

the River Restoration Centre

Working to restore and enhance our rivers

Delivering River Restoration: Recipes for Success

13TH ANNUAL NETWORK CONFERENCE



SIMPLY IS THE BEST

Nigel Holmes

KEY MESSAGES

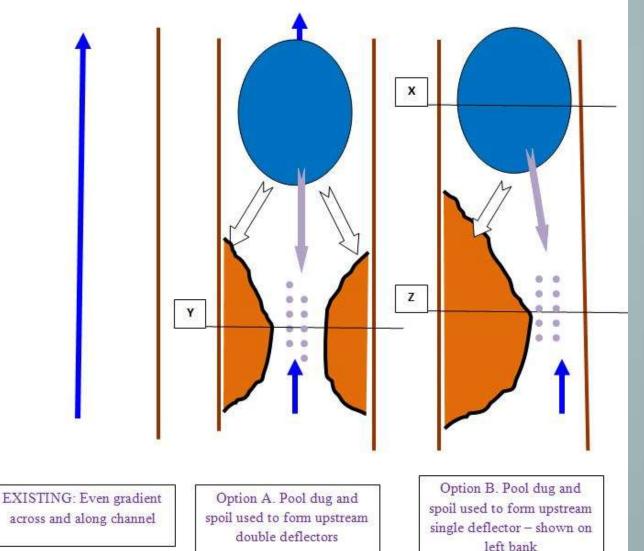
- Use what nature provides if at all possible
- Work with natural processes and accentuate
- Energise dead systems
- Know when and where to create turbulence
- Don't fuss and be too tidy smooth edges rarely good
- Manipulate to set healing process in train let the river do the rest
- Evaluate success by invisibility of involvement and positive landscape and biological responses.

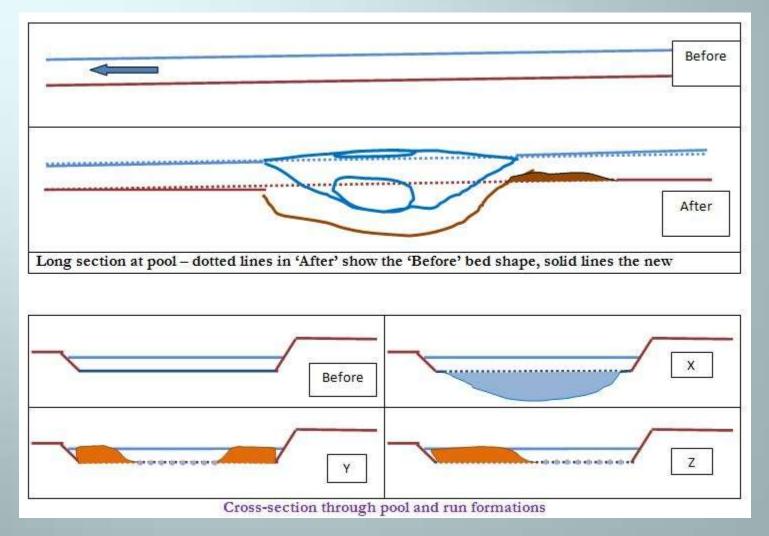
1. ILLUSTRATION FROM PROJECT 3 WEEKS AGO: RIVER NAR IN NORFOLK

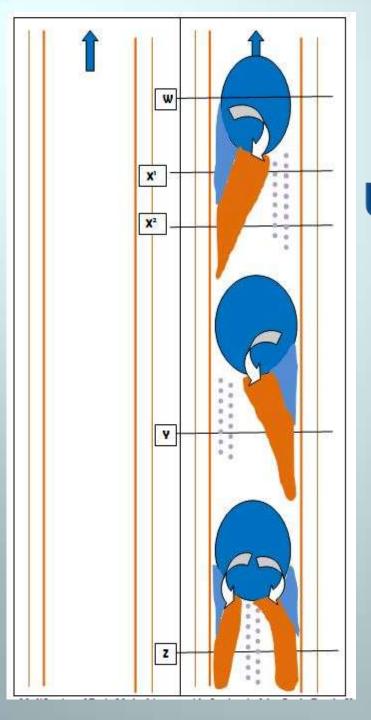
- Imported material 20 tonnes of gravel and some wire!!
- Two woody debris dams
- 40 self-sustaining pools
- 36 'riffles' associated with channel narrowing
- Eight backwaters
- Total cost: £<22k over 1.3km

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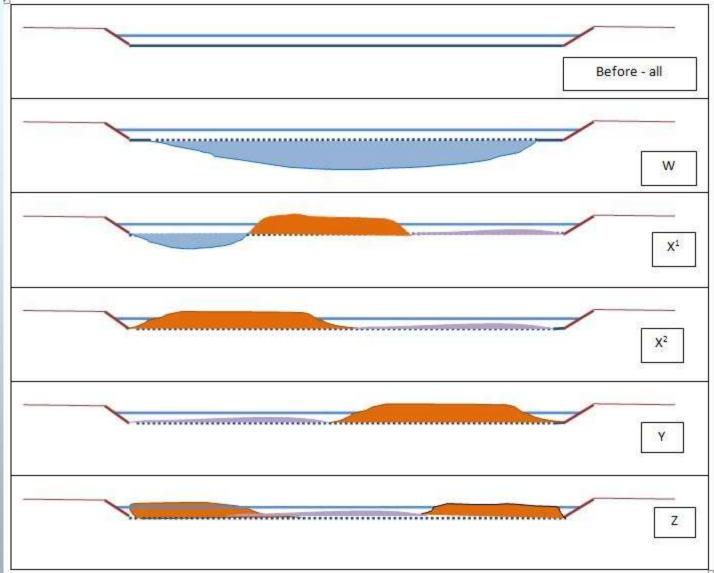
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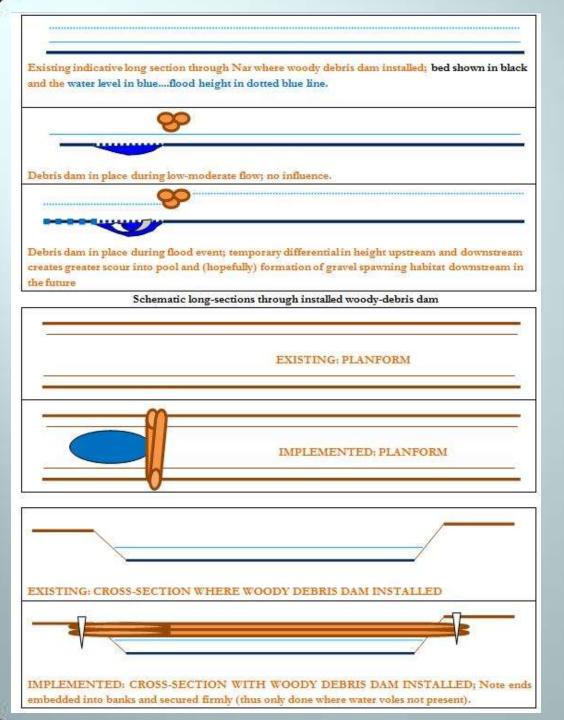


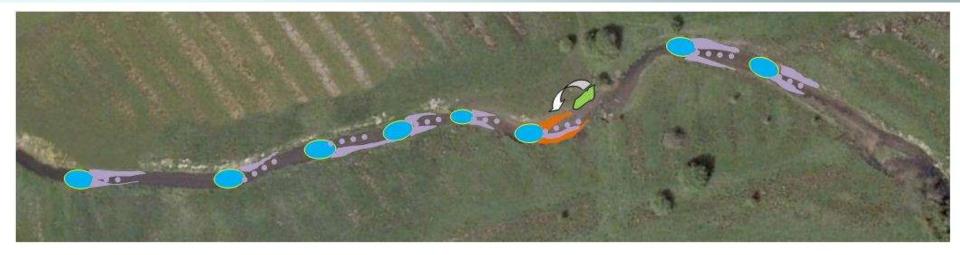


Most often asked question: How big/deep should the pool be?



1.1



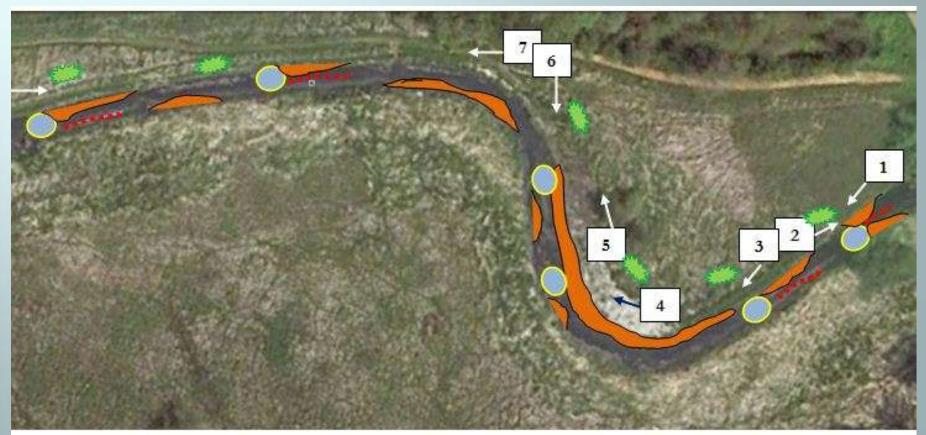


EXISTING	 		
ASBUILT	 ~ ~	\sim	

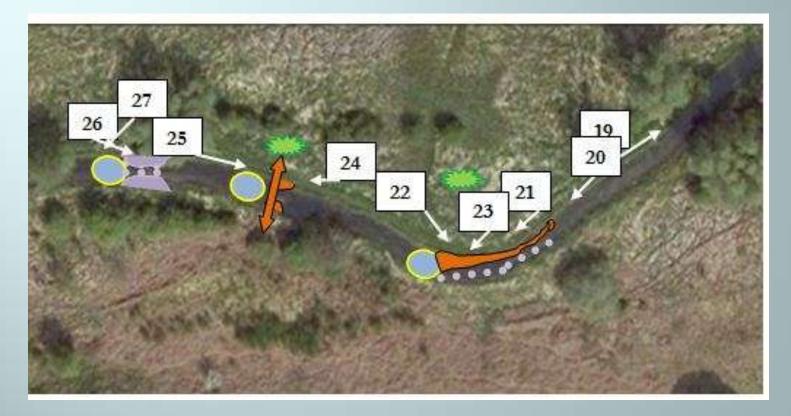
Example where banks and riparian zone cannot be touched



Example where very wide; incorporation of backwaters

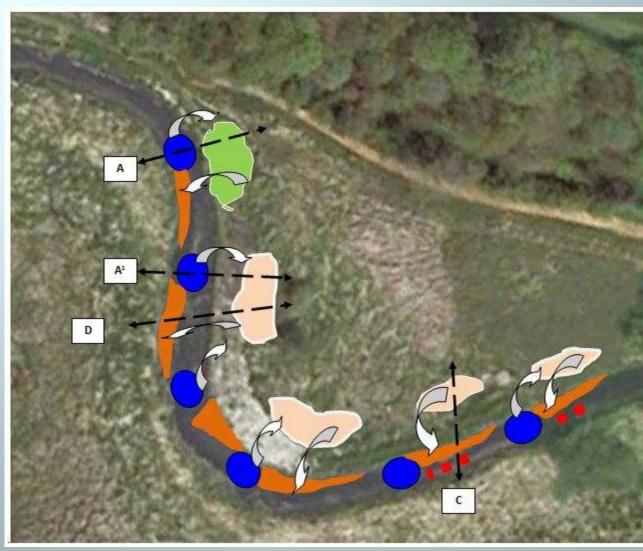


Example riparian zone cannot be used (not banks); accentuating natural process and associated features; no gravel so some imported



As previous but: gravel present so used in narrowing/'riffle formation AND woody debris dam installed

KEY ELEMENTS: UNDOING



Pools dug; spoil deposited in hollow made in adjacent land.

Key:

Channel narrowing primarily using sedge and reed won from land adjacent

Bed raised where channel narrowed using gravel imported to site

Indicative areas of sedge/reed won and soft material from dug pools placed in the voids

Indicative areas of sedge/reed won but not filled with silt/sand from pools

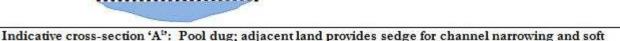
SCHEMATIC

ILLUSTRATION OF METHOD EMPLOYED IN THE COMMON REACH WHERE SILT FROM POOLS DEPOSITED IN VOIDS CREATED FROM EXCAVATED SEDGE/REED.

Getting rid of silt in over-wide channel!!

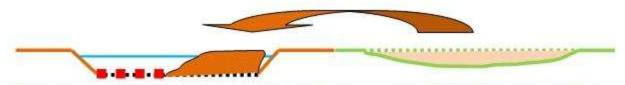


Indicative cross-section 'A': Pool dug; adjacent land provides sedge for channel narrowing and left; void on right formed when sedge used to narrow channel upstream of the dug pool

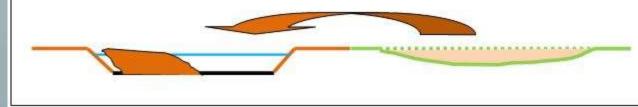


sediment from pool added to the void and left to regenerate

Indicative cross-section 'C': Channel narrowed on right side; imported gravel added to raise bed slightly and form suitable spawning habitat; adjacent land provides sedge for channel narrowing and void filled with silt/sand from pools and left to regenerate. NOTE GAP BETWEEN BANK AND INFILL – TREATMENT TO PROTECT WATER VOLE HABITAT



Indicative cross-section 'D': Channel narrowed on left side; no gravel added; adjacent land provides sedge for channel narrowing and soft sediment from adjacent pool added to the void and left to regenerate. AGAIN GAP LEFT AS TREATMENT TO PROTECT WATER VOLE BURROWS.



KEY ELEMENTS: UNDOING ENGINEERED UNIFORMITY (X & LS)





























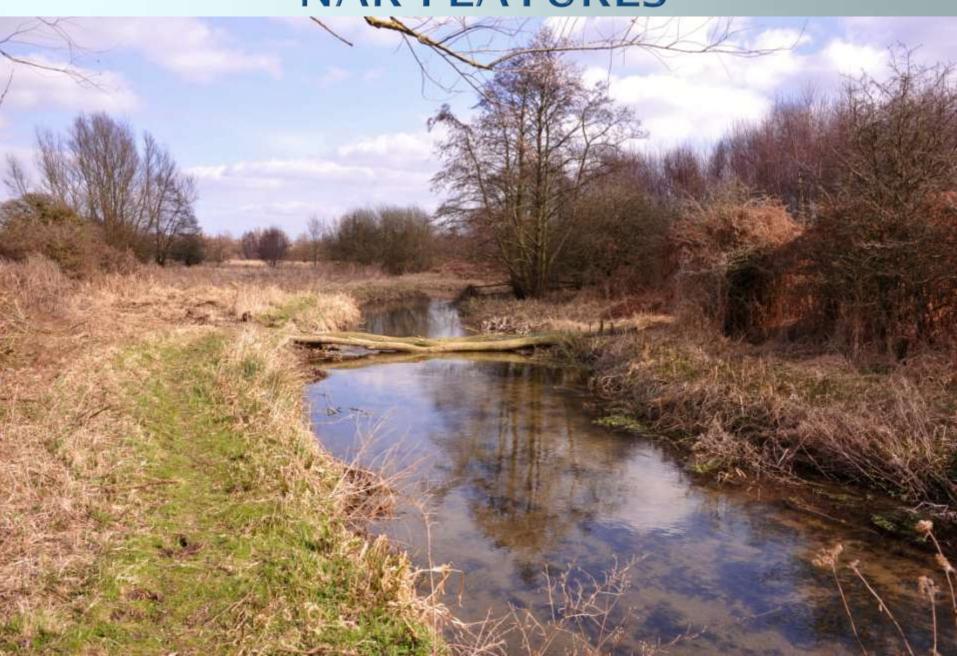














NAR MEET THE TWO VEG!!

2. ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PREVIOUS PROJECTS: PROVEN LONGEVITY AND SUCCESS

- Darent: 7 years on
- Itchen: 2 years on
- Nar Drain!!: 1 year on









ITCHEN: 2 YEARS ON

ITCHEN: 2 YEARS ON





ITCHEN: 2 YEARS ON



ITCHEN: 2 YEARS ON

ITCHEN: 2 YEARS ON



NAR DRAIN!!:

NAR DRAIN!!



NAR DRAIN!!: 4 MONTHS ON



3. ACCOLADES

WTT: Andy Thomas 2011.....'want to do something more adventurous than the usual DIG AND DUMP'
Itchen: WTT award 2011 (shared and also recognised importance of biological response and monitoring)

3. THANKS

- Kind & Trusting Consenting Officers!!
- Landowners
- Funders
- GREAT DIGGER DRIVERS!!