Low flow channel to widen as it reaches the existing rock weir.

Regrading aims to create a shallower slope to the river

channel, improving stabilisation, and potential for biodiversity. Appropriate native planting should be undertaken to further stabilise the banks and provide habitat. Regrade should be slightly pushed into the channel to narrow the base for low flow resilience, but the overall capacity will be increased for flood events.

2.82m

Marginal planting to collect sediment and narrow channel during low flows, but provide a softer narrowing than berms, allowing high flows to still overtop these features in flood events.

15.91m 2.94m

Low flow channel dimensions are constrained by the lack of gradient in the reach, and the potential presence of an artificial liner within the channel. Proposed dimensions include up to 0.1m of excavation to create a 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep profile.

1:500 view of the wide downstream section of river. Proposals are to remove silt to create a gently meandering low flow channel, and use the silt to fill marginal areas that will be fronted with hazel bundles and planted with marginal species. The hazel bundles will continue to catch sediment during high flows, and provide additional in channel habitat.

45.11m

Brash berms providing habitat in channel, as well as narrowing for low flow resilience. Material to be sourced on-site where possible. Berms can be topped with site won spoil if desired, and then planted with native species.

45°

-Children - Children -

Regrading to create capacity for high flows, and stabilise banks to reduce erosion and sedimentation. Material to be pushed into the channel at a shallow angle, or topping berms; this will allow more efficient usage of spoil, and less to muckaway. If the banks are stable and not vertical then no regrading should be undertaken.

with silt excavated from the channel, and then planted with marginal species.

Hazel fronted features backfilled

Vegetation clearance and thinning to dechoke the channel, increase light availability, and provide material for in channel works. Vegetation works to be undertaken alongside survey by a competent and experienced ecologist due to likelihood of nesting birds.

Large wood to be used as deflectors, creating a variation in flow regime, and providing habitat features. Full trees can be used where appropriate as the branches will alter sedimentation patterns.

