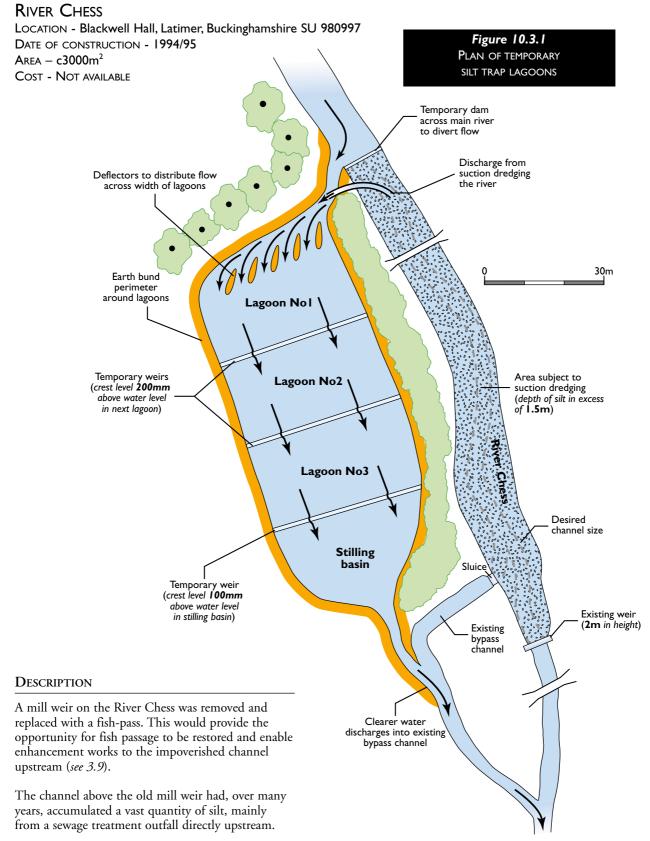


# UTILISING SPOIL EXCAVATED FROM RIVERS

### 10.3 Cost effective silt removal from an impounded channel



### UTILISING SPOIL EXCAVATED FROM RIVERS

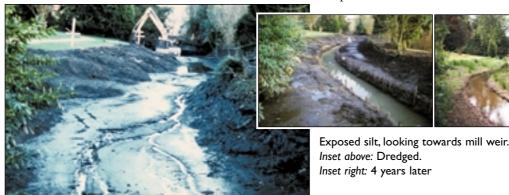


Dredging and re-profiling of the wide silted lagoon behind the weir was carried out in association with the fish-pass works. Prior to the implementation scheme, the water company relocated its effluent outfall downstream of the site.

By lowering the water level, sufficient gradient was returned to the river to re-form a narrow sinuous channel within the previously deep over-widened and ponded section. The impounded channel size needed to be drastically reduced, both in width (8m to 2m) and in depth (in places silt was up to 1.5m deep).

The silted river was temporarily dammed and de-watered via the old mill bypass sluice. The river was diverted via a bunded inlet channel through the 'silt-trap'. To remove the large volume of saturated silt, suction dredging was used, the discharge being pumped into the first lagoon. The silt laden river water proceeded through the 3 lagoons depositing its silt load before ultimately rejoining the existing bypass channel.

Retention time within the silt-trap was approximately 2-4 hours. In this way 1300m<sup>3</sup> of excavated and suspended material was removed from the stream.



To achieve this the accumulated silt retained by the old weir had to be removed. In order to avoid moving spoil off-site the dredged material was incorporated into an adjacent grass field. Removal off-site of such material is often expensive and, if sent to a landfill site, unsustainable.

#### **DESIGN**

Using an excavator a series of low bunds were constructed in the adjacent field. The earthworks followed the fall in land levels to allow gravity flow. These bunds formed three shallow lagoons and a stilling basin. The first lagoon incorporated deflectors to ensure an even distribution across the width of the lagoon. The lagoons were separated by low temporary earth weirs (figs. 10.3.2 and 10.3.3).

The area of field used was c. 3000m<sup>2</sup> resulting in a maximum increase in height over the field of c. 200mm.

The silted lagoons were allowed to de-water for 1 month and the temporary weir materials (tarpaulin and sandbags) removed. The silt and earth bunds were then flattened and graded into the field. The surface was hand raked and the whole area grass seeded with a meadow mix.



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## UTILISING SPOIL EXCAVATED FROM RIVERS



Lagoons and stilling basin - February 1995



Lagoons, stilling basin and overspill - March 1995



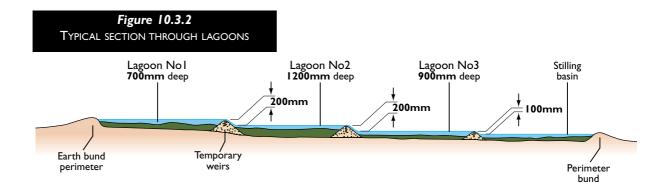
Retained silt load - April 1995



As a grass field 4 years later

### UTILISING SPOIL EXCAVATED FROM RIVERS

10





Dewatering - April 1995. View from inlet channel



Graded, harrowed and seeded - June 1995

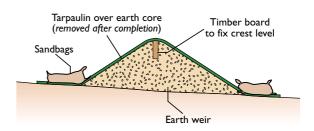


Figure 10.3.3
TYPICAL DETAIL OF TEMPORARY WEIRS

#### Subsequent performance 1995 – 2001

Now fully grassed over, the field is not noticeably out of character. Indeed it appears to be a normal field.

Where sufficient gradient exists and loss of floodplain storage capacity is not affected or is not an issue, this technique for de-silting may be a suitable alternative to removal off-site.

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