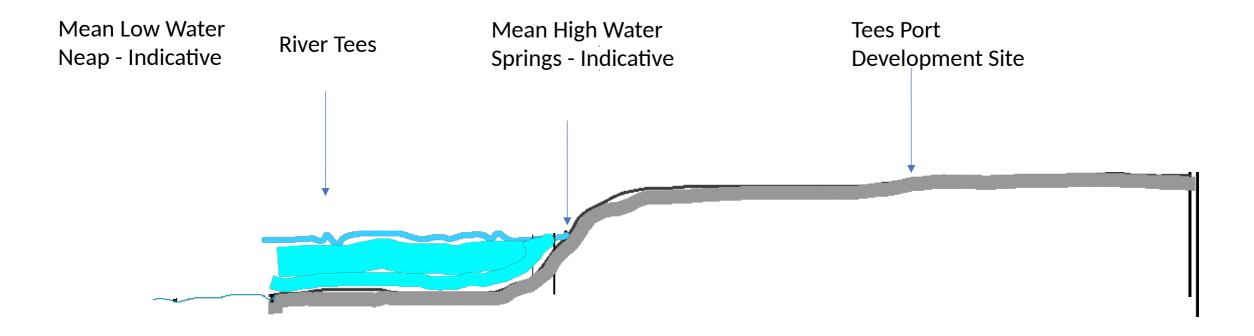
Schematic method and sequence of work to construct the intertidal habitat and outfall

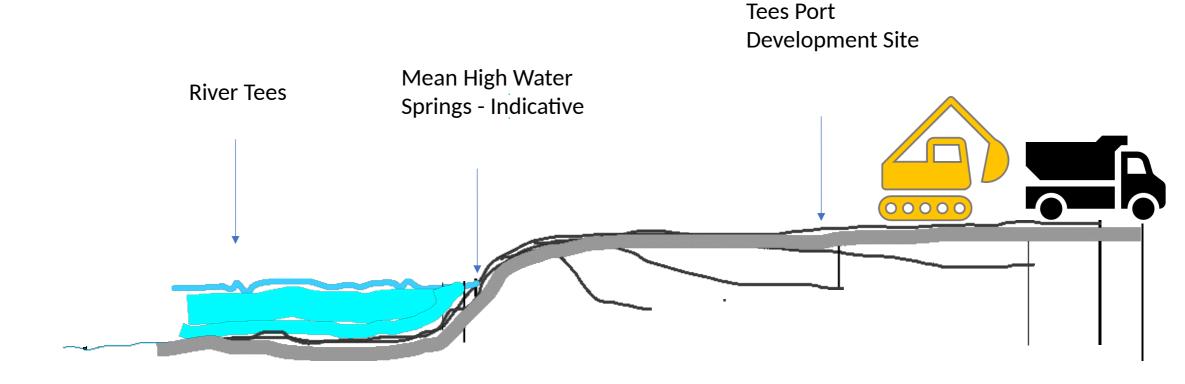
- The aim is to dig the intertidal habitat outfall area in the dry and then connect it to the tidal channel
- The outfall and associated intertidal area is due to be excavated terrestrially on dry land prior to breaching the existing riverbank allowing the mean high water line to migrate effectively in-land.
- This means greater control over material movement and a significantly reduced risk of water borne and water related silt pollution.
- There is to be no channel excavation in the current marine environment below current mean high water springs line when viewed in plan and the levels of the associated drainage has been designed to reflect this

Current situation



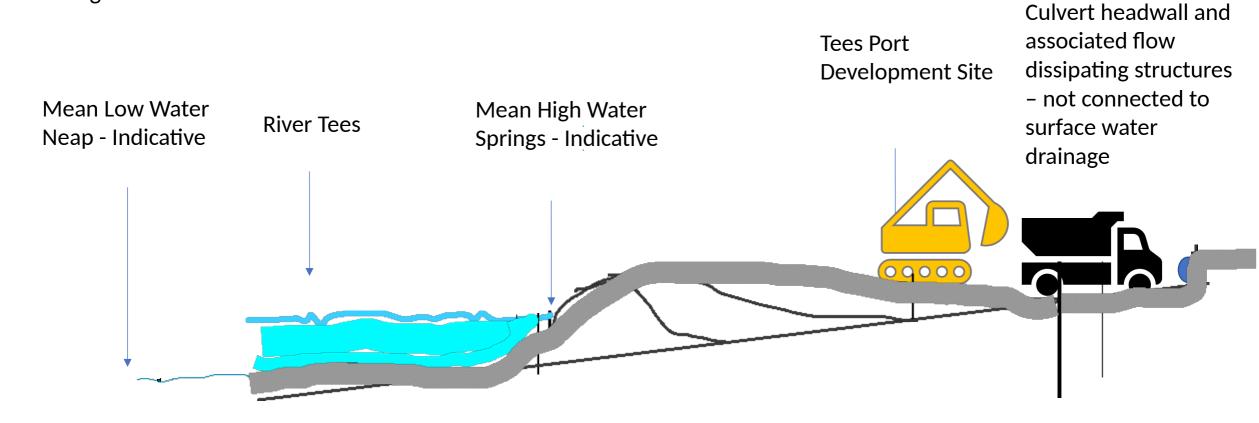
Indicative cross section through proposed intertidal outfall area

Stage one



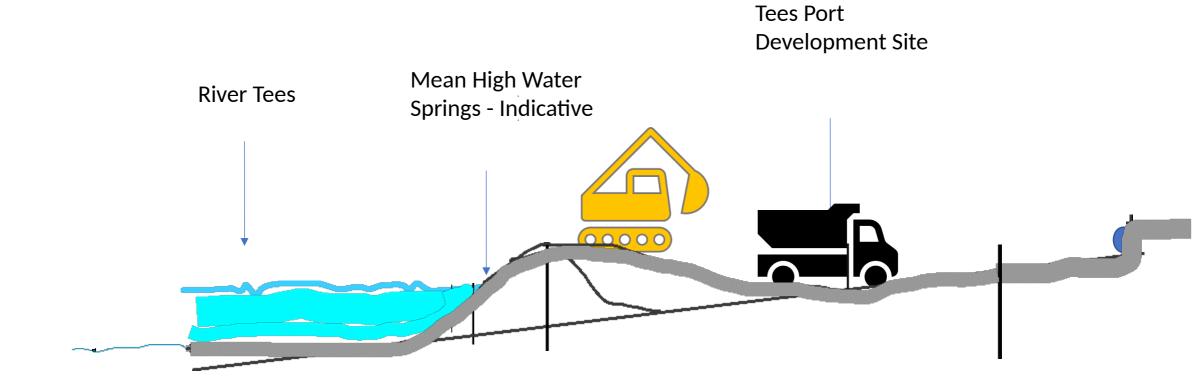
Excavation commences at most "inland" location with material being transported off site and progresses towards the channel

Stage two



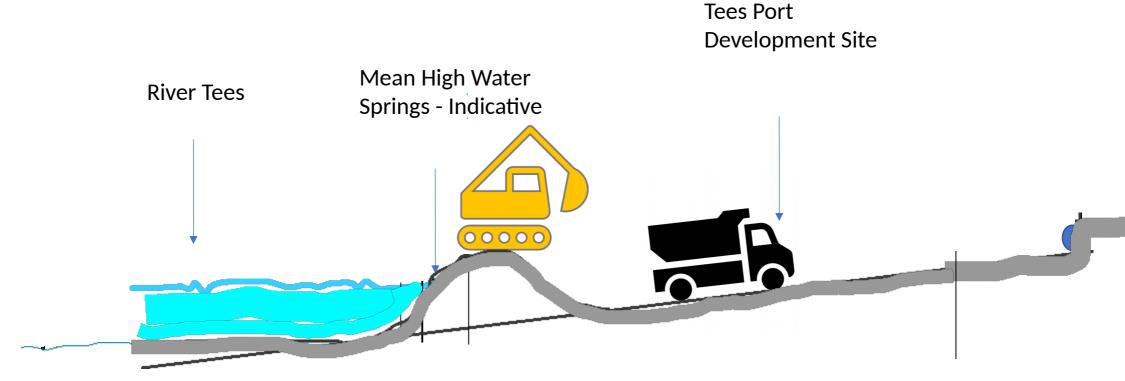
Excavation to the final grade progresses towards the channel

Stage three



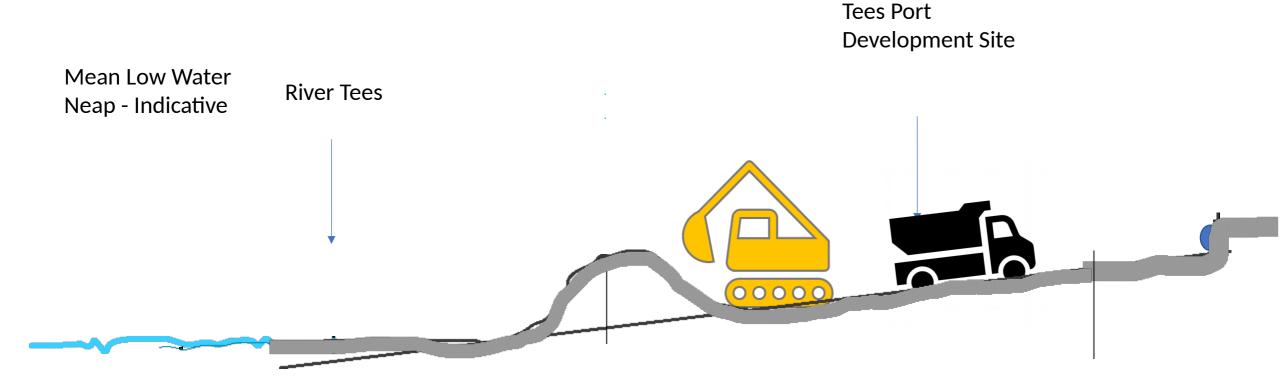
Excavation to the final grade progresses towards the channel

Stage four

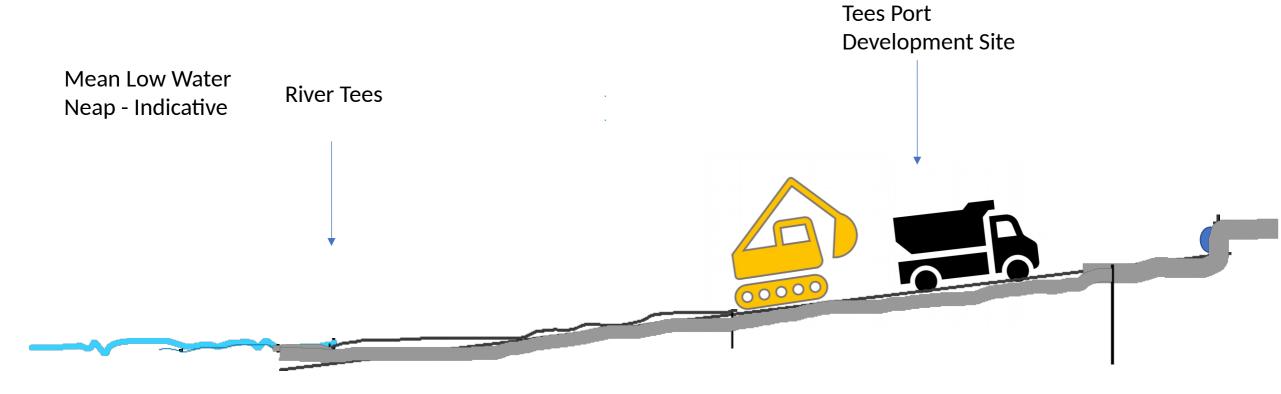


Excavation to the final grade progresses towards the channel at all stages of the tide until only a barrier bund remains

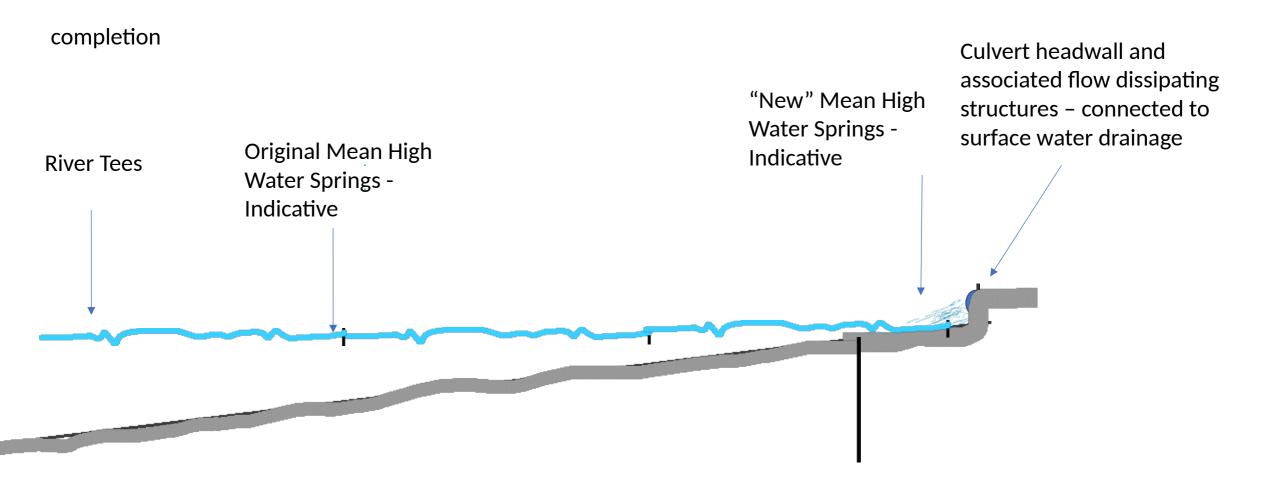
Stage five



Barrier bund removed on an outgoing tide and operation complete before tide returns Stage six



All excavation complete to final grades and plant demobilised from work area in advance of tidal innundation



Tidal inundation will bring the MHWS line further "inland"