



Working to restore & enhance our rivers

RESTORING MEANDERS TO STRAIGHTENED RIVERS

1.6 Opening up a culverted stream

RIVER RAVENSBOURNE

LOCATION - Norman Park, Bromley TQ 412 674

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION - March to June 2000

LENGTH - 300m

COST - £127,000

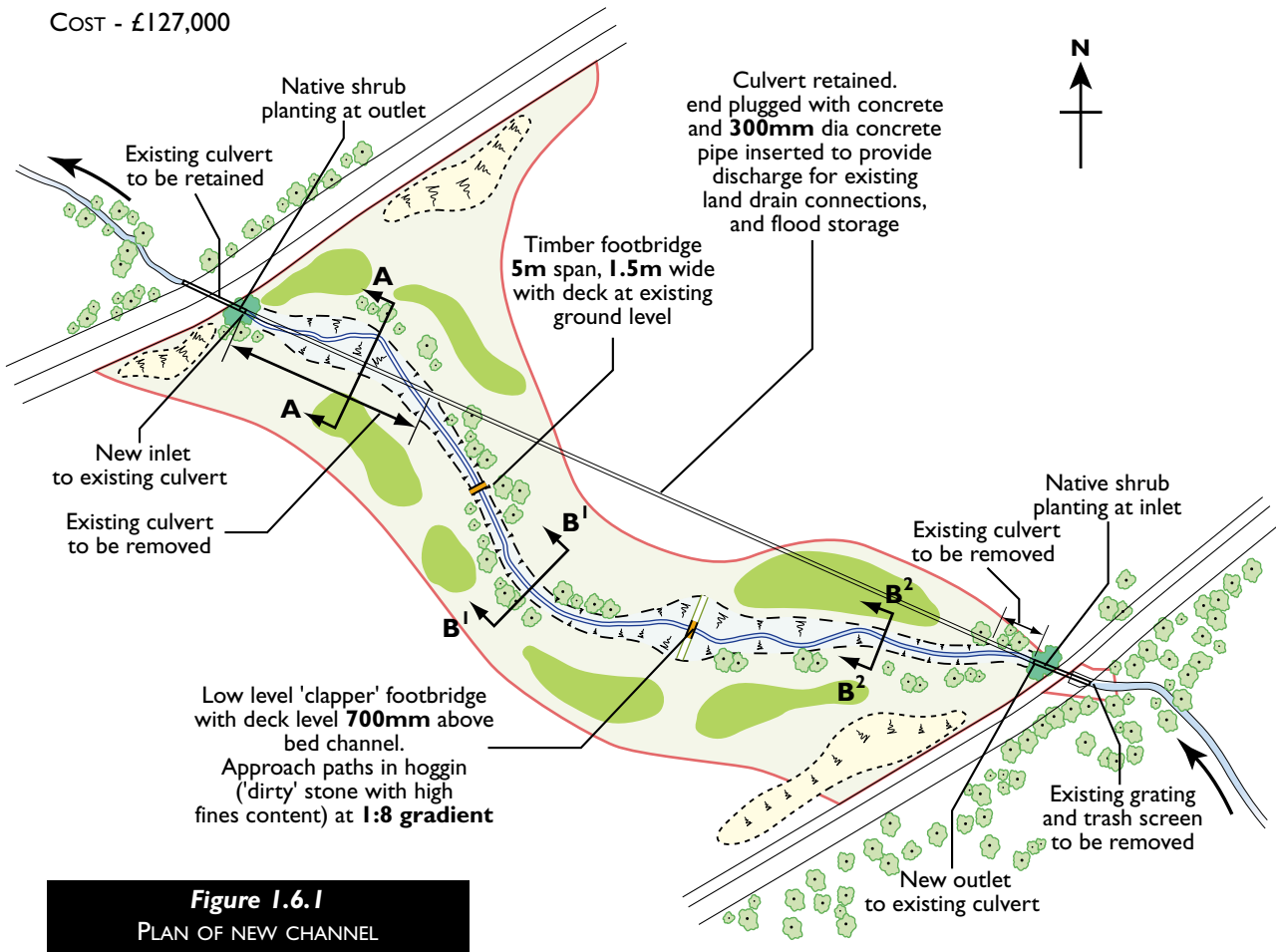


Figure 1.6.1

PLAN OF NEW CHANNEL

DESCRIPTION

The Ravensbourne is a spring-fed stream flowing from its source near Keston, on the north slope of the North Downs, northwards through Bromley, Catford and Lewisham to join the Thames at Deptford Creek. In many areas such as Norman Park the stream is confined within a culvert.

Culverting of small watercourses in urban and parkland areas has been common in the recent past. Burying the river was felt to reduce the flooding potential, minimise safety issues associated with open water and maximise land available for development or use as open space/playing fields. Little consideration was given to habitat loss, aesthetic and landscape appeal of rivers or the potential benefits of surface water storage.

The Ravensbourne flows for 300m through a 1m diameter concrete-lined steel culvert. Smaller land drains, which had been ditches before the area was levelled to form the park, flow into the culvert at intervals along its length.

The culvert is crossed close to both its northern and southern ends by park access tracks and major services, with a gas pipeline and electric supply cables crossing the culvert at the north end and a water pipe and local electrical supply cables at the southern end.

Deculverting (daylighting) the Ravensbourne would help to restore the corridor by recreating an open channel (in replacement of the culverted section) with diverse in-channel and bankside habitats linking to Scrogginhall Woods just upstream of the park.

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View of headscreen prior to removal



'Daylighting' of the Ravensbourne

DESIGN

Justification for the design was threefold: reduction in costly maintenance for a culvert, the removal of a trash screen that also required regular clearing and was a health and safety issue, and an increase in flood storage.

The culvert was severed and approximately 70m of the 300m long culvert was removed, isolating 180m of the remaining section. Two short lengths were left to maintain the existing access track and service crossings. As the culvert was ruler straight, simply excavating the watercourse and removing the concrete would produce a far from natural channel. In addition, culvert removal, backfilling and reshaping is considerably more expensive than plugging and digging an alternative, though longer, course.

The design of the river channel was based on the historical layout, fluvio-geomorphology, flooding

considerations and present day use of the park (cricket pitches). To avoid being overly prescriptive, the design drawings were kept relatively simple. The conditions encountered on site meant the final course is slightly different from the design plan shown in figure 1.6.1. Indicative cross sections were provided at key locations with the main objective always a shallow, safe, accessible bank (figs 1.6.2 and 1.6.3).

The as-dug channel varied in bank slope and bed width, but followed a smooth longitudinal bed profile. By then infilling with an excess of gravel, the stream was allowed to shape its new bed, rather than 'constructing' pools, riffles, etc.

The new course is 12.5% longer than the culvert, sinuous, with varying bed and top-of-bank widths. A shallow (1:8 batter) 'beach' area, as a result of an exposed gravel lens, and new meanders (1:5 inside batters) form the focal points for access to the stream.

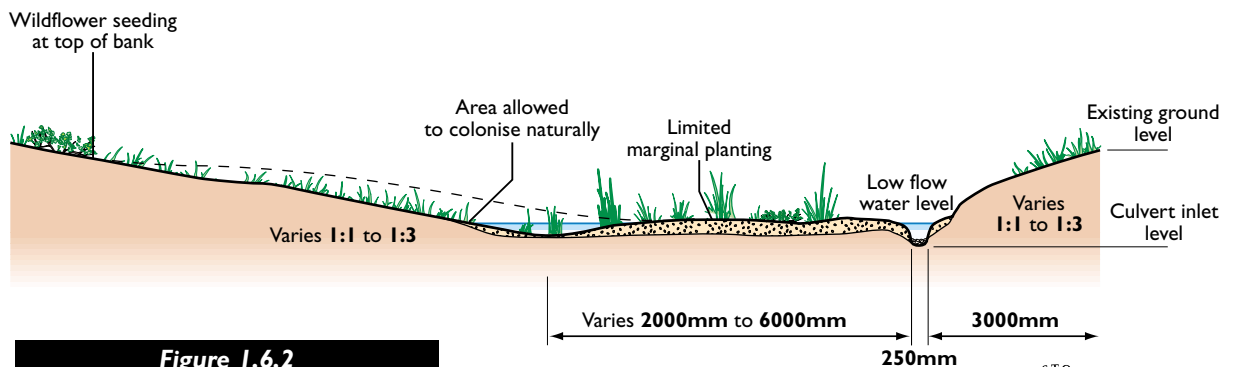


Figure 1.6.2
SECTION A
THROUGH WET BERM AREA





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Looking downstream at the shallow bank slopes. The severed culvert still visible



The new sinuous course and extent of wildflower seeding

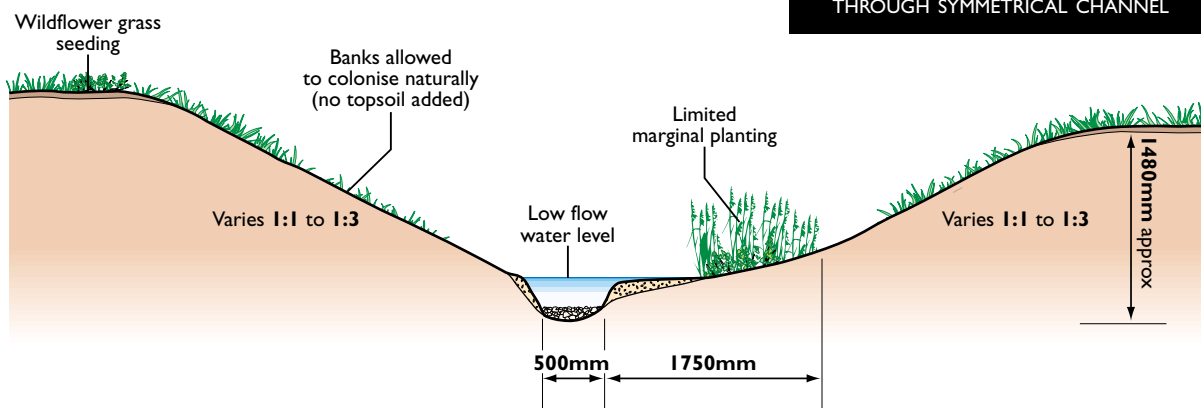
When considering this type of scheme, where the stream emerges and then re-enters a culvert, it is good practice to build in 'sediment traps'. These can take many forms and do not have to resemble deep holes or even be maintained once the site has stabilised. At

Norman Park the channel was greatly widened at the downstream end of the works forming a damp gravelly area which would act as a silt trap. This also allows the stream to find its own natural path within the confines of the overall channel width.

Spoil from the excavation remained on site, and mounds, at either end of the new course, were created. The landscape architect designed the mounds and worked closely with the contractors to ensure that they were subtle and blended into the park.

Two crossings have been constructed over the new channel, one a 'clapper' type bridge constructed of concrete (but looking like stone) and the other a timber structure. Both provide easy access across the stream and access to the water's edge is made possible along most of the course by shallow bank slopes.

Figure 1.6.3
SECTION B¹ AND B²
THROUGH SYMMETRICAL CHANNEL



RESTORING MEANDERS TO STRAIGHTENED RIVERS

Planting up the 'wet berm' area and shielding the culvert entrance with shrub planting



Topsoil was not replaced on the riverbanks in order to attain a low fertility substrate suitable for the natural colonisation of wildflowers and plants from upstream. A 'buffer zone' between the amenity grassland and the top of the bank was seeded with a low-density wildflower mix from an approved source. This creates a visually pleasing edge to the playing fields and provides a suitable seed source for the banks. On the river's edge native provenance marginal plants were specified from a carefully sourced local nursery. School children were involved in some of the marginal planting. Wildflower plugs were also planted. The culvert entry and exit were both screened using a variety of native shrub species.

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE 2000 – 2001

The park users, particularly dog walkers, now see the open Ravensbourne as a focal point, circling the area and making use of the crossing points. Children and dogs play along the banks even though the site has still to mature.

The gravel bed has been redistributed by the flow creating riffles and pools (down to the clay bed in places).



The marginal planting is suffering disturbance from early use and may take longer than expected to establish a good cover, though this should eventually produce a good diversity of edge habitats. The wildflower plugs have been decimated by crows in search of worms. About a third were removed from the ground and died.

The planting scheme was designed as a balance between creating an instant impact for the local users and allowing the natural processes of colonisation to occur. Even so the local users have stated that they would have expected more immediate impact from the planting.

Initial invertebrate and fish surveys have shown little change, but this should improve with time as the site matures and the marginal and emergent vegetation develops.

The early success of the project can be attributed to the multi-disciplinary project team and the Partnership between the Borough Council and the Environment Agency.

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Completion was celebrated at a launch ceremony in June 2000

