Te Ahu a Turanga; Manawatū Gorge Replacement Project

17 August 2018
Introduction

Lonnie Dalzell, Project Manager

NZTA Key Staff

• Sarah Downs, Portfolio Manager
• Greg Lee, Principal Planner
• Stefan Wolf, Communications and Engagement
Project Name

Te Ahu a Turanga Project

- Suggested by iwi
- Significance in area
- Recognised name
  - Marae
  - PN land block
  - Site of significance
Key Milestones so far..

August/September 2017 – Longlist of options
• Public Consultation
• Stakeholder consultation

October/November 2017 – Shortlist of options
• Public Consultation
• Stakeholder consultation
• Shortlist assessment/MCA

March 2018 – Preferred option
• Detailed Business Case
• Geotechnical investigations

July/August 2018
• Corridor refinement
• Public Consultation
• Stakeholder Consultation
Why are we here - History

• Completed in 1872, widening began in 1920
• First significant closure due to slip in 1990 (slips recorded back to pre 1930)
• 2017 closed indefinitely due to H&S risk
Why are we here – Existing Situation

- Costing to economy est. $100,000/day
- Saddle Road maintained by NZTA
  - Heavy Pavement maintenance
  - Slow vehicle bays
  - Sight line improvements
- Pahīatua Track
- Ashhurst/Woodville Communities
- Existing Te Apiti Governance
General Project Info

• Pre-Implementation Phase
• Value = vicinity of $500M
• 4 Councils (3 District, 1 Regional)
• 3 iwi
• Te Apiti Windfarm
• Ruahine Ranges
• Highly Political
• Ranked highest priority for infrastructure project
Project Investment Objectives

1. To reconnect the currently closed Manawatū Gorge State Highway 3 with a more resilient connection
2. To reconnect the currently closed Manawatū Gorge State Highway 3 connection with a safer connection than the Saddle Road and Pahīatua Track
3. To reconnect the currently closed Manawatū Gorge State Highway 3 with a more efficient connection than the Saddle Road and Pahīatua Track

Basically......

‘GET THE NEW ROAD OPEN’
Preliminary Geometric Design

Key Features

• Length = 11.5km
• Max Grade = 8%, avg. 6%
• Cut Volume = 6M cubic metres
• Fill Volume = 5M cubic metres
• Number of Bridges = 4+
  • Manawatu River bridge 400+
Preliminary Design – Flythrough
Treaty Partners

• NZTA are developing Te Ara Kotahi; Māori Strategy & Action Plan
• Memorandum of Partnership
• Difficulties in dealing with post and pre Treaty Settlement
• ‘Sitting at the same table’ approach
• Very positive to date
• Focus on opportunities
• Cultural principles included from the start
**Project Delivery**

**Overall Programme**

- 3 Parallel Tasks
  - Consenting – appeal risk
  - Property – variable time risk
  - Procurement

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- All critical path
Project Delivery – Consenting

• Two Stage Process
  • NoR – designation
  • Regional Consent
• Working with Councils from beginning
• Stage 1 – NZTA
• Stage 2 – Constructor
  • Consistency between design and consents
  • Ownership
• 4 year process compressed to 18months
• Oct 18 NoR submission
Project Delivery – Property

- Currently 11 properties
- 6 owners
- Positive attitudes
- Mitigation – relationship, early understanding
  - NoR Critical
- Reducing timeframes, willing buyer/willing seller
- Commercial issues
  - Windfarm
  - Research
Project Delivery – Procurement

- Professional Services
  - NoR
  - Alliance
- Constructor
  - Alliance, form to be finalised
Current Activities

• Geotechnical Investigations
• Design Principle Workshops
• Ecological Investigations
  • Terrestrial
  • Freshwater
• Professional Services procurement
• Designation definition
  • Design
  • Areas of risk
• Stakeholder engagement
Current Activities

Design
• Designation
• Risk areas
Current Activities

Design

- Woodville R/About
Current Activities

Design
• Bridge concepts
Current Activities - Ecology
Environmental & Cultural Design Framework

1 Introduction
Purpose/
Notice of Requirement/
Background Documents/
Planning Considerations/
Role of the Environmental Design Framework.

2 Environmental Context
Heritage/ Cultural Values/ Sites of Significance
History/
Environmental Context/
Ecology/
Landscape
(geology, topography, hydrology,
vegetation cover, landuse)
Project constraints and Opportunities

3 Design Strategy
Landscape Design Principles
Matauranga Maori Principles
Cultural Narrative
Vision Statement

4 Design Outcomes Sought
Key Design Opportunities.
Cultural Framework

• Provide ‘principles’ for design
• Guidance on:
  • Sites of significance; hide or highlight
  • Structures; visually blend in or highly visible
  • The connection/journey
  • Design features; examples Te Kakakura retaining wall on M2PP, cultural architecture
  • Environmental considerations
Other Considerations

- **Construction**
  - Potentially 250+ direct employed
  - Wider effects

- **Impacts**
  - Traffic
  - Noise
  - Accommodation

- **Opportunities**
  - Environment
  - Social
Questions