



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



ARUP



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Rewilding the River Adur



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19th April 2012



ROYAL HASKONING
Enhancing Society

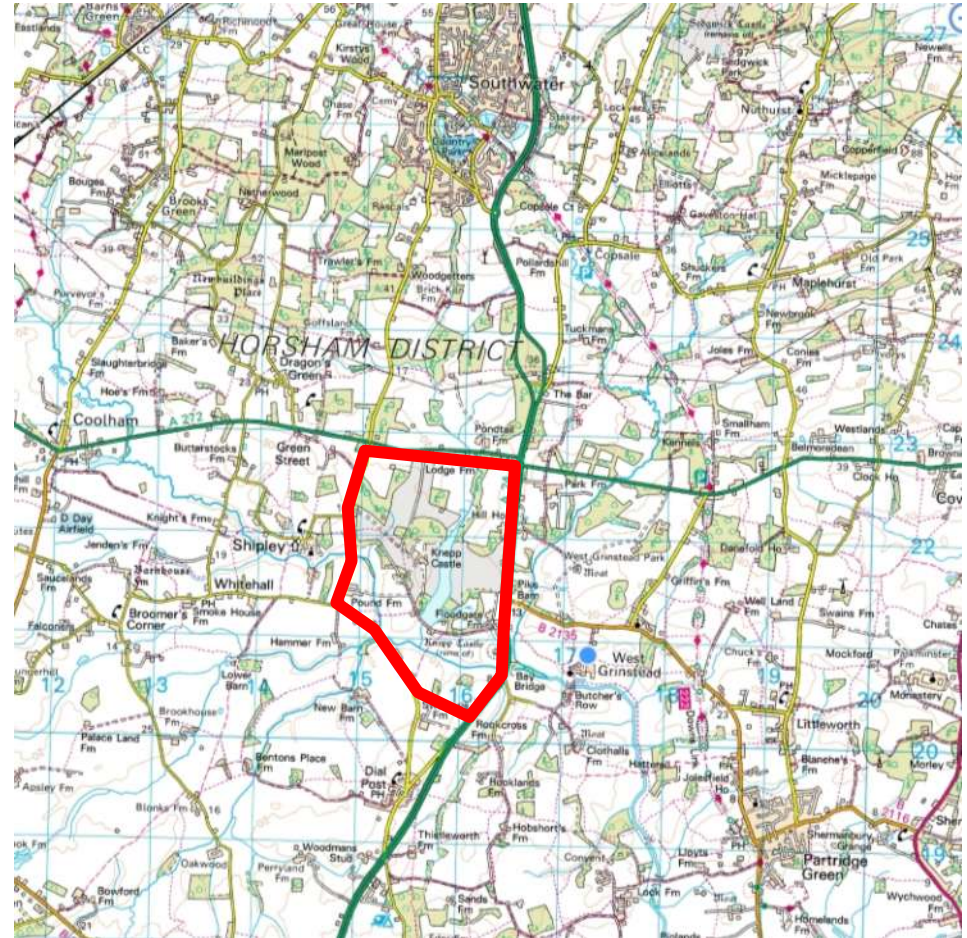
■ Structure

- Aims and objectives
- Original concept
- Key challenges
- Final design
- Construction
- Key lessons learned



River Adur at Knepp Castle

- Knepp Castle Estate
- Horsham, West Sussex
- River Adur
 - Meandering lowland river
 - Low energy
 - Dominated by fines
 - Historically straightened and enlarged

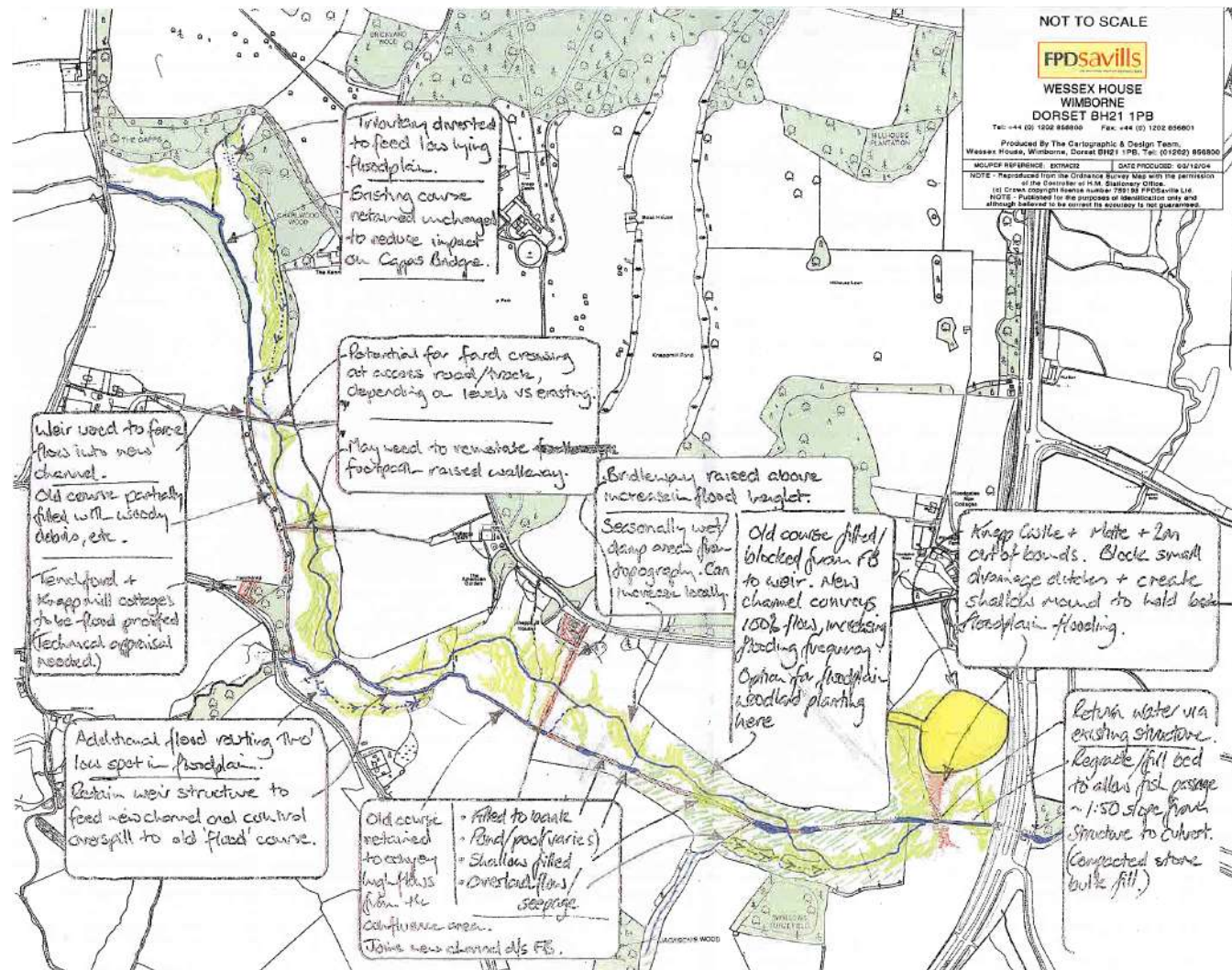


■ Aims and objectives

- Main aim:
 - To enhance the channel and floodplain habitat diversity by physical manipulation of channel planform, bed levels and flow patterns with a particular emphasis on reconnecting the floodplain to the river channel (RRC, 2006)
- Primary objectives:
 - Produce a “rewilded” landscape which requires minimal maintenance
 - Increase the habitat diversity of the river channel and floodplain
 - Restore natural river processes
 - Increase floodplain wetness without increasing flood risk



Original concept



(RRC,
2006)

■ Original concept

- Changing scope
 - Increased focus on WFD delivery
 - Structure removal
- Detailed design
 - Geomorphological enhancements
 - Hydraulic modelling (ISIS-Tuflow)



■ Key challenges – flood risk

- Flood risk implications key consideration
- Balance need to reduce channel capacity to achieve floodplain wetting with flood risk issue
- Major constraint at Tenchford Bridge



■ Key challenges – flood risk

- Bridge deck level close to level of floodplain downstream
- Detailed Tuflow modelling to identify flooding mechanism
- Design alterations
 - Channel capacity
 - Channel planform
 - Floodplain excavation
 - Changes to bridge deck
- Two phase design:
 - New small channel upstream
 - Channel enhancements downstream

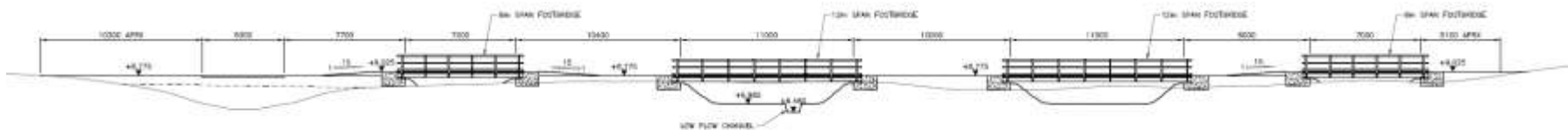


■ Key challenges – PRoW

- Public footpath and public bridleway
- Avoid increases in flooding (!)
- Bridleway unaffected
- Footpath provides a good enhancement opportunity



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■ Final design – Phase 1 (small channel)



■ Final design – Phase 2 (enhanced channel)



■ Final design – Phase 2 (enhanced channel)



■ Construction

- Phase 1 construction commenced summer 2011
- New channel
- Structure removal
- Floodplain enhancements
- Backwaters
- LWD



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



■ Construction

- Generally good results, but...
 - Relatively uniform finish
 - Very low rainfall since construction
 - Limited revegetation
 - Limited action by livestock
- Hand finishing during Phase 2 construction



■ Lessons learned

- There are lots of constraints to river restoration, even in an apparently “unconstrained” site!
- The scope rarely remains static
- A lot of effort is needed to maintain project partnerships and deliver project goals
- Site supervision is important to ensure that the outcomes are as expected
- Ensure that finishing is not too careful!
- A strong, integrated team is required to overcome challenges



Any questions?

