



Christchurch 3 years on:

growing resilience

Presentation to Road Controlling Authorities Forum

9 May 2014 Michael Blyleven





Presentation Outline

- The Earthquakes
- The Damage
- The Recovery Plan
- An Accessible City



Christchurch

- New Zealand's second-largest city
- Gateway to South Island
- Population of 342,000
- Greater Christchurch 436,000
- 13% of NZ GDP from Canterbury.

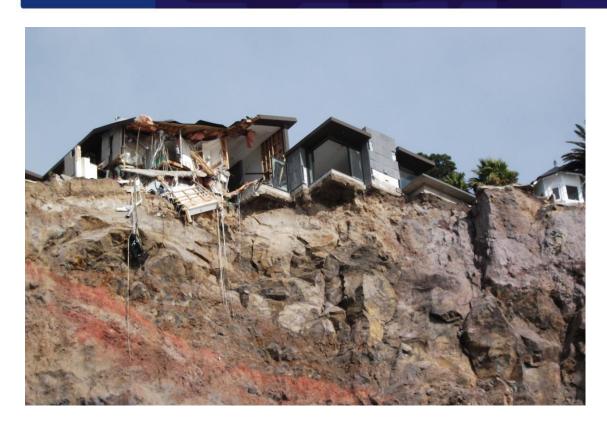


Christchurch 22 February 2011, 12:51pm

- More than 12,000 earthquakes from September, 2010.
- 6.3 quake of 22 February, 2011 took 185 lives and injured 11,432 people.
- Damage NZD\$40 billion
- 1:2,500 year event

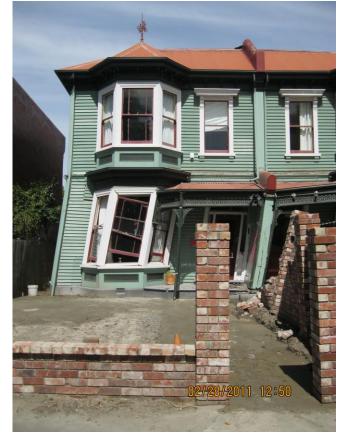


Residential Damage



- 100,000 homes damaged
- 7,860 homes in red zone





Infrastructure Damage





- 52% road network (1000km)
- 31% sewer network (528km)



Central City Damage

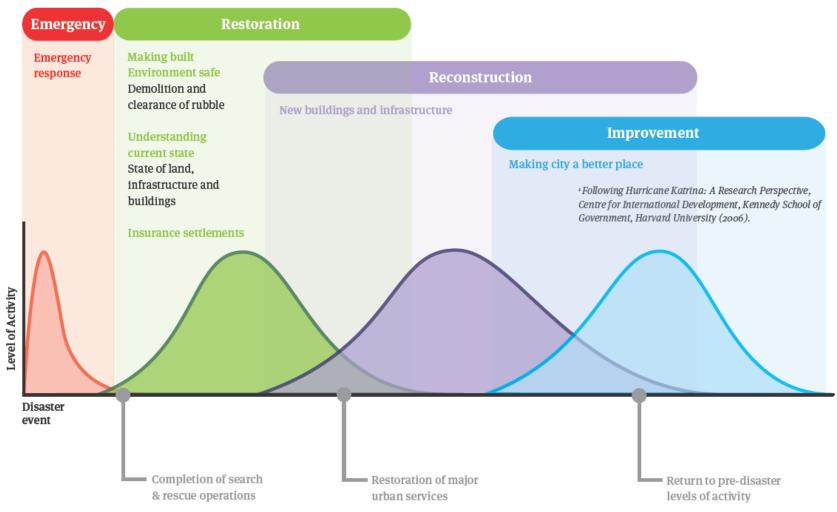


- 70% commercial buildings
- 3000 businesses displaced
- Cordon 387ha





The Recovery Road





Path to the Blueprint

22 February 2011 Earthquake Creation of

CERA Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority

29 March 2011

CCC
Share an Idea
June 2011

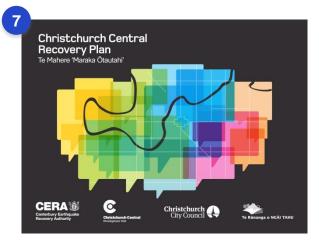


Draft Central
City Plan
December



Formation of CCDU
18 April 2012

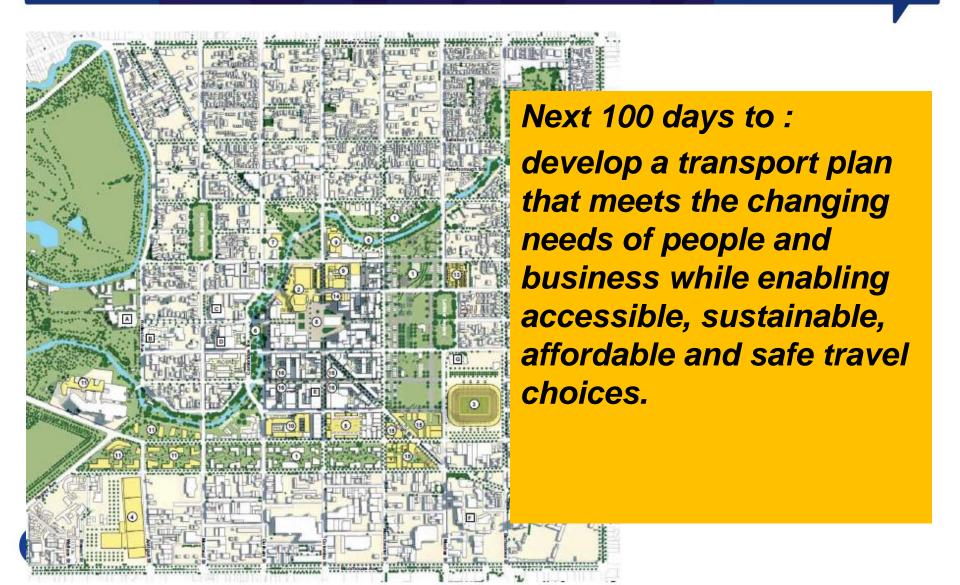
The 100 Day Blueprint 31 July 2012



31 July 2012



Christchurch Central Recovery Plan a new blueprint: compact core and Anchor Projects



An Accessible City development process

Christchurch
Central
Recovery Plan
Te Mahere 'Maraka Ötautahi'

An Accessible City
He Taone Wâtea

CERA

CONTRACTOR
CONTR

Partnership approach with CERA, CCC, Ecan, NZTA

Christchurch Central Recovery Plan Draft "Accessible City" chapter released Public Consultation "Accessible City" chapter finalised and cost sharing agreement

Share an Idea

CCC Draft Central City Plan

Dec 2011

Jul 2012

Nov 2012

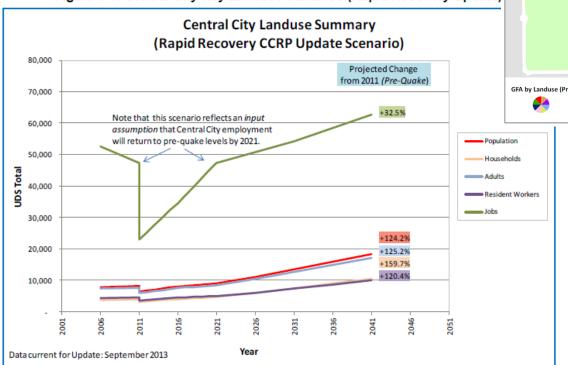
Nov 2012 To Feb 2013 Mar to
Oct 2013
Minister
Announcement

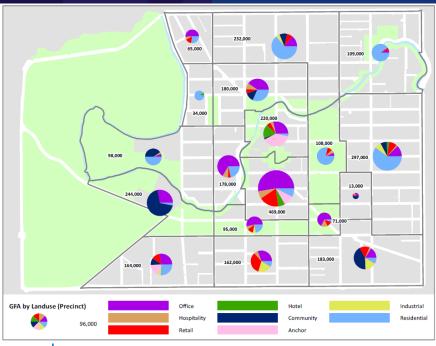


Land-use recovery – more people living, working, visiting

20k population, 10k households, 60+k jobs at year 2041

Figure 4-1: Central City Key Landuse Variables (Rapid Recovery Update)





A compact core

A flexible and resilient transport system

Network reliability

Emergency response capability

Safer journeys

Improving access and mobility

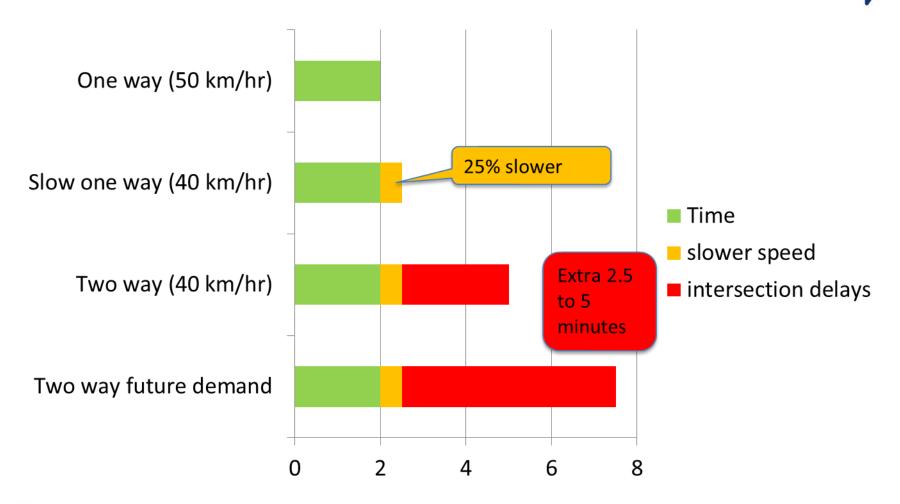
Environmental sustainability

Improved amenity

Journey, safety and environment outcomes



Option testing: one-way vs two-way Main distributor street – travel time (minutes)





Crash analysis 2001-2010 (All)

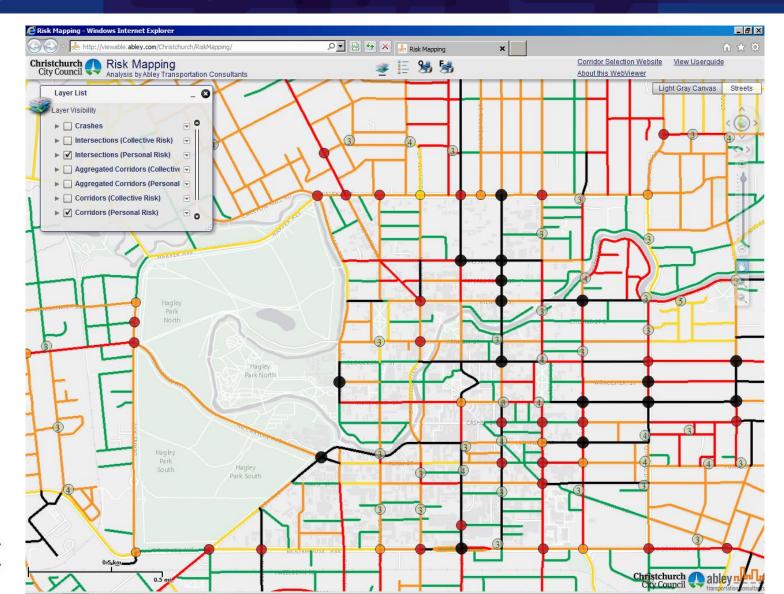


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Total Injury Crashes: 1641
Total Non-Injury Crashes: 3510
5151

2001	5	30	121	411
2002	2	29	128	395
2003	2	22	115	356
2004	1	23	127	303
2005	0	25	103	350
2006	1	20	154	388
2007	1	36	154	390
2008	1	35	159	346

Reducing personal safety risk (UrbanRAP)



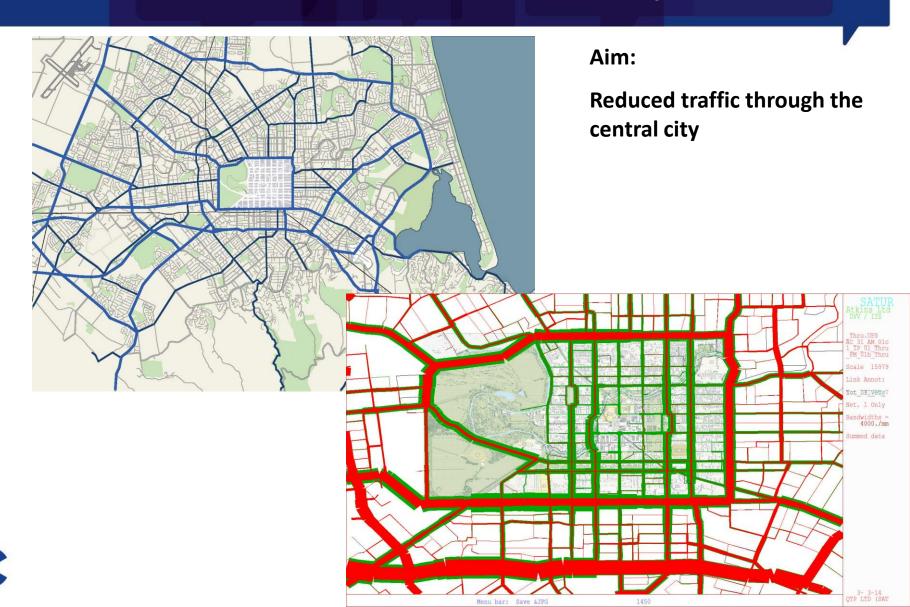


70,000 more cars = congested network Three fold increase in cycling and public transport contains traffic growth e Share To/From Central City -3.9% 7.6% 11.3% 6.9% Cycle 11.4% 400,000 ■ PT 17.2% 350,000 29.7% Car Passenger Central City 6.1% 30.4% ■ Car Driver 300,000 26.8% 30.5% 250,000 Trips to/From Note these are Demand estimates derived from 200,000 CTM trip matrices. The totals shown for the 4 150,000 59.5% Avenues therefore 50.6% exclude trips with 44.7% 59.7% 100,000 origins and destinations within the 4 Avenues and also exclude 50,000 through trips. Goods trips are also not shown 2010 (Pre-Quake) 2041 Base Projection (CTM) Double Pre-Q PT+Bike% by 2041 Triple Pre-Q PT+Bike % by 2041 for simplicity Cycle 12,999 18,369 35,641 53,462 21,536 32,635 53,957 80,935 143,195 106,700 140,070 126,395 Car Passenger 238,658 208,992 280,377 210,658 Car Driver

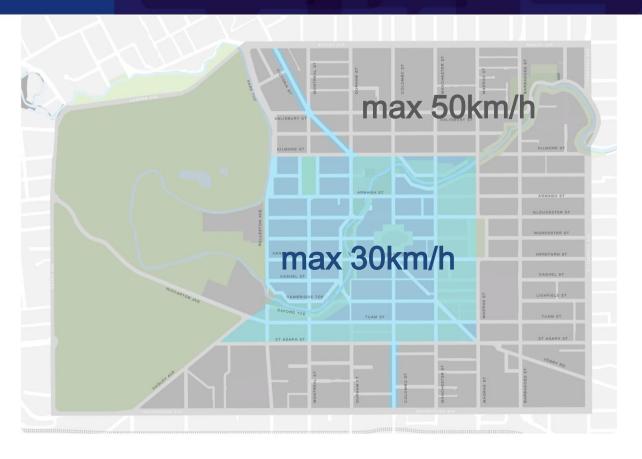
Improved transport options

- Compact core, pedestrian friendly spaces
- Barrier-free and universal design
- Separated cycle routes
- Bus interchange and super-stops
- Manchester Street boulevard to support bus routes
- Reduced traffic speeds and enhanced streetscapes
- Salisbury/Kilmore two-way conversion to fit with residential and bus routes
- Oxford/Tuam swap for Avon River Precinct
- Enhanced one-ways to fit with the adjacent environment
- Improved Avenues as outer arterial

1. Use of surrounding avenues for traffic without a destination in the central city



2. Safer speed zones



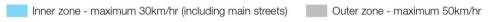
Aim:

Reduced crash costs

Improved cycle safety

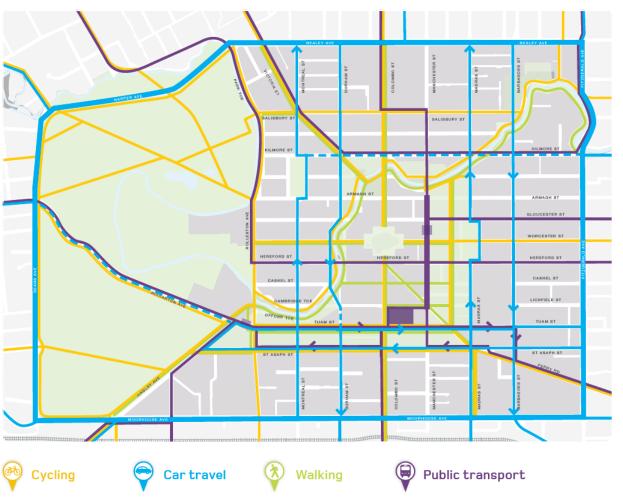
Pedestrian friendly city core







3. Preferred routes by mode of travel Road user hierarchy



One network for all travel needs and modes

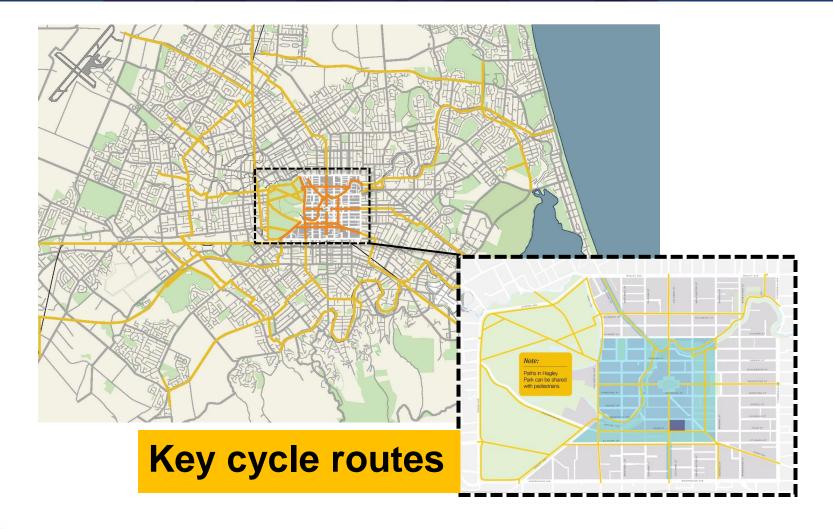
Clear mode priority on some links for:

- Walking
- Cycling
- Public transport
- •General traffic



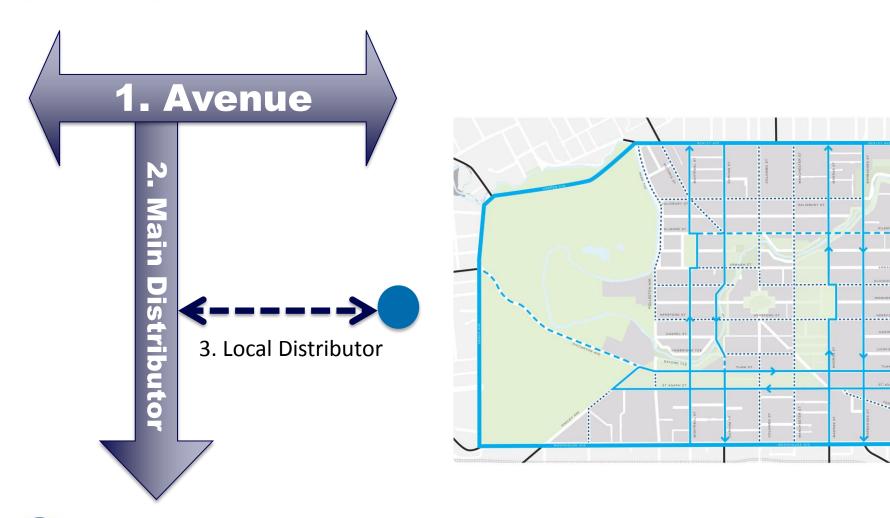


Major cycle routes connecting to the Central City





Preferred vehicle routes to minimise conflicts on other modes





Parking plan

AvailableAccessibleManageable

- Public parking access

 MANY 18

 ANNABAR TO THE STANDARD TO THE
- Carparking with safe vehicle access via distributer streets is a key component for An Accessible City
- The aim is for visitors to Park Once and Stay Longer
- On-street parking will be prioritised for short stay, delivery and disabled
- Off street public parking (short stay) will be provided to support business/visitor needs
- Parking principles include higher utilisation, shared use, time of day management
- Private commuter/lease parking (long stay) can be provided up to 50% of development GLFA
- Improved transport options to encourage greater use of cycling and public transport, with improved way-finding for legibility



Public Realm Network Plan

Pedestrian friendly improvements, 2.4m

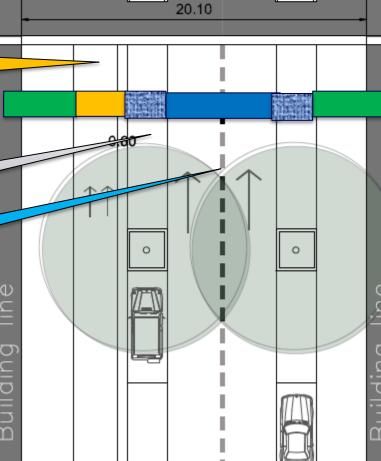
barrier-free and widening in places

Cycle improvements, separated facilities and slower speed environment

Re-prioritised parking and landscaping strip

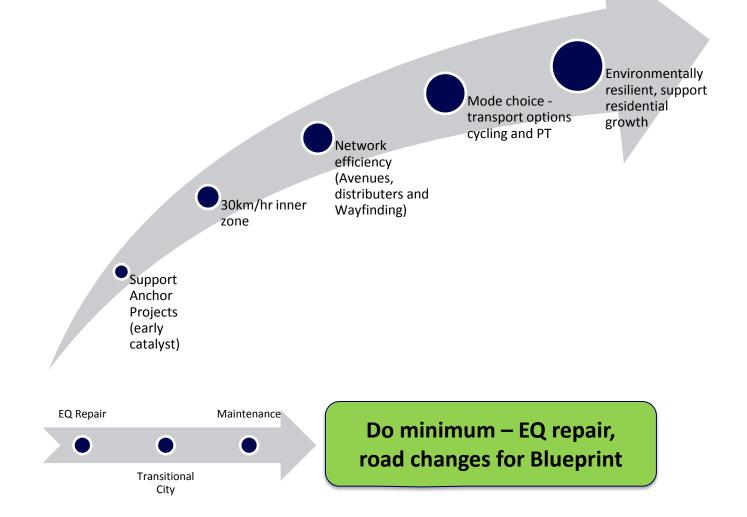
Vehicle reliability, slower speed, narrower lanes







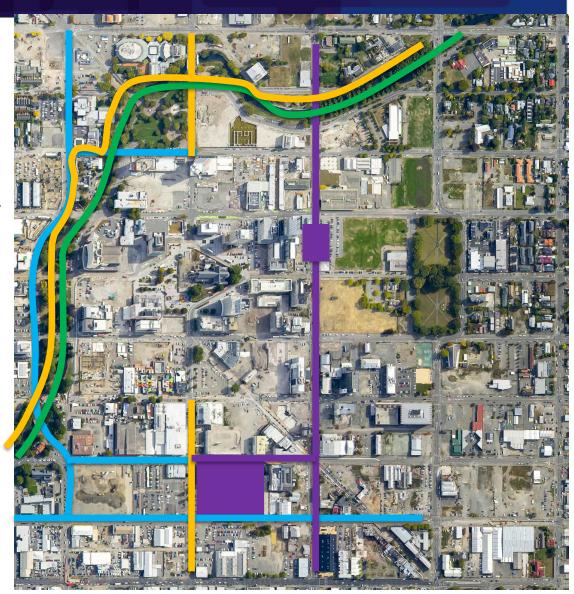
Transport path to recovery and growth





Moving forward – filling the gaps

- Anchor projects underway
 - Avon River Precinct
 - Justice and emergency precinct
 - Health precinct
 - Bus Interchange
- Supported by First Phase transport projects in design





A new look city streetscape Montreal St before and after



