

ICOLD 27TH CONGRESS 90TH ANNUAL MEETING



CIGB 27^{èME} CONGRÈS 90^{èME} RÉUNION ANNUELLE



Committee G Environment -

Case studies involving planning, construction and operation of dams demonstrating environmental and social benefits

THE STORY OF THE ELAN VALLEY DAMS From water supply to industrial heritage, recreation and nature conservation

Tracey Williamson GHD



Summary of the Elan Valley Dams Story

- The case study describes:
 - The original purpose and construction of the dams
 - Impacts to stakeholders and communities
 - Environmental and social benefits
 - Measuring success



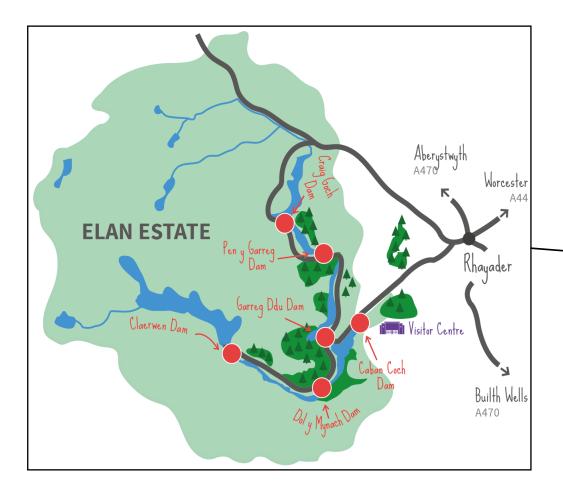


The original purpose of the dams

- During 19th century, the city of Birmingham grew rapidly
- Clean water was in short supply
- Major epidemics of water-borne diseases including typhoid, cholera and diarrhoea
- Act of Parliament passed in 1892 for compulsory purchase of the water catchment area in the Elan and Claerwen Valleys (180 km²)
- Six dams built to supply water via a 117.5 km aqueduct



Location of the Elan Valley







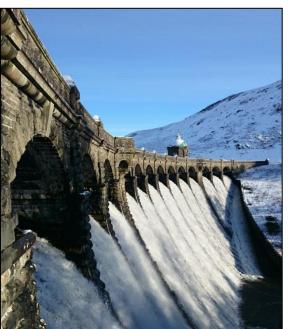
Why the Elan Valley

- Average annual rainfall of 1830 mm
- Narrow downstream valleys
- Impermeable bedrock
- The altitude enabling water to be transported entirely by gravity



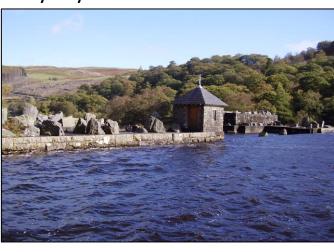


The six dams





Dol y Mynach



Claerwen

Pen y Garreg

Caban Coch



Garreg Ddu

Craig Goch



Dam construction

- 1893-1904: Elan Scheme
 - Craig Goch, Pen y Garreg, & Caban Coch
 37 m high cyclopean concrete dams
 - Garreg Ddu: Submerged dam provides low water storage & access to Claerwen
 - Dol y Mynach: The base was built early (below Craig Goch top water level)
- 1946-1952: Claewen Scheme
 - Claerwen 56 m high concrete gravity dam



Dol y Mynach



Impacts to stakeholders & communities

Resettlement:

- Approx. 100 residents relocated from 21 properties and farmland
- Church, chapel, shop and school were lost
- New village was built including 35 properties
- The church, chapel, shop and school were rebuilt
- Additionally a library, public hall, pub and hospital were built



Environmental and social benefits

Water supply:

Up to 160 MI/day supplied to Birmingham

Energy production:

 Micro-turbines installed since 1997 provide a total hydropower output of 4.2 MW



Caban Coch



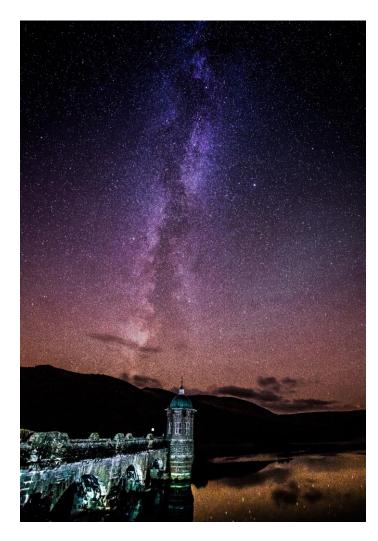
Environmental & social benefits

Socio-economic benefits:

- Visitor Centre employs approx. 20 staff with an annual turnover of £0.5 M
- £0.5 M goes into the local economy each year from guest houses and eateries

Tourism and recreation:

- Stargazing designated a European "Dark Sky Zone"
- Cycling, walking & horse riding 120 km of tracks
- Fishing major championships held in the valley







Environmental & social benefits

Public education:

- The Visitor Centre arranges Dam Open Days
- Museum with information on the dams & environment
- Artists display their work at the Visitor Centre exhibitions

Cultural heritage:

- 38 designated historical sites
- 'Dambuster walks' to the WW2 test site for the raids



Environmental and social benefits

Environmental benefits:

 Over 80% of the valley is designated as national and international protected environmental sites for flora, fauna & geological historical importance

River compensation and enhancement:

Abstractions & releases to the reservoirs are monitored to maintain & improve the environment



Measuring success

- Until recently, little scientific factual evidence
- In 2018, research was undertaken to create a visitor profile:
 - Over 200,000 visitors
 - Rated 2nd of the attractions in Mid Wales
- It was planned to understand visitor needs, with the aim to attract almost twice as many visitors to the area by 2025
- This research provides a baseline against which future performance can be measured and benchmarked



Measuring success

 Measuring the benefits of dams is becoming more important and considered good practice across the world

This type of research provides an important source of information to support continual improvement in the socio-economic benefits of dams



Thank you

