Point Wells - Seawall Repairs.

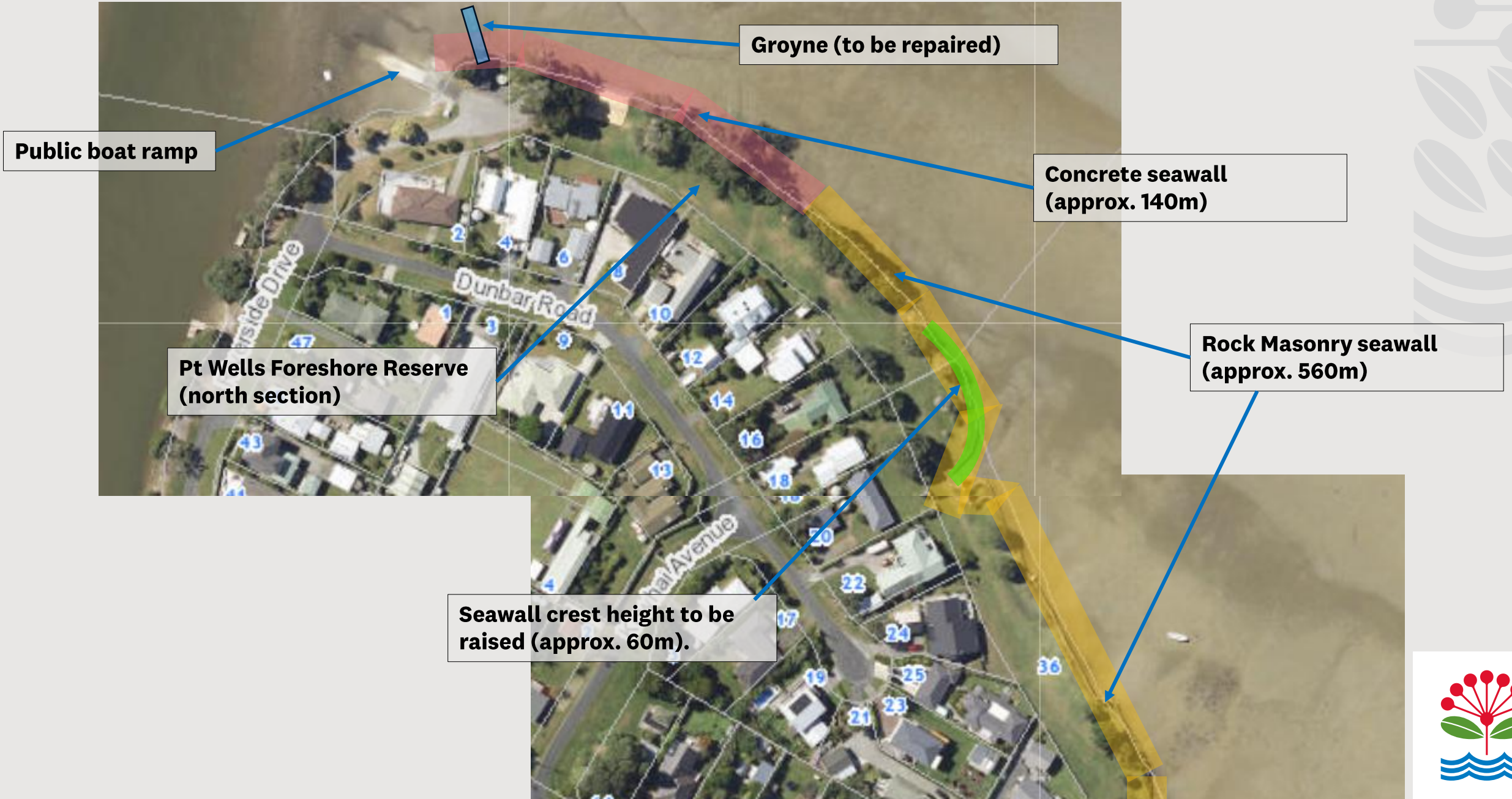
- **The following information** outlines the construction methods Auckland Council anticipates will be needed to complete the Point Wells seawall repairs.

- **Please note**: these methods may be refined as public consultation, resource consent and design processes are completed.

  There are three sections to the Point Wells seawall:
  1. Concrete wall section approx. 140m (including repair of the boat ramp groyne)
  2. Rock Masonry section approx. 560m
  3. Proposed naturalised section approx. 30m.

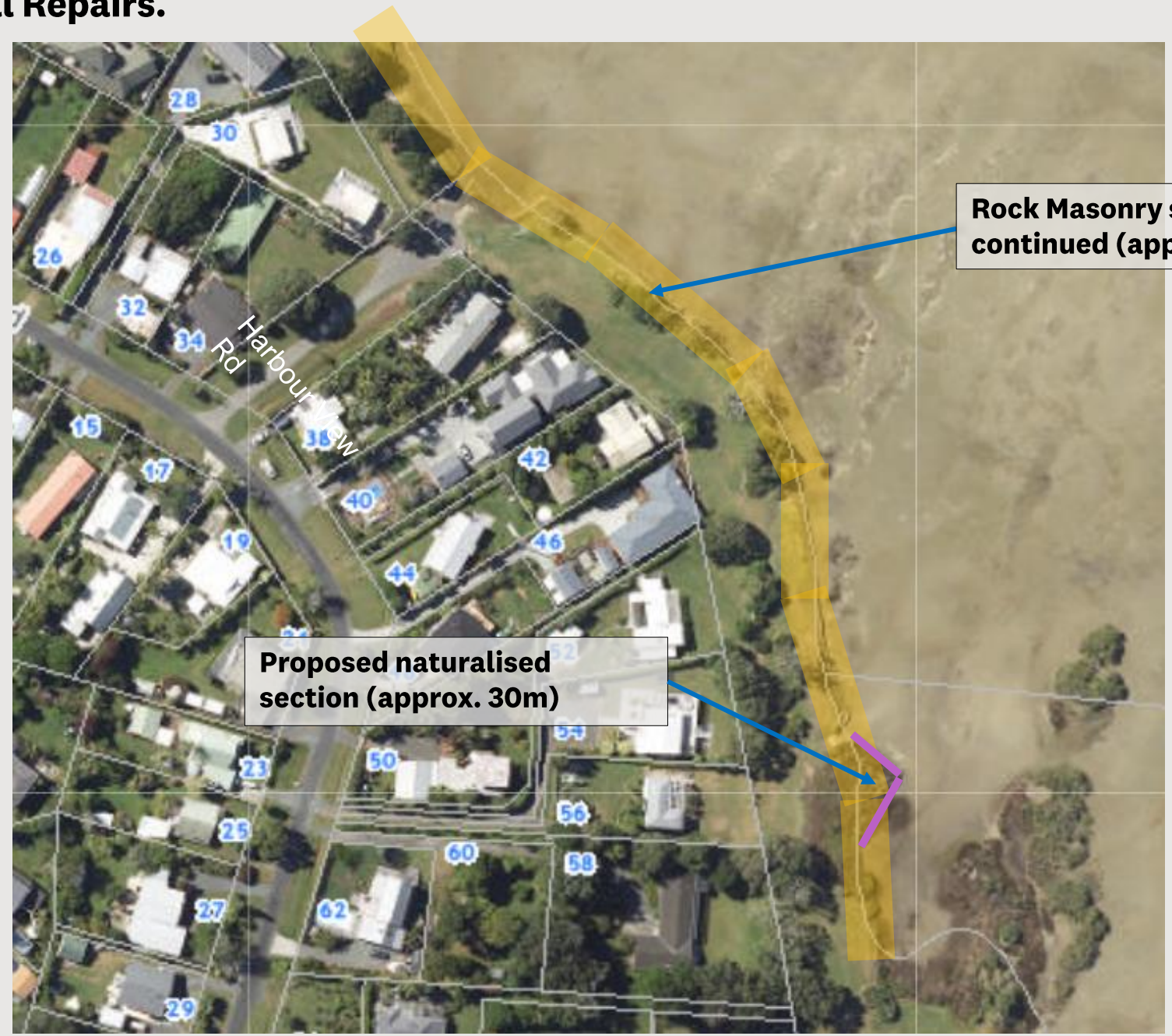
- **Proposed repair methods** and locations are described for each section in the following information.

Point Wells - Seawall Repairs.



Point Wells - Seawall Repairs.

Map 2 of 2



Point Wells Seawall – construction repair methods

1. Concrete seawall section (approx. 140m)

- Targeted concrete repairs to address cracking and concrete loss and spalling
- Reinstate seawall toe scour-apron to improve resilience.

2. Rock Masonry seawall section (approx. 560m)

- Replace lost rock and extensive face regrouting and repointing
- Raise crest height for approx. 60m (up to 300mm) where there is significant scour behind the seawall in the foreshore reserve
- Rationalise existing boat and kayak ramps, and access steps – see feedback form
- Add drainage where required
- Introduce protective planting in isolated areas of foreshore reserve behind the seawall

3. Proposed naturalised section (approx. 30m)

- See following information on proposed naturalisation methods.

- **Proposed naturalised section of the seawall (approx. 30m).**



- **Proposed naturalised section of the seawall (approx. 30m).**

  - **Why council is proposing to naturalise this section of seawall**

    - The approx. 30m section of seawall at the south-end of the foreshore reserve is in very poor condition
    - Rock and backfill rubble are spreading out and migrating along the foreshore
    - Rebuilding this section would be costly needing entire reconstruction including foundations
    - Maintenance costs for removing the backfill rubble from the foreshore are continuing
    - The adjacent foreshore area is well protected and sheltered by nearby vegetated islands.

  - **Proposed method**

    - Naturalise by removal of the degraded seawall, concrete debris and backfill rubble
    - Form sloped banks to the foreshore
    - Encourage plant growth.

- **Proposed naturalised section of the seawall (approx. 30m).**



Picture 1 (from north) - Showing protective vegetated offshore islands nearby. Dense landside vegetation, and seawall remnants.

- **Proposed naturalised section of the seawall (approx. 30m).**



Picture 2 (from south) - showing toppled seawall sections next to redundant boat ramp.