

Nicola Litchfield (IOF Science Leader)
Wellington Earthquake Research Collaboratory Meeting
10 November 2022



Absolutely Positively **Wellington** City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke







Talk outline:

- Programme goal
- Some highlights of the first 10 years
- Results from the ~5 years
- 2022/23 projects and early results



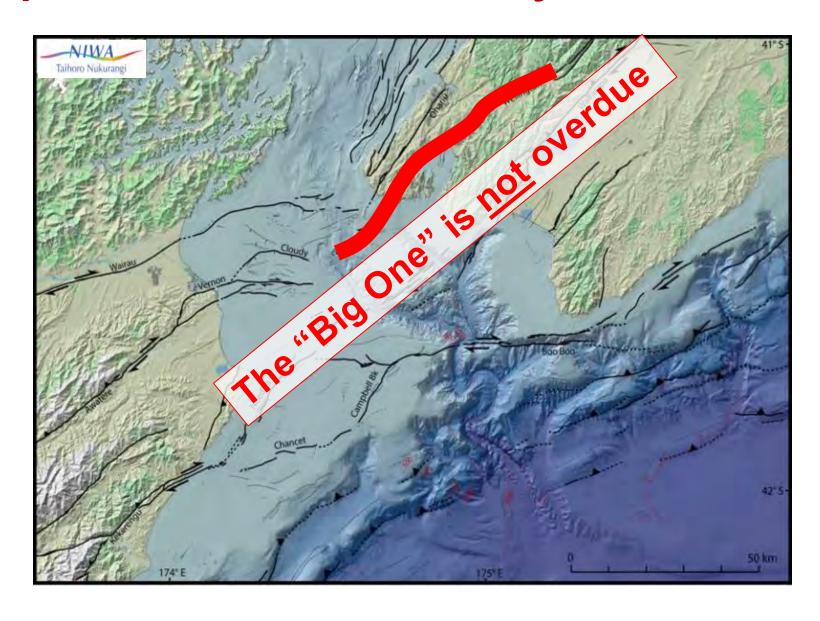


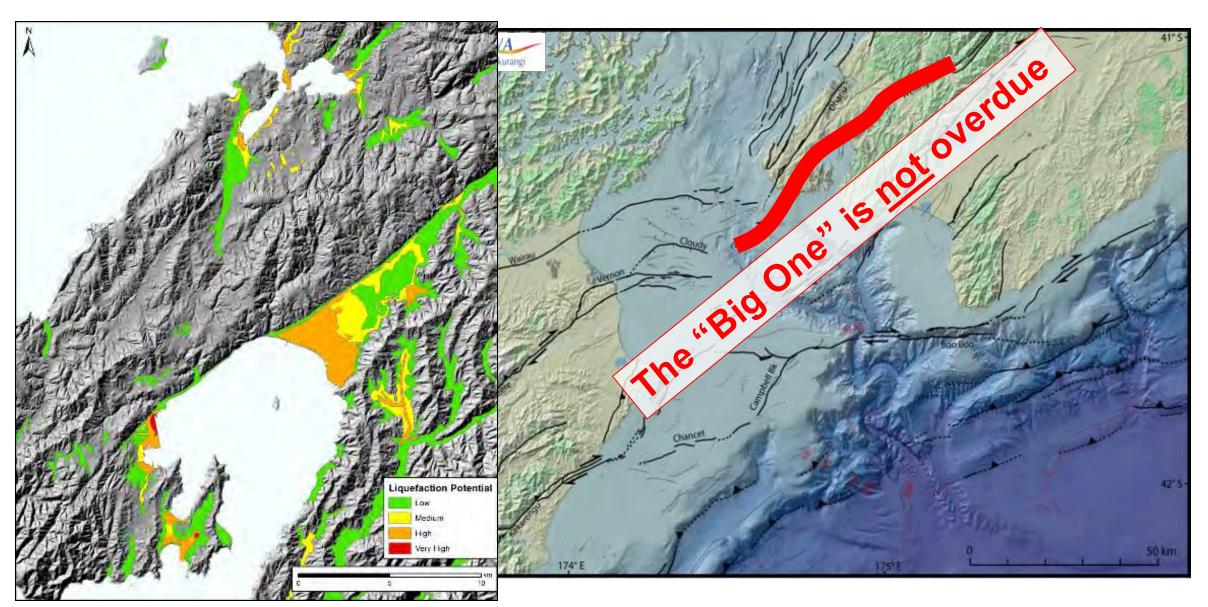
The Goal (since 2006)

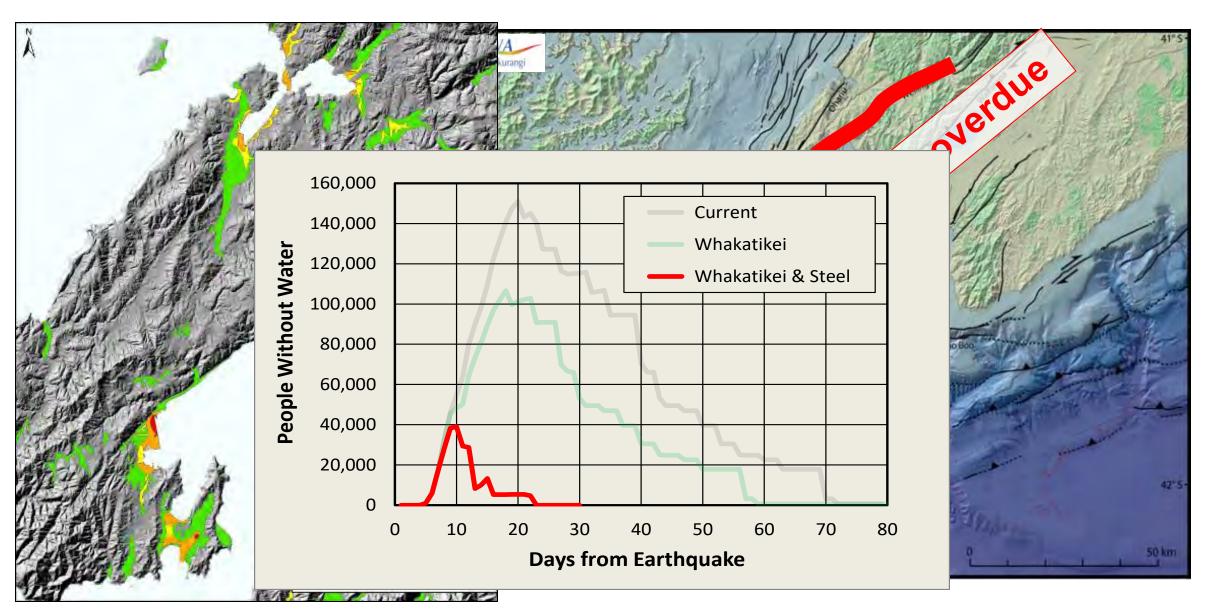
To see Wellington positioned to become a more resilient region through a comprehensive study of:

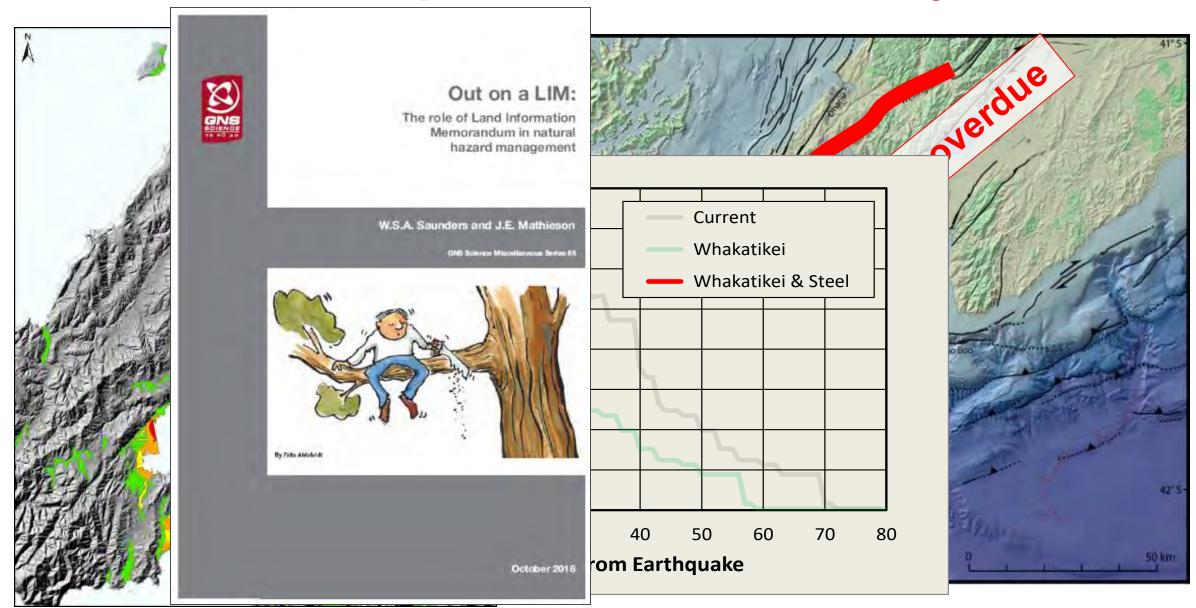
- the likelihood of large Wellington earthquakes,
- the effects of these earthquakes, and
- their impacts on humans and the built environment.

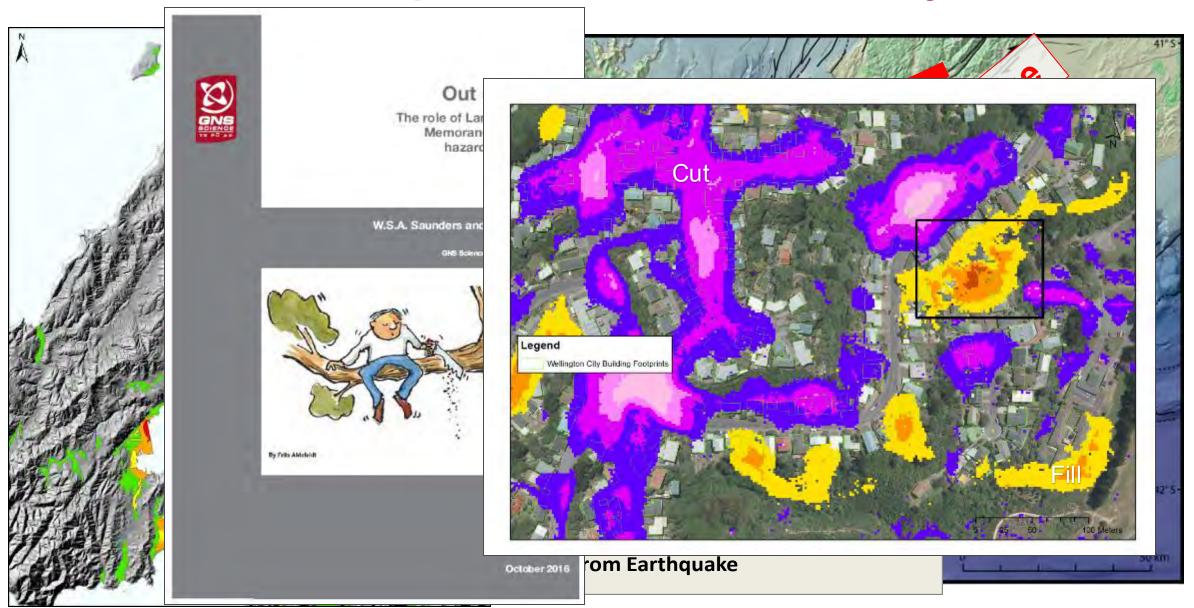




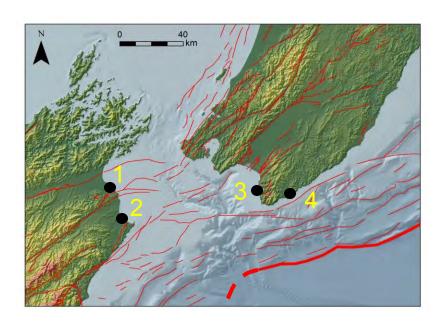






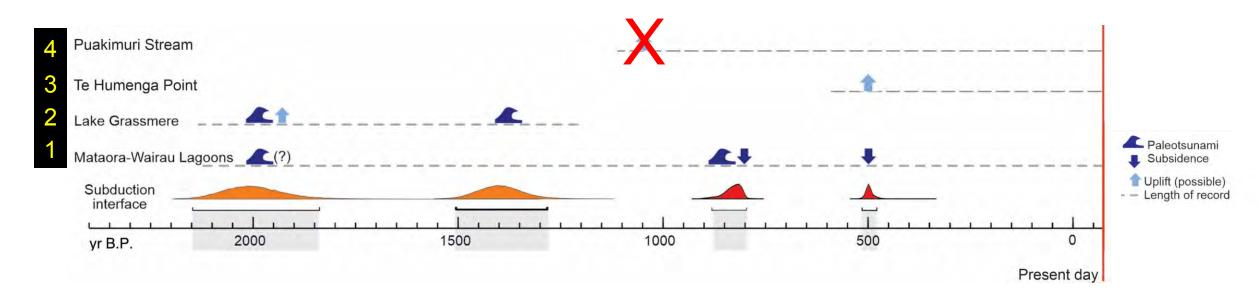






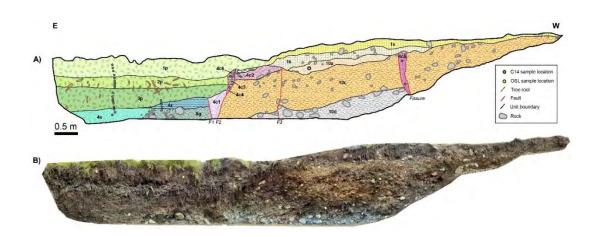
Results from the last ~5 years – Hikurangi Subduction Zone

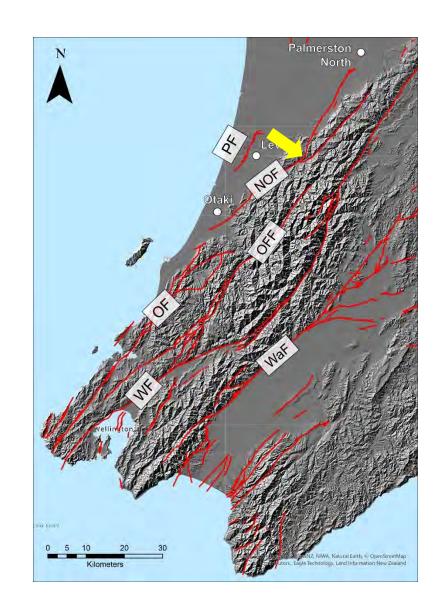
- 4 Hikurangi subduction earthquakes in the last ~2000 years
 - Recurrence interval ~500 years
 - 25% probability in the next 50 years
- One earthquake uplifted the Wellington Region at Palliser Bay (site 3), but neither earthquake appears to have extended as far as Tora (Site 4)



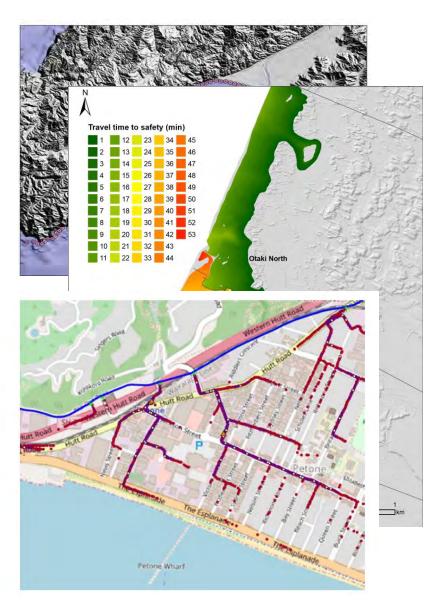
Northern Öhāriu Fault paleoseismology

- Two trenches on the western branch (Tokomaru Fault) near Levin
- Two earthquakes ~200 and ~1100 years ago as well as some older ones
- Preliminary recurrence interval 400-2300 years
- The two earthquakes match those on the Ōhāriu Fault suggesting either rupture in a single earthquake (~M7.9), or close in time (within the dating uncertainties, decades)





Tsunami Hazard and Vulnerability

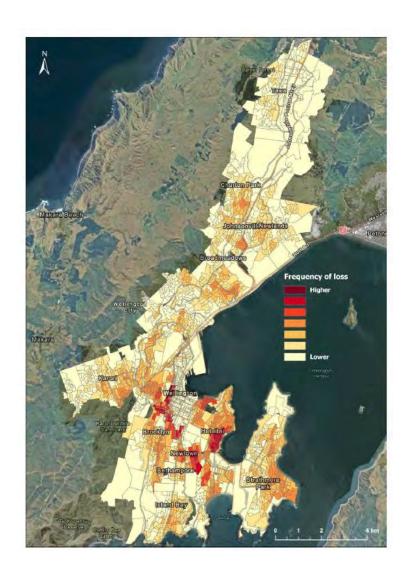


- Arrival time estimates for local tsunami
 - Wellington suburbs (Wang et al. 2017)
 - Porirua and Kāpiti Coast (Wang et al. 2021)

- Evacuation time estimates for local tsunami
 - Wellington suburbs (Lukovic et al. 2017)
 - Porirua and Kāpiti Coast (Heron et al. 2019)

- Agent-based evacuation modelling
 - Wellington CBD (Power et al. 2021)
 - Wellington south coast and Porirua (Power et al. 2022)
 - Southern Kāpiti Coast (to be reported with northern Kāpiti Coast work this year)

Fire following earthquakes



- Last Wellington FFE modelling undertaken in 2002 (Cousins). Identified and applied a USA fire initiation model and developed a new fire spread model which includes both wind and speed direction.
- Relatively high risk in suburbs with wooden buildings and high population density, as well as certain demographic groups (e.g., >65 or <10 yr olds, renters, Māori and Pasifika)
- Modelled 5 potential earthquake scenarios and calculated losses:
 - Hikurangi Subduction Zone \$3B
 - Wellington and Wairarapa faults \$2B each
 - Wairau fault \$0.3B
- Discussed results with FENZ, WCC, WREMO, Wellington Water, NEMA, WeLG, contributing the FENZ business case
- Reviewed global risk reduction and mitigation strategies



Planning and Policy







Planning for Natural Hazards under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) 2020

- There is provision for managing future development in areas subject to coastal hazards, but emphasis may be on climate change
- Timeframes are short and may not be enough time to gather information and priority may not be given to lower risk areas
- A robust risk-based approach will be required

Active Fault Guidelines v 2.0 – Proof of Concept

- A review of the guidelines is clearly overdue
- The use of rupture probabilities was explored as an option for revision. Preliminary testing using Wellington faults shows merit but would benefit from more extensive testing.

Science to Practice workshops

- Lower Hutt (GNS), multiple councils 2019
- Lower Hutt (GNS), multiple councils Sept 2020
- Masterton, Wairarapa Councils May 2021
- Lower Hutt, Hutt City Council June 2022
- Wellington City, Nov 2022 (next week)

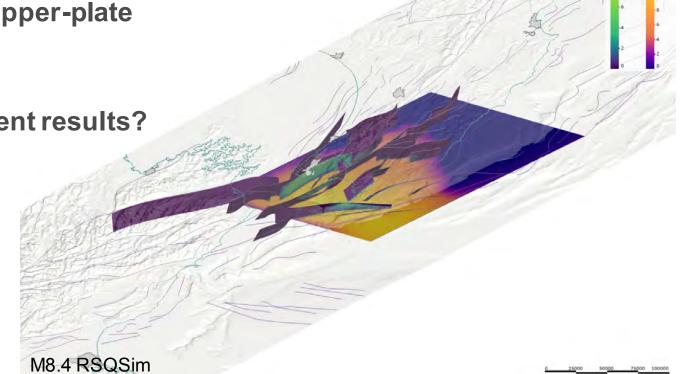
2022/23 Projects – Hikurangi Subduction Hazard

 Coring investigations at Mataora-Wairau Lagoon (with Rangitāne o Wairau) to obtain a longer subduction earthquake record

Modelling ground motions from earthquakes on the Hikurangi subduction zone and upper-plate faults

Hui at Kohunui Marae to discuss recent results?



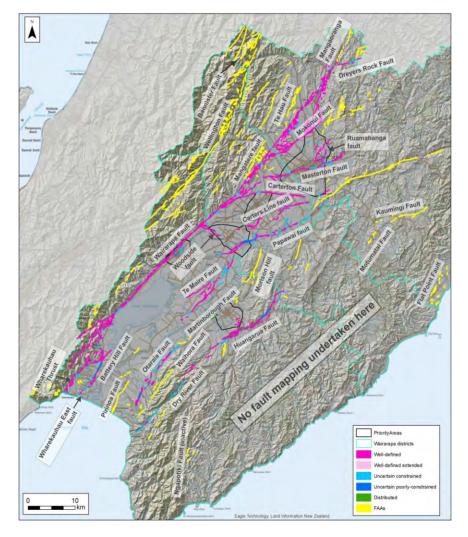


Active fault paleoseismology

Ground-truth and reconnaissance of newly-identified active faults in the Wairarapa mapped for the Draft Combined District Plan

- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) transects across 3 of the newly-identified faults near towns
- Selection of sites for future trench investigations
- Iwi engagements





Litchfield et al. (2022) https://doi.org/10.21420/ZZYW-8698

Tsunami Hazard and Vulnerability

- Agent-based evacuation modelling for the northern Kāpiti Coast – Peka Peka, Te Horo Beach and Ōtāki Beach
- Impacts on coastal habitats and current coastal vegetation restoration efforts
- Impacts on man-made environments Mana Marina

Planning and Policy

- Review Wellington Draft District Plans implementation of NPS-UD requirements in relation to natural hazards to help inform a common framework for the Region
- Science to Practice workshop (Wellington City Council – next week)



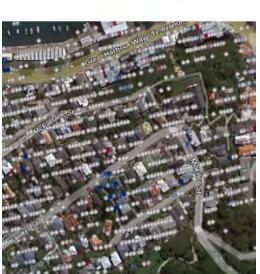




Ground Deformation

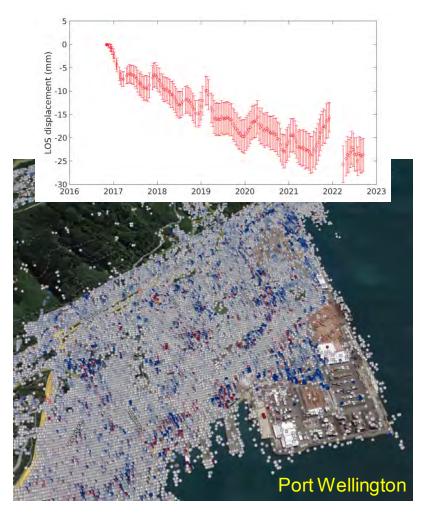
InSAR data processed at high-resolution (3 x 14 m) every ~10 days to monitor ground movements





Displacement rate (mm/yr)

Individual house movement



Deformation after the 2016 Kaikōura EQ





Provide early identification of problem regions





https://www.itsourfault.org.nz/

https://www.itsourfault.org.nz/collaboration

