

Riverine Habitat Audit Procedure -- SHEET 12 Channel Features / Modifications

Date (dd/mm/yy) / /

Recorder

Basin Sub-section Site Tributary Name

Channel Shape - record one on more for reach

1 Natural 2 Deepened 3 Widened 4 V 5 U 6 Flat U 7 BOX 8 Wide Box 9 trapezoid 10 concrete "V" low stage 11 2 - Stage 12 Multi-stage 13 Other 14 Pipe 15 drained 16 Flow disperser 17 Other 18 embanked

Channel Modification History - record one or more for reach

1 Natural 2 Recently channelised 3 works old & vegetated Channelised in the past 4 Desnagged 5 dams diversions 6 resectioned 7 straightened 8 realigned 9 reinforced 10 revegetat 11 infilled 12 berm 13 embanked

Channel Modification, Reinforcement and Buffer / Setback features

Natural Channel? Modified or reinforced Channel?

Natural Channels - Not modified as Floodways

Key attribute is banktop (bankfull width) What is it here? m

The channel and floodplain can be divided into the following areas or zones

- ☐ bed - between water marks
- ☐ bankslopes - from water mark to bank top
- ☐ Streamside Buffer Zone - one bankfull width (minimum 10m)
- ☐ Middle Buffer Zone - from stream side to extent of floodplain or 25 times banktop width (whichever is greater)
- ☐ Outer Zone - from Middle Buffer to valley or hillside slopes or to first permanent building, road or structure.

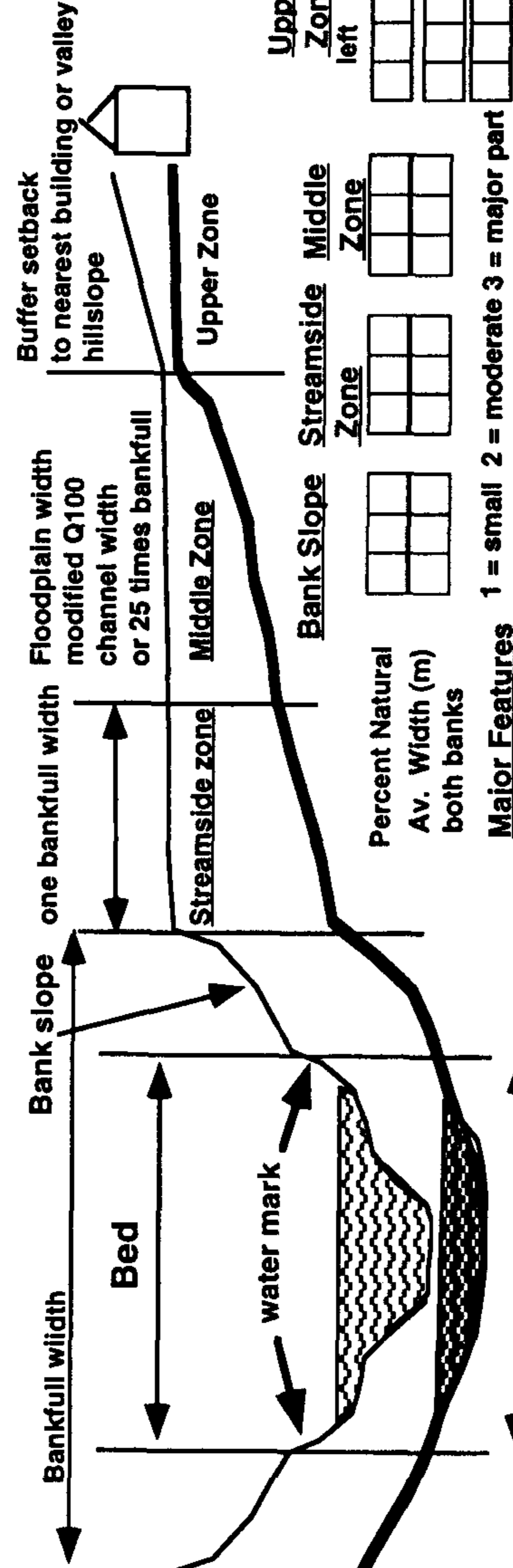
Modified Channels

Key features are the modifications to the bankslope as a concrete lining, the changes on the floodway and the re-shaping of the channel to keep the river within the Q100 - the 100 year flood.

The channel and floodplain can be divided into the following areas or zones

- ☐ bed - between water marks or top of invert
- ☐ bankslopes - from water mark to top of reinforced slope
- ☐ Streamside Buffer Zone - bankslope width + bed width (minimum 10m)
- ☐ Middle Buffer Zone - from streamside to Q100 design channel, point of inflexion for modified channel, or floodplain
- ☐ Outer Zone - from Middle Buffer to first permanent building or structure (max), or first private land (min).

Definitions # rip rap = piles of rocks (may be grouted) # gabion = rocks or gravel within wire bags # battering = excavation to reduce steepness of bank # retard = fence from bank into channel # groyne = barrier extending from bank into flow # van Dykes = short structure in the stream to change flow patterns # floodway/cuts = excavated channel to take flood flows.



Percent Natural Av. Width (m) both banks

Bank Slope	Streamside Zone	Middle Zone	Upper Zone	Upper Buffer Zone left	Upper Buffer Zone right
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

1 = small 2 = moderate 3 = major part

- Major Features
- 1 concrete
 - 2 sheet piling
 - 3 wood piling/logs
 - 4 gabion-wire bag
 - 5 brick / laid stone
 - 6 rip rap
 - 7 grouted rip rap
 - 8 builder waste/junk
 - 9 Planted vegetation
 - 10 battered/ reshaped
 - 11 mown grass
 - 12 unmown grass
 - 13 sedges
 - 14 shrubs
 - 15 trees
 - 16 Roughness estimate
 - 17 low
 - 18 mod
 - 19 high
 - 20 very high
 - 21 bike path
 - 22 playing field

- Bed Features
- 1 concrete lining
 - 2 rock piles
 - 3 drop struct
 - 4 low dams
 - 5 dredged
 - 6 junk piles
 - 7 rehab riffles
 - 8 rehab pool
 - 9 rehab habitat
 - 10 ducks habitat
 - 11 rehab fish
 - 12 deflectors
 - 13 groynes
 - 14 retards
 - 15 dykes
 - 16 vane dykes
 - 17 boulders
 - 18 fishway
 - 19 rock chute
 - 20 grass chute
 - 21 pipe drop
 - 22 Other
- Roughness estimate
- low mod high very high