



the River Restoration Centre

Working to restore and enhance our rivers

Delivering River Restoration: Recipes for Success

13TH ANNUAL NETWORK CONFERENCE



Restoring Europe's Rivers

The RIVERFOR project is made possible with the contribution of the LIFE+ financial instrument of the European Commission and works in partnership with



ARUP



Sustainable, Cost-Effective Reservoir Discontinuance - Re-Naturalising Whicham Beck, Lake District National Park

**Evan Dollar, Paul Bradley, Carl Sanders, Dale Gibbons &
Gavin Hulme**



RRC 13th Annual Network Conference

Baystone Bank IR

- Baystone Bank IR:
 - 6 km North of Millom
 - Completed 1876 – earth fill construction, puddle clay core, by-wash, overflow & scour facilities
 - Impounded Whicham Beck
 - 125 MI capacity
 - Lanthwaite WTW decommissioned 1995



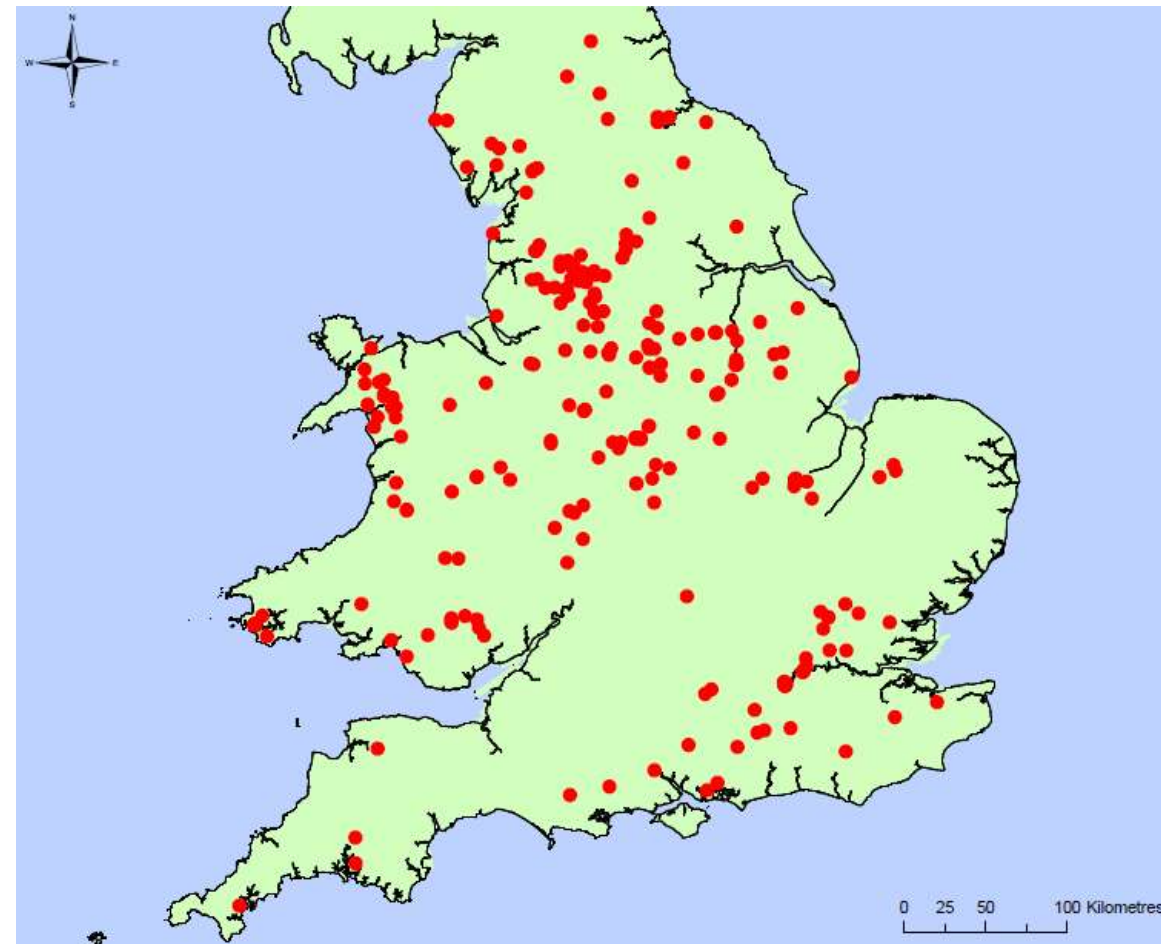
Project Drivers

- Baystone Bank IR:
 - No operational function
 - Undersized overflow capacity
 - ITIOS requirements – discontinuance options – with / without residual storage
 - Continuing liability, routine maintenance costs
 - Unforeseen future costs - legislative changes



Discontinuance & Restoration

- Agreement with stakeholders:
 - Full discontinuance, no residual storage
 - Full restoration of Whicham Beck (upland gravel-bed river), floodplain & valley
 - Restore access to the upper catchment for migrant fish
 - Maintain high standards of water quality throughout the project works
 - Provision of still water habitat for spring quillwort and foraging for Daubenton's bat
- No existing full discontinuance & gravel-bed river restoration schemes in England & Wales (260) for learning

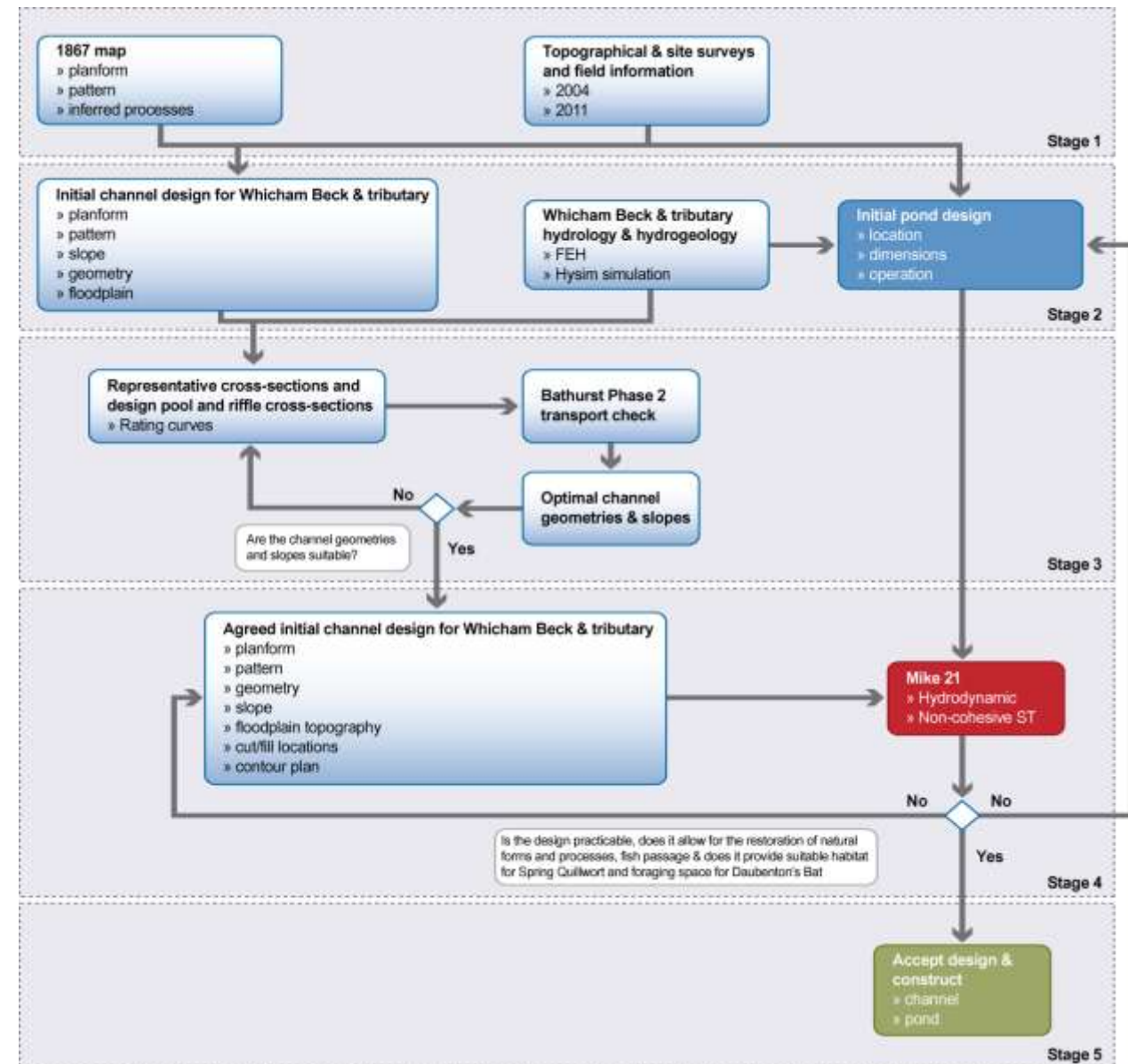


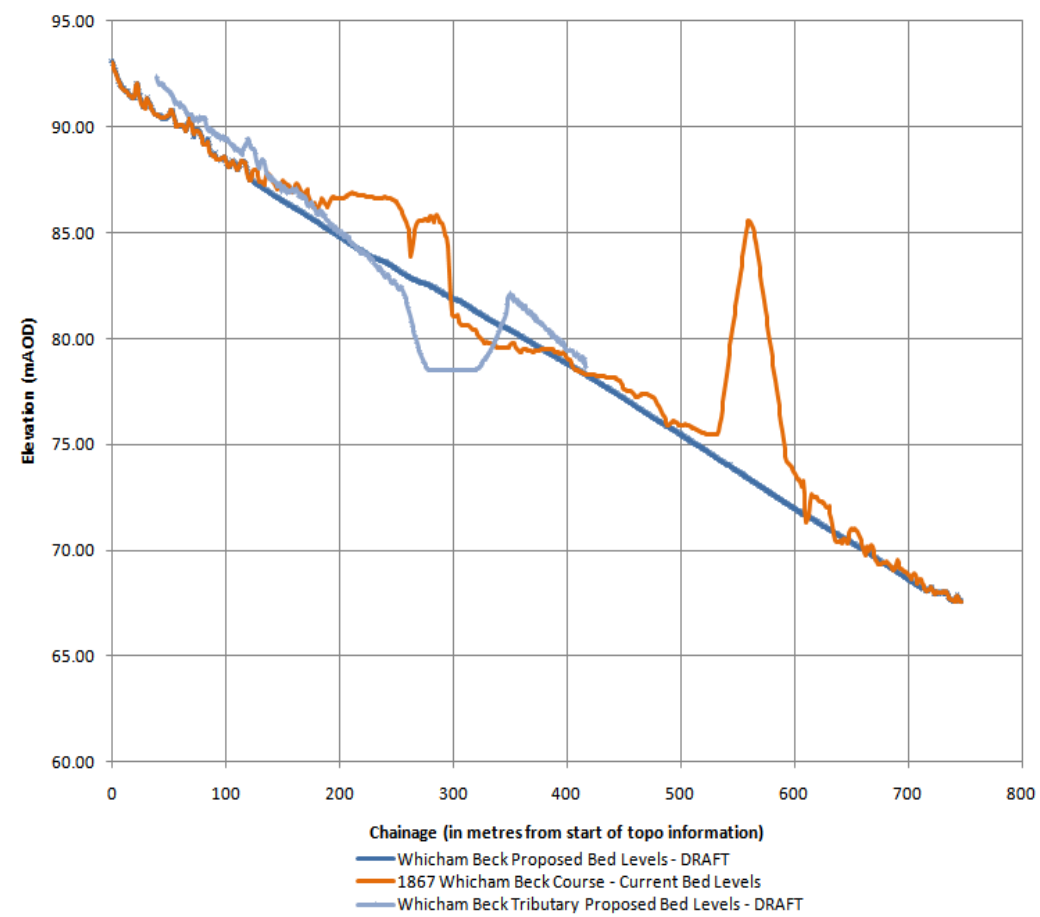
Stakeholder Agreement on Design Philosophy & Principles

- Design philosophy (success - when):
 - ‘... Whicham Beck & floodplain restored...restitution of natural forms and processes... provision of still water habitat...’
- Design principles (success – how sustainable):
 - Work with natural processes towards the establishment of natural, habitat-forming processes
 - Allow for variability in four dimensions
 - Allow for wide tolerances
 - Create the initial conditions conducive to allow for self-restoration

Design Approach – 5-Stage Process

- **Stage 1:** Geomorphological context, data collection & assessment
- **Stage 2:** Initial channel, floodplain & pond design
- **Stage 3:** Channel & floodplain design to sustain geomorphic processes
- **Stage 4:** Final channel, floodplain, valley & pond design
- **Stage 5:** Accept design & construct



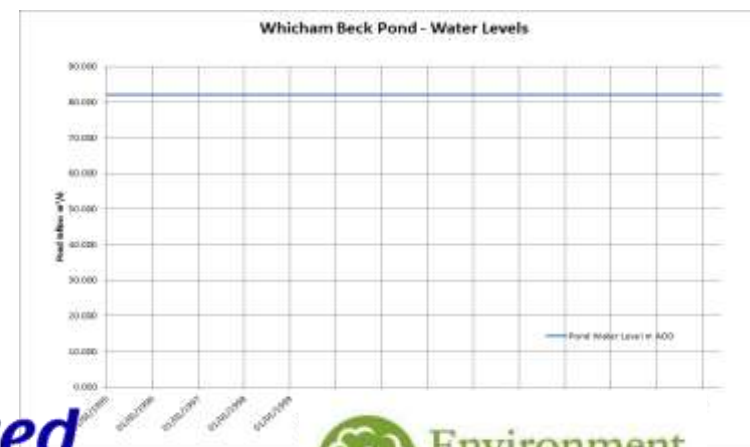
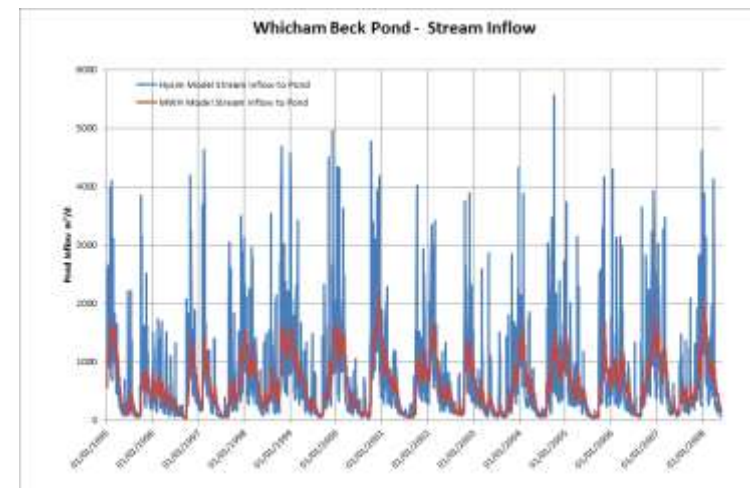


Stage 2: Initial Channel, Floodplain & Pond Design

- Information collected in Stage 1 was used to design:
 - Channel / floodplain complex
 - Planform
 - Slope
 - Geometry
- Pond for spring quillwort & Daubenton's bat

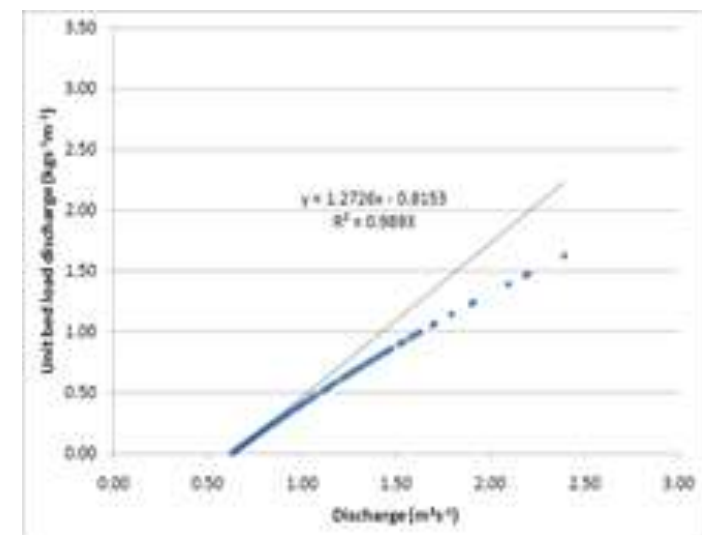
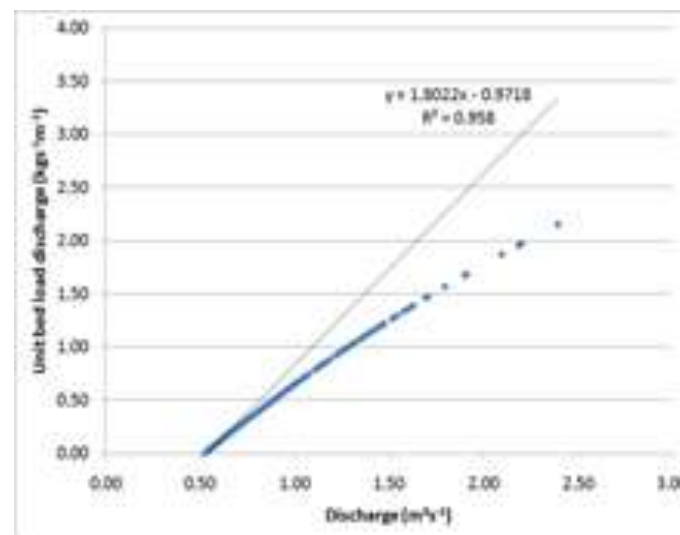
Typical Pool, Riffle, Floodplain Dimensions for Whicham Beck & Tributary

Bottom width (m)	X to Y
Top width (m)	X to Y
Bankfull depth (m)	X to Y
Slope (m)	X to Y



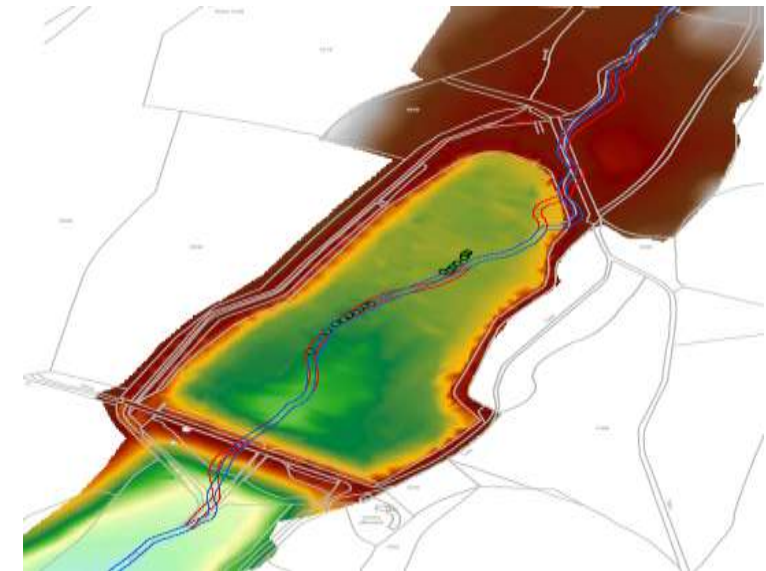
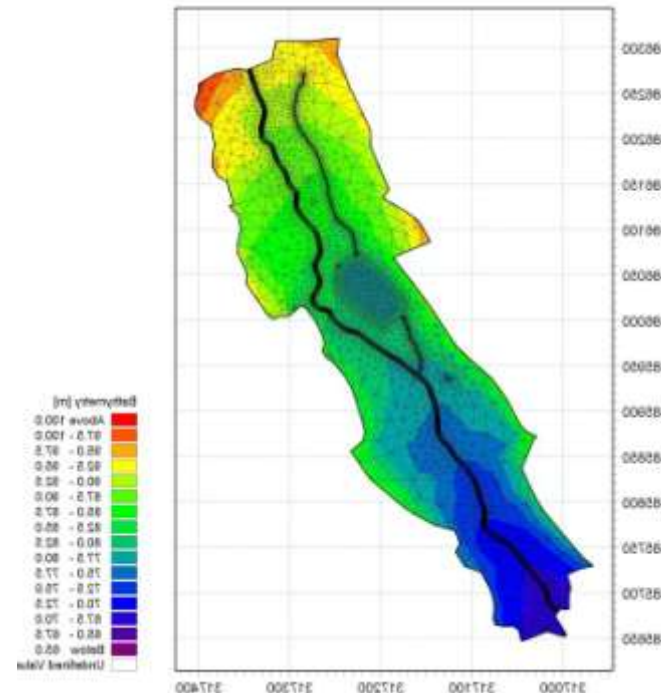
Stage 3: Channel & Floodplain Design to Sustain Geomorphic Processes

- Resistance equations
- Bathurst (2007) Phase 1 / 2 transport calculations
- Bed material samples
- Representative pool & riffle cross-sections
- Channels designed to transport as per representative upstream pool & riffle cross-sections



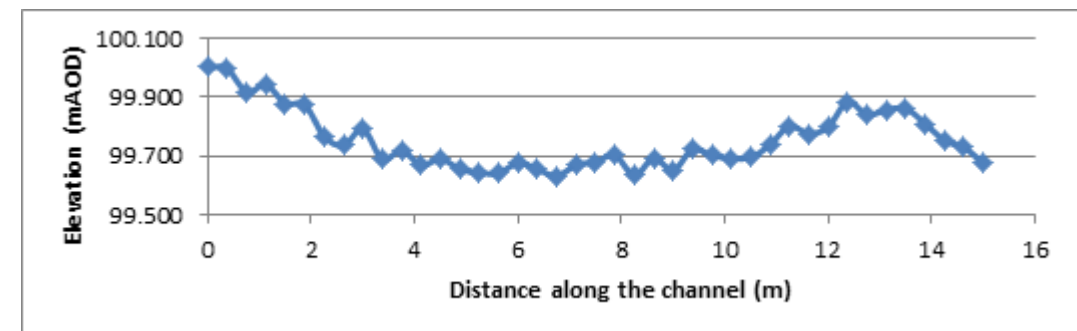
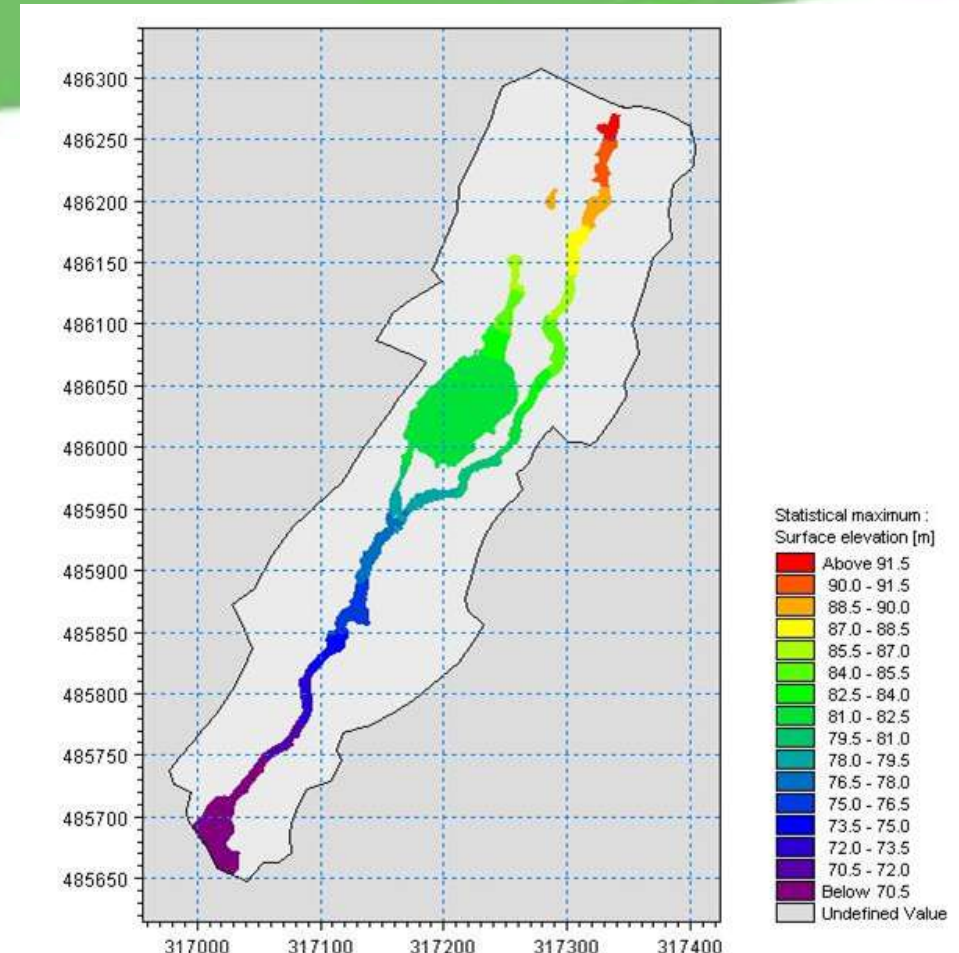
Stage 4: Final Channel, Floodplain & Valley Design (1/2)

- Design channel dimensions burnt into 3D ground model
- Allowed for cut / fill volumes and locations & contour plan
- Design laid out on site
- Adjustments made for construction & where relict bed unearthed

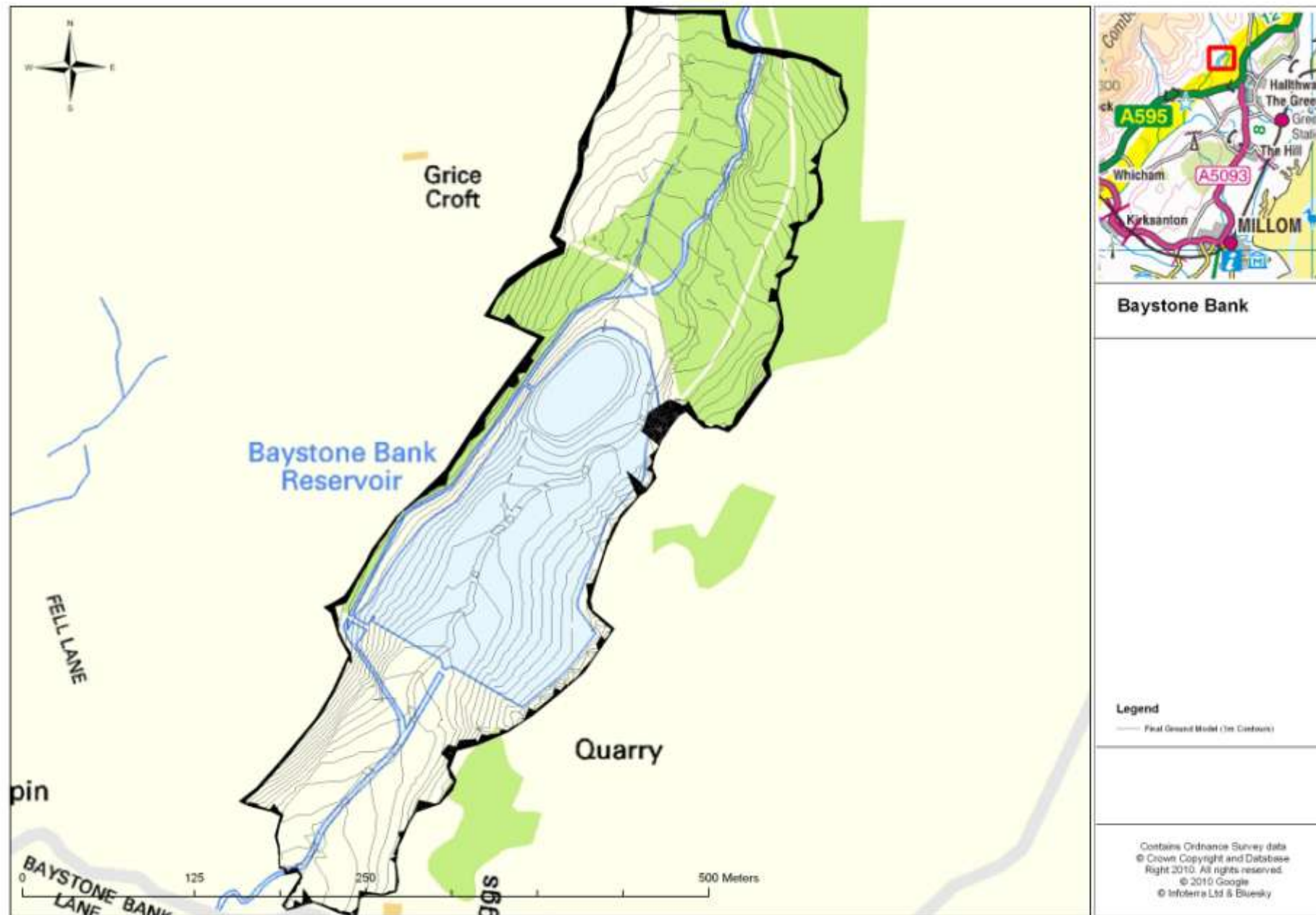


Stage 4: Final Channel, Floodplain & Valley Design (2/2)

- Mike-21 HD & ST model built
- Pool / riffle spacing & geometries added
- Interactions between pond & channel and channel & floodplain
- Areas of erosion, deposition & bank instability



Stage 5: Accept Design & Construct



Ecological Management

- Water quality targets agreed with stakeholders & maintained during earthworks
- By-wash discontinued over 5 days
- Electro-fish rescue – 400 brown trout, 38 European eel
- Gradual turning of the flow to new channel
- No perceived fish mortality
- New channel running clear within hours



Before and After – Reconnection of Upper Catchment

2010



2011



Before and After

2010



2012



Before and After

2010



2012



Main Benefits

- All on site material reused
- Accumulated sediment blended with landscaping material
- 2,500 wagon movements avoided
- Estimated 175 tCO₂e in transport emissions avoided
- Removal of barrier to fish migration
- Habitat for otter, eel, brook lamprey, brown trout, sea trout, salmon, Daubenton's bat & spring quillwort
- Terrestrial habitat connectivity
- Downstream sediment conveyance



Main Benefits

- Cost-effective discontinuance – substantially cheaper than spillway repair & embankment stabilisation
- No future cost / liability
- Sustainable pond design that does not disrupt flow & sediment continuity
- Climate change resilience

