

Determination Report

Report under the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended) and the Environment Act 1995 of an application for a new transfer licence.

Executive Summary

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is deemed to have granted this application in accordance with section 64 of the Water Resources Act 1991.

In determining this application, the Environment Agency has exercised its duties and powers under the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended) and the Environment Act 1995.

1. Summary of the proposal

The Environment Agency have applied for a transfer licence to abstract water for the purpose of supplying flow through a fish pass at Mereway Fish Pass, Mereway, Twickenham. The fish pass is located between the Duke of Northumberland River (DNR) and the River Crane around 2 metres north of the weir in Mereway Nature Reserve. Without the fish pass, the weir presents a significant obstruction to the migration of fish and is therefore a major factor in restricting the recovery of fish populations.

The Environment Agency have applied for a new transfer licence to authorise the abstraction of water from the DNR into the new fish pass channel, where it will be subsequently discharged into the River Crane.

The proposed scheme will aim to allow the passage of a variety of species including chub, dace, barbel, roach, trout, salmon greater than 15cm, and eel. The Environment Agency have applied for this licence because the DNR is owned by the Environment Agency.

There is an impoundment licence in place at Mereway Weir, and planning permission was granted in November 2021. The Environment Agency replaced the automated tiling weir located on the River Crane at NGR TQ 14969 73292 in March 2020. The weir replacement works were permitted development under the Water Resources Act 1991. These works were delivered via a lawful development licence (reference PP-08024093v1).

The fish pass was finished in July 2023 and consists of a Larinier fish pass with vertical eel tiles (see Figures 2 and 3). Abstraction has not yet commenced, pending the issue of this transfer licence.

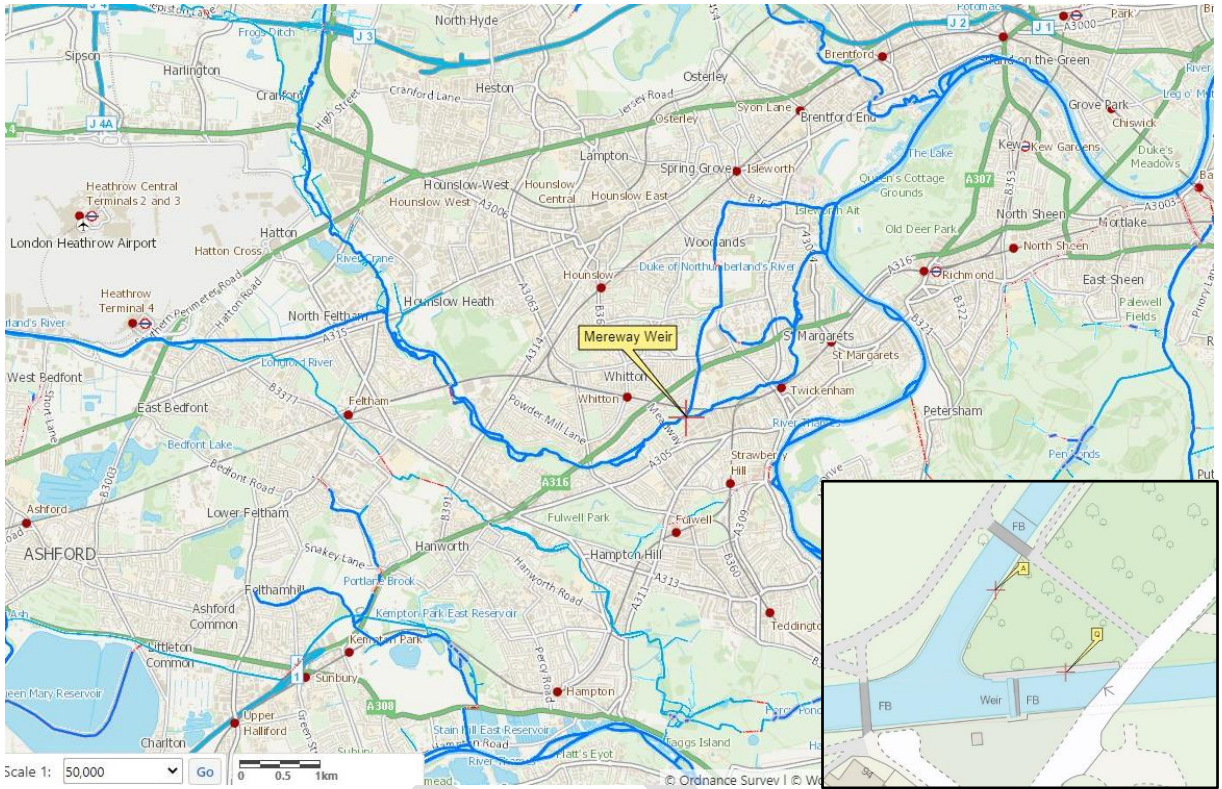


Figure 1. Location and plan view of the fish pass ('Mereway Weir') and the abstraction ('A') and discharge ('Q') points associated with the proposed transfer licence.

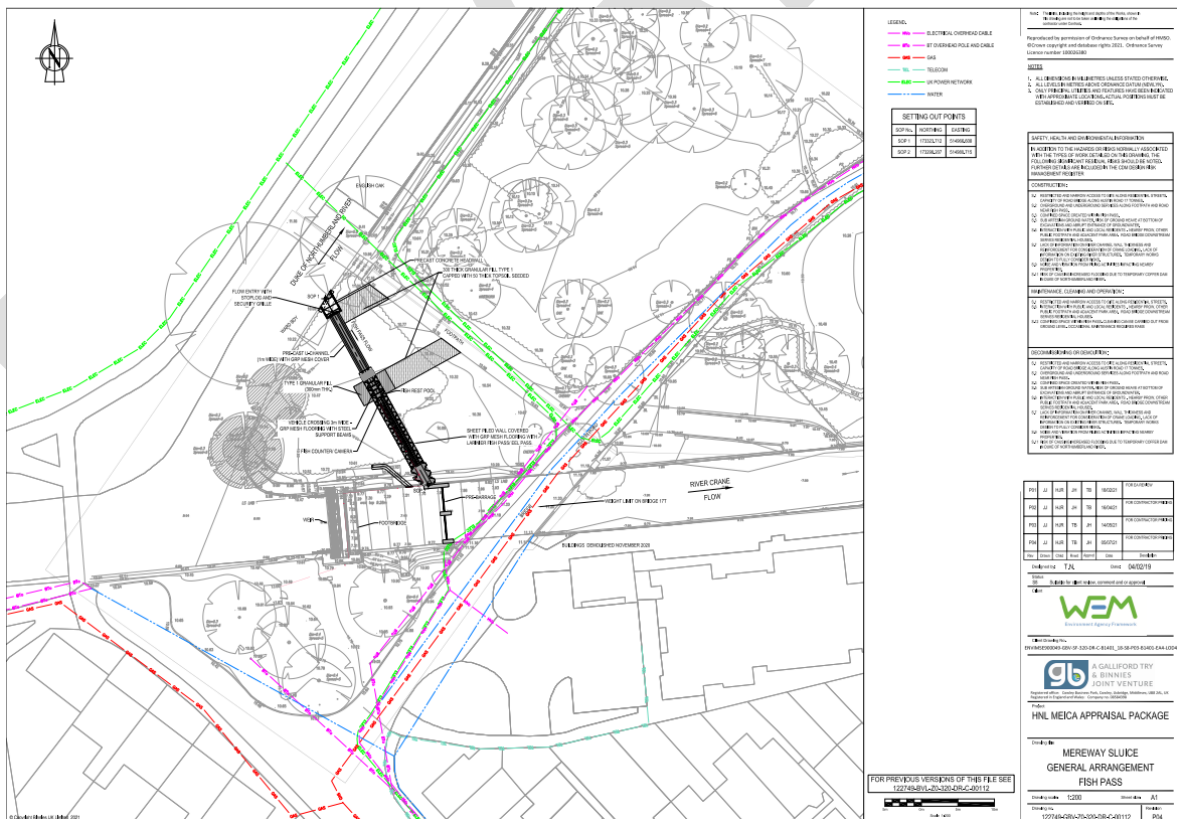


Figure 2. Mereway Fish Pass Plan View

Administrative details	
Application contact details	<p>Mr Luis Rico Project Manager Alchemy Bessemer Road Welwyn Garden City AL7 1HE</p> <p>Natasha Gibbs PSO Technical Advisor Alchemy Bessemer Road Welwyn Garden City AL7 1HE</p>
Hydrometric catchment	Crane C039036
Agency Area	Hertfordshire and North London
Administratively complete date	01/04/2022
Relevant date	15/02/2023
Determination date	N/A – No statutory determination date for Environment Agency applications.
Agreed extended determination date	N/A
Applicant entitled to apply	Yes – The Environment Agency has provided evidence that they have rights of access. A copy of the title register has been provided stating that the Environment Agency owns the land shown in the plan (the DNR London).
Supplementary reports	<p>The following supplementary reports were submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Information Technical Note • Appendix A Mereway Hydraulic Spreadsheet • Appendix B Official Title & Title Plan • Appendix C Notice of Intended Entry Mereway Fish Pass • Appendix D Mereway Fish Pass Maintenance Agreement

Abstraction details	
Location of abstraction	Mereway Fish Pass, Mereway, Twickenham.
Source of supply	Duke of Northumberland River
Point of abstraction	TQ 14964 73319
Purpose of abstraction	Transfer for the purpose of maintaining flow through a fish pass.
Period of abstraction	All year
Quantities and rates	Quantities are not essential for inclusion on a transfer licence and have not been deemed appropriate in this instance. However, the applicant has been required to submit estimates of maximum flows down the fish pass for the purpose of this determination, outlined below: 532.8 m ³ /hr. 12,787.2 m ³ /d. 4,667,328 m ³ /yr. 148 l/s
Aggregate conditions	None.
Means of abstraction	Gravity flow to an open fish pass channel.
Measurement of abstraction	As quantities will not be specified on the licence, there will be no need to include a means of measurement of abstracted volumes.
Other details	The Licence Holder shall return all of the water abstracted in pursuance of this licence to the River Crane at National Grid Reference TQ 14981 73299. The Licence Holder shall maintain the fish pass, so it is effective at all times. The Licence holder shall manage the fish pass in accordance with the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol (v1 July 2023) and shall instigate this protocol when instructed by the Agency.

2. Case history

Date	Event
07.2023	Fish pass built.
04.11.2019	Impoundment licence issued to replace the existing weir (TH/039/0036/021)
18.11.2021	Planning permission granted for the new fish pass at Mereway Weir.

Date	Event
01.04.2022	Application made for a transfer licence (NPS/WR/037368).
15.02.2023	Application deemed technically valid by NPS (NPS/WR/037368).

3. Water Resources (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations) 2003 as amended by the Water Resources (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006

We have confirmed that the proposal is not a “relevant project”, as defined by the Regulations. No environmental statement is therefore required to be submitted in respect of this application and project proposal.

4. Justification of requirements

In summary, this proposal is to provide flow for a new fish pass structure. The fish pass is approximately 2 metres across (bank to bank) with a 1 metre internal channel width. The fish pass will be comprised of a concrete structure into the River Crane with brushes installed in the channel to encourage fish to utilise the channel to the DNR. The abstraction will take place from the Lower Duke of Northumberland’s River WFD waterbody (ID: GB806100095) and transfer it, via the fish pass, to the River Crane WFD waterbody (ID: GB106039023030).

The Environment Agency have applied for this licence because the DNR is owned by the Environment Agency. This immediately adjoins (and is contiguous to) the land registered to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames under title TGL289588.

The proposal is driven by a need to re-connect the river system, which will contribute to the aims set out in the Thames River Basin management plan. Without the fish pass, the weir is a significant obstruction to the migration of fish from/to the River Crane, and is therefore a major factor in restricting the recovery of fish populations. All fish need to be able to migrate freely to reach their upstream spawning grounds and species such as salmon, sea trout and eels need to be able to travel between fresh and salt waters.

The fish pass will remove this particular barrier and assist in re-connecting the Lower Crane corridor and tidal Thames within 30 km of upstream river channel for the upstream movement of fish and eels, after many years of disconnection. As well as this, as stated, the fish pass will contribute towards the aims of the Thames River Basin Management Plan. This is to create, through local measures, a natural looking and functioning river, rich in habitats and wildlife. This proposal will act to encourage further riverside habitat changes to improve the natural bankside environment. The project will be a significant step in an

ambitious larger scale vision to re-naturalise the concrete lined Lower Crane as a wildlife corridor and link with the tidal River Thames.

There is no assessment of the 'fish' WFD element for the Lower DNR, however for the River Crane the 'fish' element is classed as 'Moderate' (Quite Certain). The WFD fish classification is produced by comparing the presence of fish species in a waterbody, to what is expected to be there based on the characteristics of the waterbody. Fewer species found in a waterbody from what is expected is then represented as a deviation from 'good' status (i.e., moderate, poor etc.). The River Crane, therefore, is not exhibiting species we would expect to find there, with much of the reasoning pointing towards significant obstructions in the waterbody. This includes flood protection structures and barriers to movement causing ecological discontinuity. This fish pass will allow fish and eel passage and will contribute towards moving the fish quality element from 'moderate' to 'good'. In terms of justification for the proposed flows, these have been calculated to ensure the fish pass remains effective according to the needs of species that the fish and eel passes are designed for. The design has achieved a 'recommended for approval' status from the national fish pass panel and should provide the correct hydraulic conditions to allow fish to ascend in the Q20 – Q95 range. The fish pass structure has been designed to aid in the passing of chub, dace, barbel, roach, trout, salmon and eel species. At Q95 conditions (i.e., flows that are met or exceeded 95% of the time), which equal 0.258m³/second, it has been calculated that 0.109m³/second will pass down the fish pass structure (see Table 1). This equates to 42.2% of the Q95 flow in the river. In Q1 flow conditions (i.e., flows that are met or exceeded 1% of the time) which equal 6.239m³/second, 0.148m³/second has been calculated to pass down the fish pass, equating to 2.37% of Q1 flows (see Table 1). Based on these figures, the applicant has stated that the maximum flow through the fish pass will be 148 litres per second, 532.8m³/hour, 12,787.2m³/day and 4,680,115.2m³/year.

Table 1. Maximum flows through the fish pass based on Q value.

Flow (m³/s)

Exceedance	Flow (m ³ /s)	R. Crane	DNR	DNR to Mogden	Fish pass	Eel pass	Total (FP+EP)
Q1	6.239	5.743	0.497	0.354	0.142	0.006	0.148
Q10	1.817	1.432	0.385	0.266	0.119	0.003	0.122
Q20	1.093	0.790	0.303	0.193	0.110	0.002	0.112
Q30	0.826	0.455	0.371	0.253	0.117	0.003	0.120
Q40	0.696	0.388	0.308	0.198	0.111	0.002	0.113
Q50	0.600	0.256	0.344	0.230	0.115	0.002	0.117
Q60	0.505	0.212	0.294	0.184	0.109	0.002	0.111
Q70	0.420	0.101	0.318	0.207	0.112	0.002	0.114
Q75	0.379	0.086	0.293	0.184	0.109	0.002	0.111
Q80	0.340	0.016	0.324	0.212	0.112	0.002	0.114
Q85	0.309	0.008	0.301	0.191	0.110	0.002	0.112
Q90	0.285	0.000	0.285	0.176	0.109	0.002	0.111
Q95	0.258	0.000	0.258	0.151	0.107	0.002	0.109
Q98	0.230	0.000	0.230	0.124	0.106	0.002	0.108
Q99	0.219	0.000	0.219	0.113	0.106	0.002	0.108
Q99.9	0.187	0.000	0.187	0.081	0.106	0.002	0.108

As the proposal will improve fish passage upstream contributing towards WFD improvement, and the abstraction quantities have been calculated in accordance with species requirements and will be non-consumptive returning all water to the River Crane, the application is considered justified.

4.1. Water efficiency

The transfer of water through the fish pass will be a non-consumptive activity returning all water abstracted to the River Crane. The applicant will be responsible for the continued maintenance, repair or replacement of the fish pass to ensure it remains effective at all times.

The fish pass has been formally approved by the Environment agency to ensure that it is effective for the relevant fish species and will therefore be using the water efficiently. The Agency is therefore satisfied that all reasonable and pragmatic methods are in place to ensure water will be used efficiently.

5. Advertising

Application was advertised	
Date when advertised	
Name of newspaper	
Representations were received and these are addressed in section 5.1.	

Application was advertised
<or> No representations were received.

As the application was advertised, Statutory Notification was served to:

Statutory Bodies	Date
Navigation Authority (NA)	N/A
The Environment Agency is the Navigation Authority. Notice was not served but the appropriate teams were consulted.	
Statutory Water Undertaker (SWU)	
Thames Water	

5.1. Representations and decision document

<Choose between the below options and/or edit as needed.>

<No representations were received as the application was not advertised.>

< <<X>> representations were received, and no decision statement is required.>

<No representations were received, and no decision statement is required.>

<More than 10 representations were received so a decision statement has been published to Gov.uk website on <<date>>.>

<As a result of refusing this application a decision statement has been placed on Gov.uk website on <<date>>. >

6. External consultation

It was not necessary to consult external bodies about this proposal because there are no relevant features at risk. An Appendix 3 has been completed for audit only. Please see section 7.6 for further information.

7. Technical assessment of the proposal

Licensing Strategy:

The abstraction point is within the Crane (AP10) Assessment Point in the Thames Abstraction Licensing Strategy (ALS).

The water availability is as follows:

Q Percentile	Water Resources availability colour	Water resource status
Q30	Green	Water available for licensing.
Q50	Yellow	Restricted water available for licensing.
Q70	Red	Water not available for licensing.
Q95	Red	Water not available for licensing.

Therefore, water is available less than 50% of the time for consumptive abstraction. However this proposal is non-consumptive, and will return all the water abstracted from the DNR into the River Crane. Section 3.1.2 of the ALS highlights the following for non-consumptive abstractions:

Applications for new non-consumptive abstraction licences or those with net environmental benefit may be permitted, but may be subject to restrictions to protect local features and any bypassed reach. Restrictions will be determined on a case-by-case basis and applications will be subject to the normal licence determination process.

Our case-by-case assessment of the local effects of this abstraction are detailed throughout section 7 of this report.

Water Framework Directive (WFD) status information

The proposal will be assessed against the WFD status throughout sections 7.2 to 7.7 below.

This is a surface water abstraction that is within the surface waterbody 'Lower Duke of Northumberland's River' (ID: GB806100095). It is classed as an Artificial water body.

Consideration	Status		
	Baseline status (2019)	Cycle 3 current status (2022)	Cycle 2 Objective
Overall WB status	Moderate	Not assessed	Good by 2027
Ecological potential	Moderate	Not assessed	Good by 2027
Mitigation measures	Mod/less (uncertain)	Not assessed	Good by 2027
Physico-chemical	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed
Chemical	Fail (uncertain)	Does not require assessment.	Good by 2015

Reasons For Not Achieving Good (RFNAG)

Mitigation Measures: This element is failing due to urbanisation and physical modification of the watercourse. This application to transfer water is not anticipated to impact upon this element.

Reasons for alternative objectives

The overall water body status element objective is 'good by 2027' due to:

- Disproportionately expensive
- Natural conditions – chemical status recovery time
- Technically infeasible – no known technical solution is available

The ecological potential element objective is 'good by 2027' due to:

- Disproportionately expensive

The mitigation measures element objective is 'good by 2027' due to:

- Disproportionately expensive

Water will be transferred from the DNR to the River Crane (ID: GB106039023030). The River Crane is not designated as a heavily modified or artificial water body. The River Crane is assessed below:

Consideration	Status		
	Baseline status (2019)	Cycle 3 current status (2022)	Cycle 3 Objective
Overall WB status	Moderate	Not assessed	Good by 2027
Ecological status	Moderate (very certain)	Moderate (very certain)	Good by 2027
Fish	Moderate (quite certain)	Moderate (quite certain)	Good by 2027
Invertebrates	Moderate (uncertain)	Good	Good by 2027
Macrophytes and Phytobenthos	Moderate (very certain)	Moderate (uncertain)	Good by 2027
Hydrological Regime	DNSG (uncertain)	DNSG (uncertain)	Sup Good by 2015
Physico-chemical	Moderate (very certain)	Moderate (very certain)	Good by 2027
Chemical	Fail (uncertain)	DNRA	Good by 2015

Reasons For Not Achieving Good (RFNAG)

Fish: The 'fish' quality element is currently classified as 'moderate' due to the presence of flood protection structures and barriers to movement causing ecological discontinuity, as well as incidents of point source pollution. Mereway Sluice now includes a fish pass structure to aid in fish passage, and this application will authorise the transfer of water through the fish pass to make it usable. This will create a mechanism for movement upstream where currently there is not one. The proposed transfer licence will allow the removal of the barrier currently presented at Mereway Sluice.

For this quality element to achieve 'good' status, numerous barriers to fish will need to be removed on the River Crane, including a number of weirs which are currently present downstream between Mereway Sluice and the River Thames. There are aspirations to remove these barriers in future, and therefore the fish passage in Mereway Sluice will contribute towards the provision of an unrestricted passage in future.

Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined: The current classification for this element is 'moderate' due to point source and diffuse source pollution, as well as physical modification such as flood protection structures. The proposed abstraction is not anticipated to exacerbate any of these reasons, nor negatively impact upon the quality of the habitat at this location.

Physico-chemical: The current classification for this element is 'moderate' due to point source and diffuse source pollution. The proposed abstraction is not anticipated to have any impact upon any physico-chemical quality elements (acid neutralising capacity, ammonia, BOD, dissolved oxygen, pH, phosphate or temperature) at the water body scale.

Hydrological Regime: The current classification for this element is 'DNSG'. This is due to physical modification from impoundments. This proposal is not anticipated to negatively impact upon this status.

Reasons for alternative objectives

For all elements with an objective of 'good by 2027', the reason for this is:

- Disproportionate burdens – disproportionately expensive.

We have considered the RFNAG of the affected waterbodies and have no concerns about this application aggravating the causes of failure.

7.1. Designated and protected conservation sites and species

This application has been screened using the Water Resources Screening Tool (WRST) and lists of designated and protected conservation sites and species are shown within the output report and in Table 2 below. A distance of 17.61 km downstream was searched (automatic WRST search distance), and both the DNR and River Crane were screened.

Nearest conservation sites		
Designation type	Name of feature	Distance and direction
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	None.	N/A
Ramsar sites	None.	N/A
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	None.	N/A
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Syon Park Barn Elms Wetland Centre	3.5 km d/s 8.5 km d/s
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	None.	N/A
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs) that are not designated as SSSIs – GW only	None.	N/A
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	None.	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Isleworth Ait Duke's Hollow Leg of Mutton Reservoir Chiswick Eyot	2.8 km d/s 6.9 km d/s 7.7 km d/s 8.2 km d/s
Ancient Woodland	None	N/A
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	London's Early Porcelain Industries: The Isleworth Pottery	2.7 km d/s
Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)	Crane Corridor	0.03 km d/s
	Duke of Northumberland's River south of Kneller Road	0.1 km d/s

Nearest conservation sites		
Designation type	Name of feature	Distance and direction
	Twickenham Junction Rough	0.1 km d/s
	Duke of Northumberland's River north of Kneller Road	0.1 km d/s
	River Crane at St. Margaret's (Richmond side)	0.1 km d/s
	River Thames and tidal tributaries	1.2 km d/s
	Mogden Sewage Works	1.2 km d/s
	Moor Mead Recreation Ground	1.5 km d/s
	River Crane at St. Margarets	1.6 km d/s
	Duke of Northumberland's River at Woodlands	2.2 km d/s
	Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course	2.7 km d/s
	Duke of Northumberland's River at Isleworth	3 km d/s
National Parks	None.	N/A
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)	None.	N/A
Heritage Coast	None.	N/A
Restoring Sustainable Abstraction (RSA) Programmes	None.	N/A
Protected Species	Code 2	At proposal location.
	European Eel migratory route	At proposal location.
	European Water Vole	At proposal location.
	Bullhead	0.17 km d/s

Nearest conservation sites		
Designation type	Name of feature	Distance and direction
	European Eel	0.4 km d/s
	River Lamprey migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Allis Shad migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Twaite Shad migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Smelt migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Atlantic Salmon migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Sea Lamprey migratory route	1.2 km d/s
	Atlantic Salmon	2.8 km d/s
	Smelt	2.8 km d/s
	Brown/Sea Trout	5.4 km d/s
	Swollen Spire Snail	6.2 km d/s
	Depressed (or Compressed) River Mussel	6.2 km d/s
	Triangular Club-rush Hybrid	7 km d/s
	Sea Lamprey	7 km d/s
	Norfolk Hawker	8 km d/s
Protected Habitats	Deciduous Woodland Mudflats	0.03 km d/s 3.2 km d/s
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Russian-vine Butterfly-bush Orange Balsam Himalayan Balsam Japanese Knotweed	At proposal location.

The designated and protected conservation sites and species within the WRST results have been considered within this determination. Where there was a risk of impact, we have discussed this in sections 7.2 to 7.7.

7.2. Hydrology and impact on flows

The published ALS contains background information on the relevant catchments.

The abstraction is located on the DNR, near its bifurcation with the River Crane. Mereway Sluice controls flows in the two watercourses to prevent flooding and to maintain sufficient flow in the DNR to feed a Thames Water abstraction at Mogden Water treatment Works.

The abstraction proposed will transfer water from the DNR, via a fish pass, to the River Crane and thus the licence will be subject to conditions to ensure sufficient water is passed downstream to both watercourses. This will include the Thames Water abstraction at Mogden Water Treatment Works, as well as a sweetening flow downstream of Mogden Treatment Works. See Section 7.8 for more information.

Sufficient flows are required downstream on the DNR to support the Mogden Thames Water abstraction to protect the licenced volume. There is also the requirement for a sweetening flow/retained flow, required for the DNR downstream of Mogden Gauging Station. This is required to maintain flow integrity, and recognition of an abstraction at the downstream Syon Park, adjacent to the River Thames. There will therefore be a requirement for a flow trigger value of 9,418 cubic metres per day set at Mogden Gauging Station to ensure the sweetening flow is maintained downstream of the Thames Water abstraction in the DNR. The figure set at Mogden Gauging Station will act to trigger the use of the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol (v1 July 2023), which will be required to ensure an equitable split of the naturally occurring flows between the Lower Crane and DNR. This condition will act as a flow trigger rather than a flow constraint.

The figure of 9,418 cubic metres per day is the Q95 value based on the flow record from 1978 to 2023 at Mogden STW Gauging Station. The project was based on retaining 93 l/s downstream of the fish pass. This includes a 10 l/s sweetening flow, and 83 l/s for the Mogden STW abstraction. This equals 8,035.2m³/d (93 l/s x 3.6 x 24). The figure of 9,418 cubic metres is set higher than the minimum water requirement, to allow for additional headroom, and the purpose of the condition is to instigate the use of the operating protocol to manage the flow split.

The operating protocol sets out a decision-making flow chart which is instigated when the low flow trigger point is reached. The protocol states that the Flood Incident Duty Officer West (FIDO) will be responsible for the actions triggered by the low flow alarm, including notifying the relevant roles and teams. Additionally, the Flood Operations Duty Officer West (FODO W) will be responsible for activating field teams to install the stop logs at the DNR inflow to the Fish Pass. To comply with the protocol, the stop logs will be positioned with the letterbox approach to allow for a sweetener flow into the Lower Crane. Training and

exercising of the protocol sit with the owners (Integrated Environmental Planning, Asset Performance Thames and Partnerships and Strategic Overview).

The fish pass acts to provide the sweetening flow to the Lower Crane and the stop logs will be used to restrict the flow into the fish pass (the aim is not to stop flows to the Lower Crane as this could risk the river drying out and could also make the fish pass ineffective or fully unusable). The stop logs will raise the intake level and can be installed top downwards to leave a small envelope opening to allow some flow into the River Crane (the amount of flow will depend on the depth of water in the channel). This will also be the route by which flows are transferred to the Lower Crane. These flows will not be ceased completely because this would result in the potential drying out of the Lower Crane.

For the reasons above we do not consider that the proposal will negatively impact on the availability of flows downstream on both the DNR and Lower Crane. These will be actively managed through the conditions on the licence, which will work in conjunction with the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol.

7.3. Impact on water quality

The licence will be subject to conditions which will require a maintained flow in the DNR to feed the Thames Water abstraction at Mogden Water Treatment Works. The requirement to provide sufficient flows to this abstraction will allow the works to continue to treat the water. The transfer of water will support flows in the River Crane. Given the non-consumptive nature of the abstraction we do not anticipate any impact on water availability and thus dilution capacity. For these reasons we do not consider that the proposal will negatively impact on water quality.

7.4. Impact on geomorphology

When considering geomorphology with regards to a water resources application, efforts are focussed on looking at river continuity (broken by weirs etc.), depth, and width variation, structure and substrate of riverbed, and structure of the riparian zone. Changes to these factors can affect habitats within the river, such as shallow gravels used by spawning salmon.

The fish pass aims to restore river continuity by allowing fish passage beyond the current obstruction. It will also improve the sediment transport processes which are currently impeded by the Mereway Weir impoundment. There is currently limited connectivity to the floodplain in this area due to the extent of physical modification, however there will be no changes to this with this proposal. There is potential for localised erosion at the outlet of the fish pass due to increased velocities, and localised movement of silt upstream of the

fish pass (considered a positive). However, this is a restoration of the natural processes and the risk of this erosion becoming a problem is not significant. No significant channel morphology changes are anticipated, and it is considered that the overall project will improve the habitat quality of the area and is therefore viewed as beneficial.

In summary, the transfer of water through the fish pass is considered to result in negligible impacts on the geomorphological features of the river.

7.5. Impact on ecology (including fish)

Fish

No negative impacts expected. As previously discussed, the provision of a new fish pass should promote the passage of fish upstream of the weir, beyond the existing obstruction.

The point of abstraction will be on the Lower Duke of Northumberland's River WFD waterbody (ID: GB806100095). The discharge point is located on the River Crane WFD waterbody (ID: GB106039023030). There is no assessment of the 'fish' WFD element for the Lower Duke of Northumberland's River, however for the River Crane the 2022 'fish' element is classed as 'Moderate' (quite certain).

The WFD fish classification is produced by comparing the presence of fish species in a waterbody, to what is expected to be there based on the characteristics of that waterbody. Fewer species found in a waterbody from what is expected is then represented as a deviation from 'good' status (i.e., moderate, poor etc.). The River Crane, therefore, is not exhibiting species we'd expect to find there, with much of the reasoning pointing towards significant obstructions in the waterbody. This includes flood protection structures and barriers to movement causing ecological discontinuity. This fish pass proposal will allow fish and eel passage and will contribute towards moving the fish quality element from 'moderate' to 'good'. The design of the proposed fish pass was recommended for approval by the Environment Agency's National Fish Pass Group in August 2021 (EPR/WB3055XZ).

The present weir is a barrier to fish passage and prevents fish migration from/to the Lower River Crane. The fish pass will remove this particular barrier and assist in re-connecting the river system. This will contribute towards the aims of the Thames River Basin Management Plan.

Without the fish pass, the weir is a significant obstruction to the migration of fish and is, therefore, a major factor in restricting the recovery of fish populations. All fish need to be able to migrate freely including coarse fish to reach their upstream spawning grounds and species such as salmon, sea trout and eels to travel between fresh and salt waters.

Other ecology

In terms of ecology, the WFD biological element consists of invertebrates, macrophytes and phytobenthos. There is no assessment of these elements for the Lower Duke or Northumberland's River, however for the River Crane the invertebrate classification is 'good' and the Macrophytes and Phytobenthos combined classification is 'moderate (uncertain)'. There is not considered to be any mechanism for which this proposal could cause these classifications to deteriorate, especially as the abstraction is non-consumptive and so impact on flows and levels are expected to be negligible.

It is important to note that although the Macrophytes and Phytobenthos combined classification is 'moderate', this is suspected to be due to physical modification (flood protection structures) and diffuse/point source pollution (sewage discharge). As this is a non-consumptive proposal, dilution capacity will not be impacted on a waterbody scale and so there is not anticipated to be any deterioration to the current classification of this element.

Local wildlife sites

This application has been screened using the Water Resources Screening Tool (WRST) and a list of Local Wildlife Sites are shown within the output report. London Wildlife Trust were consulted via email on 25th July 2023. No response was received.

The proposal is not considered likely to impact on the listed habitats.

In summary, the Agency deems this proposal to only have beneficial impacts from an ecological perspective.

7.6. Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

An Appendix 3 has been completed for Syon Park SSSI and Barn Elms SSSI, both of which are adjacent to the River Thames downstream where the DNR and River Crane flow into the Thames. This has been completed for audit only, and no impact is expected on any of the designated features of the sites should the proposal go ahead as planned.

7.7. WFD summary impact statement

We are satisfied that in granting this licence/these licences there will be no deterioration in the status of the waterbody and will support the achievement of the objectives for the waterbody. This includes the positive effect of the improvement of fish passage.

7.8. Protected rights and lawful uses

This application has been screened using the WRST and lists of protected rights and/or lawful uses are shown within the output report.

There are also the following lawful uses of water which are not abstractions: Syon Park. The protected rights and lawful uses within the WRST results and highlighted above have been considered within this determination.

A low flow/drought scenario could result in a risk to downstream users of water. It was highlighted that there is a risk (under certain low flows) that more water could enter the Lower Crane via these structures (the weir and the fish pass) than is available, which could have additional risks and implications for the flows in the DNR.

This raised concerns regarding the Thames Water Utilities abstraction licence (TH/039/0037/004) which is located approximately 1.6 km downstream of the abstraction location on the DNR. This licence allows Thames water to abstract from the DNR to provide water for non-evaporative cooling at the powerhouse at their Mogden Sewage Treatment Works. The powerhouse provides the power for process use in the works and is specifically required for the operation of the aeration blowers. These are crucial to the primary function of the sewage treatment works which is to treat the effluent to the standard dictated by the discharge consent issued to Thames Water.

To meet our statutory duty to existing abstraction rights, further conditions will be required on the licence to protect flows downstream to the Thames Water abstraction. These further conditions will be:

(i) At all times during the life of the fish pass works authorised by this licence, the Licence Holder shall manage the fish pass in accordance with the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol (V1 July 2023), as amended from time to time.

(ii) The Licence Holder shall instigate the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol (v1 July 2023) when instructed by the Agency. Such direction shall not be given unless the mean daily flow of the Duke of Northumberland River at the Agency's gauging station at Mogden (at National Grid Reference TQ 15394 75197) is less than or equal to 9,418 cubic metres per day.

The figure of 9,418 cubic metres per day is the Q95 value based on the flow record from 1978 to 2023 at Mogden STW Gauging Station. The project was based on retaining 93 l/s downstream of the fish pass. This includes a 10 l/s sweetening flow, and 83 l/s for the Mogden STW abstraction. This equals 8,035.2m³/d (93 l/s x 3.6 x 24). Ensuring 83 l/s is always maintained downstream of the fish pass will meet the maximum daily volume assigned under the Mogden STW licence (7,200 cubic metres). The hourly abstraction rate would allow a slightly higher volume of 100 l/s, however this value could only be sustained for short periods due to the restriction on the daily volume. If the full 7,200 cubic metres was to be abstracted each day at Mogden, this leaves a buffer/sweetening flow of 2,218 cubic metres per day (26 l/s) downstream of Mogden.

The condition will act as a flow trigger rather than a flow constraint. This is set higher than the minimum water requirement, and the purpose of the condition is to instigate the use of the operating protocol to manage the flow split. The fish pass acts to provide the sweetening flow to the Lower Crane and the stop logs will be used to restrict the flow into the fish pass (the aim is not to stop flows to the Lower Crane as this could risk the river drying out). The stop logs can be installed top downwards to leave a small envelope opening to allow some flow into the River Crane (the amount of flow will depend on the depth of water in the channel).

To conclude, the derogation risks arising from this proposal have been resolved through the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol. As a result, we are satisfied that, if the proposed licence is granted, we have discharged our duty not to derogate protected rights under Section 39(1) Water Resources Act 1991.

7.9. Syon Park

We are aware of an abstraction at Syon Park, located about 4 km downstream of this proposal. Historically, the DNR was constructed to provide a supply of water from the River Colne to Syon Park and rights to the supply of water were granted by deed to Syon Park. However, the river was transferred into public ownership in the 1930s and is no longer managed by Syon Park. Furthermore, this agreement has been superseded by a legal requirement that the abstraction should be licensed, introduced by the Water Resources Act 1963 and subsequent water resource legislation. In essence therefore this abstraction should have been licensed since 1963 and is currently unlawful.

In terms of the set-up of the abstraction, the river system is configured so that much of the flow is towards the Kidd's Mill Sluice, after which the river joins the river Thames. This structure holds back water sufficiently to allow a proportion of the flow to enter a culvert, which is situated approximately 100 metres upstream from Kidd's Mill Sluice. The abstracted water then reaches a pond within the grounds of Middlesex Hospital, and a discharge from this pond via a combination of an open channel and further culverts, flows into the Syon Park fishing lake. There is an overspill arrangement from the fishing lake which allows water to discharge into another culvert, which can supply water to an emity lake. The overflow from this second lake is then discharged into the tidal Thames via a pipe arrangement. We are currently unaware of the quantity of water that is abstracted but believe it is used to maintain water features at Syon Park.

The Water Resources Act 1963 made provision for the abstraction to be licensed as a right if applied for. No application was submitted. We sent an email dated 14th June 2023

informing Syon Park of the need for an abstraction licence and asking for clarification of the volumes abstracted. No response to our email was received and no application submitted.

In determining the application, we recognise that there may not be sufficient water available for the proposed scheme and the abstraction for Syon Park.

We have again contacted Syon Park and a site visit took place at Syon Park on 23 November 2023 with the Head Gardener of Syon Park to clarify the abstraction arrangements that exist between the DNR and Syon Park. We again confirmed that the abstraction required a licence.

The site visit confirmed that abstraction takes place via a passive, uncontrolled, gravity fed intake arrangement which is reliant on water level to encourage water through the culvert. The inspection confirmed that there is no formal control over the volume of water abstracted, and due to the nature of the intake (gravity-fed), there is no formal way of measuring the volume of water abstracted. Therefore, actual abstraction volumes remain unknown.

Following the site visit, we sent a letter to Syon Park on 14 December 2023, addressed to Michael Baxter (Agent for the Syon Park Estate) informing Syon Park of the Mereway Fish Pass proposal, inviting an application as soon as practicable and inviting details of their intentions as soon as possible. We received a response to this letter on 15 December 2023 which requested a further meeting (which is due to take place on 14 February 2024) but we received no indication of intention to apply for a licence.

In a situation where we are determining an application and we become aware of another application(s) or a potential application and it is likely that there will be insufficient water available for all the schemes we may consider whether the available water can be shared or split. If neither option is possible then the ultimate question in every case will be which of the proposals, if any, it is desirable, in the public interest (insofar as we can judge from the information we have), for the Environment Agency to licence.

In reaching any conclusion we also have to have regard to the timing of any potential scheme and the delay that may be caused to the ongoing determination process. We will always have regard to what is in the public's and the environment's best interest.

Licensing Arrangements

As set out above we are aware that there is an abstraction currently taking place but as stated there is limited information available to us. In light of what we know we have decided

to have regard to the abstraction at Syon Park when determining the Mereway Fish Pass transfer licence application. As stated above, we believe that abstraction is to maintain water features at Syon Park, which should be possible in nearly all flows, except potentially in exceptional circumstances (very low flows). Therefore, the area of concern is in extreme low flow scenarios. In these circumstances, if extreme low flows are reached, we have put in place measures to manage the situation.

The Q95 trigger condition will highlight when flows are around the lowest 5% when they pass through the gauging station at Mogden. This is downstream of the fish pass and Thames Water abstractions and so will provide a good indication of any potential flow issues for the DNR or the Syon Park abstraction. The Mereway Fish Pass Protocol sets out the approach when low flows are reached, which includes actioning attendance at Kidds Mill sluice in hours when exceptional low flows are reached to check flows and action changes if levels are not high enough for the Syon Park intake.

To conclude, we have had regard for the Syon Park abstraction and have made the decision to continue with this proposal in light of all of the information available to us. We have shown that we have attempted to acquire the information needed to make a robust assessment on whether these schemes will be competing for the same water. Despite this, and due to the nature of the abstraction at Syon Park, the volumes of water required have not been made available to us. No formal application has been received from Syon Park as of January 2024.

7.10. Other considerations

There are no concerns about flooding, archaeology, recreation/amenity, subsidence or desiccation.

7.11. Other permits that might be required or related to the proposal

Permits	Yes/No	Comments
Environmental permit for a discharge activity	No	N/A
Flood Risk Activity Permit	Yes	Flood Risk Activity Permits EPR/BB3559XH for the replacement of the weir gate and EPR/WB3055XZ for the fish pass approved in 2021.
Fish Pass Approval	Yes	Design recommended for approval by the Environment Agency's National Fish Pass Group in August 2021 (EPR/WB3055XZ). Fish Pass construction completed July 2023.

Permits	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Permission	Yes	Granted 18 November 2021. Reference PP-08024093v1

8. Assessment of likely Costs & Benefits of proposed approach

Water Resources/ The environment	The licence accords with local Water Resources policy and is sustainable.
The applicant	The applicant will benefit from the availability of water for their operation. The applicant will incur the costs of maintaining the method of abstraction.
The Agency	In determining the licence in accordance with the local and national policy, we are fulfilling our duties as a regulator.
The economic and social wellbeing of the rural community	No adverse effects on the social and economic wellbeing of local communities in the rural area or the beauty or amenity of urban or rural areas are perceived as a result of this proposal.

Alternative approaches considered

<p>(1) Refuse.</p> <p>(2) Grant as applied for by applicant.</p> <p>(3) Grant with different terms than applied for by applicant.</p>

Reason for choosing preferred approach over alternative approaches

<p>(2) Grant as applied for by applicant.</p> <p>This is an application for a new transfer licence authorising abstraction of water into a new fish pass channel to improve the ecological connectivity of the River Crane and DNR and improve the opportunity for fish passage. We do not consider that there are any grounds to refuse this application.</p> <p>This is a non-consumptive proposal contributing potentially significant ecological benefits. However, as water will be transferred from the DNR to the River Crane, the potential for impacts on downstream abstractors could not be ruled out without mitigation in the form of a flow trigger condition, which will require the LH to instigate the use of the Mereway Weir & Fish Pass Operating Protocol. This protocol covers the further actions which will need to be taken to appropriately split flows when the flow trigger is reached. The inclusion of these conditions and requirement to follow this operating protocol will ensure that downstream users are not impacted by the proposal.</p>
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We did not deem it necessary to constrain the transfer licence by adding quantities to the licence, as this is not compulsory for transfer licences. Adding quantities to the licence would add the need to measure and record volumes abstracted which would make the proposal unnecessarily difficult to manage and would also add expense to the project.

This proposal is required to provide flows to the fish pass installed at Mereway Weir to aid in fish passage in the wider catchment.

9. Time limit

An expiry date of 31 March 2028 will be applied to this licence in accordance with the common end date for the Thames licensing strategy and the Environment Agency's approved policy. Although this is within 6 years, it has been decided that we will not apply the 'skipping common end date' policy here. This is because applying a time limit in line with the next common end date will allow the various elements of the weir setting, operational use of the fish pass and monitoring/trigger values to be validated by actual operational experience.

10. Measurement of water abstracted

The measurement of the quantity of water through the fish pass is not required for this licence, as volumes are not included on the licence.

11. Special agreements

None.

12. Enforcement – Criticality Class

The licence enforcement criticality level will be Critical because the licence is subject to a flow trigger condition that does not vary seasonally.

13. Charging factors

Chargeable status

(a) Is the whole licence non-chargeable? (Yes / No)	Yes	
(b) Is one of the purposes with a specified authorised quantity non-chargeable? (Yes / No / N/A)	N/A	
(c) If (b) is 'Yes' specify purpose		
If 'Yes' to (a) or (b) identify non chargeable reason	EA is the licence holder	Yes
	Chloride Content	No
	S125 electricity production up to 5MW	No
	100% s126 Abatement	No
	Temporary licence	No
	Transfer licence	Yes
	Impounding licence	No

14. Other statutory duties

14.1. Section 4 Environment Act 1995 (pursuit of sustainable development)

We have considered whether additional requirements should be imposed in relation to our principal aim of contributing to attaining the objective of sustainable development under section 4 of the Environment Act 1995, the existing requirements are sufficient in this regard and no other appropriate requirements have been identified.

We have had regard to Government guidance issued under section 4(2) of the Act, namely *'The Environment Agency's Objectives and Contribution to Sustainable Development: Statutory Guidance (December 2002)'*. Regarding the exercise of our water resources functions, we are required:

'To plan to secure the proper use of water resources by using strategic planning and effective resource management which takes into account environmental, social and economic considerations, and in particular:'

'To ensure that the abstraction of water is sustainable, and provides the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry and an improved water-related environment; and to develop and maintain a framework of integrated water resources planning for the Agency and water users.' The principles of sustainable development and biodiversity are embodied in the conditions attached to the licence(s).

14.2. Section 6(1) Environment Act 1995 (conservation duties with regard to water)

We have considered our duty to promote the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity of inland and coastal waters and the land associated with such waters, and the conservation of flora and fauna which are dependent on an aquatic environment and are satisfied that these proposals meet this duty. We have taken these factors into account through the process of screening for features of ecological and conservation value (sections 7.1, 7.3 and 7.5 of this report).

14.3. Section 6(2) Environment Act 1995

In reaching our decision we have taken all such action as we consider necessary or expedient for the purposes of conserving water resources and securing their proper use (including the efficient use of those resources).

We have taken these factors into account by considering the justification of requirements and water efficiency, as set out in section 4 of this report.

14.4. Section 7 Environment Act 1995 (pursuit of conservation interests)

Section 7(1)(a) of the Environment Act 1995 places a duty on us, when considering any proposal relating to our functions, to exercise our functions so as to further the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest. We have taken these factors into account through the process of screening for features of conservation value (sections 7.1, 7.3 and 7.5 of this report).

Section 7(1)(c) of the Environment Act 1995 places a duty on us to have regard to the desirability of protecting and conserving buildings, sites and objects of archaeological, architectural, engineering or historic interest and to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on the beauty or amenity of any rural or urban area, , on any such flora fauna features buildings sites or objects, and any effect which the proposals would have on the economic and social well-being of local communities in rural areas.

We have had regard to these factors as indicated (amongst others) in above and consider that we have met these duties. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in section **Error! Reference source not found.** and 8.0 above.

14.5. Section 8 Environment Act 1995 and Sections 28G and 28I Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Under section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 we have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features by reason of which a site is of special scientific interest (SSSI). We have taken these factors into account as indicated in section 7.6 above.

14.6. Section 39 Environment Act 1995

We have a duty under section 39 of the Environment Act 1995 to take into account the likely costs and benefits of granting the applications ('costs' being defined as including costs to the environment as well as any person). This duty, however, does not affect our obligation to discharge any duties imposed upon us in other legislative provisions. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in section 8 above.

14.7. Regulation 63 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Under regulation 63 of these Regulations, we must, before granting any abstraction or impoundment licence, assess whether it is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA), either alone or in combination with other projects; and if so undertake an appropriate

assessment of the implications of the abstraction or impoundment upon that site in light of its conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment (and subject to regulation 64) we will only grant a licence after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in section 7.6 above.

14.8. Sections 40(2) and 21(4) and (5) Water Resources Act 1991 (Minimum Acceptable Flows)

No Minimum Acceptable Flow has been determined under Section 21(1) Water Resources Act 1991 for any waters related to this application. As a result, we have considered these aspects by reference to our obligations under Section 40(2) Water Resources Act 1991.

We are satisfied that when granting these licences, the river flow will not be less than is necessary for meeting (in respect of both the quality and quantity of water) the requirements of public health, navigation and land drainage; and that we have had regard to

- The flow in the inland waters from time to time
- The character of these waters and their surroundings, and
- Any water quality objectives established under Part III of the Water Resources Act 1991 which may be affected by flows.

We have taken these factors into account as indicated in sections 5, 7.2, 7.3, 7.8 and 7.9 above.

14.9. Section 40 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on us to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of its functions, to conserving biodiversity. 'Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or enhancing a population or habitat.'

When issued the activity authorised by the new abstraction or impoundment licence will not compromise the biodiversity of the area. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in sections 7.1 and 7.5 above.

14.10. Regulations 3 and 33 Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017

As required by regulations 3 and 33 of these Regulations, in reaching our decision we have exercised our water resources functions so as to secure compliance with the Water Framework Directive and we have had regard to the relevant river basin district river basin management plan which has been approved under regulation 31 of these Regulations. We are satisfied that in granting this licence/these licences there will be no deterioration in the status of the waterbody, and we will support the achievement of the objectives for the waterbody. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in section 7 above.

14.11. Section 38(3)(b) Water Resources Act 1991

We consider our duty to have regard to the applicant's requirements, in so far as they are reasonable, under section 38(3)(b) of the Water Resources Act 1991. We have taken these factors into account as indicated in sections 4.0 and 8.0 above.

14.12. Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU

This Directive is implemented by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011. These Regulations apply to applications for planning consent made to a local planning authority; they do not apply to applications for a licence made to us under the Water Resources Act 1991.

14.13. Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 – Growth duty

We considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this licence/these licences.

Paragraph 1.3 of the statutory guidance issued by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in March 2017 says:

“The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation.”

We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this abstraction or impoundment in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-

compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections.

We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this licence are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of unacceptable effects on the environment and the rights of other existing lawful water users. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

14.14. Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Section 85 of this Act imposes a duty on the Environment Agency to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB). We have had regard to these factors through the process of screening for features of conservation value as indicated in sections 7.1 and 7.6 above.

14.15. National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949

Section 11A and section 5(1) imposes a duty on the Environment Agency when exercising its functions in relation to land in a National Park, to have regard to the purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the areas, and of promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of National Parks by the public. We have had regard to these features through the process of screening as indicated in section 7.1 and 7.5 above.

14.16. Section 6(6) Environment Act 1995

It is our duty to maintain, improve and develop salmon fisheries, trout fisheries, freshwater fisheries and eel fisheries.

Any licence we issue which affects surface waters will incorporate the appropriate eel, and/or fish passage arrangements; fish protection measures and appropriate flow constraints and we consider that this duty has been met. We have taken these measures as indicated in section 7.5 above.

15. Conclusion and recommendation

15.1. Conclusion

Full and due consideration has been given to any comments <and representations> made, and due regard has been taken of protected rights and other lawful uses.

The conditions incorporated on the licence are considered to be necessary and reasonable in the light of the available and presented evidence. The conditions are also

considered to be clear enough to be enforced by us and understood by the Licence Holder.

15.2. Recommendations

It is recommended that the application is approved and licence number TH/039/0036/028 should be issued with the conditions as drafted.

A point of return condition will be required in order to ensure all water abstracted is returned to the River Crane.

A maintenance condition will be required in order to ensure the fish pass is maintained so that it remains effective at all times.

A cessation condition, linked to the Mereway Fish Pass Protocol (V1 July 2023), will be required to ensure an equitable split of the naturally occurring flows between the Lower Crane and DNR.

16. Authorisation

The application was referred to Defra on XX XX 202X. Defra replied by <email / letter> on XX XX 202X to confirm they are not calling the application in for the Secretary of State to determine (see DMS).

Applicant: Environment Agency		
Application Reference: NPS/WR/037368		
Report by: Naomi Lang Position: Senior Permitting Officer I have reviewed all permitting documents in line with appropriate regime-specific process and checklists.	Date: 12/09/2023	Signed: N.Lang
Peer Review (full) by: Adam Korzeniowski Position: Permitting Technical Specialist I have reviewed the required permitting documents in line with appropriate regime-specific process and checklists and I hereby approve the proposed permit for issue.	Date: 05/10/2023	Signed: A.Korzeniowski

Endorsed by: Graham Melhuish Position: Senior Permitting Officer I have reviewed the required permitting documents in line with appropriate regime-specific process and checklists and I hereby approve the proposed permit for issue.	Date: 23/01/2024	Signed: G. Melhuish
Authorised by: Position: Permitting Team Leader	Date:	Signed:

Appendix 1 – Information required for NALD

1. The following new licence to abstract water has been granted:

Licence number: TH/039/0036/028	Previous licence number: N/A
Licence Holder name: Environment Agency	Previous Licence Holder name: N/A
Registered address: Horizon House Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AH	Previous registered address: N/A
Correspondence address: Alchemy Bessemer Road Welwyn Garden City AL7 1HE	Previous correspondence address: N/A

Region	THAMES
Area	AGY3N. NE AREA NON STRATEGIC
CAMS	LONDON
LEAP (NALD requirement)	L15 – NORTH LONDON LEAP

2. Financial charge calculation:

Issue date	TBC
Effective date	TBC
Expiry date	31/03/2028
Permanent licence (Yes/No)	No
Two-part tariff offered (Yes/No)	No
Other agreement (Yes/No)	No
Chargeable (Yes/No)	No
Reason if non-chargeable	EA OWN LICENCE

See section 13 for charging information for input to NALD.

DRAFT