

Earthquake Impacts in the Christchurch CBD

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Dept. Of Geological Sciences

Thanks to Dr Matthew Hughes (UC), Professor Misko Cubrinovski (UC),
Ian McCahon (Geotech Consultants) for additional material

Overview of the Presentation

Jarg:

- The seismic context & liquefaction

Tom:

- Potable Water Supply
- Waste Water Network

Canterbury Earthquake Sequence

Local Magnitude

★ > 5.0

● < 5.0

4 September 2010

22 February 2011

13 June 2011

23 December 2011

Darfield

Kaiapoi

Christchurch CBD

0

20 km



Canterbury Earthquake Sequence

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Christchurch CBD



Surface Fault Trace

0

20 km



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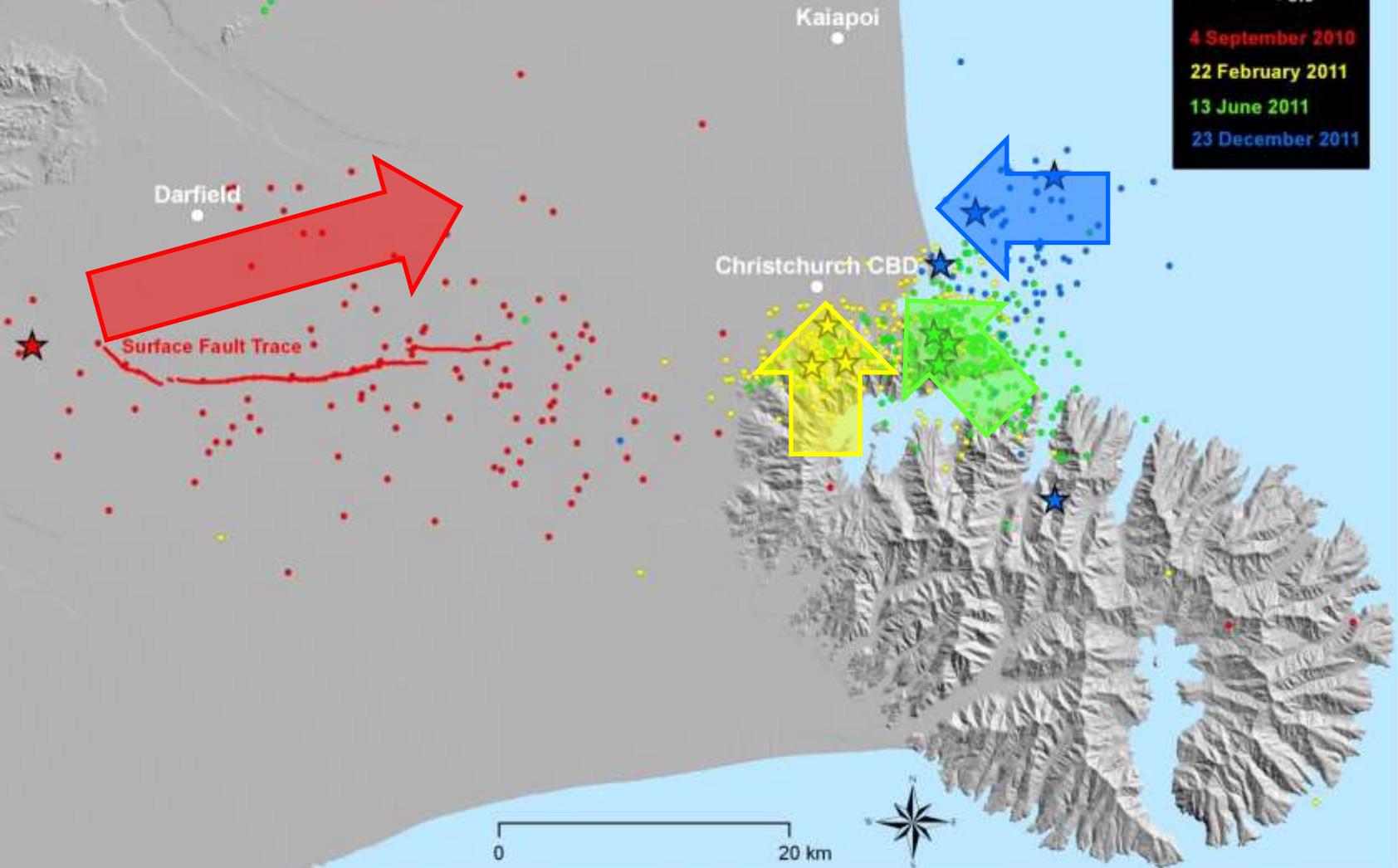
● < 5.0

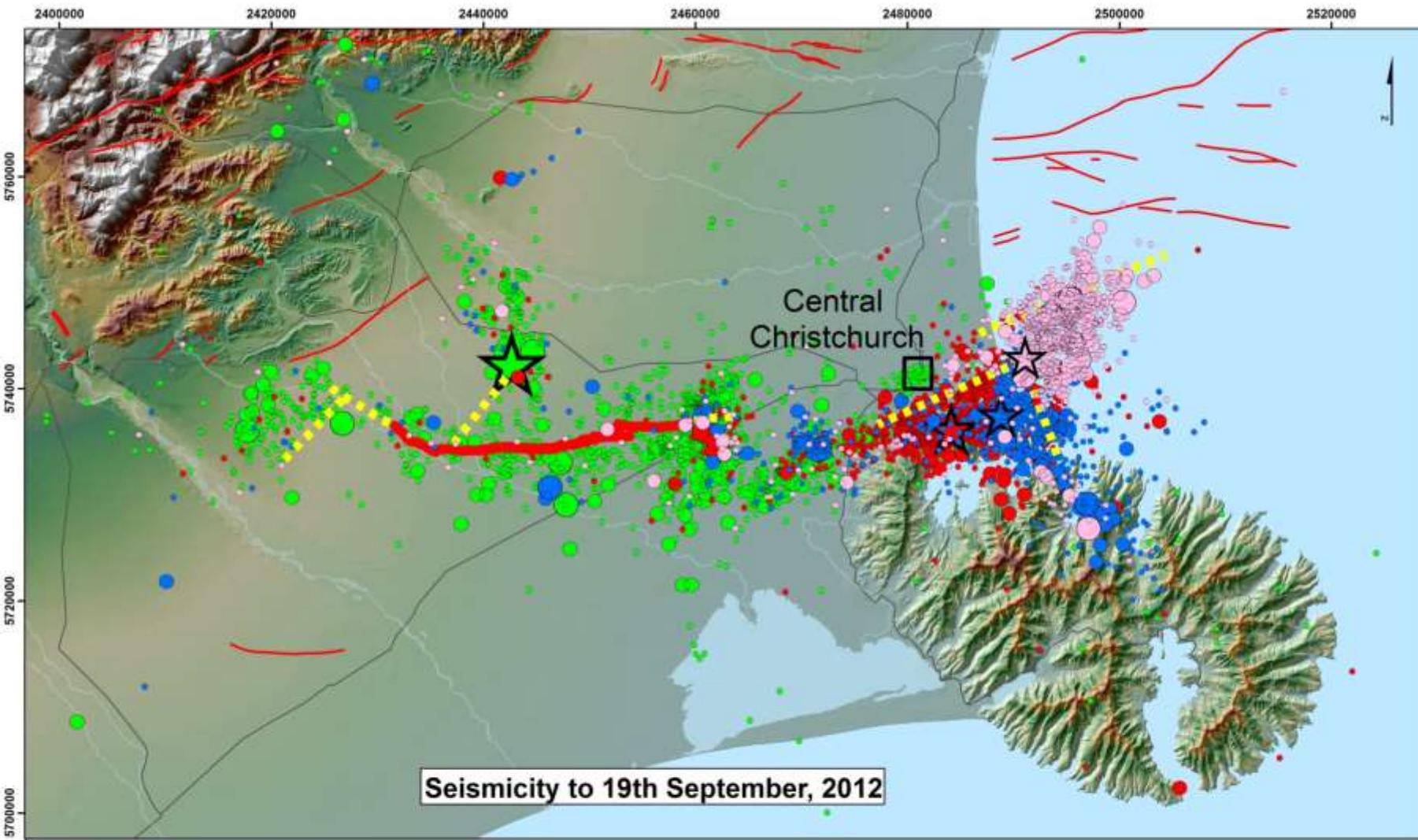
4 September 2010

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13 June 2011

23 December 2011





Magnitude

- 3.0 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 4.9
- 5.0 - 5.9
- Mw 5.9 23/12/2011
- Mw 6.2 22/02/2011
- Mw 6.0 13/06/2011
- Mw 7.1 04/09/2010
- Aftershocks from 23/12/2011
- Aftershocks 22/02/11 - 13/06/11
- Aftershocks 13/06/11 - 22/12/11
- Aftershocks 04/09/10 - 22/02/11

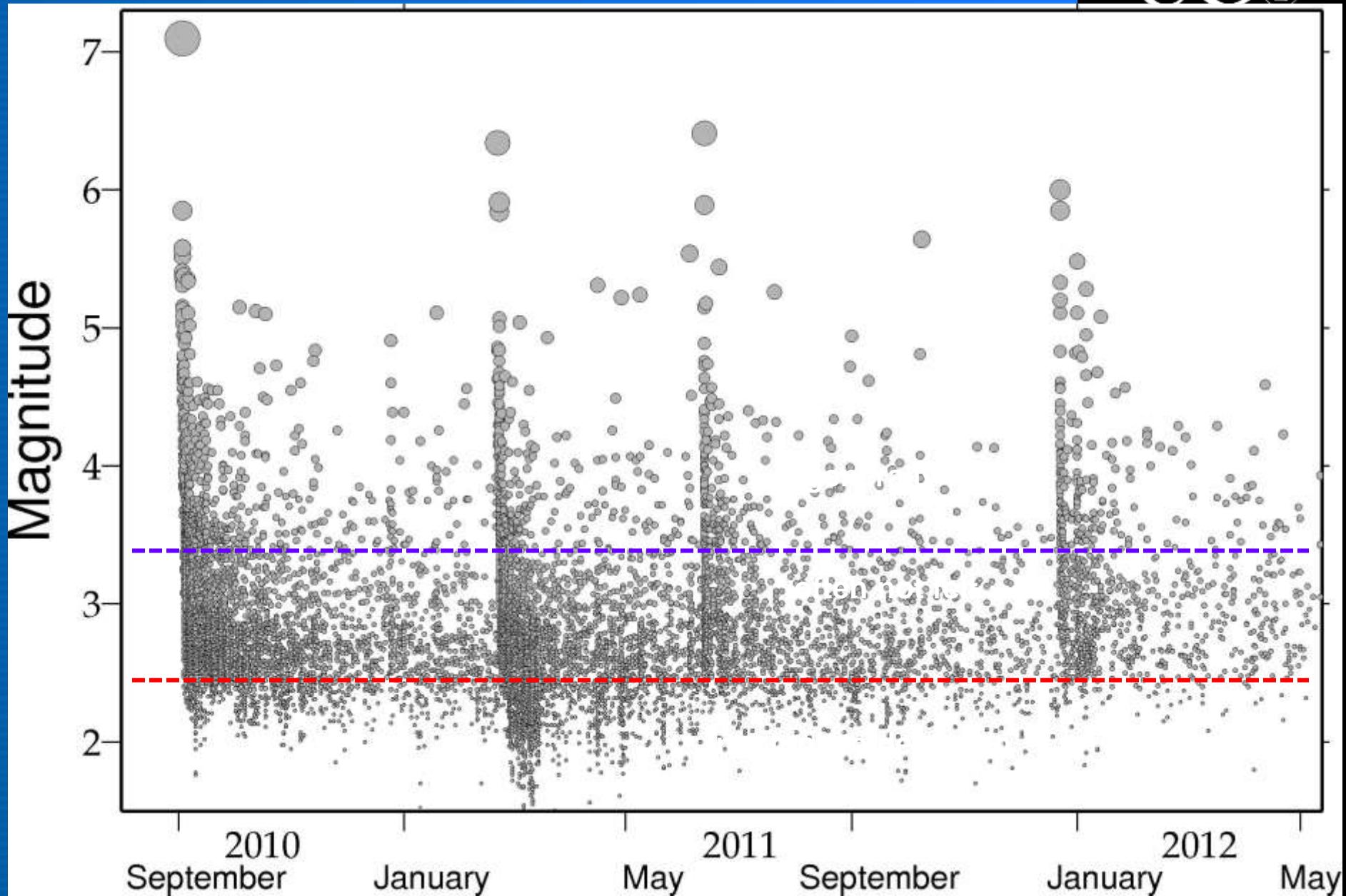
Sub-surface fault rupture

Greendale Fault

Active faults

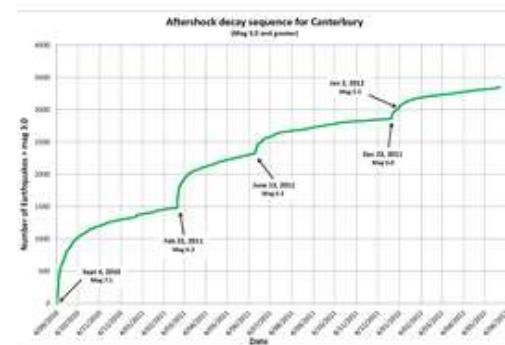
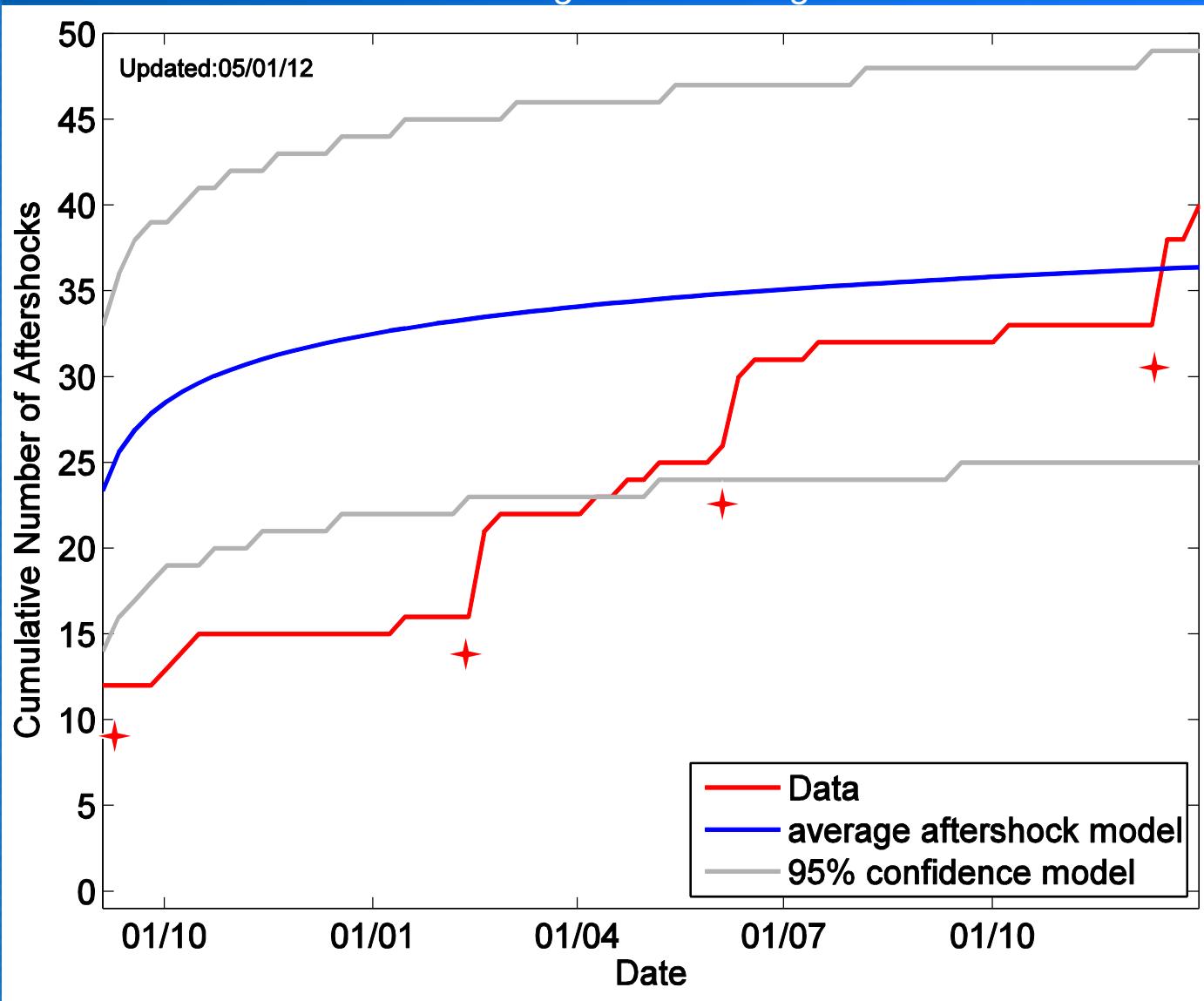


Magnitude/Time plot of the earthquake sequence



Aftershock Decay Sequence for Canterbury

- Magnitude 3 and greater



Source: www.geonet.org.nz

Graph depicts the significant effect of the February, June and December 2011 earthquakes re-energising the Darfield aftershock sequence (Source: GNS Science).

Liquefaction

“Transformation of a saturated granular material from a solid to a liquefied state”

“Saturated”

Groundwater

- Water table depth

“Granular material”

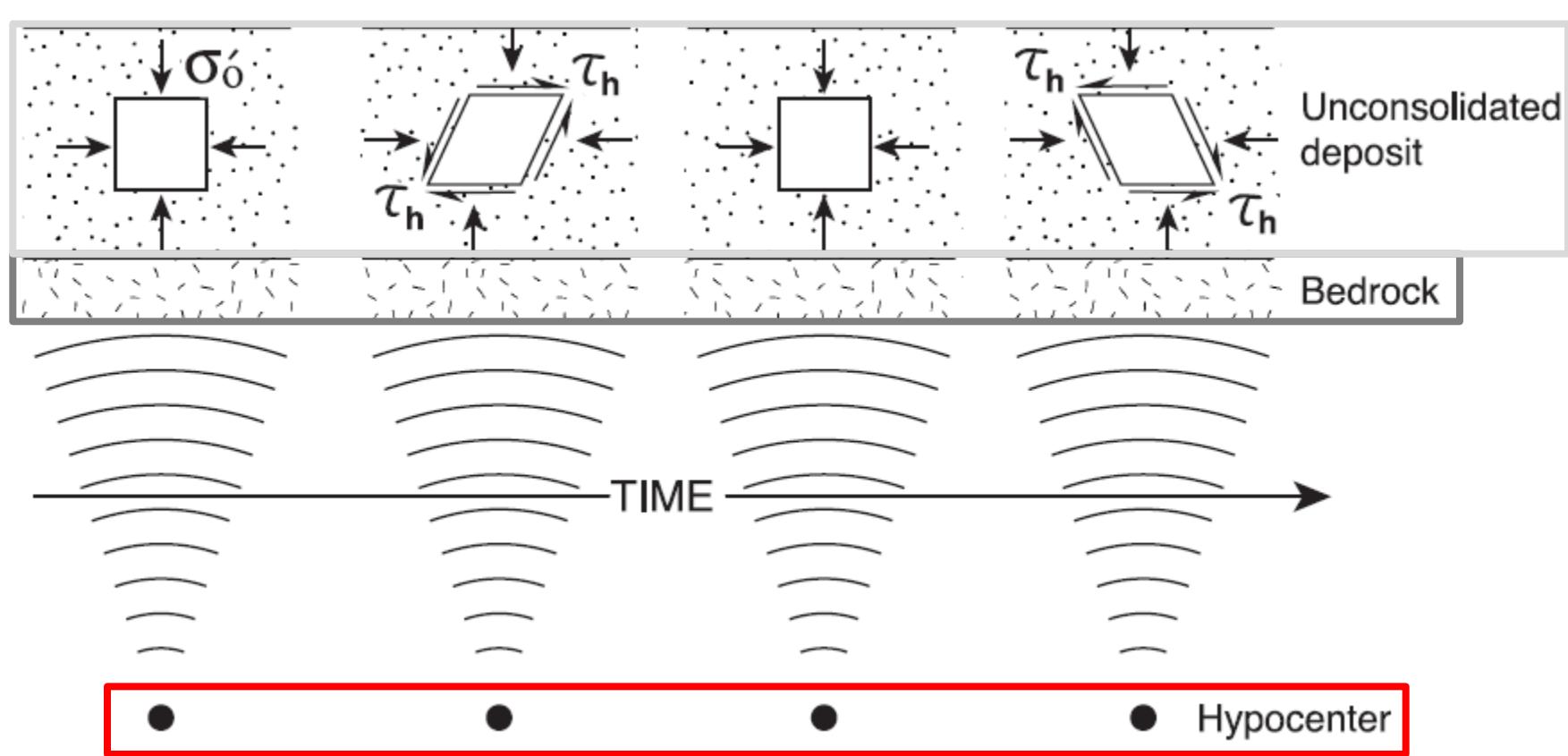
Alluvial sediments

- Silts, sands, gravels

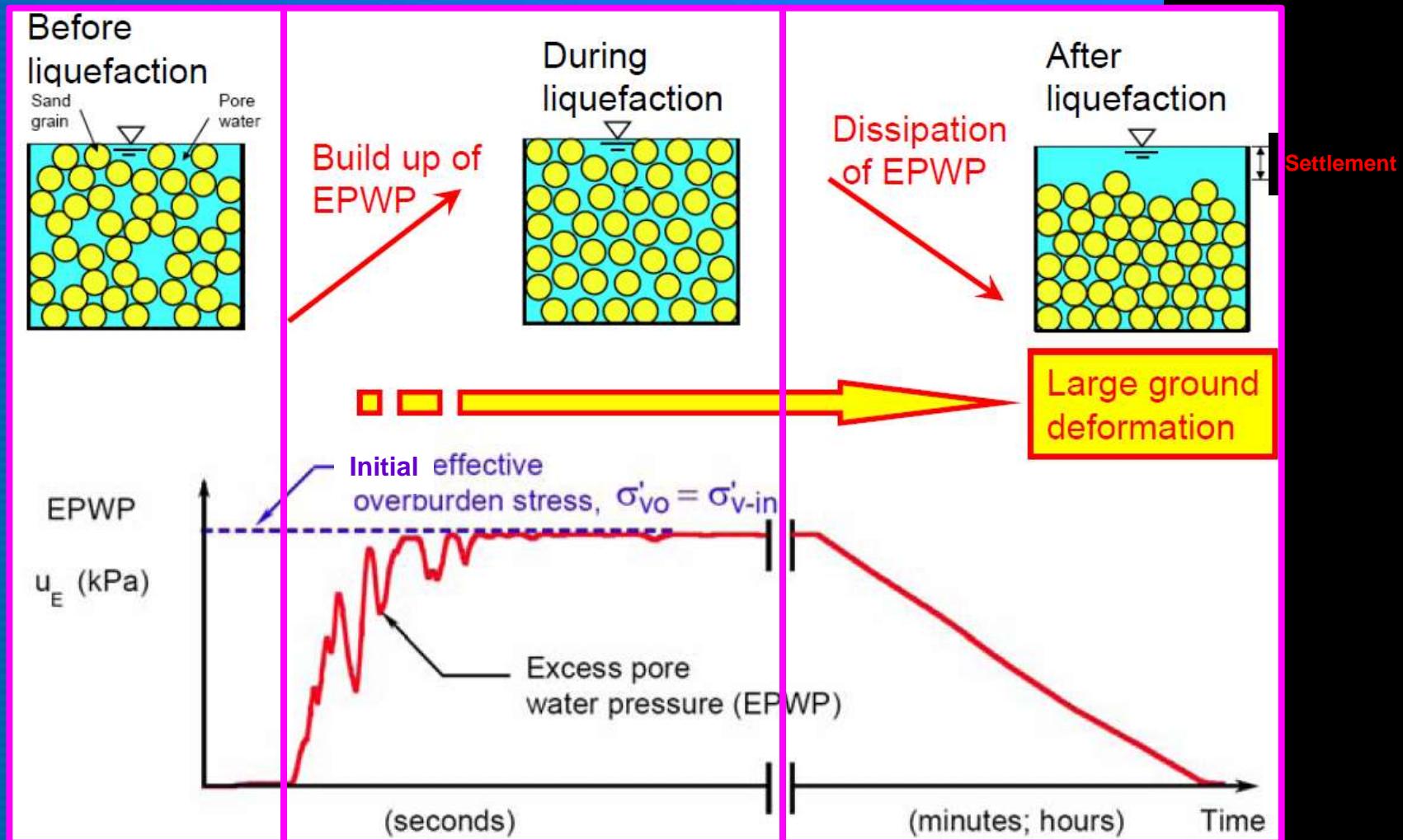
Earthquakes

- Magnitude
- Duration

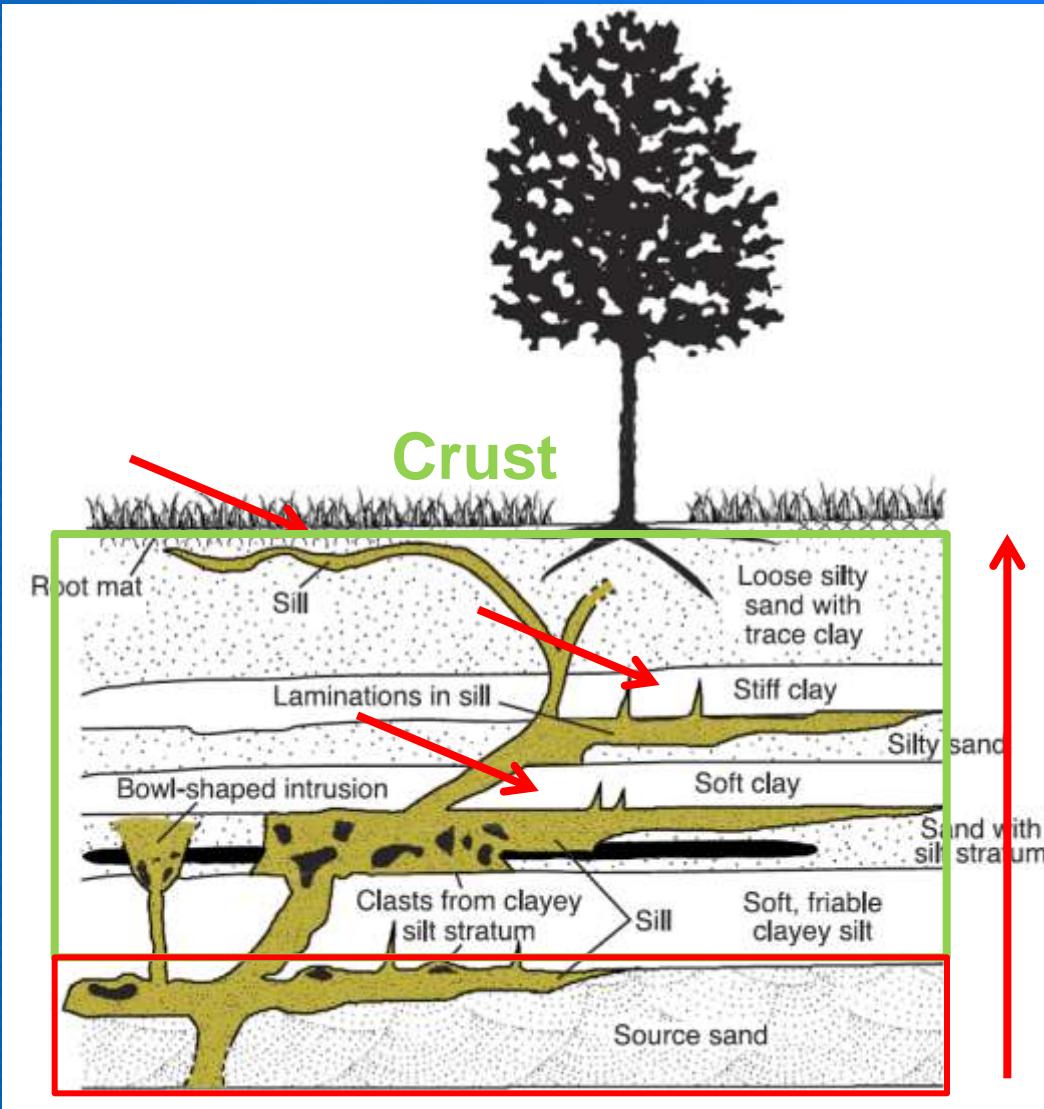
Liquefaction



Liquefaction

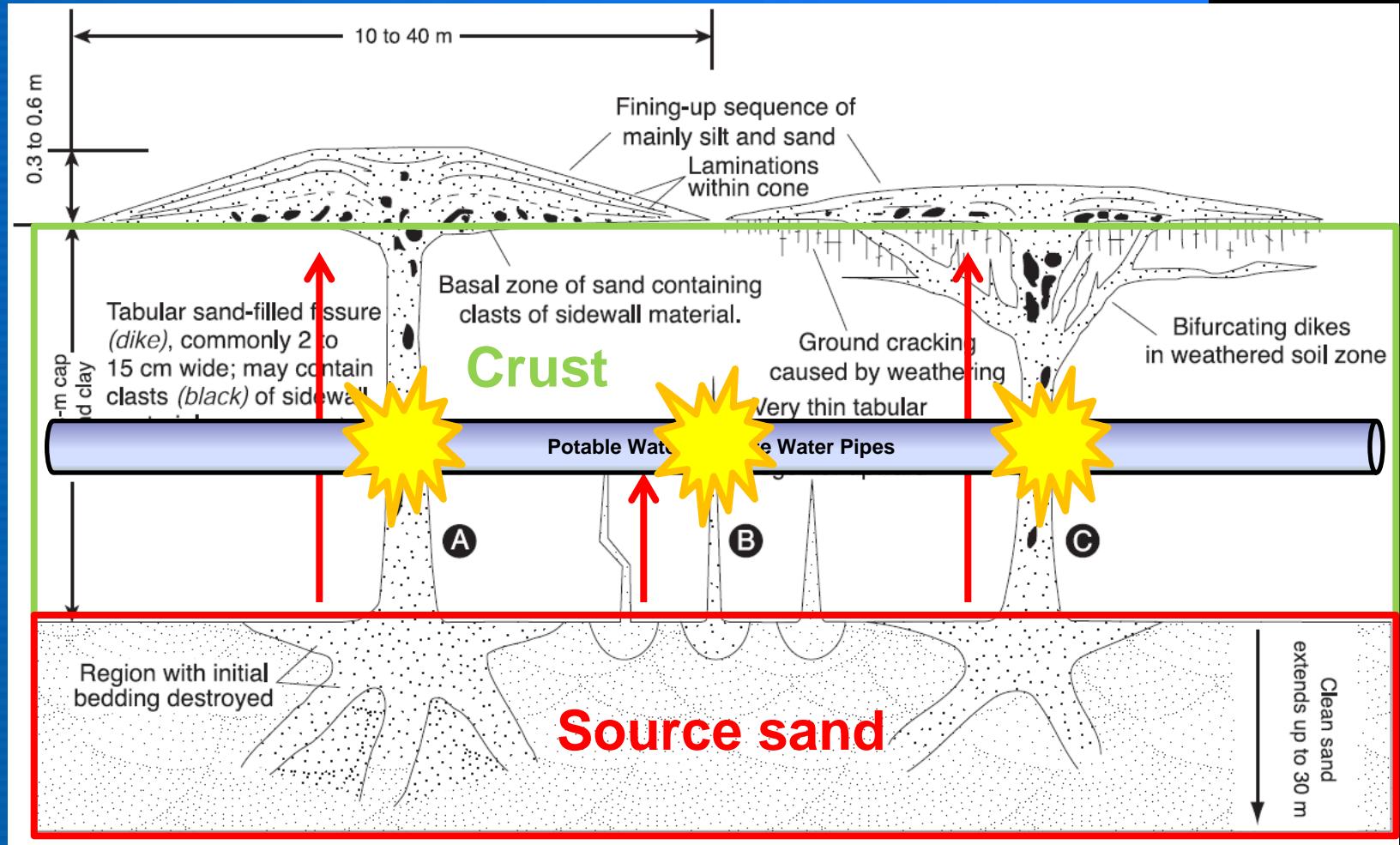


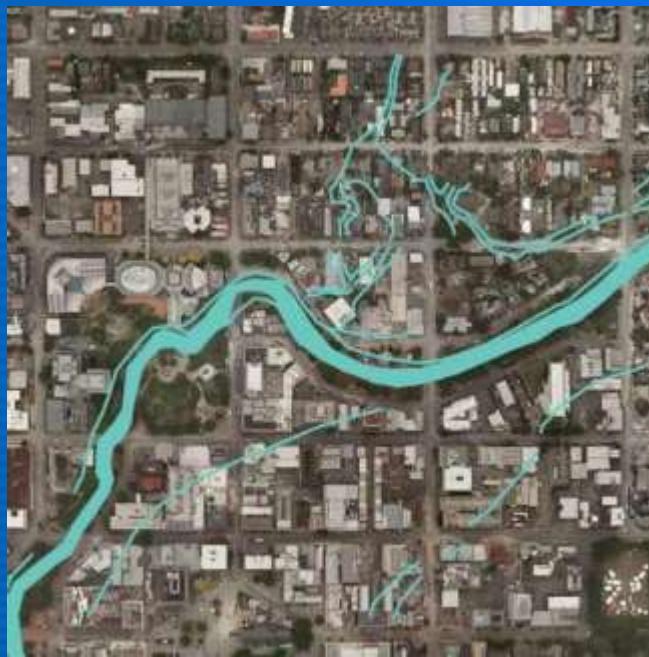
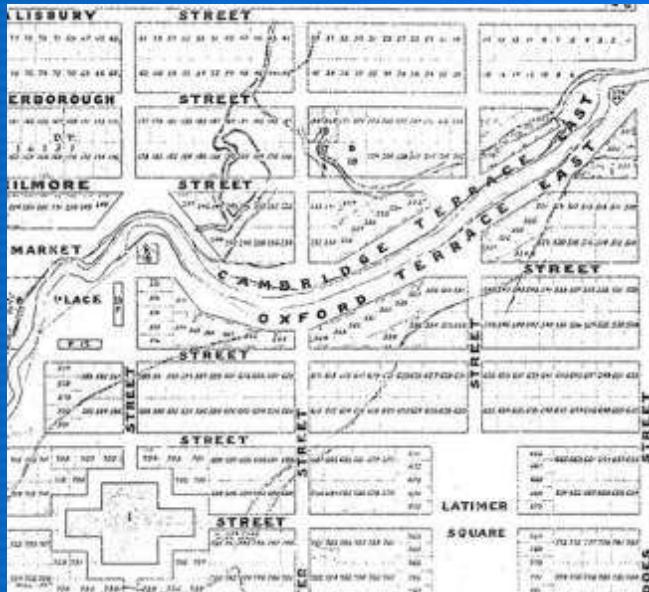
Liquefaction



Obermeier et al. (2005). Field occurrences of liquefaction-induced features: a primer for engineering geologic analysis of paleoseismic shaking. *Engineering Geology* 76, 209–234.

Liquefaction







Liquefaction – Christchurch East, June 2011



Liquefaction – Christchurch East, June 2011



Liquefaction – Christchurch East, June 2011

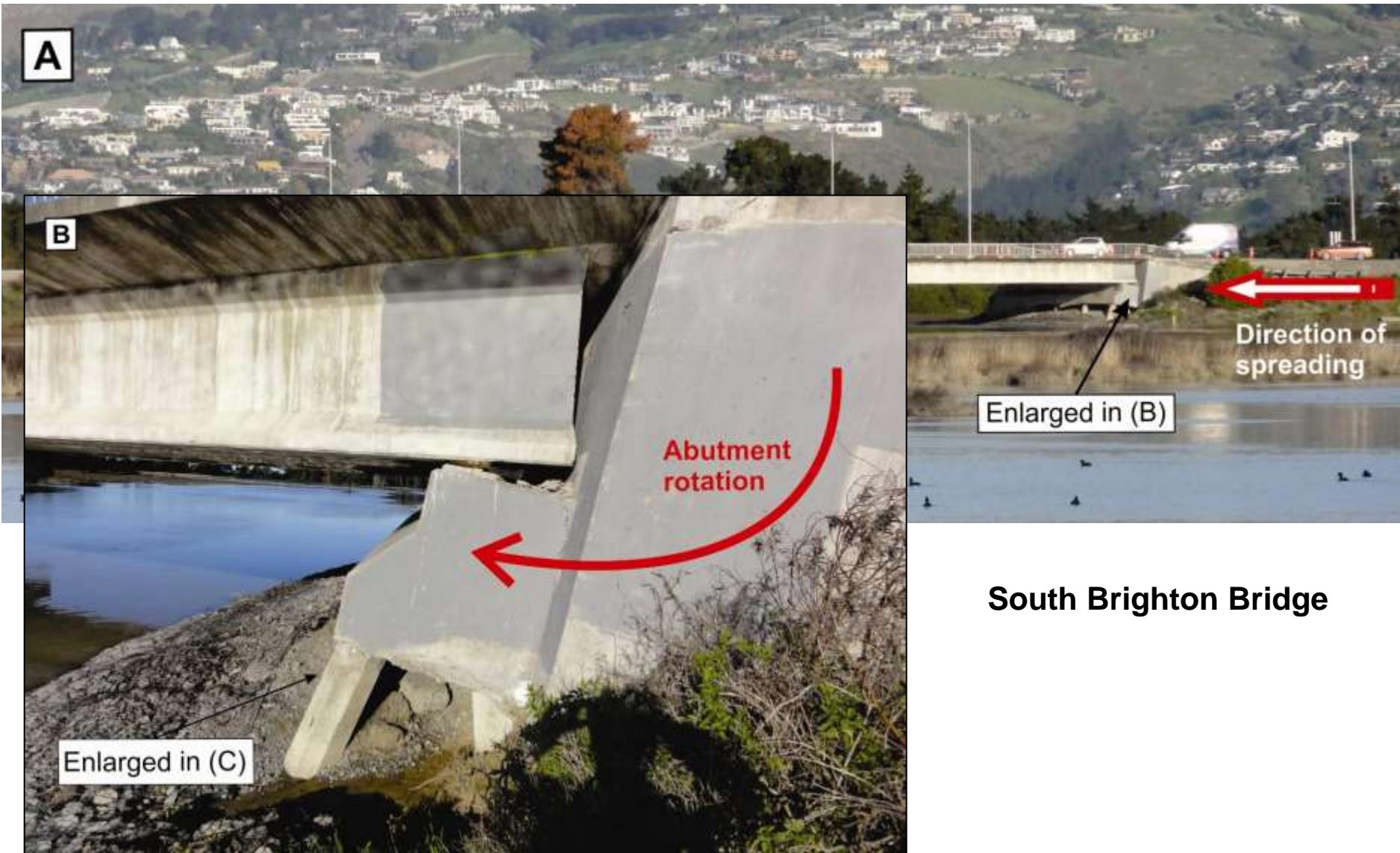


Liquefaction – Christchurch East, June 2011 (Courtesy Merrick Taylor)

Avon River



Lateral spreading – liquefaction-induced slumping of banks into rivers



Lateral spreading – liquefaction-induced slumping of banks into rivers

Canterbury Earthquake Sequence

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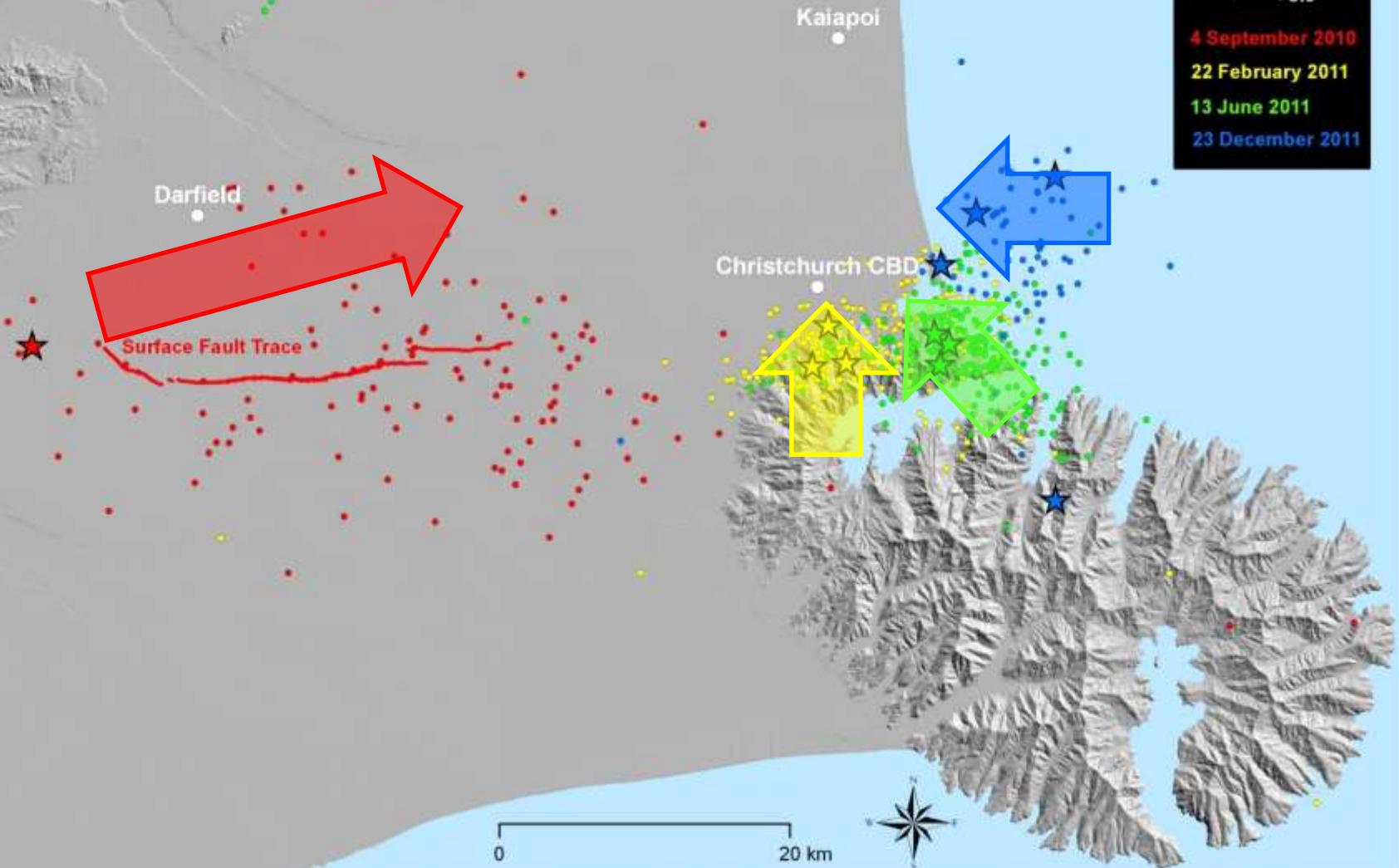
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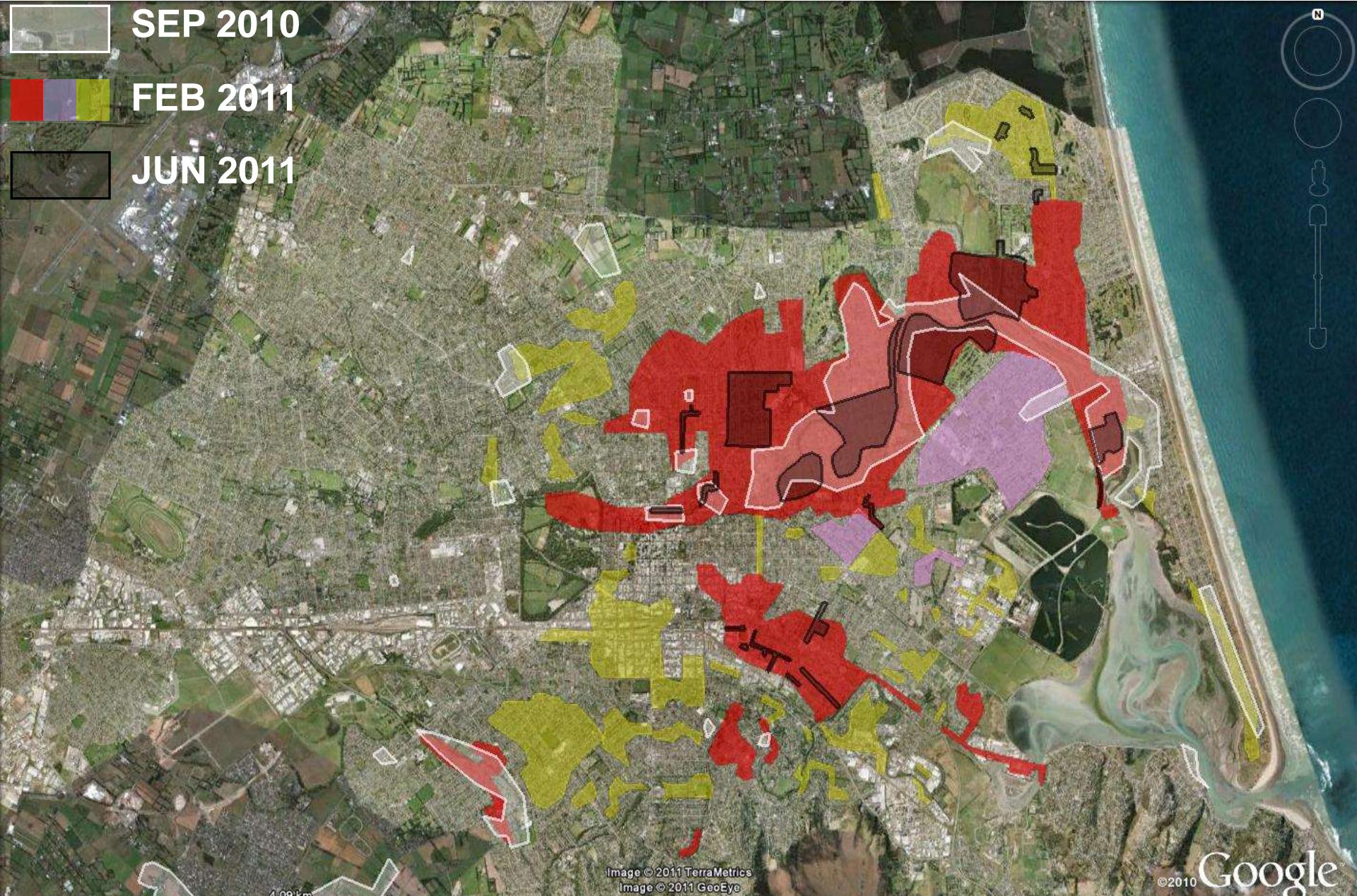
SEP 2010



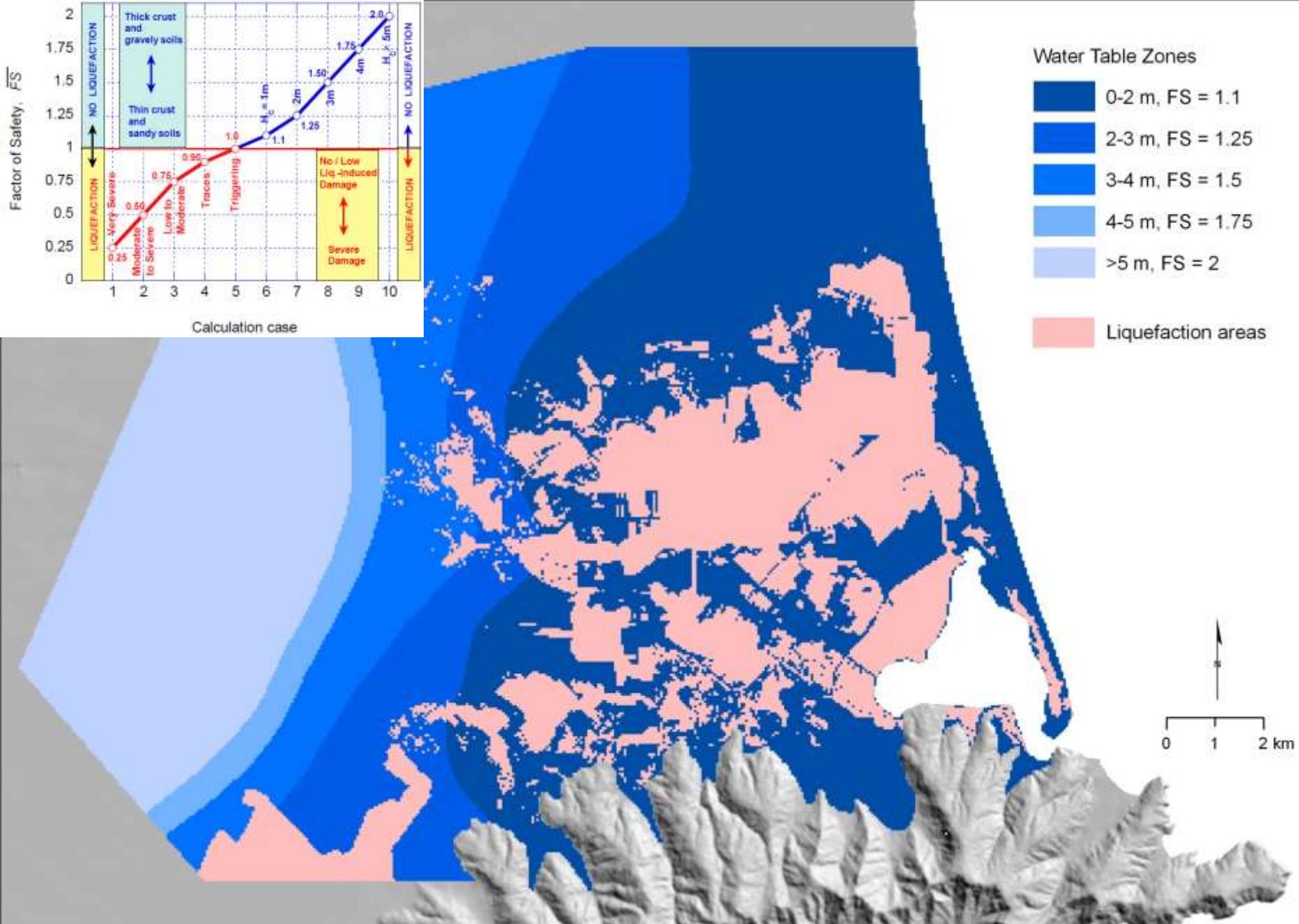
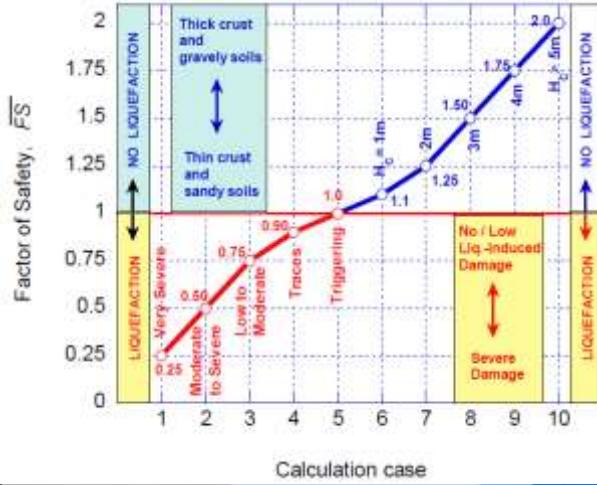
FEB 2011



JUN 2011



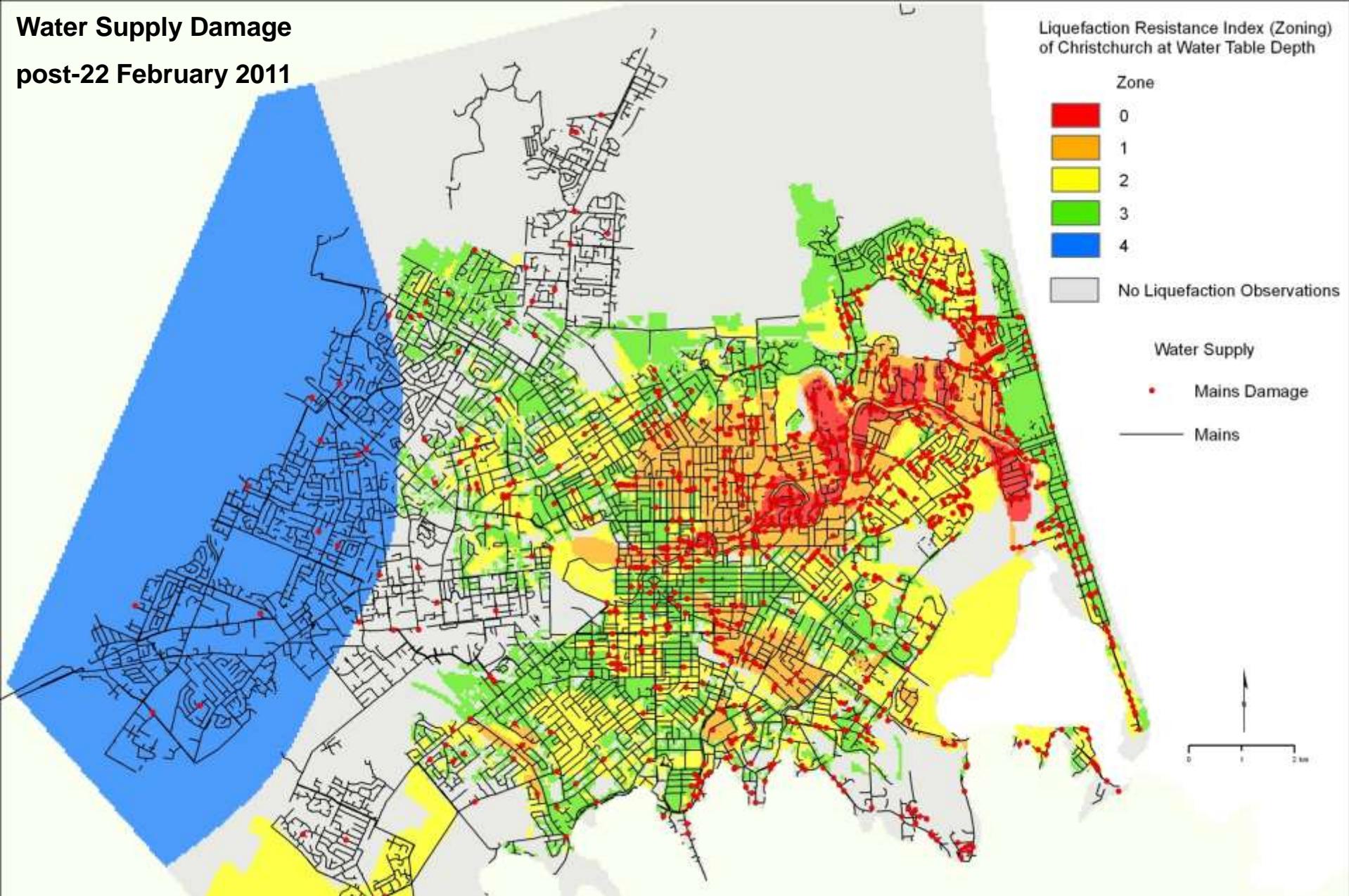
©2010 Google



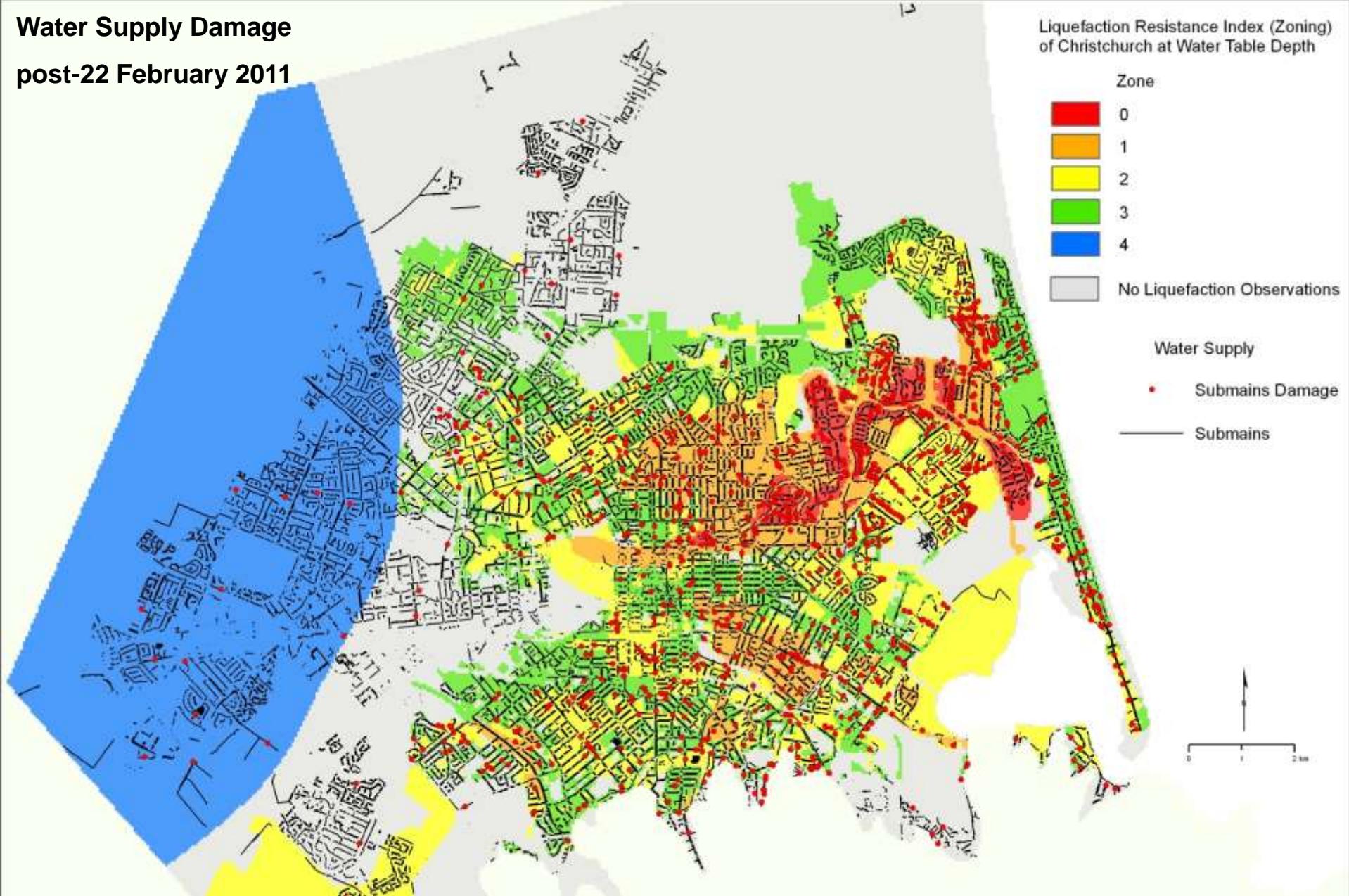
Water Table – Factor of Safety Against Liquefaction beyond areas of mapped liquefaction

Water Supply Damage

post-22 February 2011



Cubrinovski et al. (2011). Liquefaction Impacts on Pipe Networks. Short Term Recovery Project No. 6, Natural Hazards Platform, December



Cubrinovski et al. (2011). Liquefaction Impacts on Pipe Networks. Short Term Recovery Project No. 6, Natural Hazards Platform, December 2011, University of Canterbury

Waste Water

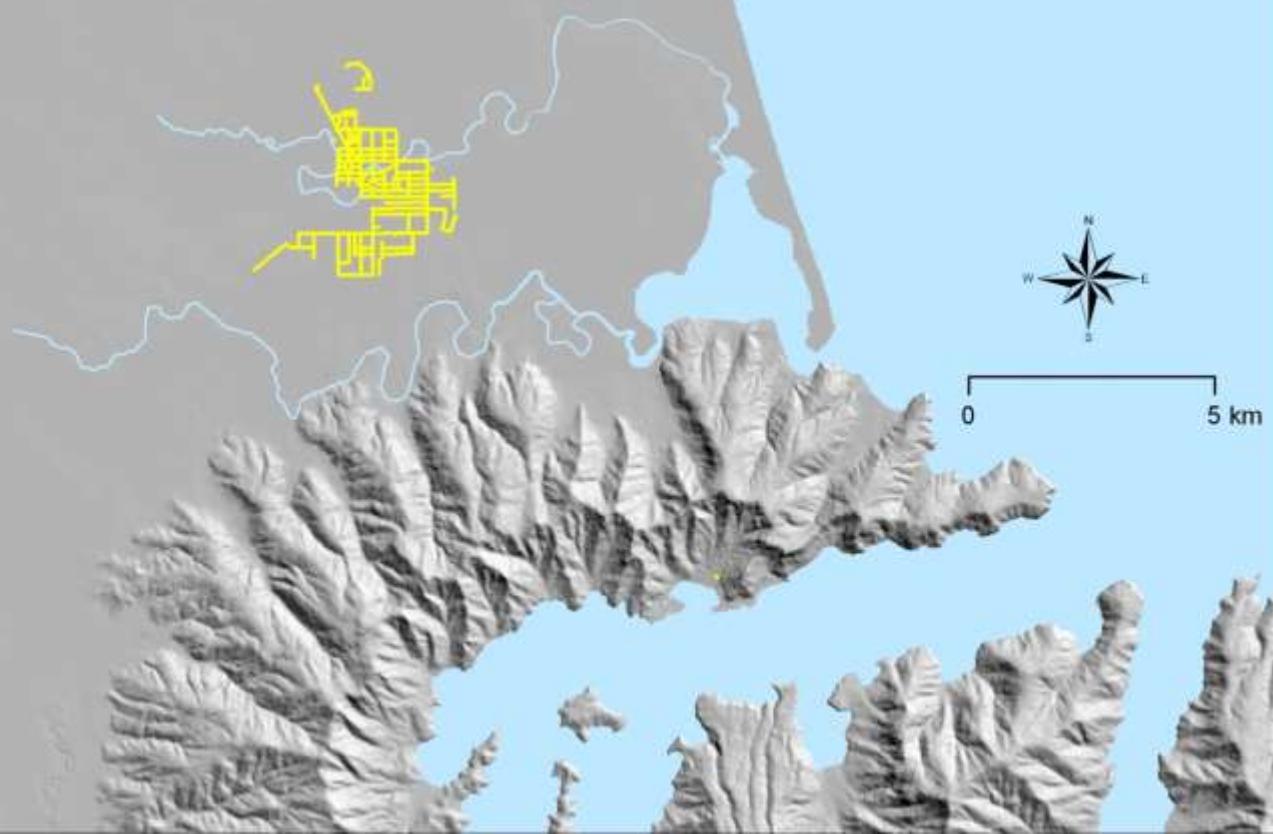
Growth of a city: Subterranean expansion

Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s



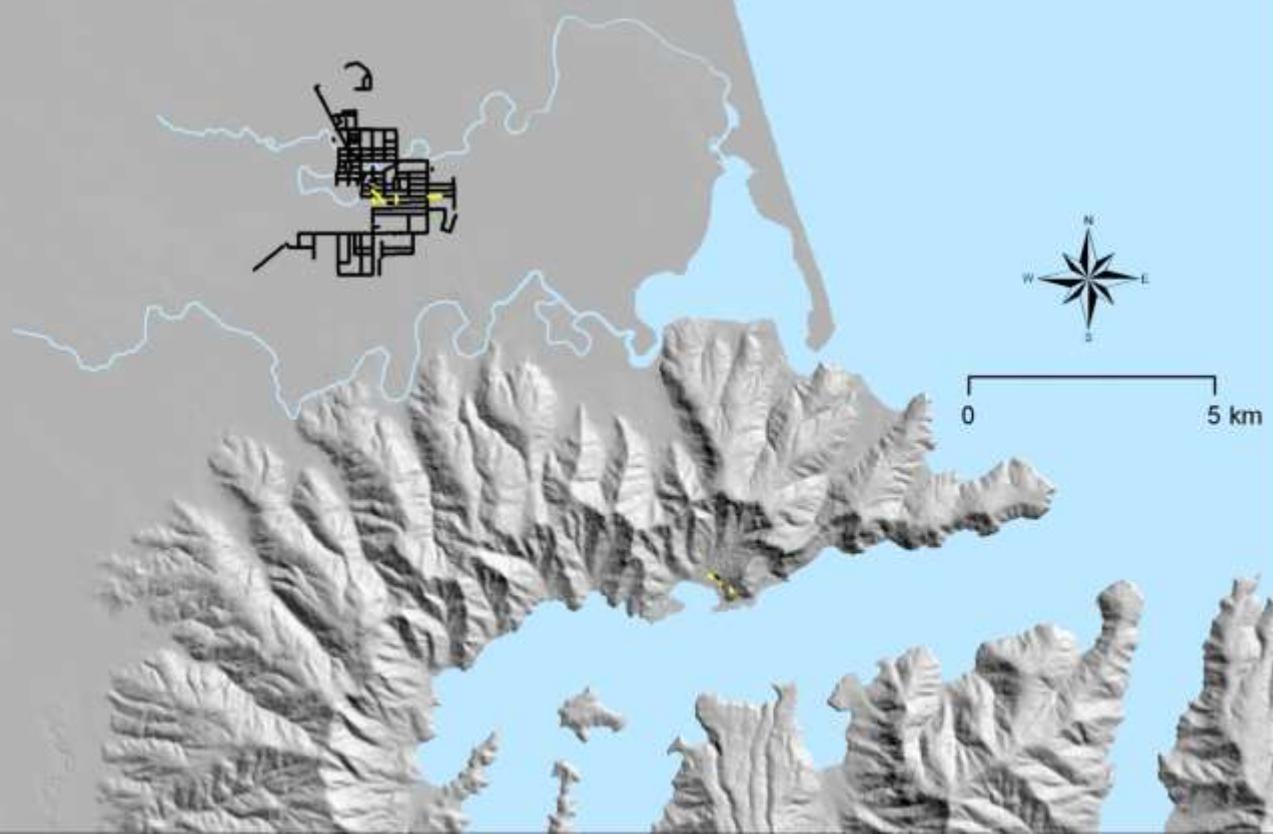
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1880s



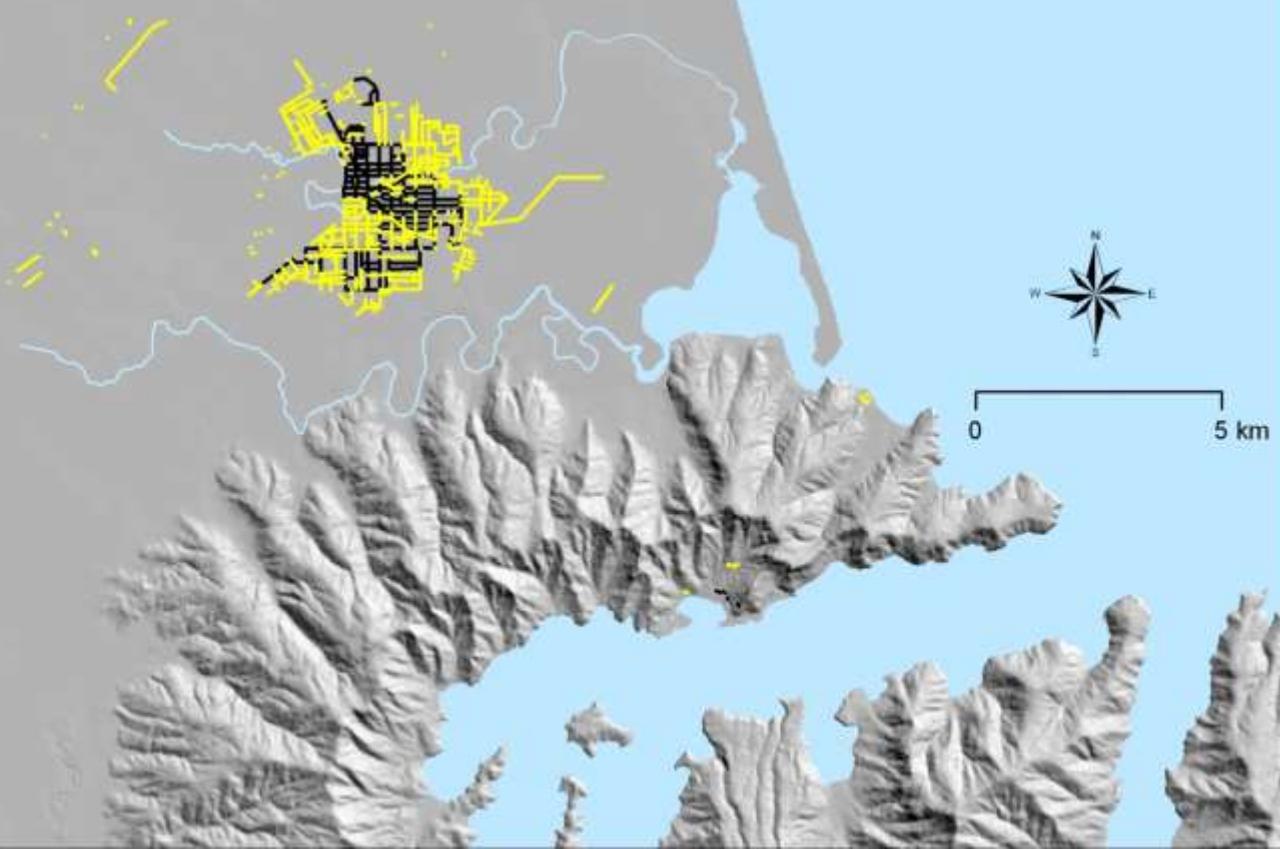
1890s

Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s



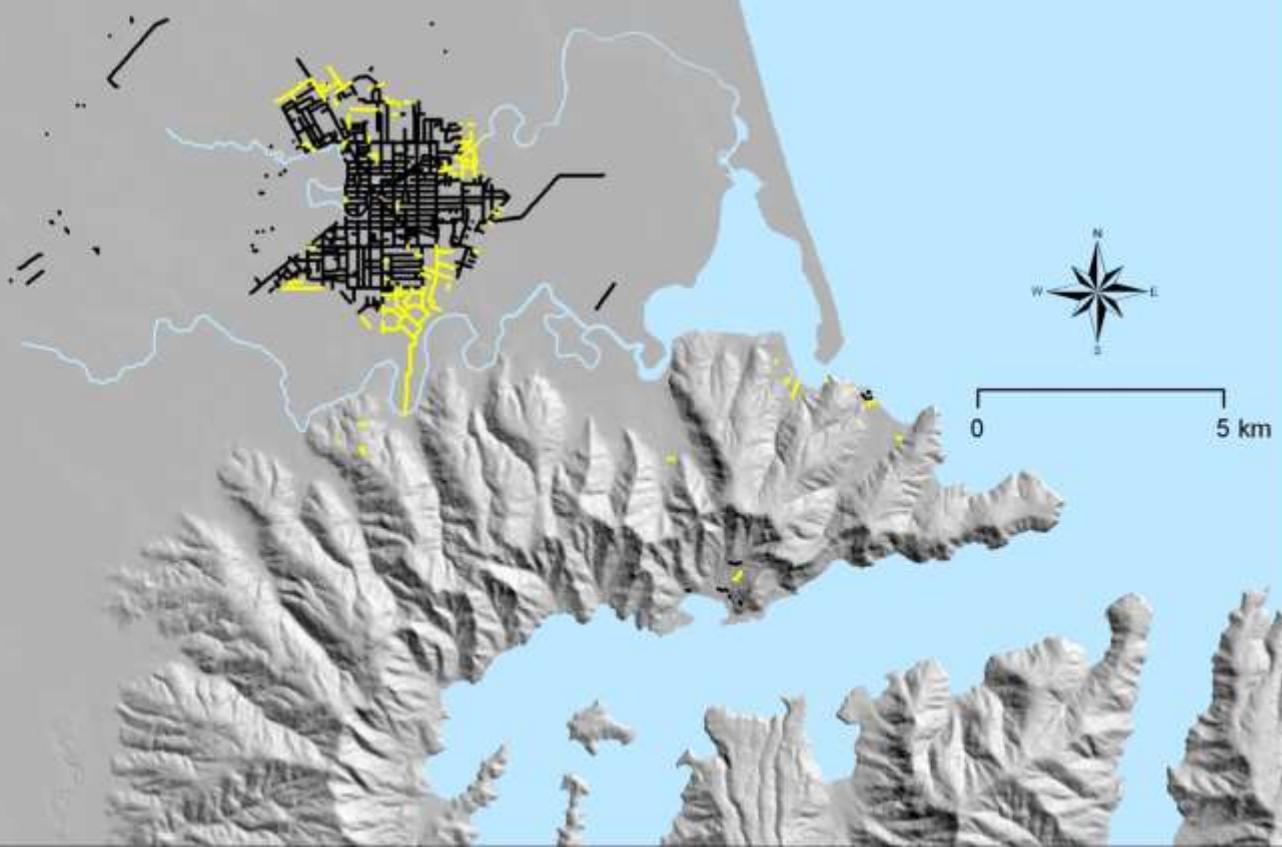
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1900s



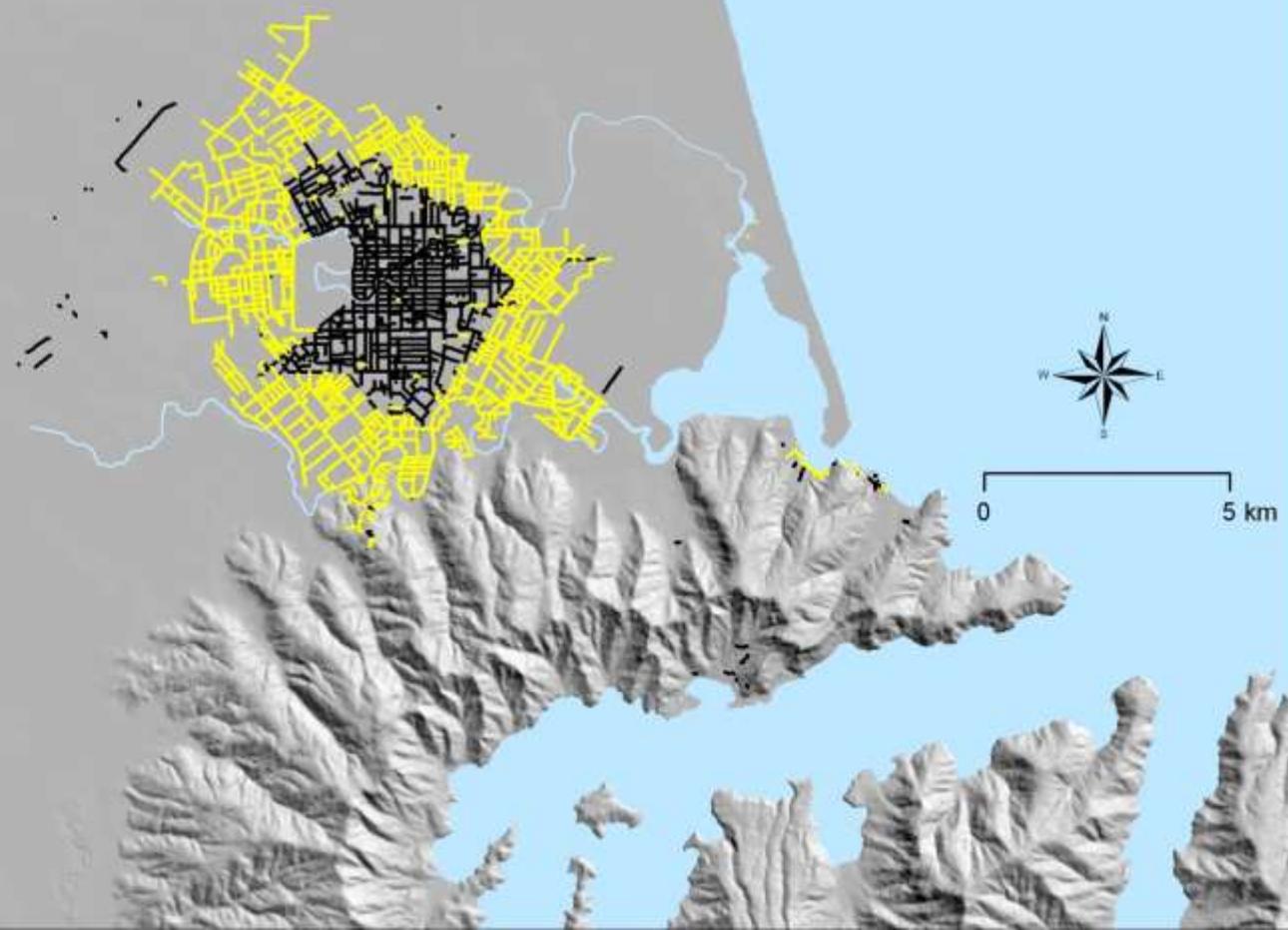
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1910s



Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1920s



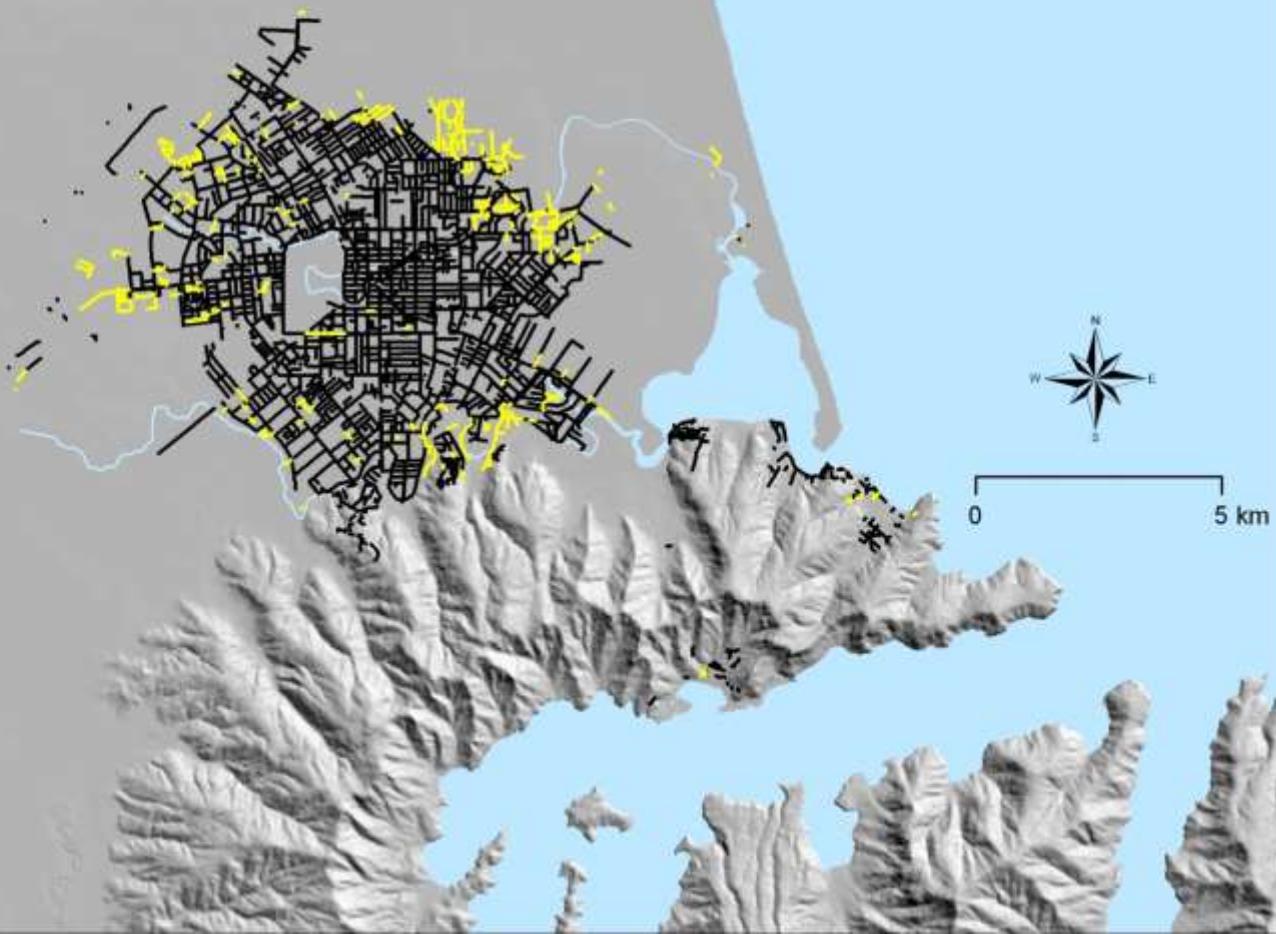
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1930s



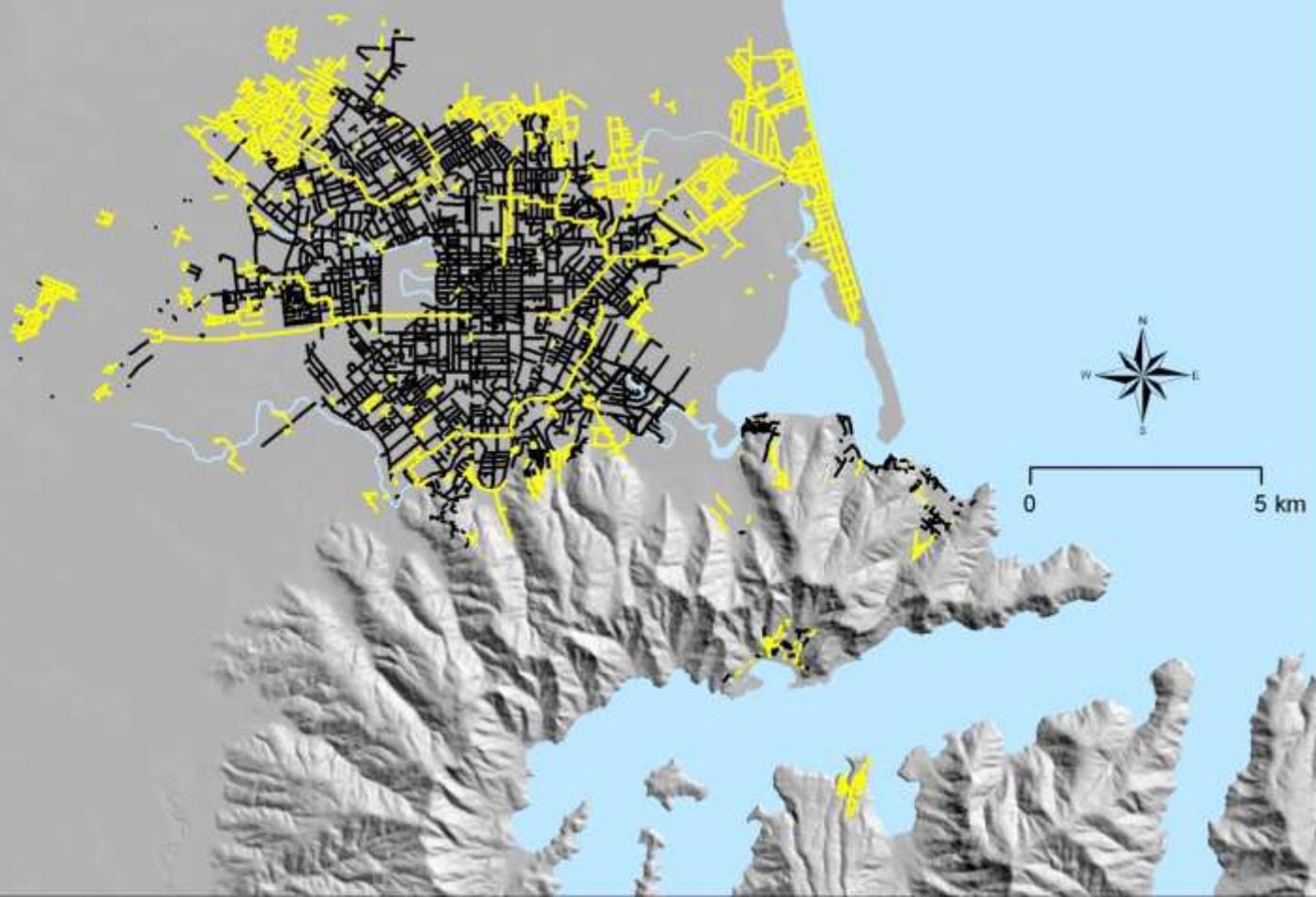
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1940s



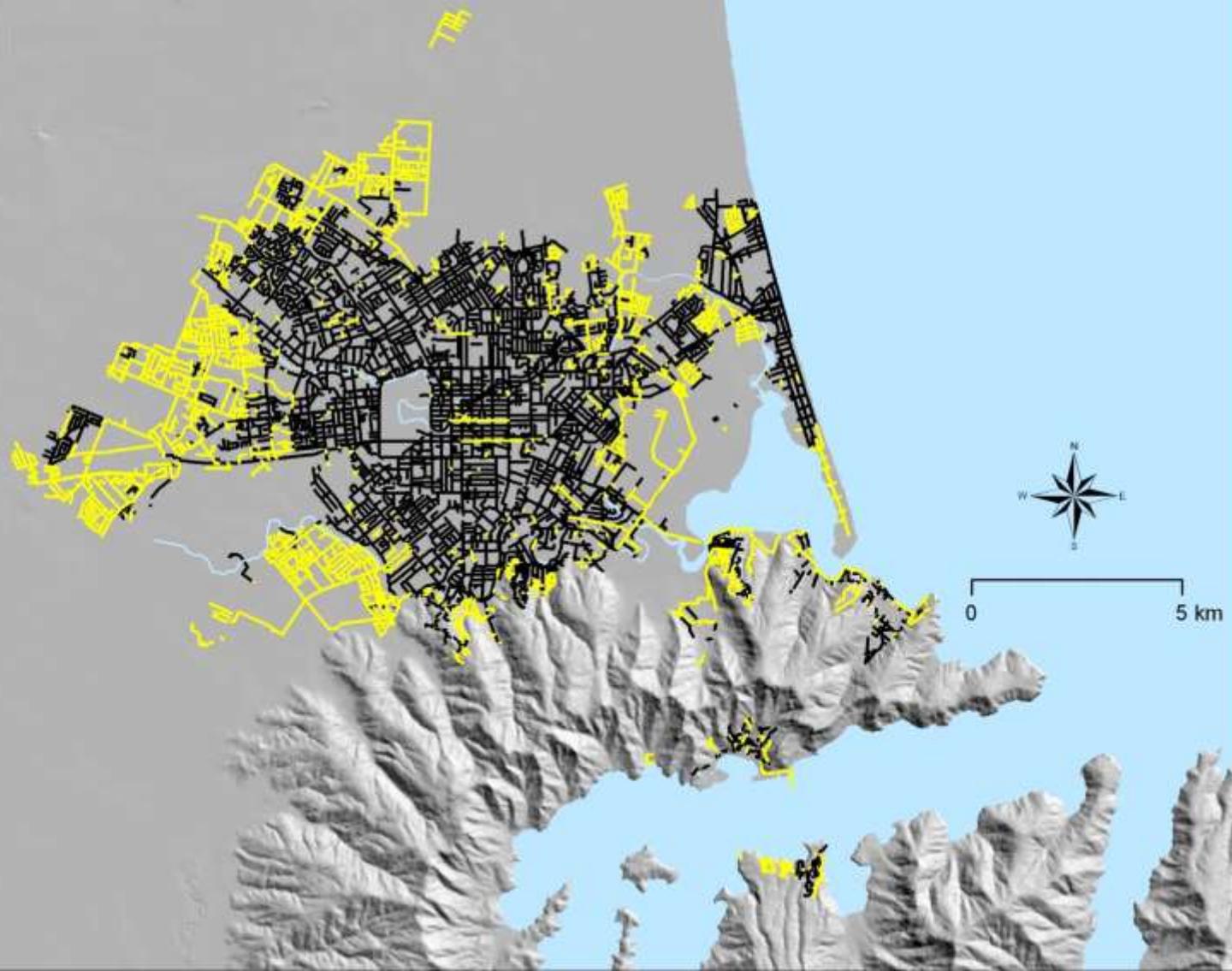
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1950s



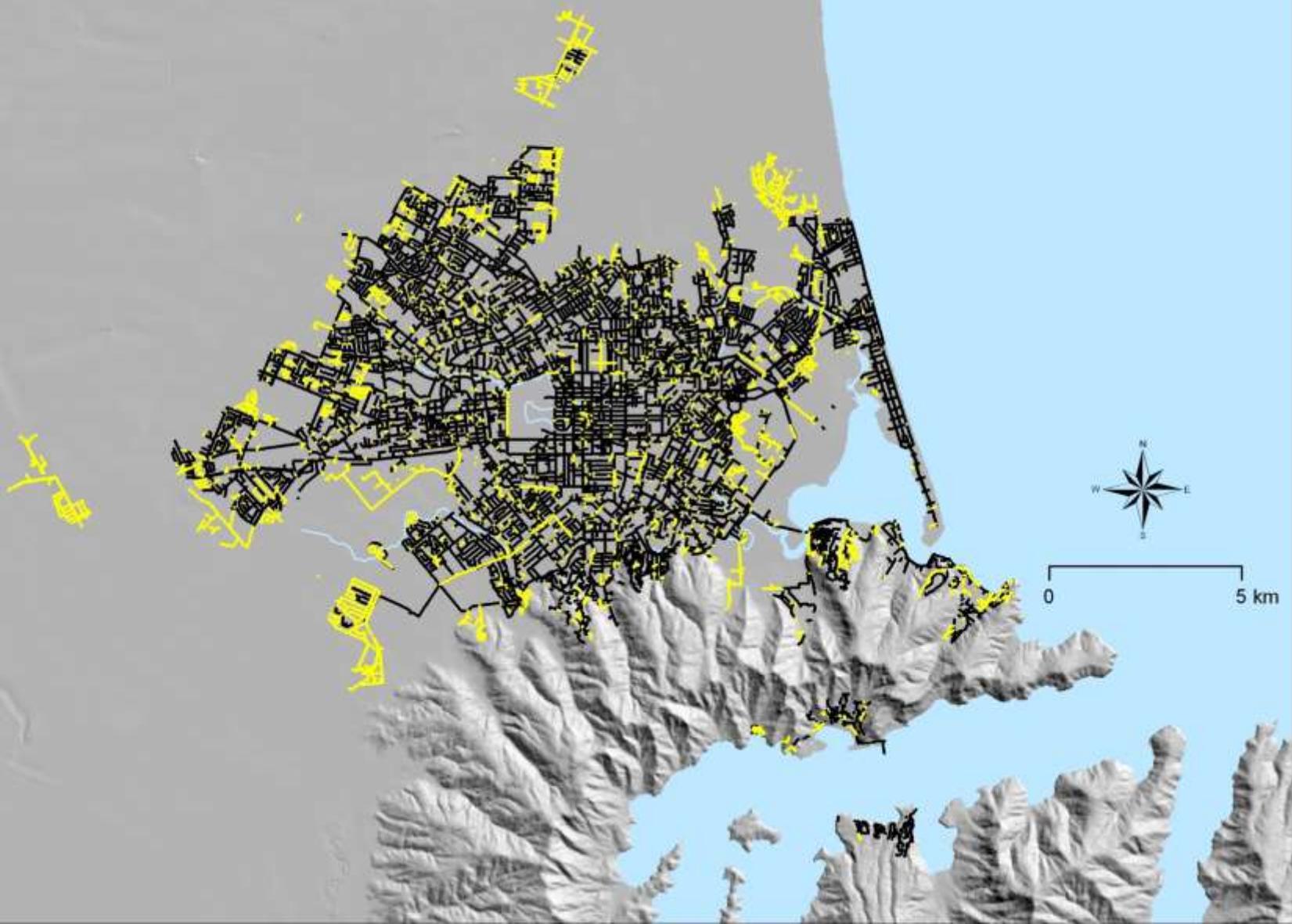
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1960s



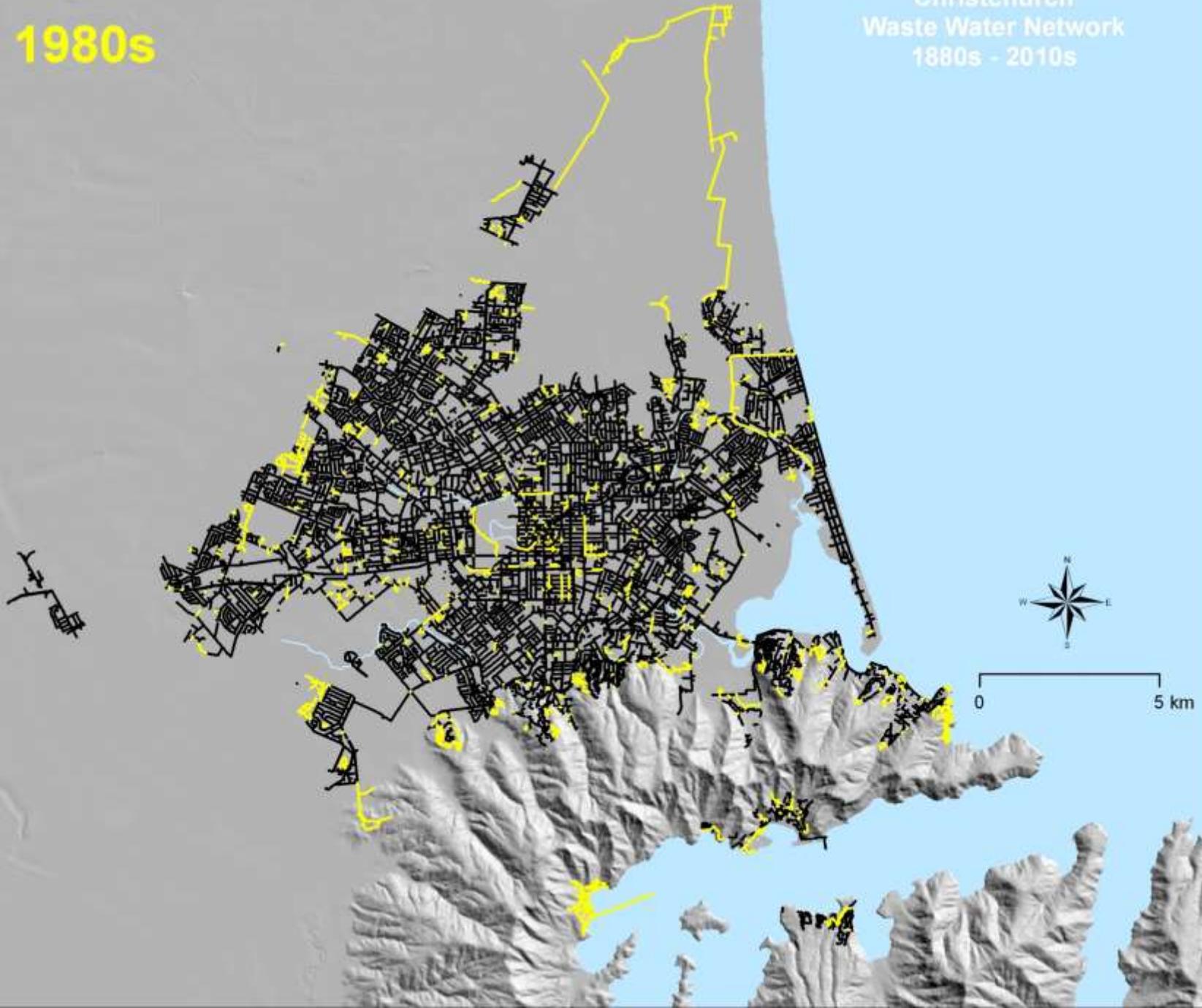
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1970s



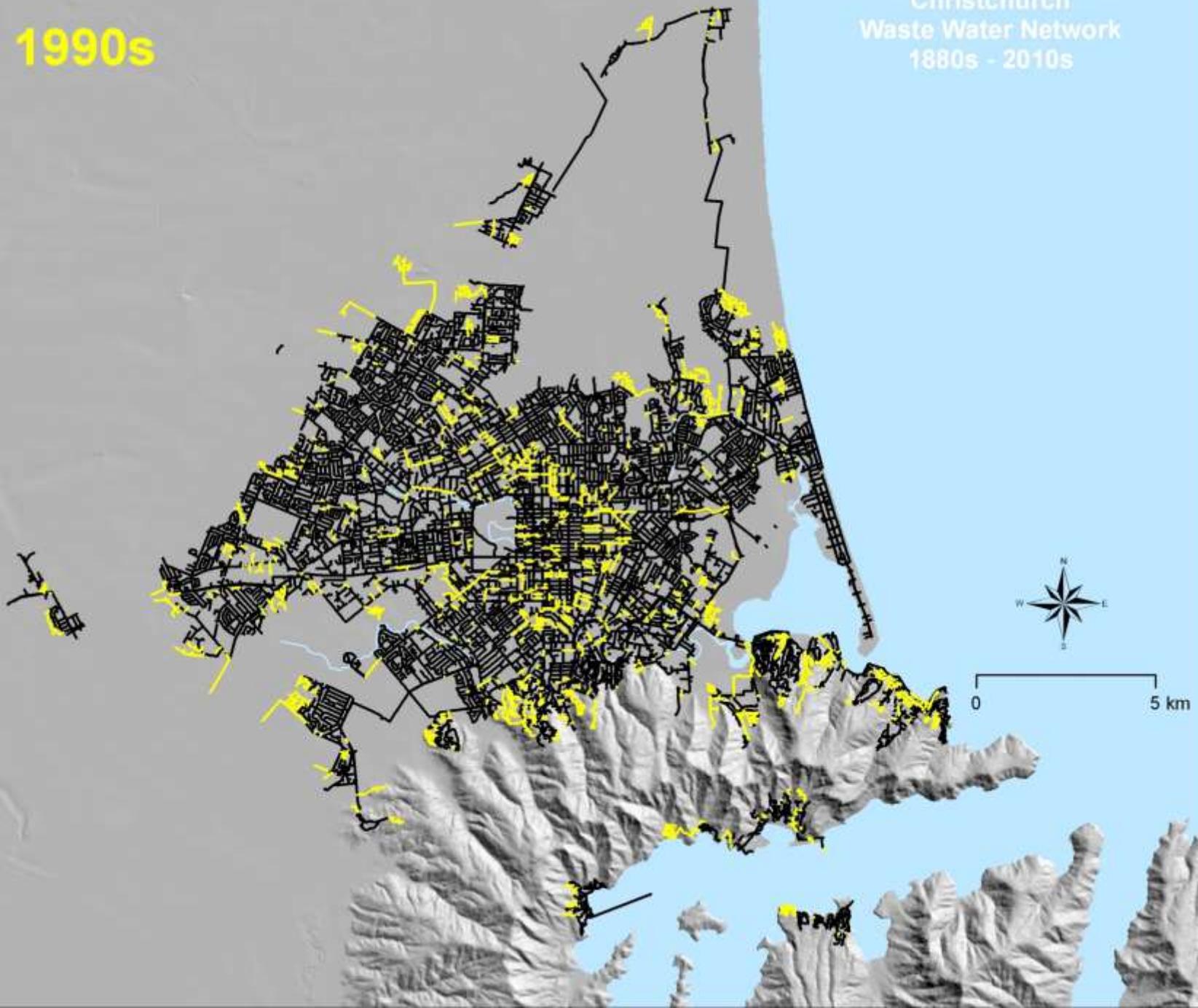
1980s

Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s



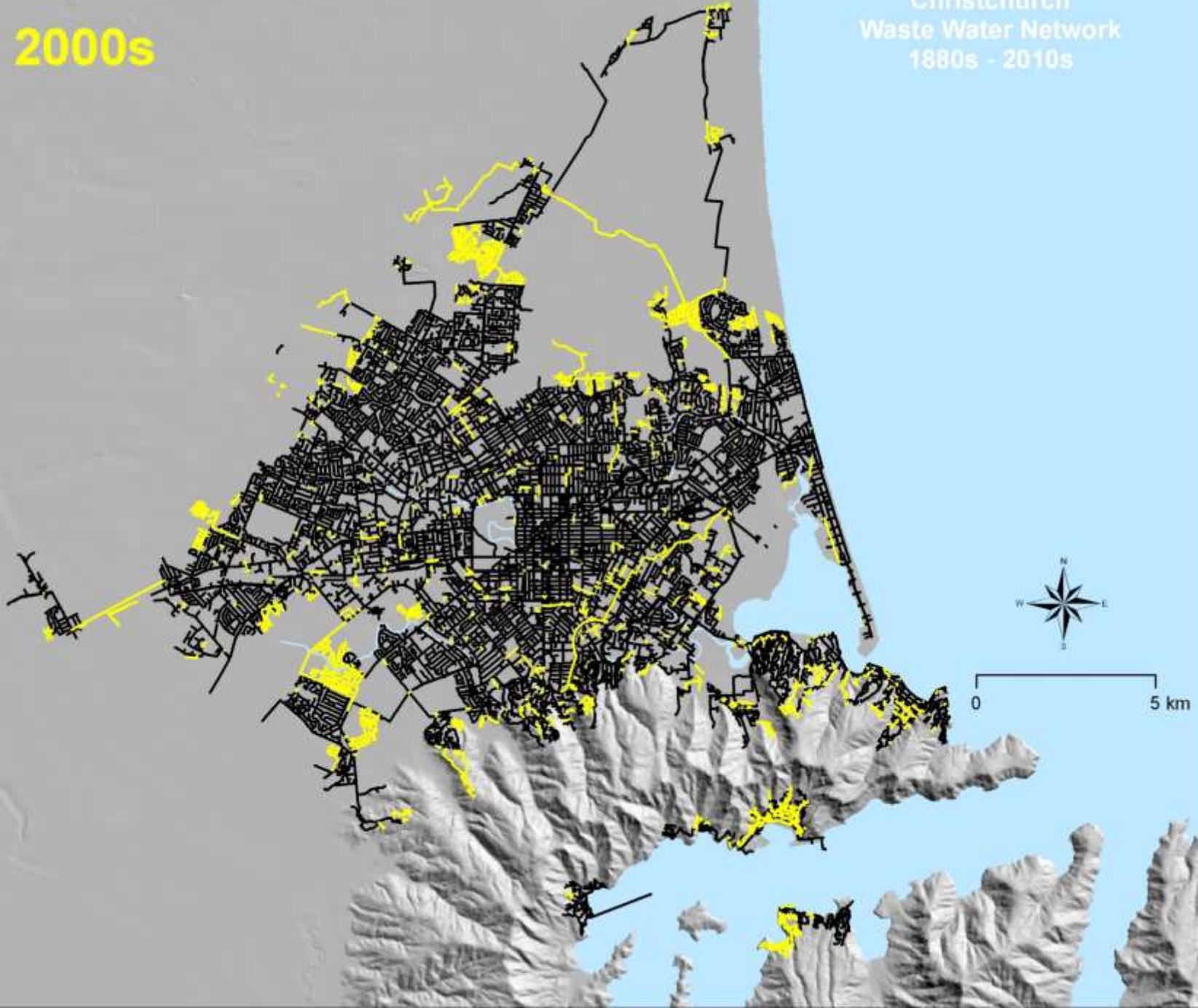
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

1990s



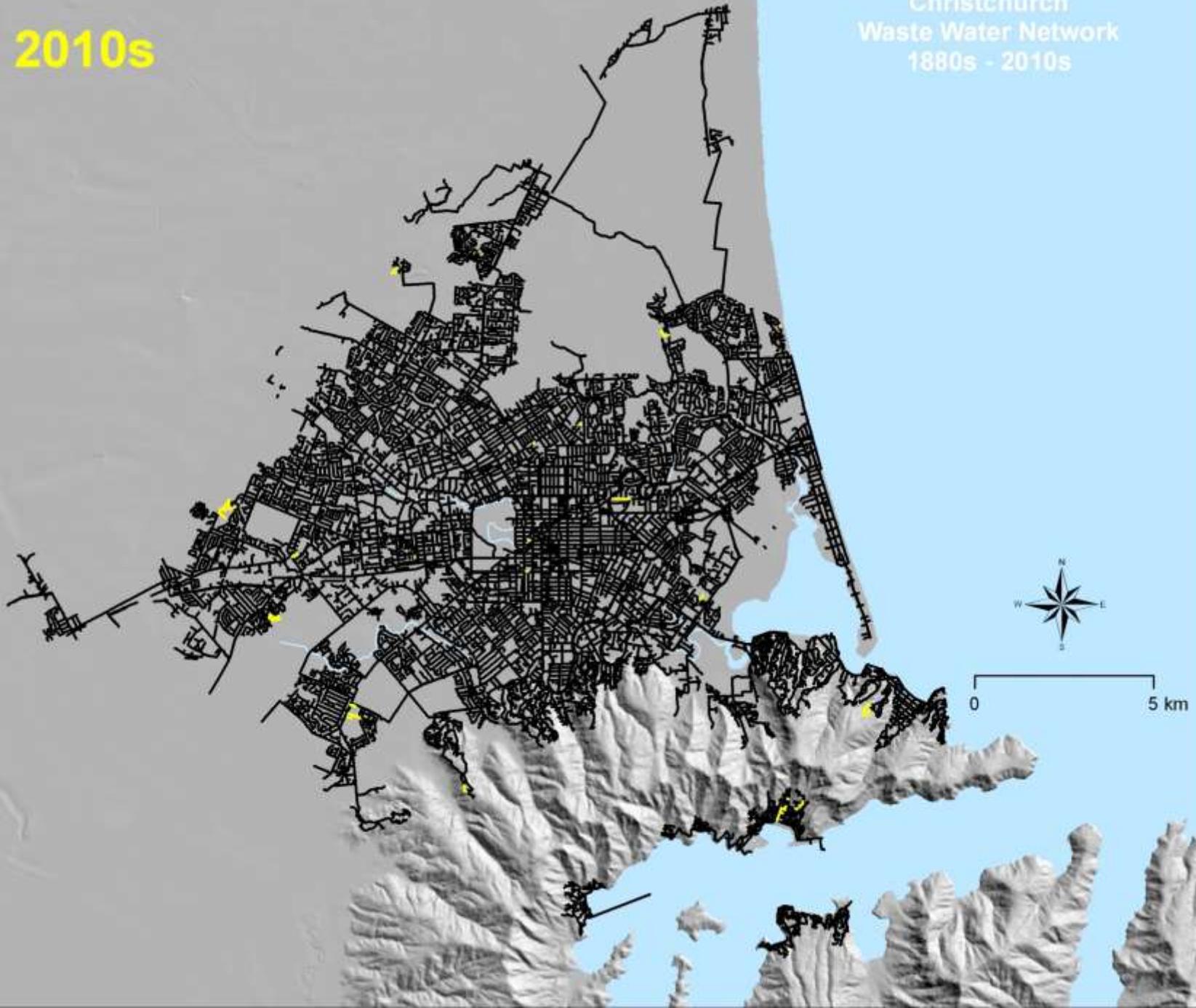
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

2000s



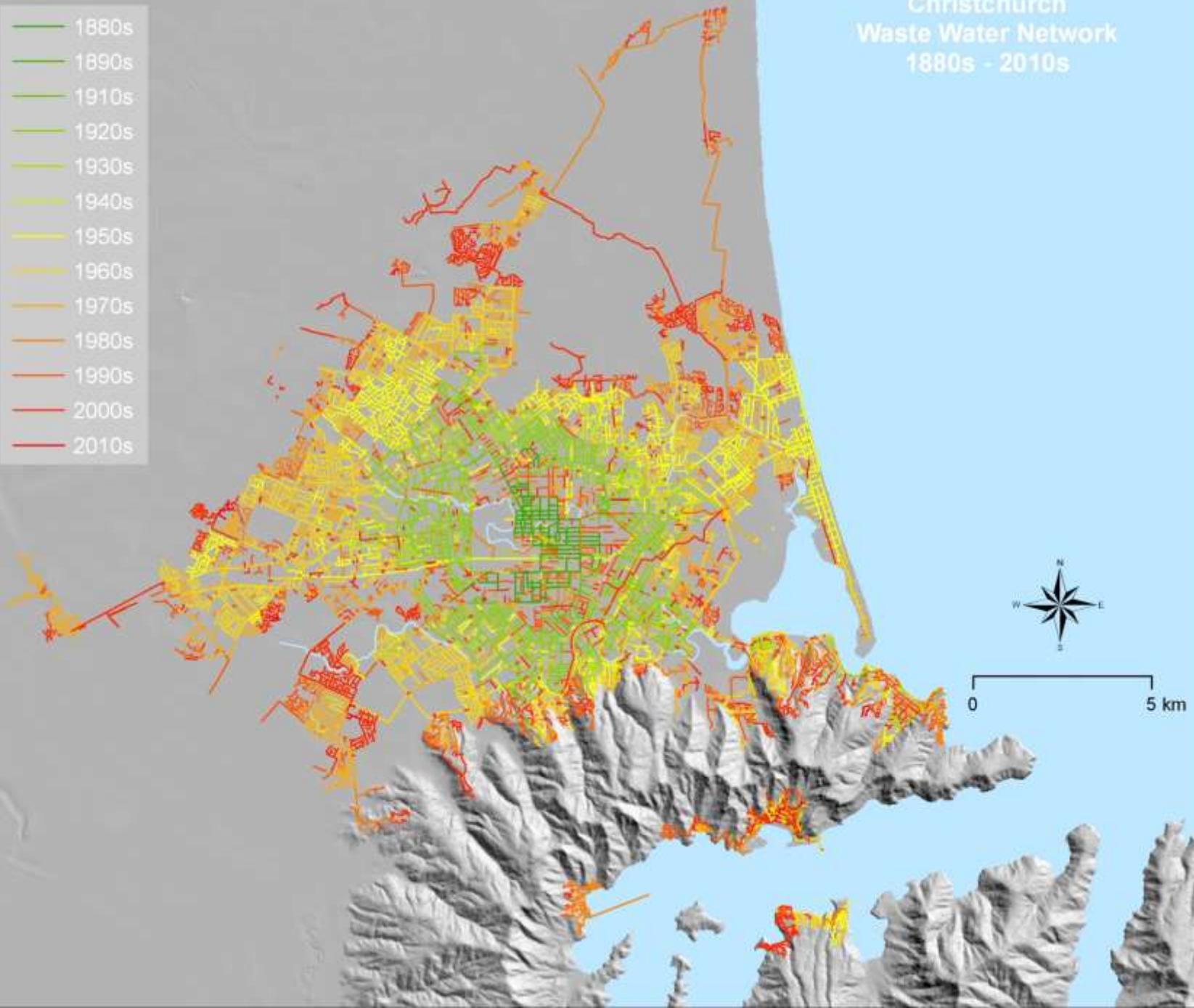
Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

2010s



Christchurch
Waste Water Network
1880s - 2010s

- 1880s
- 1890s
- 1910s
- 1920s
- 1930s
- 1940s
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- 1980s
- 1990s
- 2000s
- 2010s



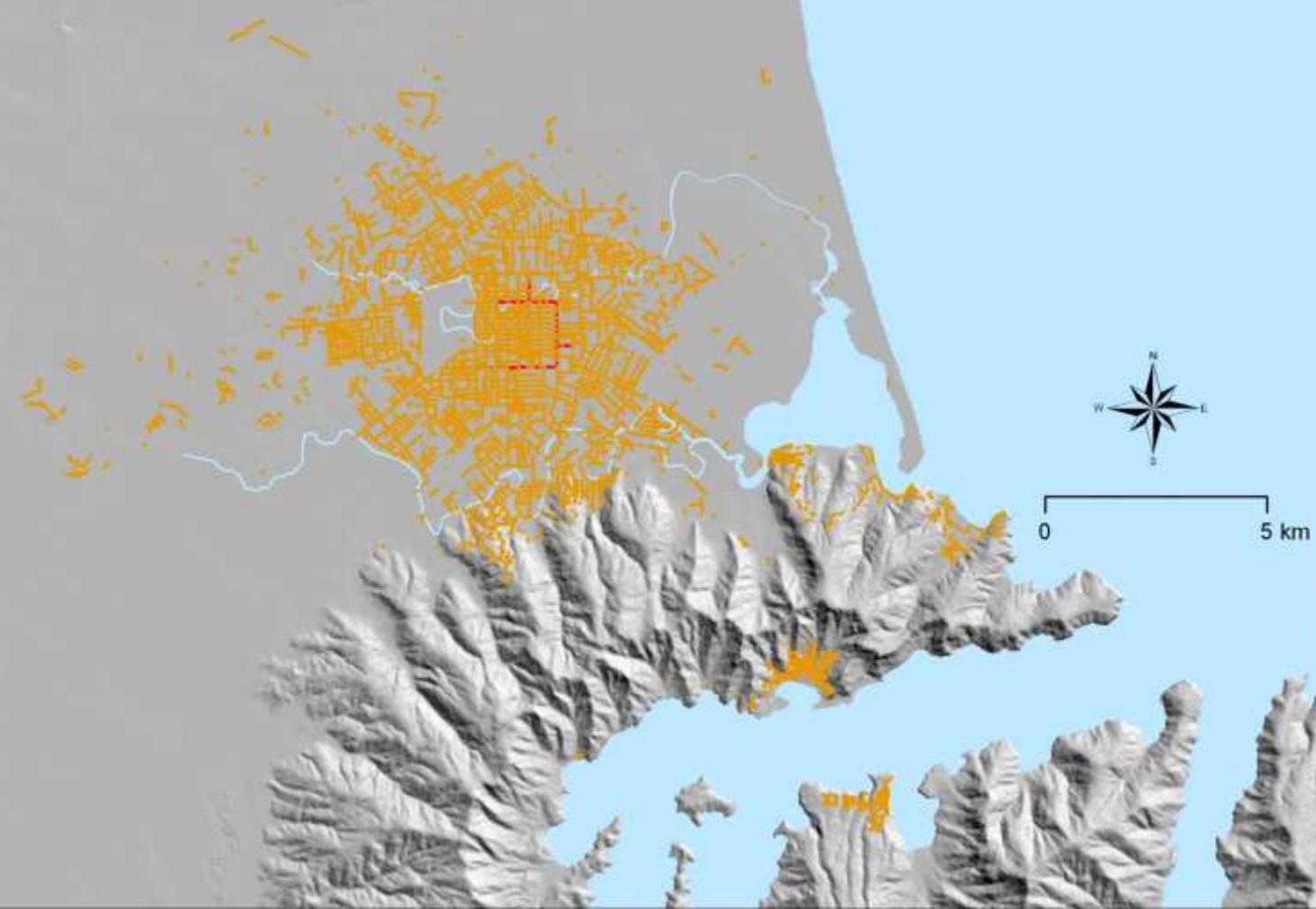
Christchurch Waste Water Network Pipe Materials

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- Earthenware, 1882 - 2010
- Cast Iron, 1909 - 2006
- Asbestos Cement, 1920 - 2005
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- Polyethylene, 1929 - 2010
- Galvanised Iron, 1950 - 2004
- Polyvinyl Chloride, 1957 - 2011



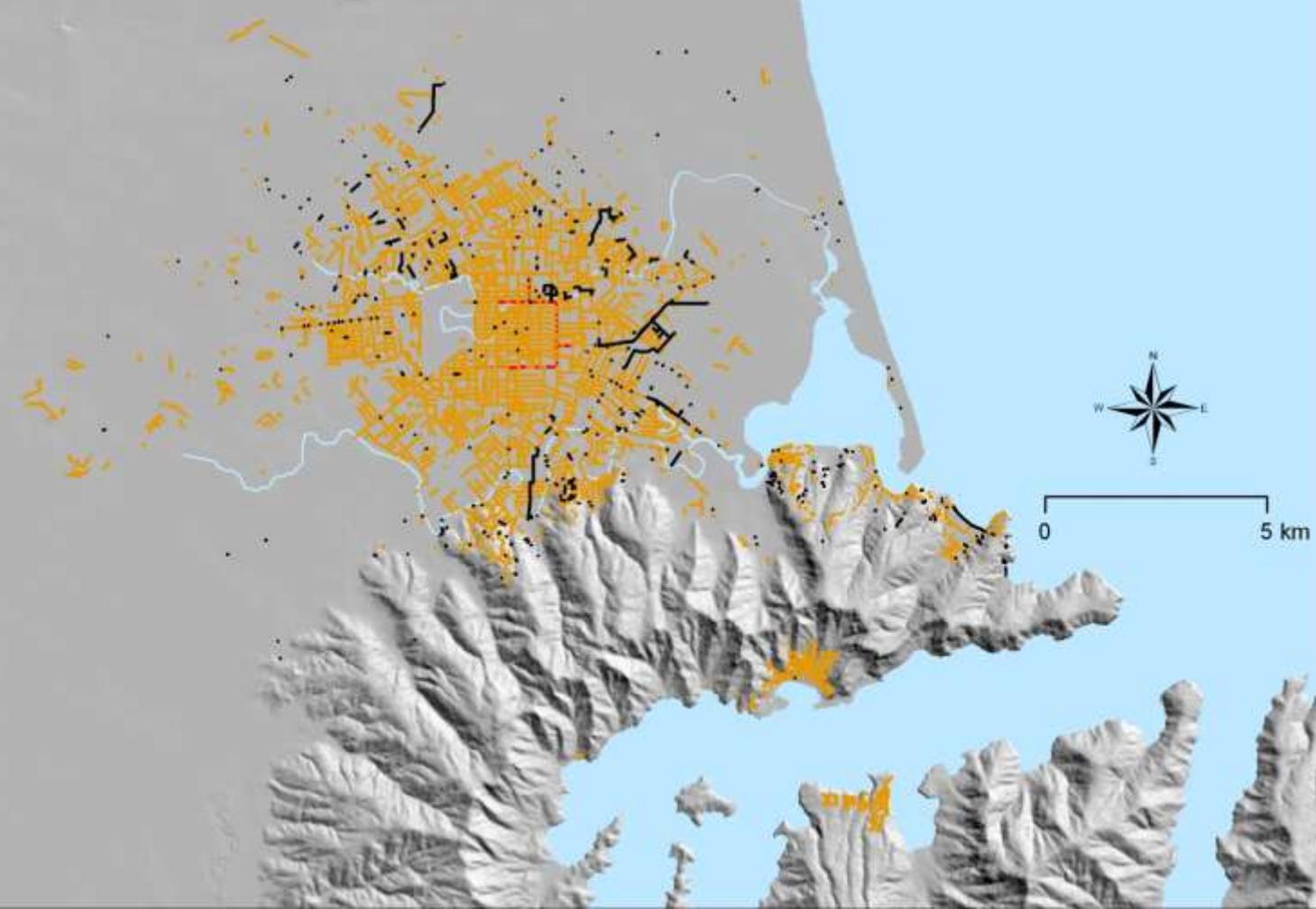
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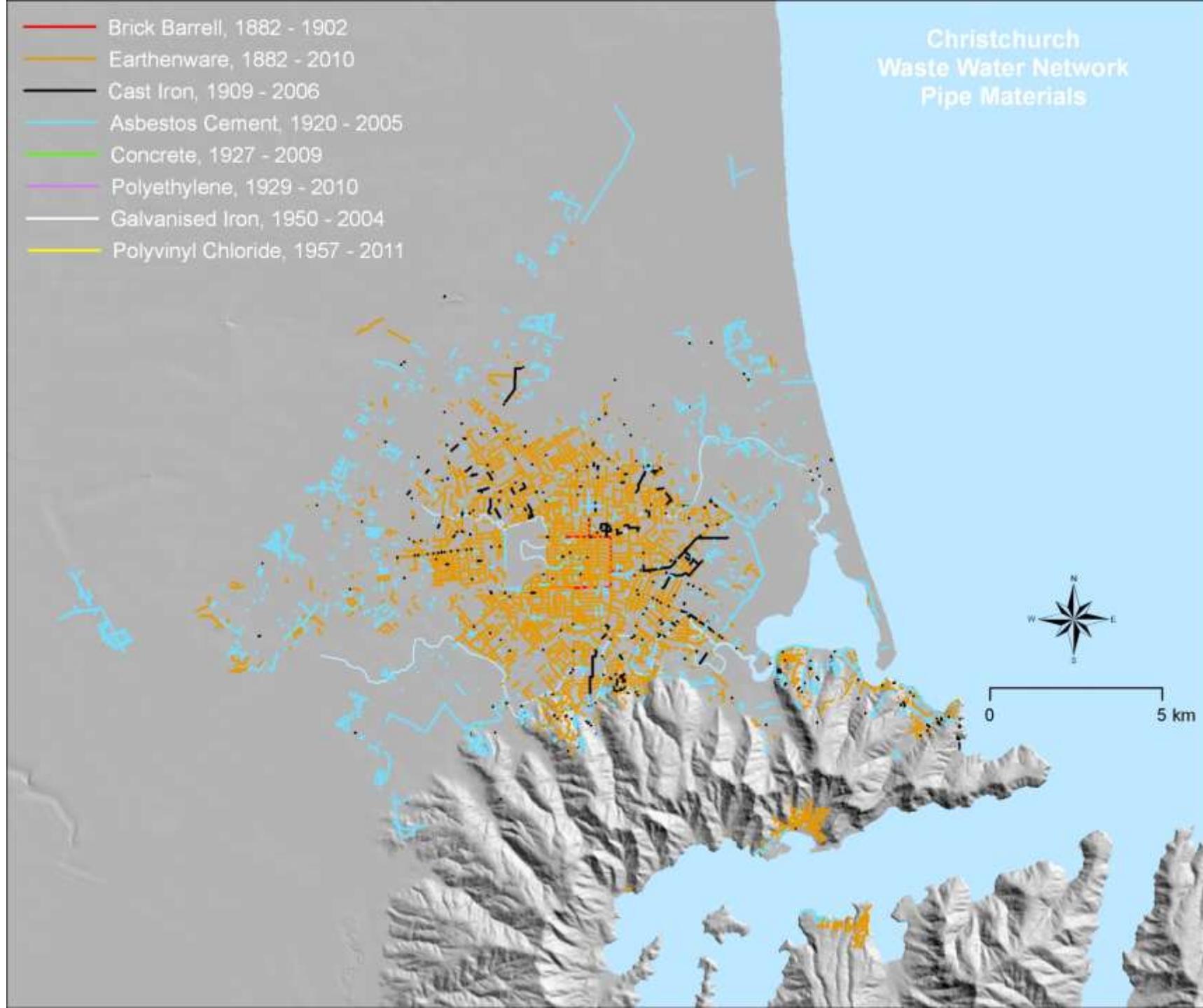
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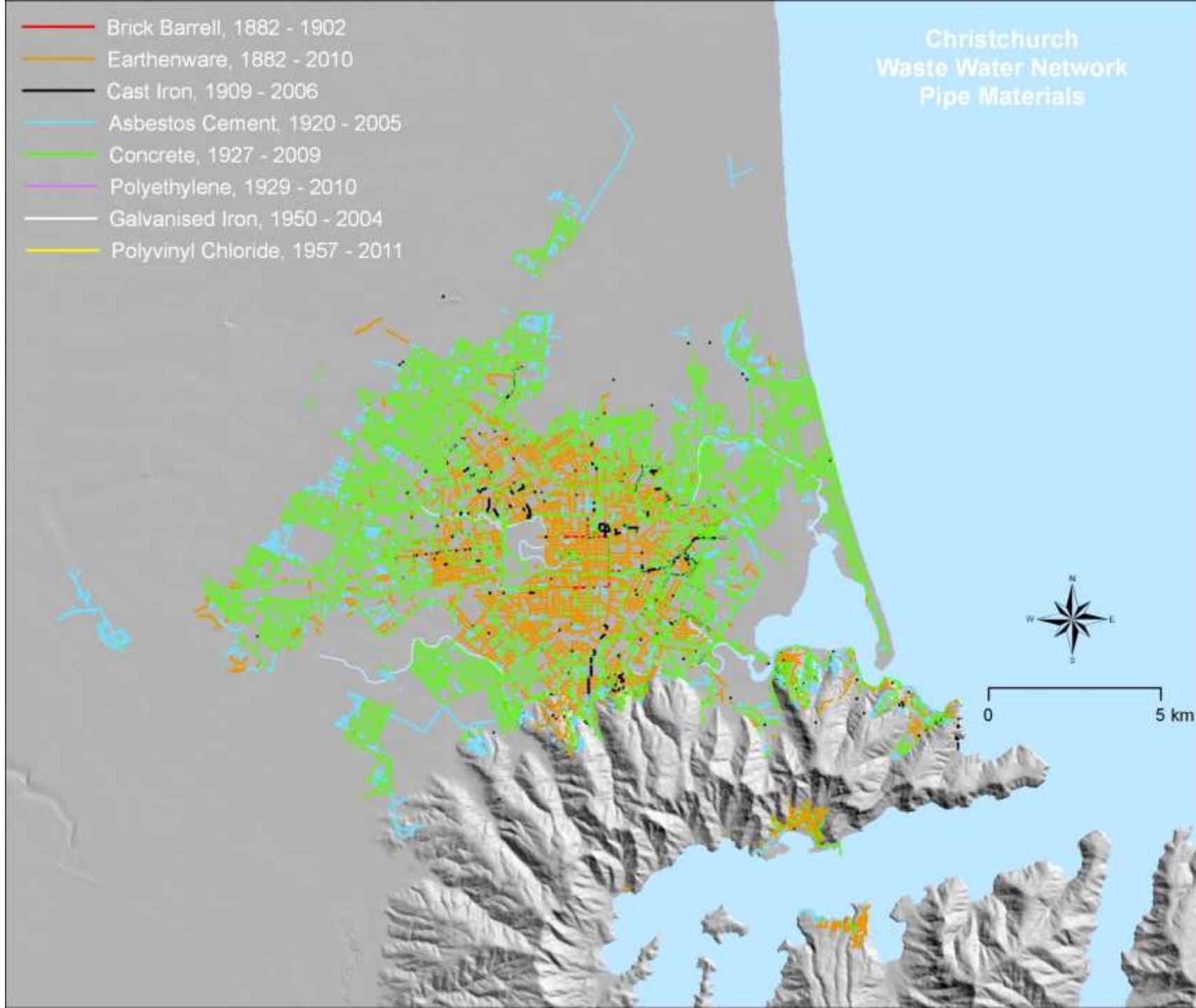
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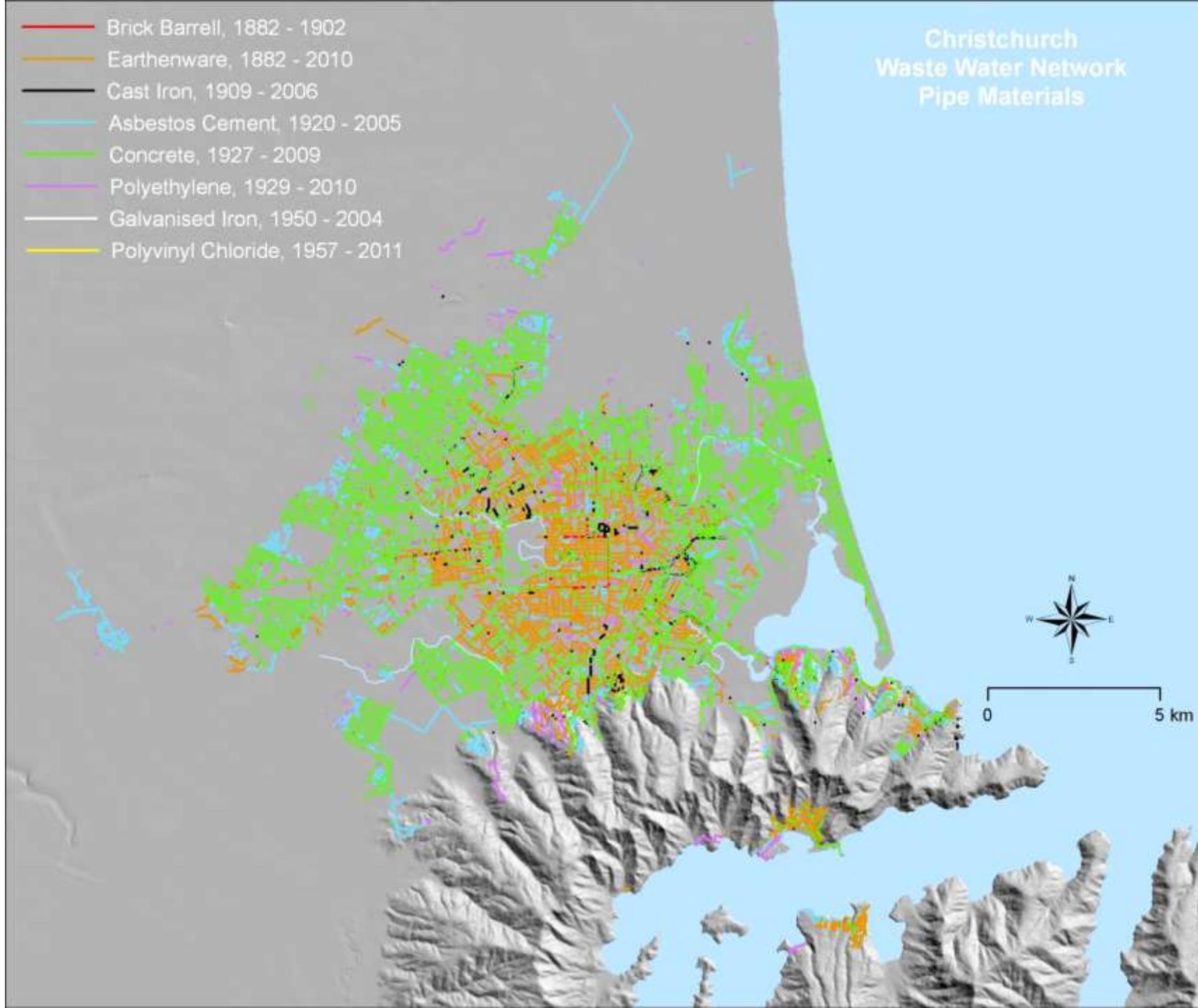
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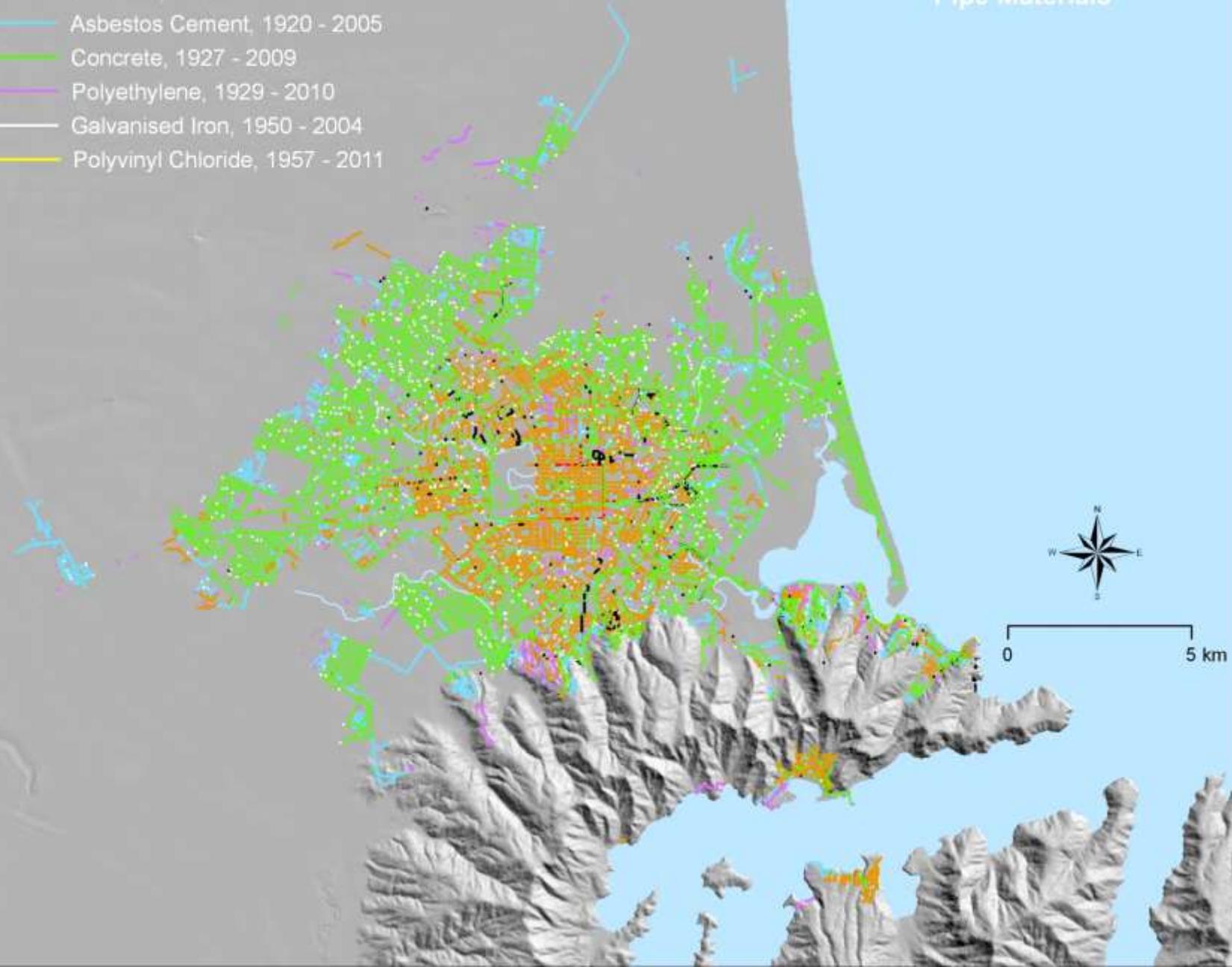
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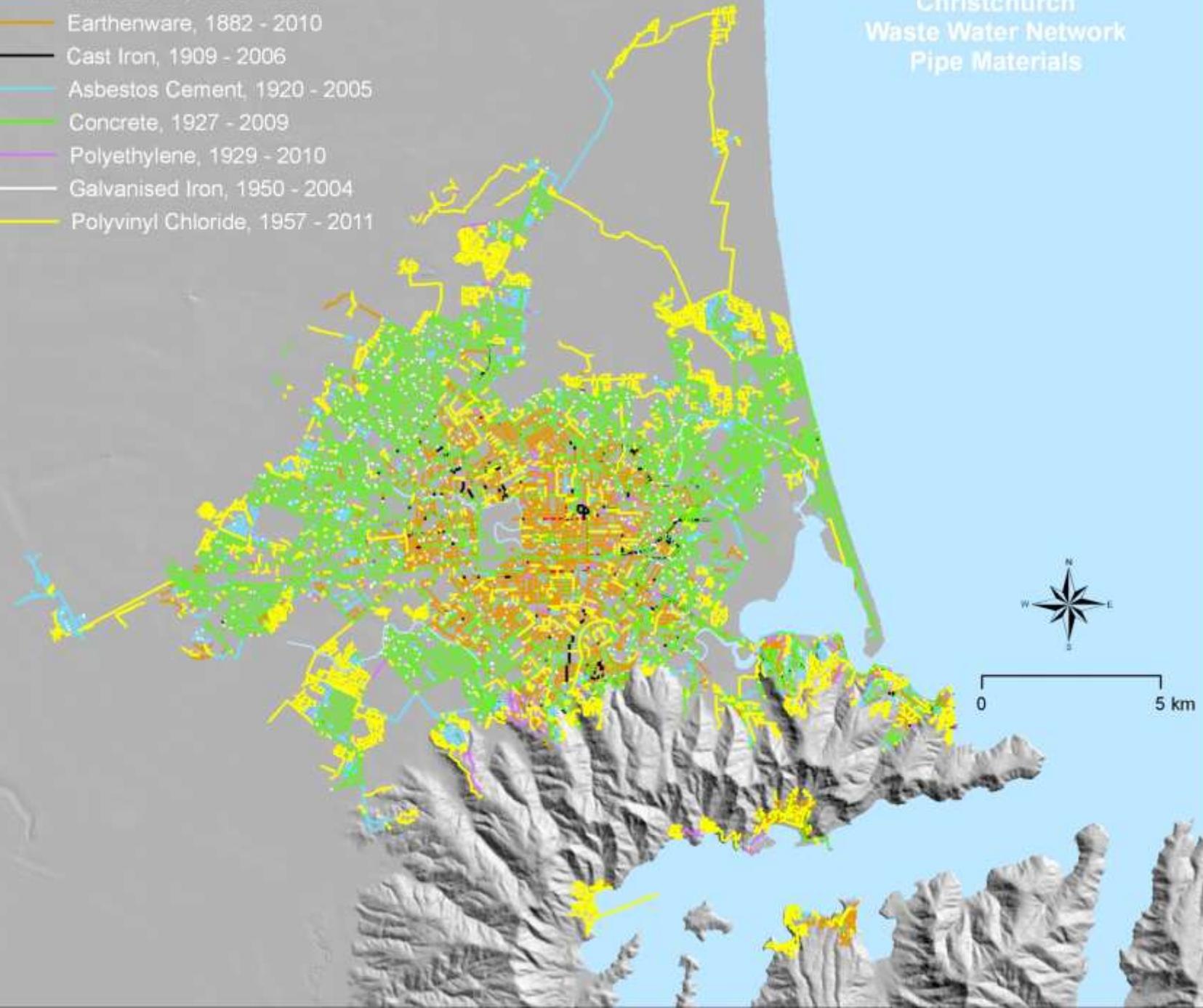
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Waste Water Pipe Collapse and Ground Failure

Photos and comments courtesy of Ben Pritchard, SCIRT



Edgeware Road - Wastewater Northern Relief Trunk Main

- Large and fast flow (~1 cumec), large amount of sediment transported through broken pipe.
- This section of the Northern Relief caused ~3 months delay during construction due to poor ground conditions and groundwater issues.

Waste Water Pipe Collapse and Ground Failure

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Vienna St, Waltham, shortly after 22 February 2011

- Service to the large upstream catchment (most of Beckenham) was still able to be provided by pumping the downstream manhole – natural conduit formed due to high flows?

Waste Water Pipe Collapse and Ground Failure

Photos and comments courtesy of Ben Pritchard, SCIRT



Alexandra St, Lower Richmond during winter snowfall, 2011

Rain and snow events caused new holes/cavities to open up overnight.

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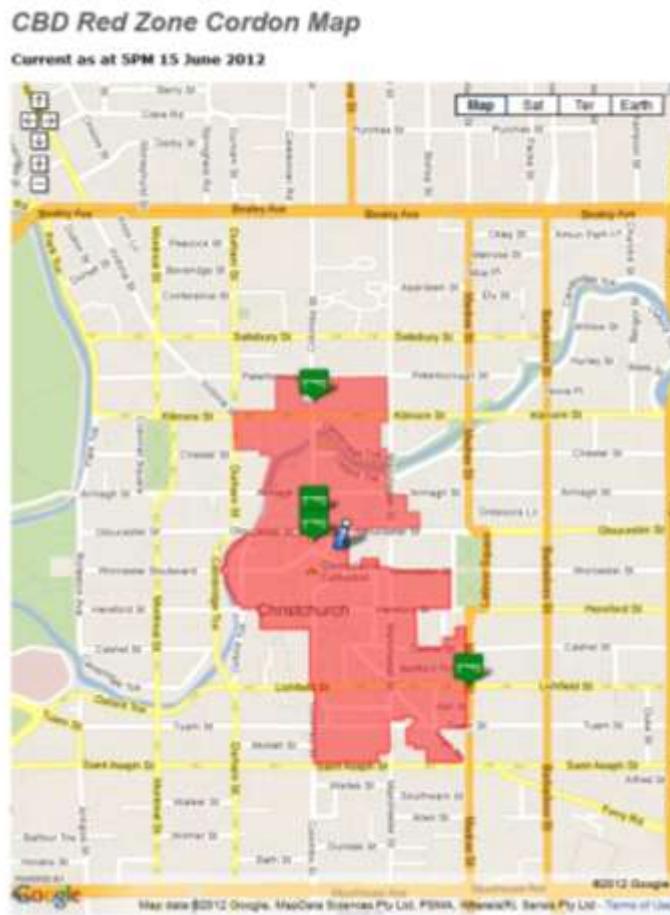
2: Consequences – the numbers

- A large (for NZ) natural hazard event in a small economy
 - 10% of NZ's 4.5 million people directly impacted
 - Total loss estimates c. \$30B NZD – about 10-12% GDP
- 10,000's homes damaged and >1,100 buildings demolished
 - Reduced habitability and strained city's ability to accommodate it's residents
 - 7,500 residential properties retired: ~5% of total housing stock
 - Central Business District closed for months: 800 buildings demolished over 40 Ha (85%)
- New Zealand's largest short-term migration
 - 70,000 people evacuated: 19% of population
 - 7,000-9,000 net long term migration: <3% of population
- 8 millions tonnes of disaster waste: 40 years of Chch waste
- One of the greatest geotechnical disasters of the modern age
 - Liquefaction ground damage - flats
 - Slope stability – (Port) Hills



The CBD problem

- 6000 businesses and over 51,000 workers.
 - Social and economic hub
- The closure of the CBD caused 100% stoppage of economic activity within the cordon.
 - Building types, neighbourhood effect, organisational vulnerabilities
- Approximately 1300 buildings (over 60% of commercial buildings in Chch CBD) have been marked for demolition
 - Not because a significant danger, but deemed uneconomic to repair
- Major relocation to hubs/clusters
 - Access to services, Confidence in buildings



All DOOM and GLOOM...???
Well, not really...

Regional economy continued to be strong (based on agriculture)

- Port, airport, road and rail networks had very little downtime
- 95% of businesses are still operating albeit with downturn in tourism, education, and hospitality
- Some migration away from Canterbury especially immediately after event
 - Net migration about 9,000 persons,
 - 30,000 new workers needed for rebuild
- Communities remained largely intact
 - There was no need for widespread evacuation from Christchurch
- Early government support for local business continuity and workforce

Insurance Perspectives - Recent Major Earthquake Events

USD billion (at 2011 prices)

Event Date	Country	Economic Losses US\$b	Economic losses as %GDP	Insured Losses	Insurance Industry Contribution
11 March 11	Japan	up to 300	up to 5.4%	35	up to 17%
27 Feb 10	Chile	30	18.6%	8	27%
22 Feb 11	NZ	15	10%	12	80%
12 Jan 10	Haiti	8	121%	0.1	1%
04 Sept 10	NZ	6	5.3%	5	81%
06 April 09	Italy	4	0.2%	0.5	14%
23 Oct 11	Turkey	0.75	0.1%	0.03	4%
04 April 10	Mexico	0.95	0.09%	0.2	21%

Source: Swiss Re *sigma* catastrophe database

Lessons from the Canterbury Earthquake Sequence

- Success and limitations of geoscience...
- What can we unpack from this?
- Very difficult situation
 - Sustained earthquake sequence in a previously seismically 'quiet' region
 - Unmapped faults
 - Sequence has migrated across an major urban area
 - Most damaging EQ since the 1931 Napier earthquake