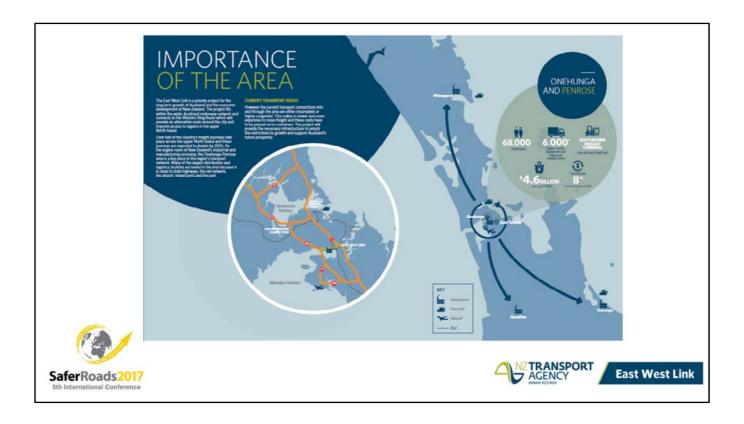


- Notice of Require and application for consent was lodge for the project
 December last year.
- BOI hearing late June
- If consents granted construction will start early 2018
- new type of state highway that improves safety for all modes of transport while providing opportunities for significant environmental enhancements.
- This not a motorway but a 4 lane arterial road, and needs to balance travel time efficiency with the need for public access across and along the corridor.
- The East West Link (EWL) is a new 6.5km state highway between SH1 and SH20 on the northern edge of the Manukau Harbour. It also includes

widening of SH1 between Mt Wellington Interchange and the Princes Street Interchange with a new lane in each direction, (refer attached sketch).



- To put the location in context
- Geographically, the Project is located at the narrowest isthmus of New
 Zealand, and approximately in the centre of the Auckland urban area.
- It is bound on the west by the Manukau Harbour and the east by the Tāmaki River.
- The geography of the area has shaped land use, economic activity and the movement/transmission of goods and utilities through this area over time.
- Just like in pre European times. It is a key industrial, transport and

logistics hub

- The GDP and jobs generated by the area are significant and in 2012, the direct Project area accounted for approximately \$4.7 billion of output, or 7.5% of Auckland's total GDP
- The area also represents a significant proportion of the city's employment and it is one of Auckland's principal manufacturing locations, accounting for 17.9% Auckland's, and 5.9% of New Zealand's manufacturing jobs.
- It also acts as a major hub for transport and logistics for Auckland and the upper North Island with 19.7% of Auckland's and 9.1% of New Zealand's employment in transport and wholesaling..
- The area is retaining its distinctive character as an industrial and transport
 oriented stronghold, as the more transport intensive activities are
 growing too. Distribution activity is compensating for a decline in
 manufacturing, reflecting the area's function as a specialised regional
 distribution centre.
- An increasing level of specialisation within the transport and logistics
 sector can be observed from the growing concentration of road and rail
 freight activities around Westfield and Southdown. You may not know but
 there is an inland port here

Project Objectives

East West Link

- Improve travel times and travel time reliability between businesses in the Onehunga-Penrose industrial area and SH1 and SH20.
- Improve safety and accessibility for cycling and walking between M\u00e4ngere Bridge, Onehunga and Sylvia Park and access into Otahuhu East.
- Improve journey time reliability for buses between SH20 and Onehunga town centre.



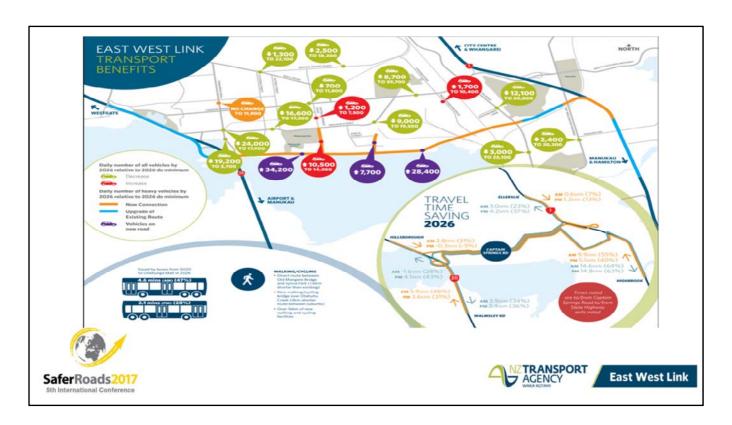


The Project Objectives were developed initially as part of the Indicative Business Case following confirmation of the transport problems. They are listed below

- Improve travel times and travel time reliability between businesses in the Onehunga-Penrose industrial area and SH1 and SH20.
 - A rung in the ladder between SH20 and SH1 that is not its primary objective. The key issue is to provide better access in and out of the industrial areas to the motorway networks
- Improve safety and accessibility for cycling and walking between Māngere Bridge, Onehunga and Sylvia Park and access into Otahuhu East.
 - The opportunities that this project provides to improve walking and cycling connections are recognised and the extension of the existing Waikaraka path through to Sylvia Park will greatly enhance the facilities for the active modes
- Improve journey time reliability for buses between SH20 and Onehunga town centre.

Improvements including more reliable journey times for public transport

will be achieved by providing a separate bus lane for the southbound on ramp at SH20 and reducing congestion on the northbound off ramp from SH20.



Transport Benefits

With those objectives in mind what will the project achieve?

- The Green bubbles represent a reduction in traffic
- By providing a new road corridor the number of heavy vehicles on the local roads in and around Onehunga will reduce, thus making it safer and less congested for all users.
- The Project area is currently very congested throughout the day.
- The existing route between the Onehunga Penrose area to SH1
 particularly south bound is very circuitous, requiring traffic to negotiate 7

or 8 sets of traffic signals

- On completion of the EWL this will reduce to 2 or 3 sets of traffic signals.
- For SH20 the existing route requires all traffic whether southbound or northbound to pass through the Neilson Street Onehunga Mall intersection, on completion of the EWL traffic numbers will reduce by around 24,000 VPD.

Mangere Inlet (1940)



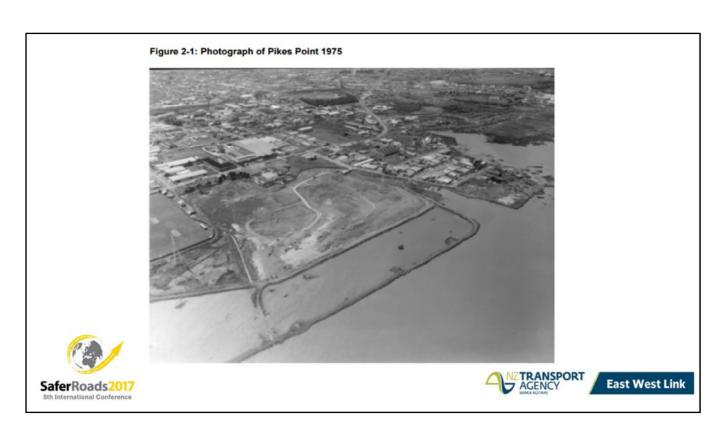




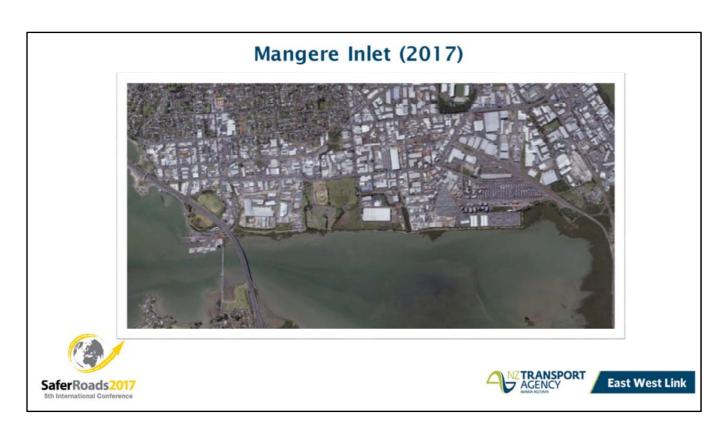


The Mangere inlet in the 1940's

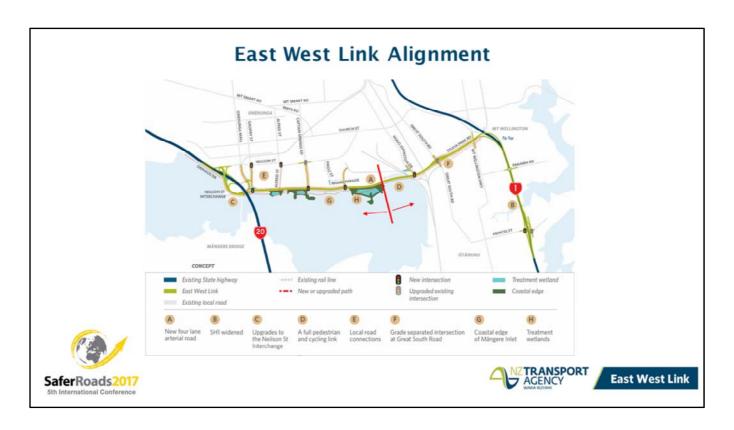
To give some background the Mangere Inlet in the 1940's looked quite different to how it looks today. Since that time Auckland has used it for its dumping ground and the natural coastal edge has been engineered to the more straight edge it has today. The approximate area reclaimed through filling for landfills is 180Ha. The proposed reclamation is 18.4 Ha.



Historic landfills being constructed. This is the Pikes Point West Landfill.



The existing Coastal edge, with a recreational reserve with the shared path that is well used by the public. The reclaimed area is being used for industry and distribution.



The EWL Alignment

The EWL alignment crosses a number of **differing environments** requiring the road to adapt to suit the various needs it has to meet.

- The western section of EWL is along the Mangere inlet foreshore requiring a slower speed environment to allow the public to access the coastal edge. There are traffic signals with pedestrian crossings. There are paths on either side of the road.
- The eastern section, where the alignment leaves the Mangere foreshore via a structure, the environment changes to that more like a motorway and then connects to SH1

Providing a state highway that meets all the **competing requirements along the foreshore** has been a challenge. I suspect the current design is a work in progress. I have listed a few of the key stakeholders we have consulted with to develop the current design:

- NZ Transport Agency Operations and safety team
- · Auckland Council Parks and urban design teams
- Auckland Transport
- Panuku
- Mana Whenua
- Wider public including Bike Auckland, National Road Carriers, to name but a few.

Each of these stakeholders wants something different for the road and often they are in
conflict with one another.



An integrated solution is required in this location

The Slower Speed Environment

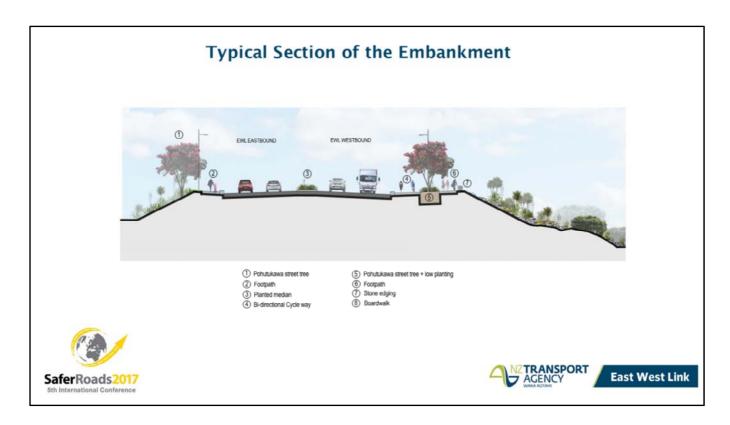
- The Mangere Foreshore section of the EWL is approximately 3km long and generally straight.
- To establish a slower speed environment (possibly posted at 60kph) requires the inclusion of infrastructure so that motorists "feel" they are in a slower speed environment.
- Through the design development there was a **real tension between trying to provide** a **strategic transport link** with a specific focus on access for freight and the need to provide **high quality access across the EWL** and along the foreshore.
- There was a measures we have included are:
 - Signalised intersections at regular spacings
 - At grade pedestrian crossings
 - Planted median
 - · Paths on each side of the road
 - Threshold treatments
 - Shoulder width reductions

One area of safety concern has been the need to provide a safe facility for cyclists,

particularly as this road will have a higher percentage of heavy vehicles, this is why a high quality commuter path separated from pedestrians has been provided along the southern edge.

Exciting additional opportunities

As part of constructing the EWL in this coastal location the opportunity to create a more natural coastal edge is provided. Within these new landforms area has been created to treat stormwater from the wider catchment, this was a key factor in gaining support from Mana Whenua, as reclamation is somethings they generally will not support. Another opportunity provided by the EWL embankment is the containment and possible treatment of leachate from the historic land fills.



Typical Section of the Embankment

As discuss previously the requirement for the road to fulfil different roles has been a collaborative process.

The proposed typical section allows for the following:

- 4 lanes of traffic
- 3m planted median
- 3m bi-directional commuter cycle path on the coastal edge
- Pedestrian path separated from the commuter path by a landscaped area on the coastal edge
- Pedestrian path on the inland side
- A board walk in the coastal marine area



The Eastern Section Of the EWL

- The Structure from the Mangere Inlet to Sylvia Park Road is 1.5km in length.
- A shared path will be constructed along side the viaduct and the pass over Great South Road on a separate structure.
- This section of the EWL will have a motorway feel to it, with median and edge barriers. The traffic signals at Hugo Johnston Drive will require eastbound traffic to stop when the right turn phase is called however westbound traffic remains free flowing as there is no right turn out of Hugo Johnston Drive.

East West Link Visualisation











