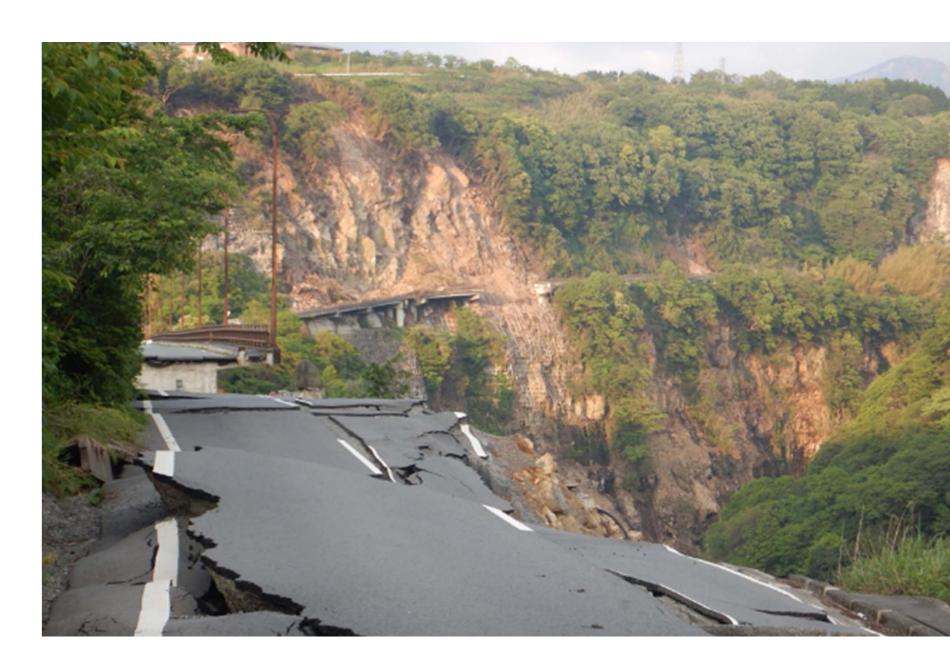


Wenchuan Earthquake China 2008





Kumamoto Earthquake Japan 2016



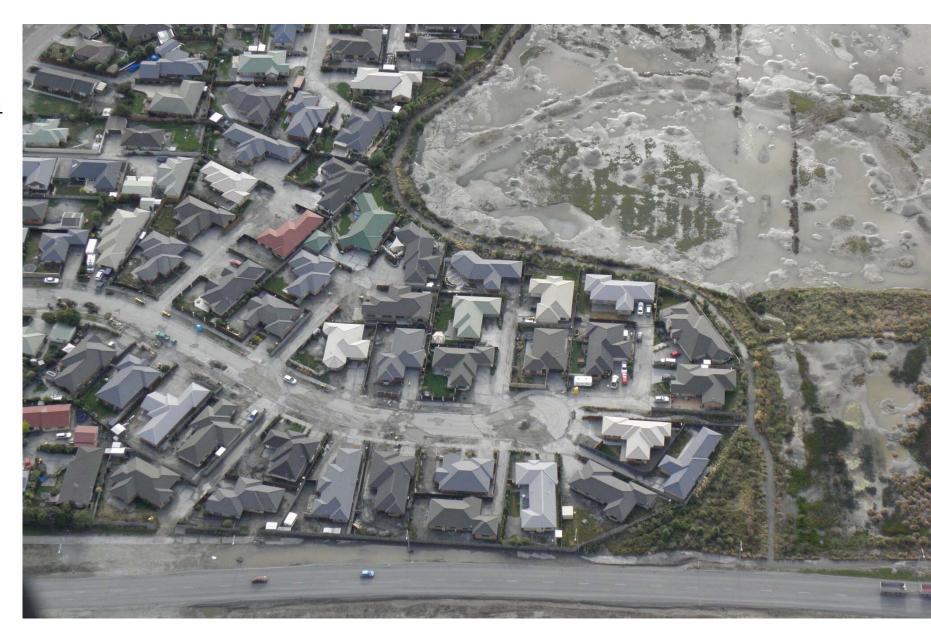


Kaikoura Earthquake NZ 2016



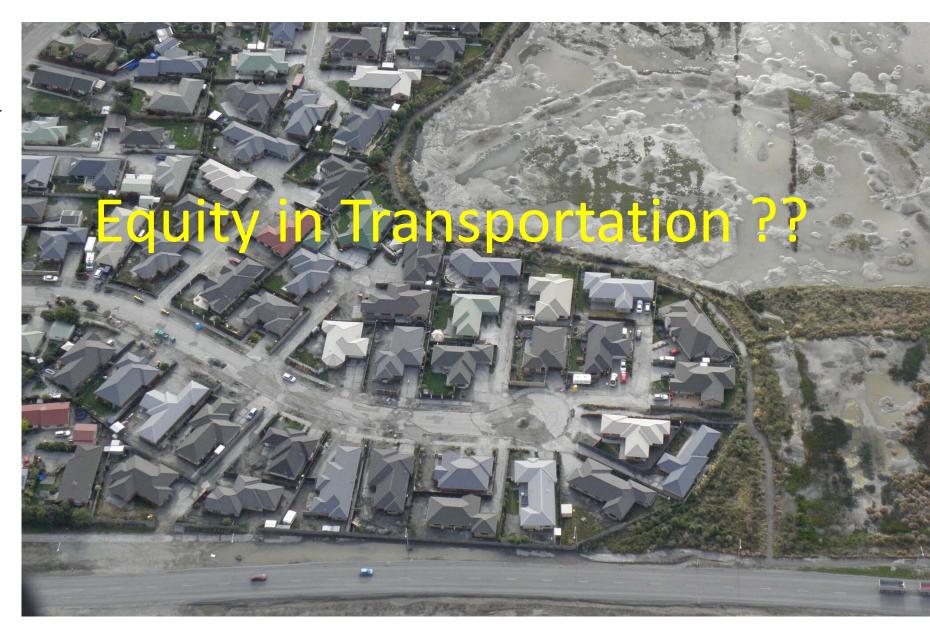


Canterbury Earthquakes NZ 2010-2011





Canterbury Earthquakes NZ 2010-2011





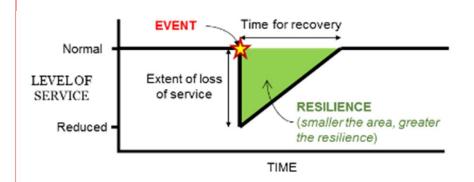
Transport outcomes framework



Resilience

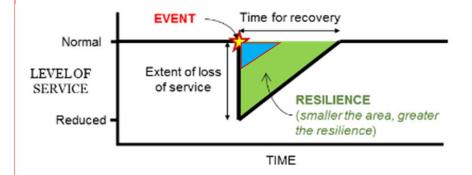
Resilience is the ability to continue to function or return to functionality quickly after a range of adverse events.

 resilience - important for performance of built environment



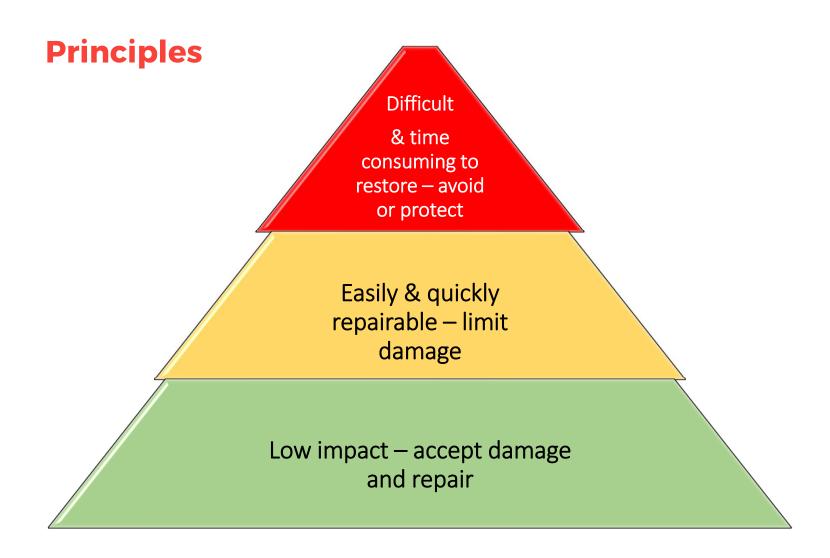


 resilience – focus on functionality and time for recovery.



Shrink the green triangle towards blue triangle.

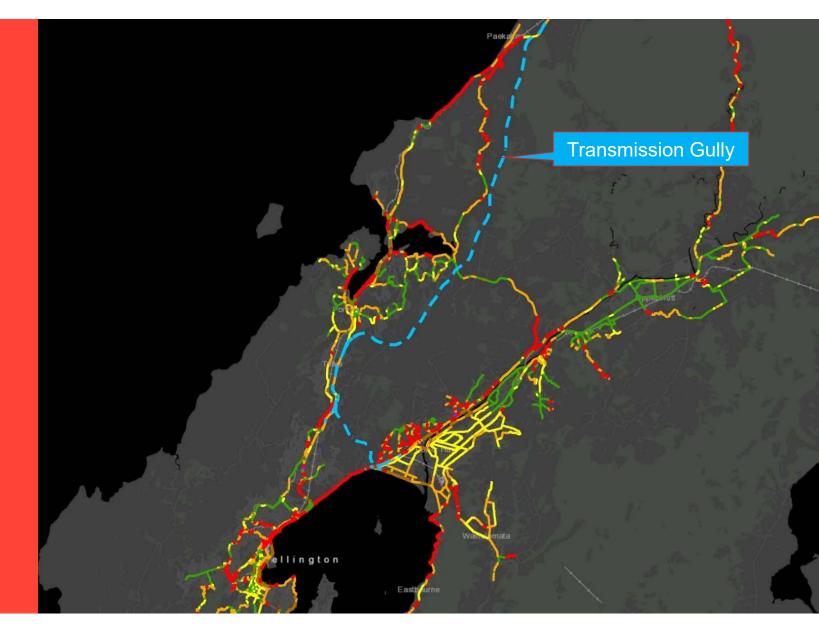






Transmission Gully Expressway, Wellington



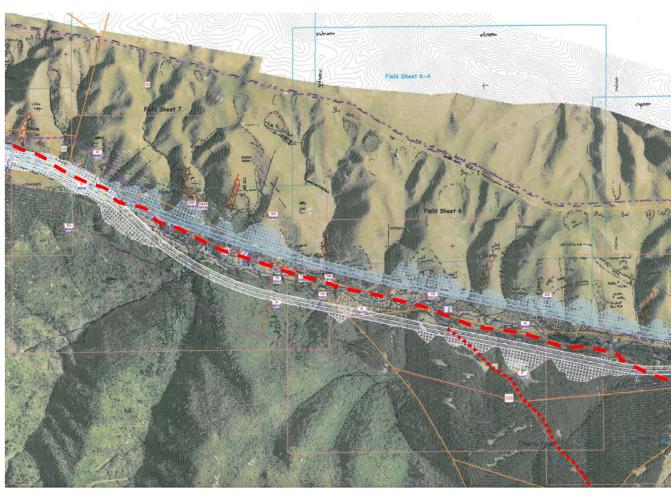




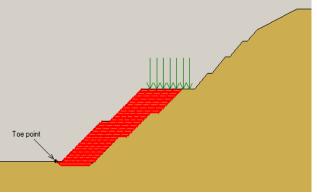
Transmission Gully Expressway . . Resilience











- Early focus on resilience
- Cross fault on embankment rather than viaduct
- Replaced half bridges with reinforced embankments
- Substantially enhanced resilience
- Cost savings of \$ 300M on the \$1 Billion project





SH2 Muldoon's Corner

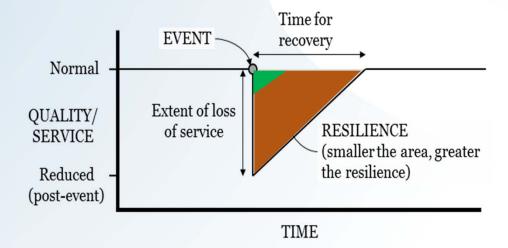
wsp

wsp



Substantial cost savings using the approach

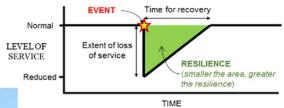
Avoid large failures that compromise access and take a long time to recover.

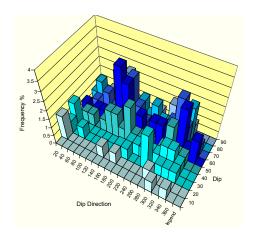


Accept small failures which do not significantly affect access level of service, and can be quickly restored.









Substantial cost savings using the approach



Ferrymead Bridge, Christchurch

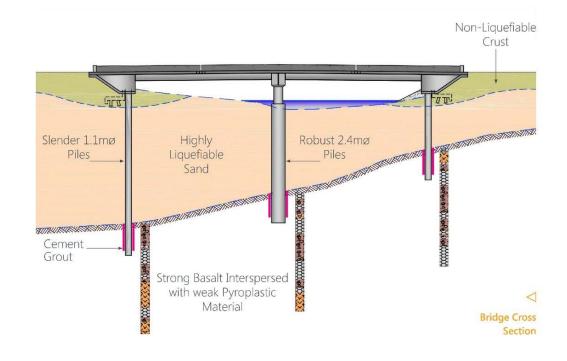
2011-2013







Substantial cost savings of >\$ 3 M





Understand resilience Context

expectations and needs for different parts of the system

Design for functionality and return to service

different levels for parts of system based on identified criticality

Focus on principles of resilience

Early focus on resilience

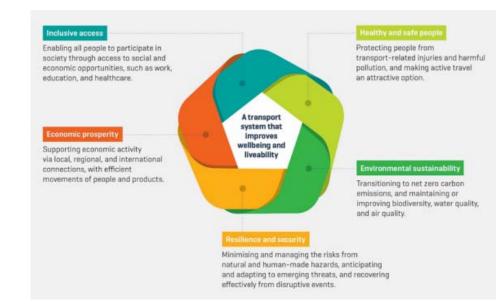


Design for Resilience

Provides equity in transportation when really needed

Functionality of access for communities

By product . . . Substantial cost savings possible.







Thank you

wsp.com/nz brabha@wsp.com

