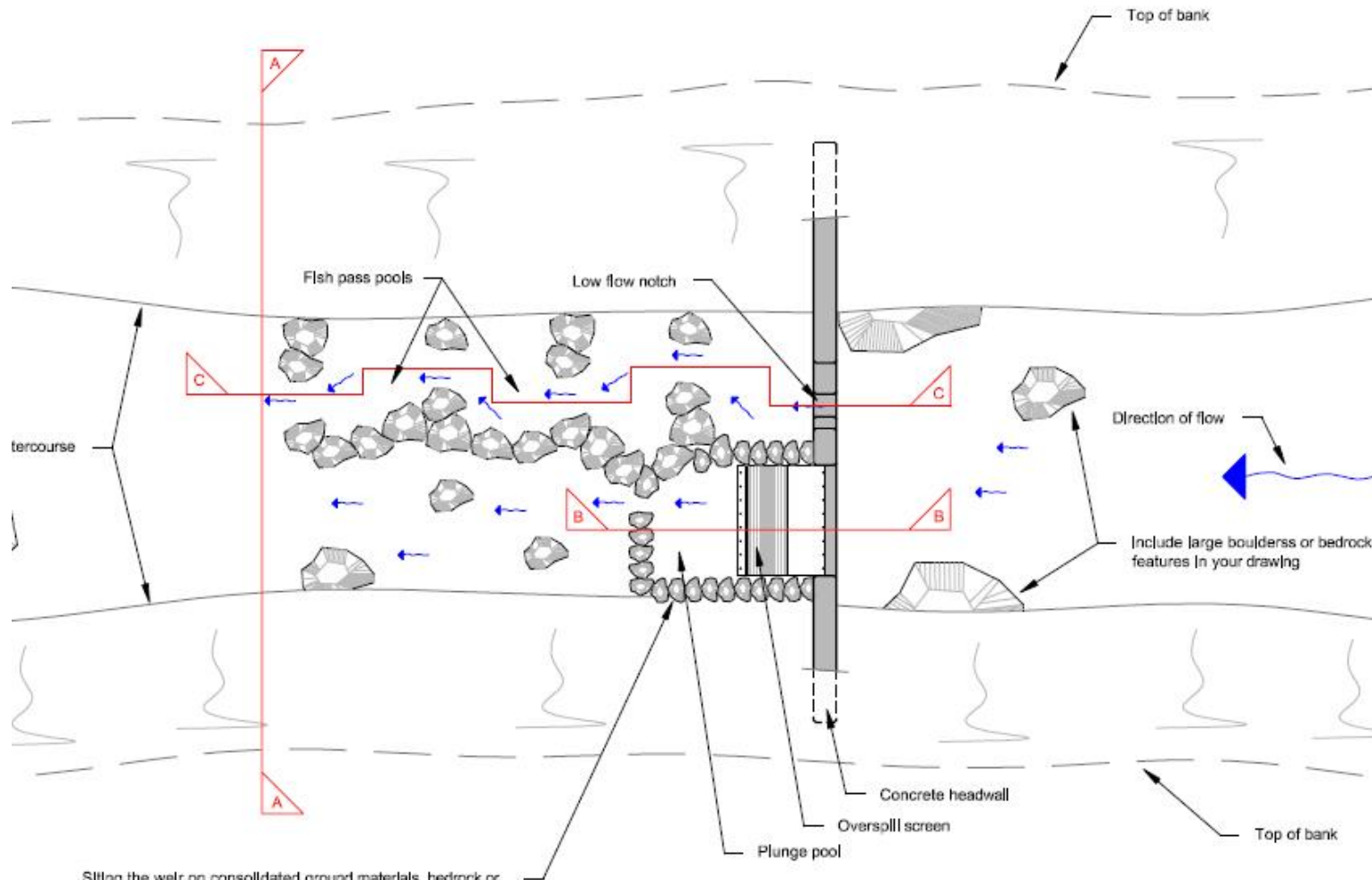
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# Fish passage

## Fish passage easement for resident brown trout

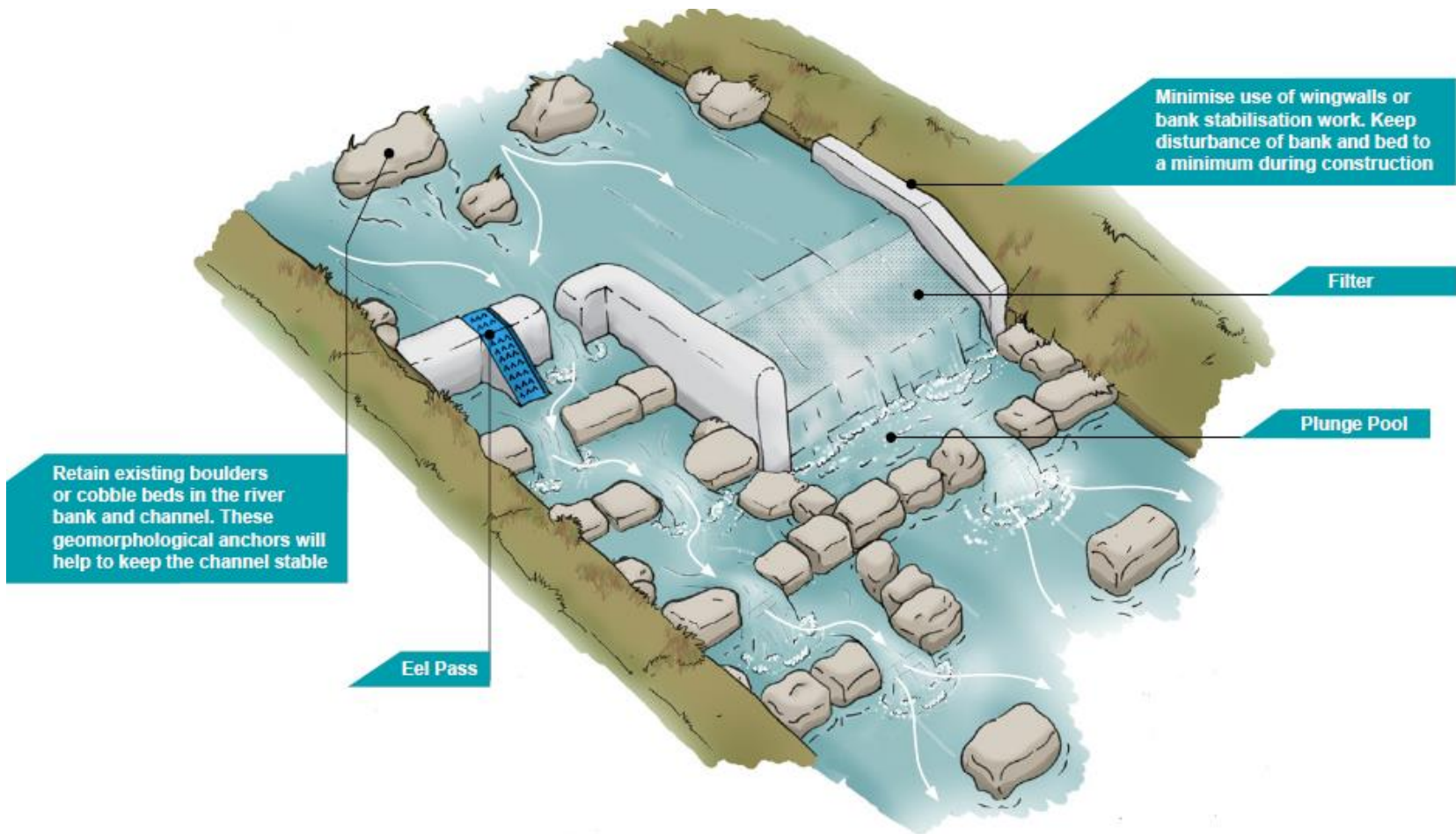


# Generic design



Siting the weir on consolidated ground materials, bedrock or boulders and the use of sensitive construction practices will reduce disturbance to the banks and reduce the need for bank protection

# Generic design



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# Eel passage – boss type



# Compliance challenges

- Intake structures not built to approved design (WR & T&C Planning)
- Intake structures built to approved design but subsequently modified (temporary or permanent)
- Intake structures built to approved design but poorly maintained
- Compliance focus moving forward
- Inspections - Enforcement and prosecutions policy
- Work with regulatory partners







## In summary

- **NRW flow standards – flow variability**
- **Spatial aspect of HEP development**
- **Protects our high value sites for nature conservation**
- **WFD & Env Act – geomorphology and ecological continuity – ‘ecosystems approach’**
- **Focus on low impact siting & design**
- **Hiatus in financial support – no new licence applications**
- **Guidance review**
- **Ongoing compliance activities**



**Cyfoeth  
Naturiol  
Cymru**  
**Natural  
Resources  
Wales**



**THANK  
YOU  
FOR  
LISTENING  
ANY QUESTION?**