



Länsstyrelsen
Skåne

One of BwN project aims: to “*generate the evidence-base that is currently lacking to incorporate building with nature solutions in national policy and investment programs*”

Interreg
North Sea Region
Building with Nature
European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

In-situ assessment of hydraulic roughness in a vegetated channel – *an example of well established 2-stage restored channels from Southern-Sweden*

presented by

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(Lena B.-M. Vought, PhD, ret.)
Environmental Awareness International, Sweden

in collaboration with

Christofer Karlsson, DHI Sverige AB, Sweden

Pär Persson, County Administrative Board of Skåne, Sweden

Prof. Ian Guymer, Ph.D., The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Swedish Partner
(our client)



Lussebäcken “control” channel, Site 4
Photo: EA International (March 2019)



Lussebäcken two-stage channel, Site 1
Photo: EA International (March 2019)

A presentation to the Workshop and Dissemination event

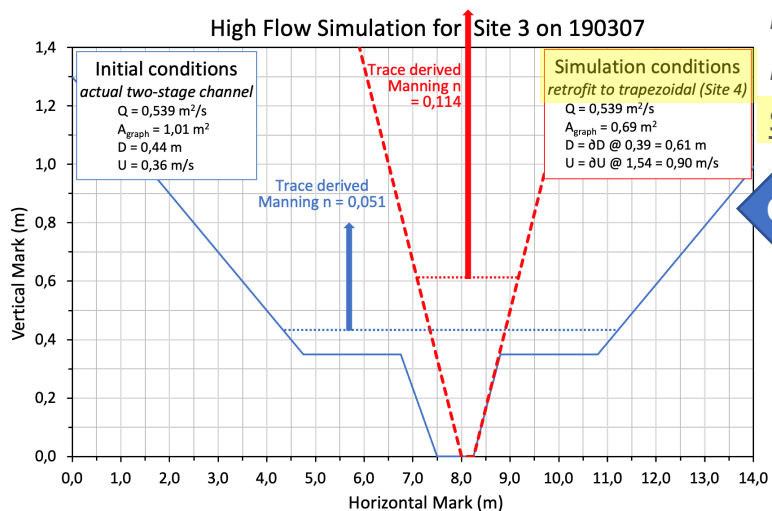
Mixing Processes in Pipes, Sewers & the natural Environment – from Theory to Practice

18th & 19th April 2023, University of Sheffield, UK



Background of this presentation...

Focus of this presentation



Hydrological
Performance

Peak-flow & Velocity
reduction...

overbank flow
frequency

Hydraulical
Performance
simulation **DHI**

CALIBRATION / VALIDATION

Update Helsingborg's hydrological
model to include effect of 2-stage
channel restoration...

Mike Urban CS

Återskapad strandzon



Two-Stage Channel Restoration... (2002)

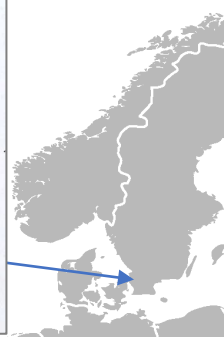
✓ flood-risk reduction

✓ nutrient retention

✓ biodiversity
support

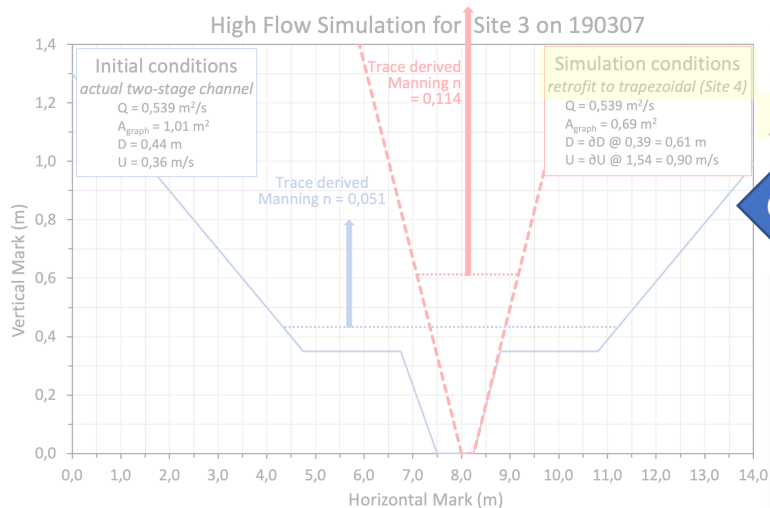


Helsingborg
Municipality





Background of this presentation...



Hydrological
Performance

Peak-flow & Velocity
reduction...

overbank flow
frequency

Hydrological
Performance

simulation **DHI**

CALIBRATION / VALIDATION



Conservative Tracing

Update Helsingborg's hydrological
model to include effect of 2-stage
channel restoration...

Mike Urban CS

✓ hydrological data that integrate
an entire reach

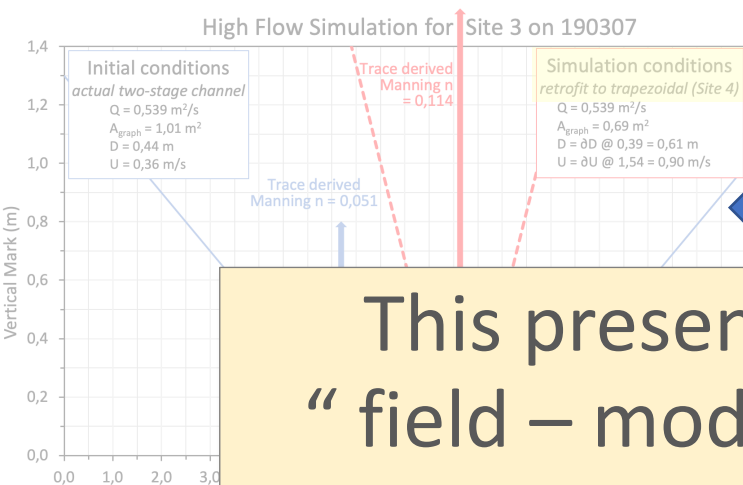
Namely:

- trace-derived average cross-sectional velocity (U_{trace}), assessed from Average Travel Time ($\bar{\tau}$) of the tracer
- trace-derived discharge (Q_{trace})

... U_{trace} used to estimate a trace-derived reach-average energy loss coefficient (Manning's n_{trace})



Background of this presentation...



Hydrological
Performance



simulation

CALIBRATION / VALIDATION

Update Helsingborg's hydrological model to include effect of 2-stage channel restoration...

Mike Urban CS

This presentation focusses on the
“ field – modelling ” approach used...
*the results of the flood-protection assessment of
2-stage channel restoration is left for an other time*

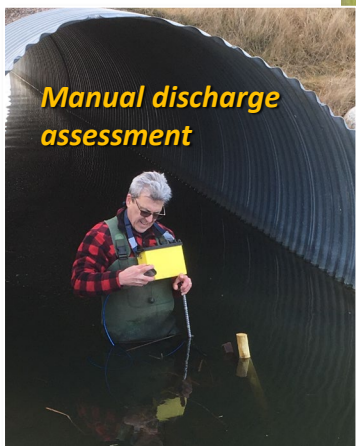
overbank flow
frequency



... U_{trace} used to estimate a trace-derived reach-average energy loss coefficient (Manning's n_{trace})



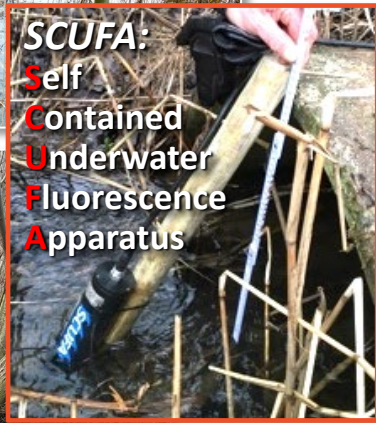
Study sites overview...



Site 1 [one-floodplain design]
Reach length: 204 m
 $Q_{BF} = 185 \text{ l/s}$



Site 3 [two-floodplain design]
Reach length: 141 m
 $Q_{BF} = 330 \text{ l/s}$





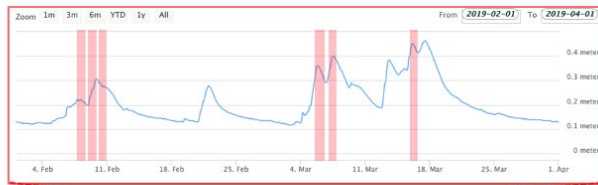
Conservative tracing... overview

Pegs set for rapid deployment

... all 4 sites
traced within
ca. 30 min



Injection [set quantity of
Rhodamine WT]



Timing of traces to cover base-flow or
peak of hydrograph...

below, at and above $Q_{Bank\ Full}$

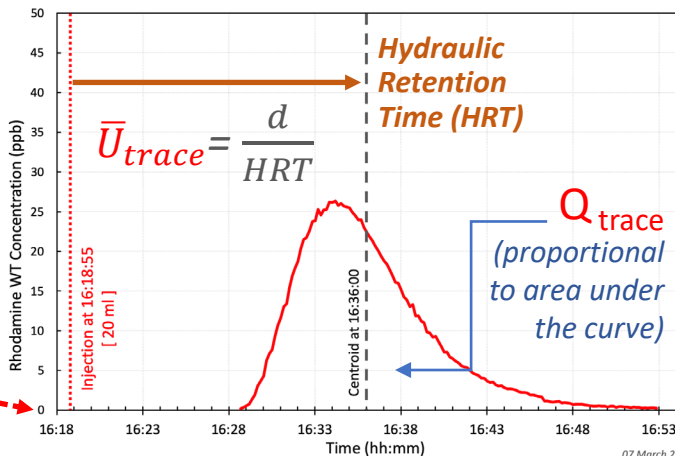
... travel time home-to-site = 45 min



Known
distance (d)
between
injection and
recording...



Fluorescence
recording
[SCUFA]



Residence Time Distribution
analysis

\bar{U}_{trace} : Average Cross-sectional
Velocity (m/s)

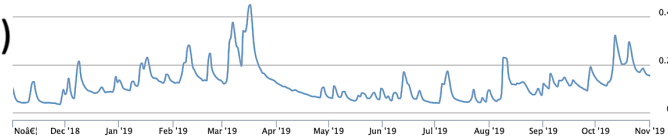
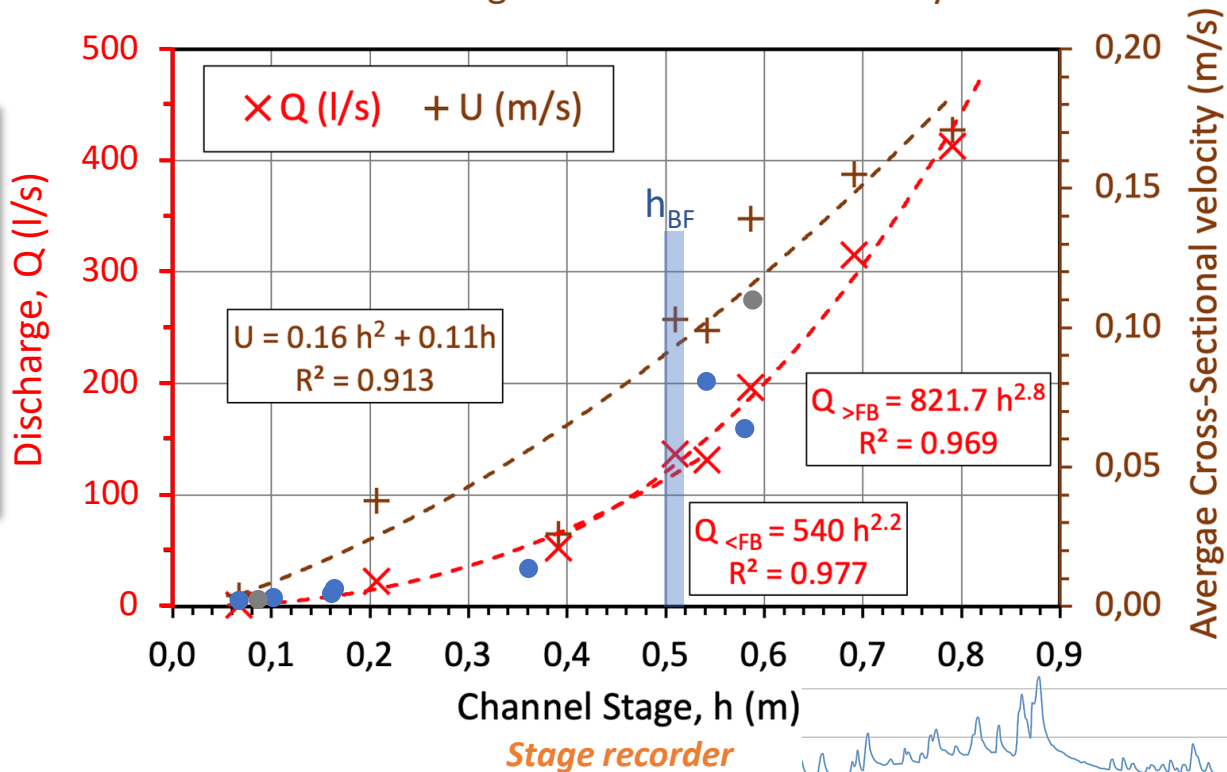
Q_{trace} : Flow [discharge] (l/s)

Total: 10 traces/site
only sites 1 & 3 used in this presentation

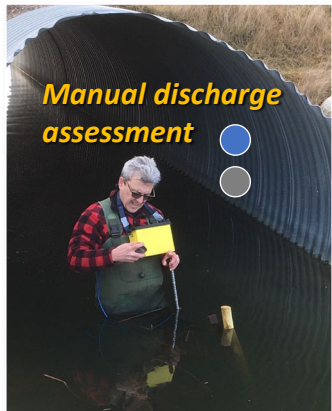


Conservative tracing... results

- ✓ Flow (discharge) rating curves
- ✓ Average Cross-Sectional Velocity



Manual discharge
assessment

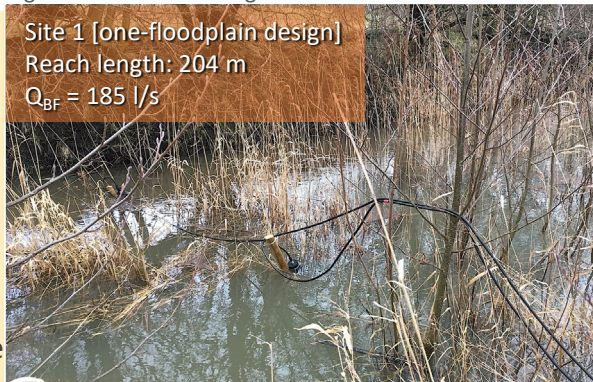




Conservative tracing... Input to the calibration – validation process

Significant in-channel vegetation

Site 1 [one-floodplain design]
Reach length: 204 m
 $Q_{BF} = 185 \text{ l/s}$



No in-channel vegetation

Site 3 [two-floodplain design]
Reach length: 141 m
 $Q_{BF} = 330 \text{ l/s}$



by comparing
“model average
velocity” (i.e.,
trace simulation)

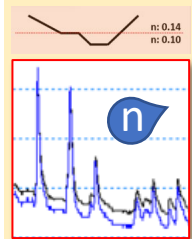


to the observed

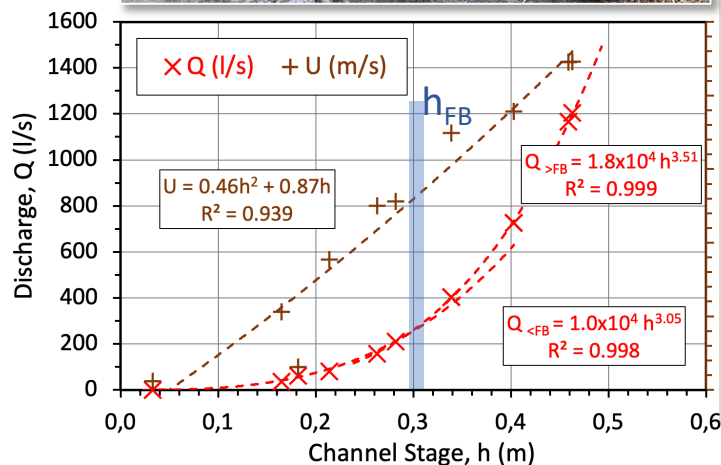
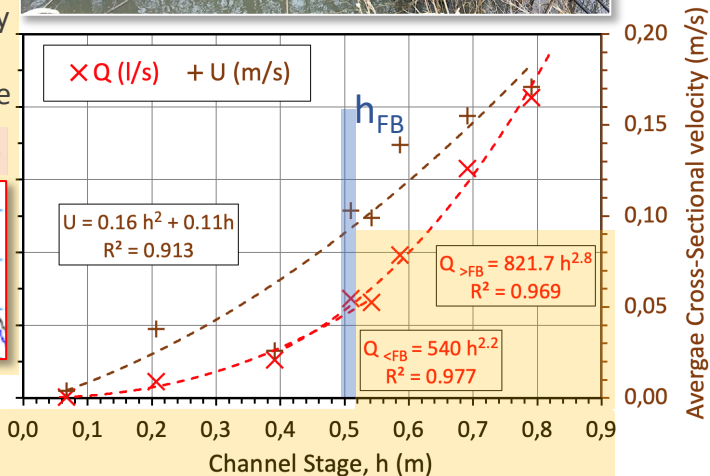
\bar{U}_{trace}

Average Cross-Sectional velocity (m/s)

2) adjust
model's
Manning
roughness
coefficient (n)
until resulting
depth (h)
provided a
good fit to the
automatically
recorded
channel stage



1) INPUTS





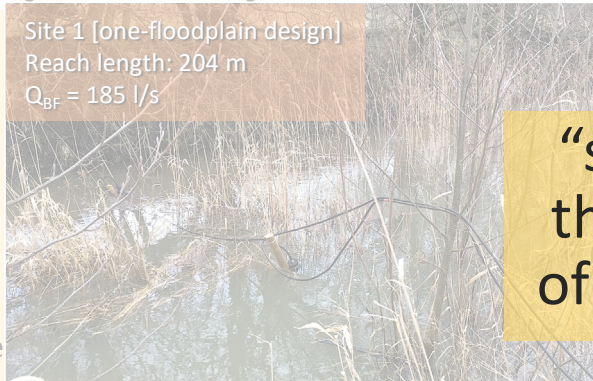
Conservative tracing... Input to the calibration – validation process



“surprised” by
the robustness
of the approach

Significant in-channel vegetation

Site 1 [one-floodplain design]
Reach length: 204 m
 $Q_{BF} = 185 \text{ l/s}$



No in-channel vegetation

Site 3 [two-floodplain design]
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by comparing
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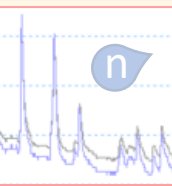
to the observed

\bar{U}_{trace}

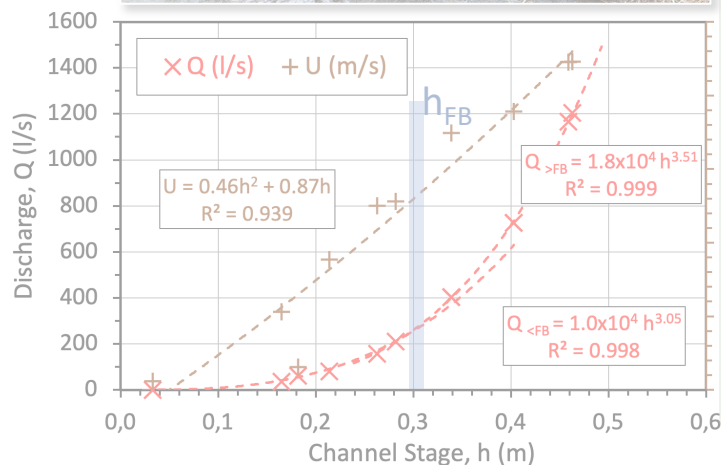
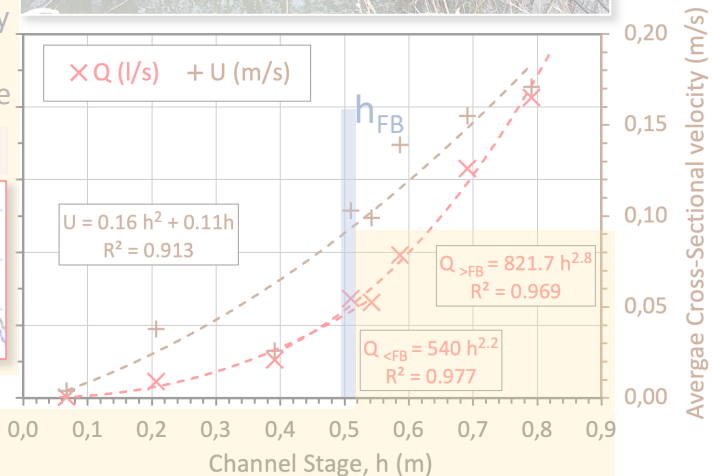
Average Cross-Sectional velocity (m/s)

2) adjust
model's
Manning
roughness
coefficient (n)
until resulting
depth (h)
provided a
good fit to the
automatically
recorded
channel stage

$n: 0.14$
 $n: 0.10$



1) INPUTS



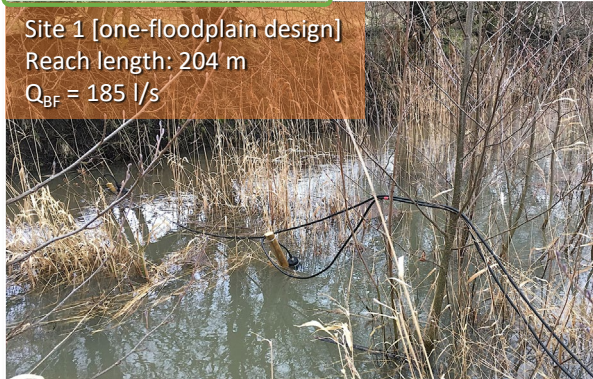


Calibrated Model...

Trends and feedback well captured by the approach

Significant in-channel vegetation

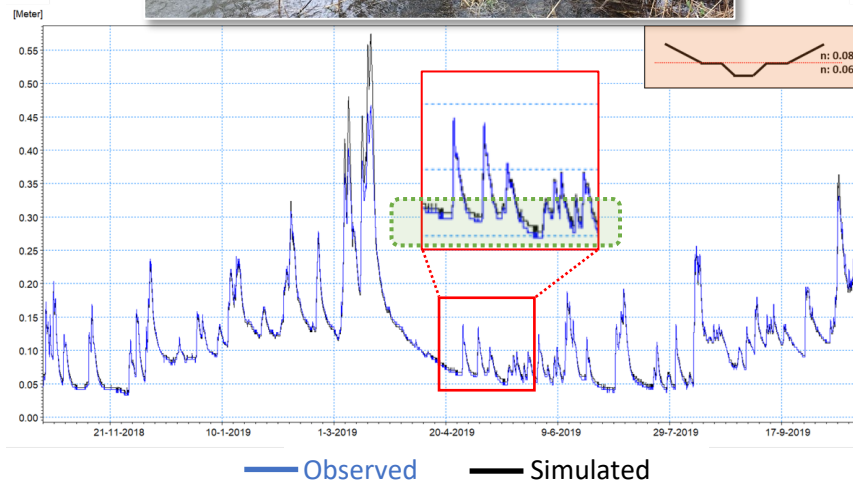
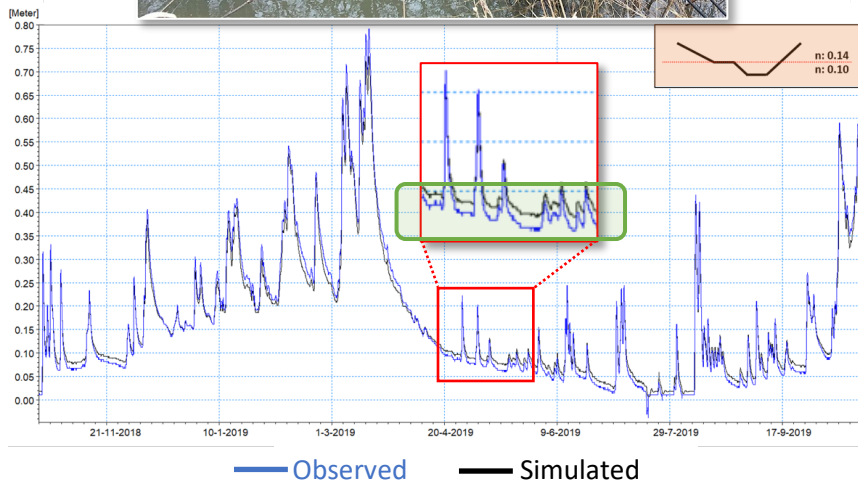
Site 1 [one-floodplain design]
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DHI
Mike Urban CS

No in-channel vegetation

Site 3 [two-floodplain design]
Reach length: 141 m
 $Q_{BF} = 330 \text{ l/s}$



Calibrated Model Validation outcome...

Trends and feedback well captured by the approach

Significant in-channel vegetation



DHI
Mike Urban CS
trace simulation
vs.



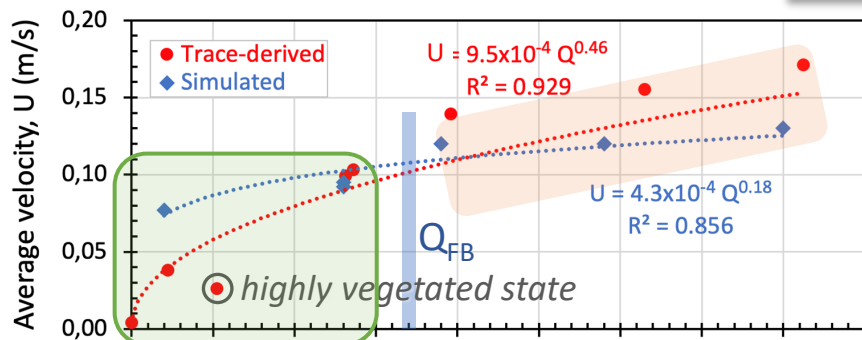
No in-channel vegetation



Better vertical mixing at injection would slightly improve results...

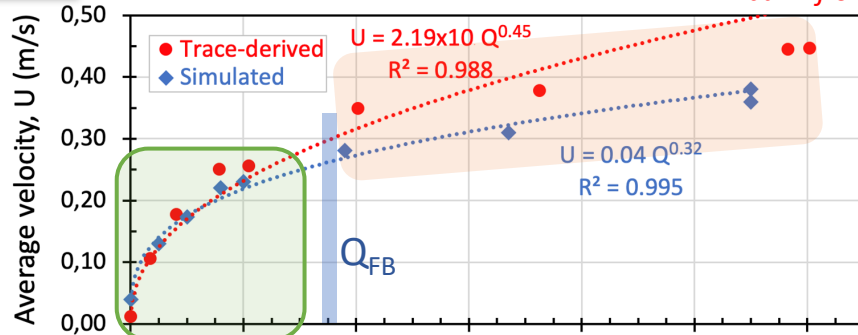
Trace "effect"

Generates slightly "inflated" velocities at over-bank flow...



... but not fully capture VEGETATION influence at lower flows (over estimate)

Vegetation effect



Model captures very well below full-bank flows in vegetation-free channel...



Conservative tracing... Further **key information** provided by the approach

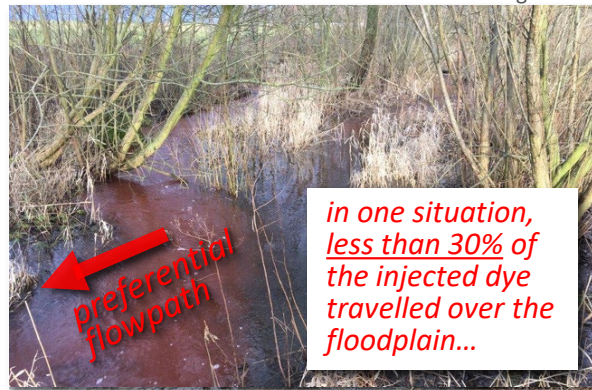
Significant in-channel vegetation



DHI
Mike Urban CS
trace simulation
vs.



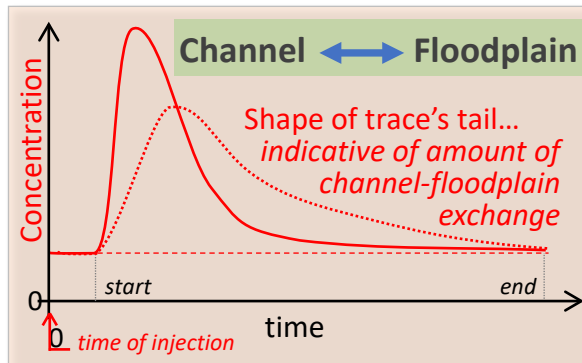
No in-channel vegetation



Better vertical
mixing at
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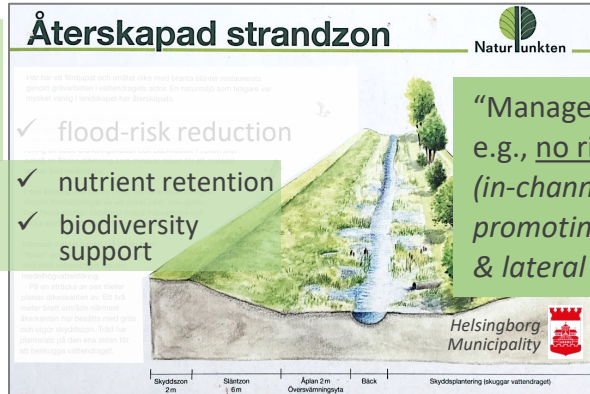
**Trace
"effect"**

Generates
slightly "inflated"
velocities at over-
bank flow...



**preferential
flowpaths**

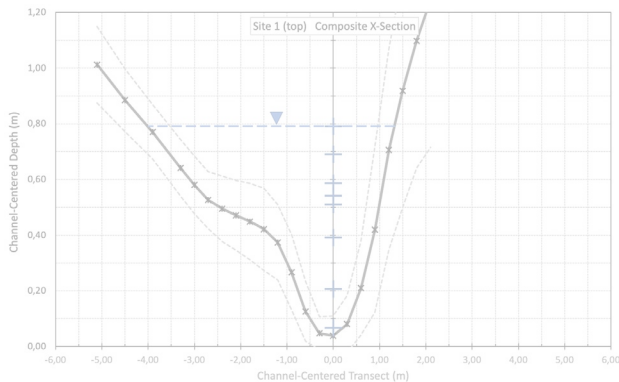
...affected nutrient
and particle
trapping
efficiency by
floodplains...



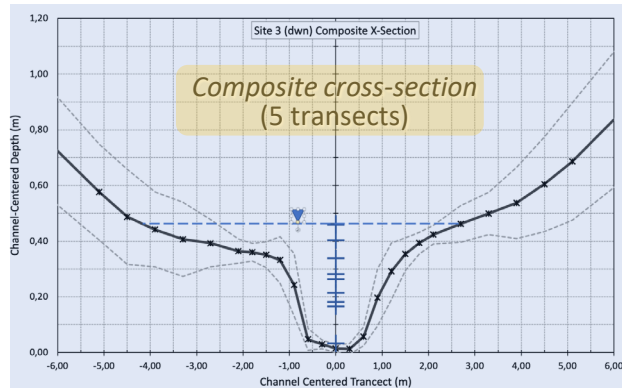


Conservative Tracing approach...

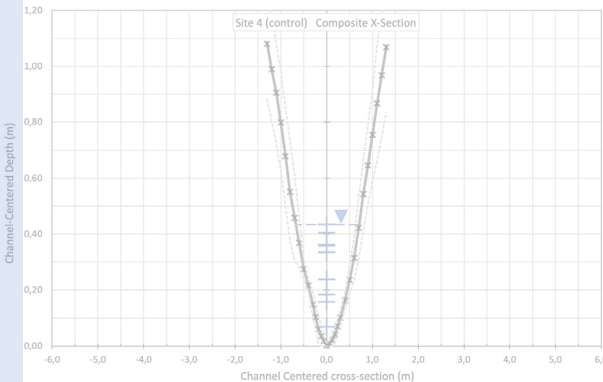
A quick word about *“Trace-Derived flow resistance”* (Manning n)



Significant in-channel vegetation



No in-channel vegetation



Significant “canopy” vegetation

$$Q = \frac{A R^{2/3} \sqrt{S}}{n}$$

Manning equation...

“reached-averaged”

$$R = \frac{A}{P}$$

hydraulic radius
(for each water depth)

area
wetted perimeter

“bed friction” energy losses

ONE number...

$$n_{trace} = \frac{R^{2/3} \sqrt{S}}{U_{trace}}$$

... representing both main-channel and floodplains... both frictional energy losses and 3D retardation phenomena



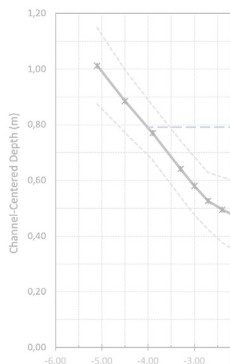
Conservative Tracing approach...

A quick word about “Trace-Derived flow resistance” (Manning n)

✓ generates a clear representation of the progressive and predictable changes in overall flow resistance as discharge varies...

...most evident in the non-vegetated channel

✓ n_{trace} within expected range... except at lower flows where it not only captures resistance due to vegetation.. but also to bed form and substrate structure when vegetation is not present

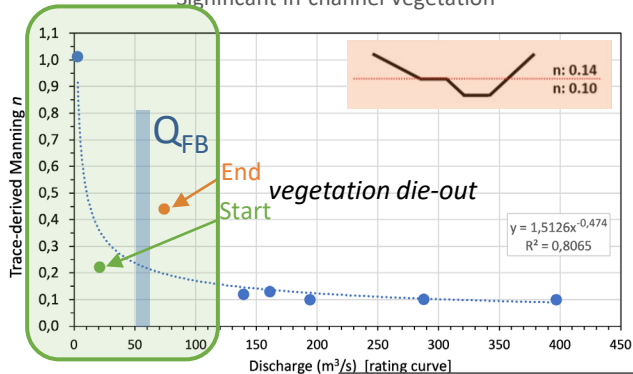


Channel-Centered Tract (m)

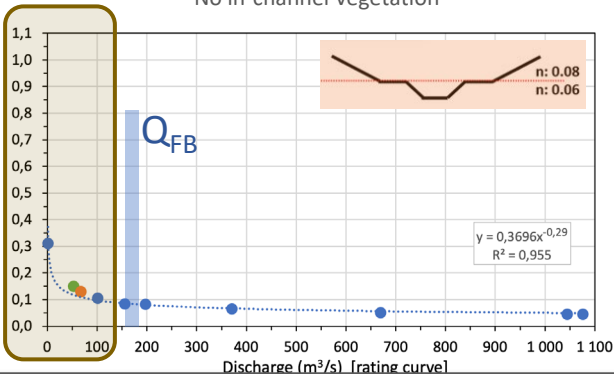
Channel Centered Tract (m)

Channel Centered cross-section (m)

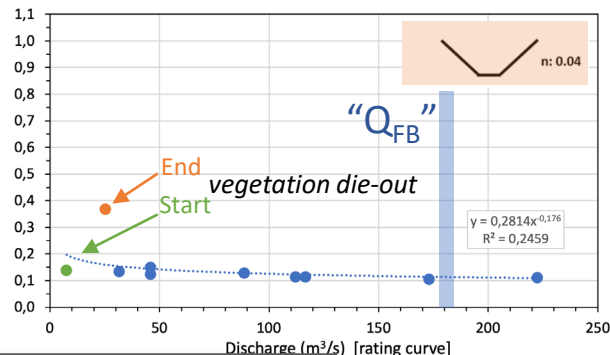
Significant in-channel vegetation



No in-channel vegetation



Significant “canopy” vegetation

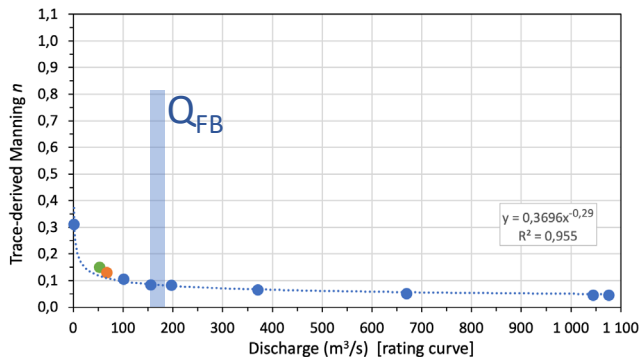


Would have been great to have more data points (traces)... but the spread over the entire hydrograph nevertheless demonstrates the viability of the approach



Conservative Tracing approach...

A quick word about “Trace-Derived flow resistance” (Manning n)

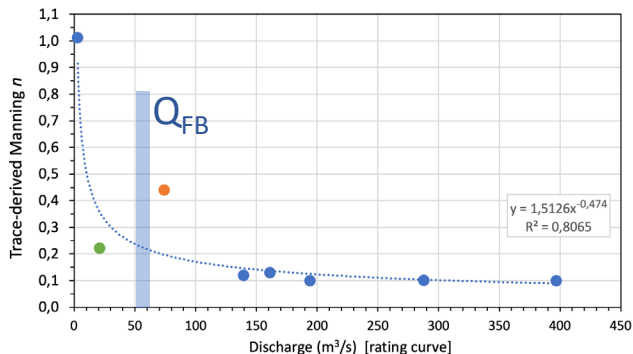


n_{trace}

not used in the calibration- validation process of the hydrological model due to contractual time constraint...

Adjustments to modelling software are needed to easily incorporate a coefficient representing an “integrated value” of all flow resistance (hydrological and hydrodynamical) encountered over an entire reach...

...could be a way to inject 3D information into 1D and 2D hydrological modelling !

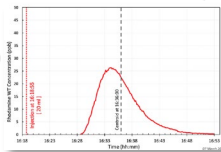




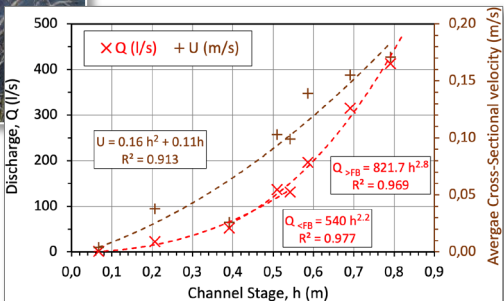
Key takeaway...



A bit of “**dye dipping**” (Residence Time Distribution analysis)
easily provides *reach-integrated* flow parameters...

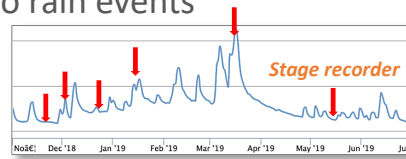


✓ **Discharge Rating Curves**, as traces can be quickly performed timed to rain events
along the full range of flows (baseflow to extreme flooding)...



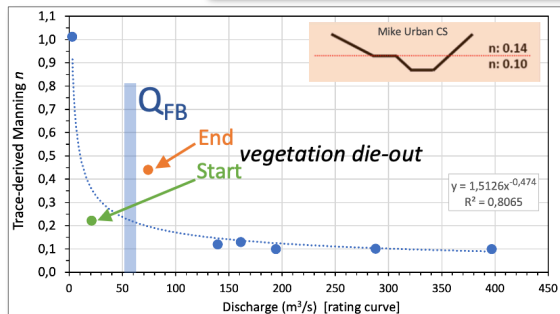
...efficiently characterising the *single location depth recording* key to end-user hydrological modelling;

We demonstrated it can be successfully used in the CALIBRATION process.



✓ of special interest is **Travel Times**, from which **Average Cross-Sectional Velocity** is determined... specially within seasons, reflecting vegetation effects on flows;

We demonstrated it can be successfully used in the VALIDATION process...
using, at least in Mike Urban CS, the little know function “virtual trace”.



✓ **Average Cross-Sectional Velocity**, derived from Travel Time, is useful in **roughness & energy loss estimations**... specially within seasons, reflecting vegetation effects on flows;

We demonstrated that Trace-Derived Manning n have a significant potential in hydrological modelling... and that *interest in furthering the idea exists*.





Länsstyrelsen
Skåne

If you are interested in the performance assessment of 2-stage channel restoration of agricultural streams... it is unfortunately at the moment part of the “grey-literature”

Interreg
North Sea Region
Building with Nature
European Regional Development Fund



Details of the studies available at the *County Administrative Board of Skåne* (Länsstyrelsen Skåne)

Contact person: Pär Persson (par.persson@lansstyrelsen.se)

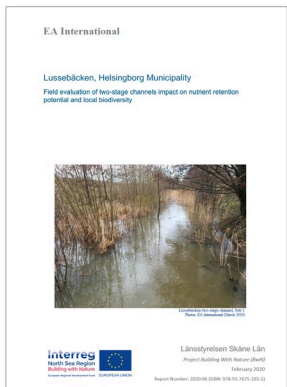
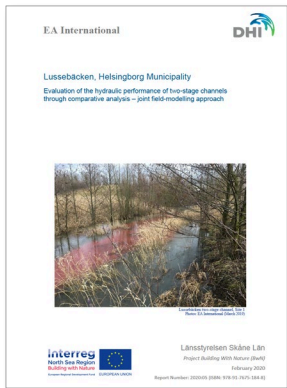
Lussebäcken - hydraulic performance of two-stage channels

https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/publikation?entry=M_2020_05&context=18

Contractual assessment performed by EA-International and DHI for the **County Board of Skåne**, the Swedish partner of the INTEREG Project “**Building with Nature**”.
[<https://northsearegion.eu/building-with-nature>]

Råån - two-stage channels impact on biodiversity and nutrient retention

https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/publikation?entry=M_2020_06&context=18



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