# ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

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| Primary author – for all correspondence | | | | |
| **First name** | Stuart | | **Surname** | Woods |
| **Organisation** | NZ Transport Agency | | | |
| **Postal address** | PO Bag 1479, Christchurch 8140 | | | |
| **Email address** | stuart.woods@nzta.govt.nz | | | |
| **Phone number** | 03 964 2825 | **Mobile** | | 027 278 5088 |
| 2nd co-author | | | | |
| **First name** | Catriona | | **Surname** | O'Neill |
| **Organisation** | NZ Transport Agency | | | |
| 3rd co-author | | | | |
| **First name** |  | | **Surname** |  |
| **Organisation** |  | | | |
| Paper details | Oral Paper | | | |
| **Paper title**  **(limited to 6 words)** | Blending information for new resilience insights | | | |
| **Overview of presentation** (300-word maximum)  Knowing where to prioritise its resources and investment to address locations with potential resilience related issues is important for the New Zealand Transport Agency. In the wake of recent disruptive events, the Agency wants to more consistently target resilience risk and minimise the number of network outages.  The Transport Agency did not have a national framework to indicate location priorities for key natural hazards. In the absence of such an approach for the relative priority of corridors, resilience project proposals were developed in isolation with regional teams relying on their local knowledge of the network, often highlighting their issues on paper maps, and sought to show that their issues were peculiarly important and vital.  A nationally consistent assessment framework was needed to compare locations and understand the relative risk associated with natural hazards and the criticality of the location.  In response, the Transport Agency commissioned the development of a tool which could provide a map-based assessment showing a national prioritisation of the network to natural hazard risks. This tool takes geospatial information on high frequency events and low frequency natural hazards and the criticality of the corridor, and re-purposes it through a blending analytic to provide these new insights.  To deliver this project, the Agency collaborated with geospatial vendors to produce a natural hazard prioritisation modelling tool. This tool was created so as to enable future in-house updates, improvements to methodology and data-sets, and be re-purposed for different needs  This paper outlines the data sources used noting their strengths and weaknesses, details the methodology developed and used, requirements of the tool delivery and tells the tool development story. It concludes with the learnings, criticisms and recent plans to improve the tool. | | | | |