

Epitaph - building before the storm: proactive infrastructure for SH6 on the West Coast



Presenters



Stephen Carruthers
NZTA Project Manager



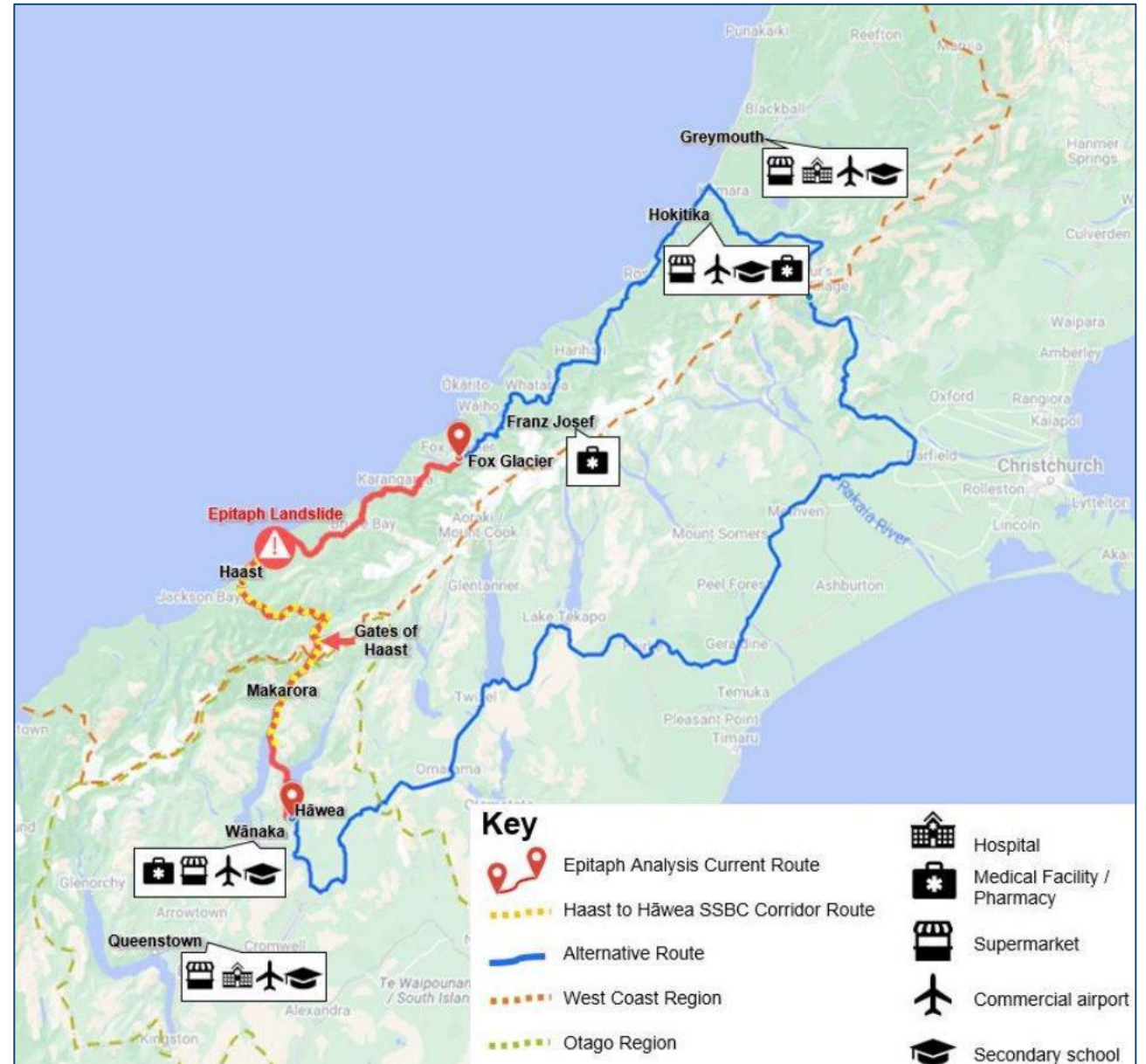
Tim Eldridge
GHD Team Lead

Presentation outline

- Context and the problem
- The resilience approach:
 - Immediate – emergency response (clearing and make safe)
 - Short term – monitoring + micropile
 - Long term – investment case

Context

- A single route with no viable alternative.
- A very remote location.
- High rainfall, earthquake prone, mountainous, highly active coastal environment.
- Low traffic volumes, but critical connection for local communities and a key tourist route connecting the West Coast to Otago and Southland.



The problem

Timeline



The problem

- Epitaph Rift

Overslip active since 1990. 60m wide and 70m high. Regularly monitored and scaled, had spot bolts, but rockfall still occurs regularly following heavy rainfall.

- Northern deep landslide

Active since 2014. In 2024 had 115mm of vertical displacement.

- Southern shallow landslide

Initiated in 2012. Ongoing regression at the toe and towards the edge of the state highway.



Immediate response







Short term response







Monitoring

- Extensometers, drainage flow meters, rain gauge, cameras, TARP signal beacons, earthquake monitoring.



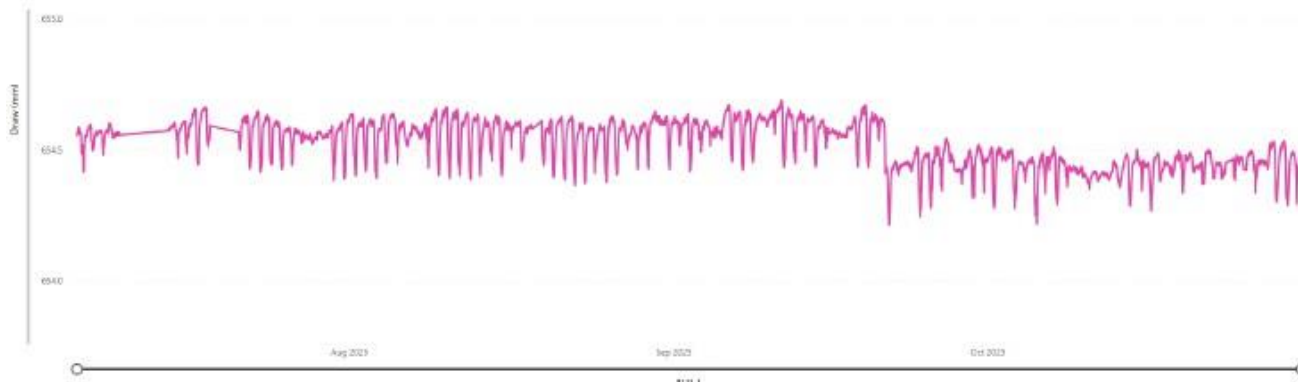
Note: Yellow extensometers proposed but yet to be installed

Monitoring

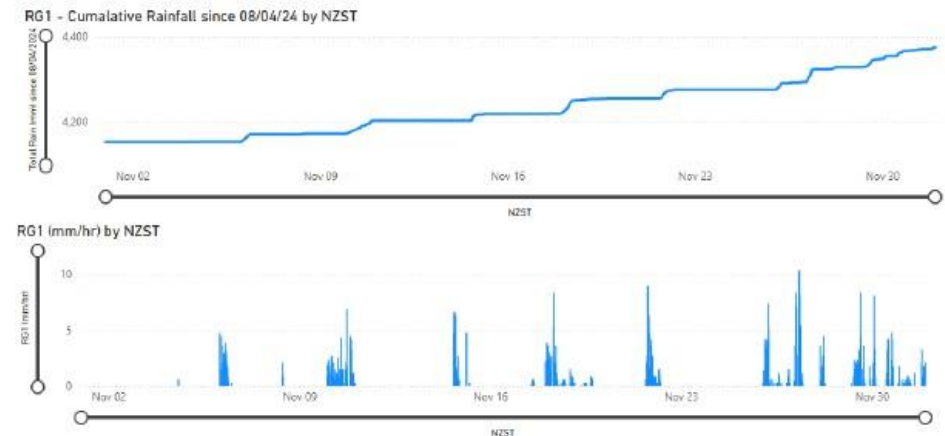
- Challenges with equipment being wiped out by weather or construction.
- Limited sun impacts solar powered equipment – replacement of batteries difficult due to location.

Extensometer Data Long Term trends

Ext 5 – 6 July 2025 (end of wall construction) – 30 Oct 2025

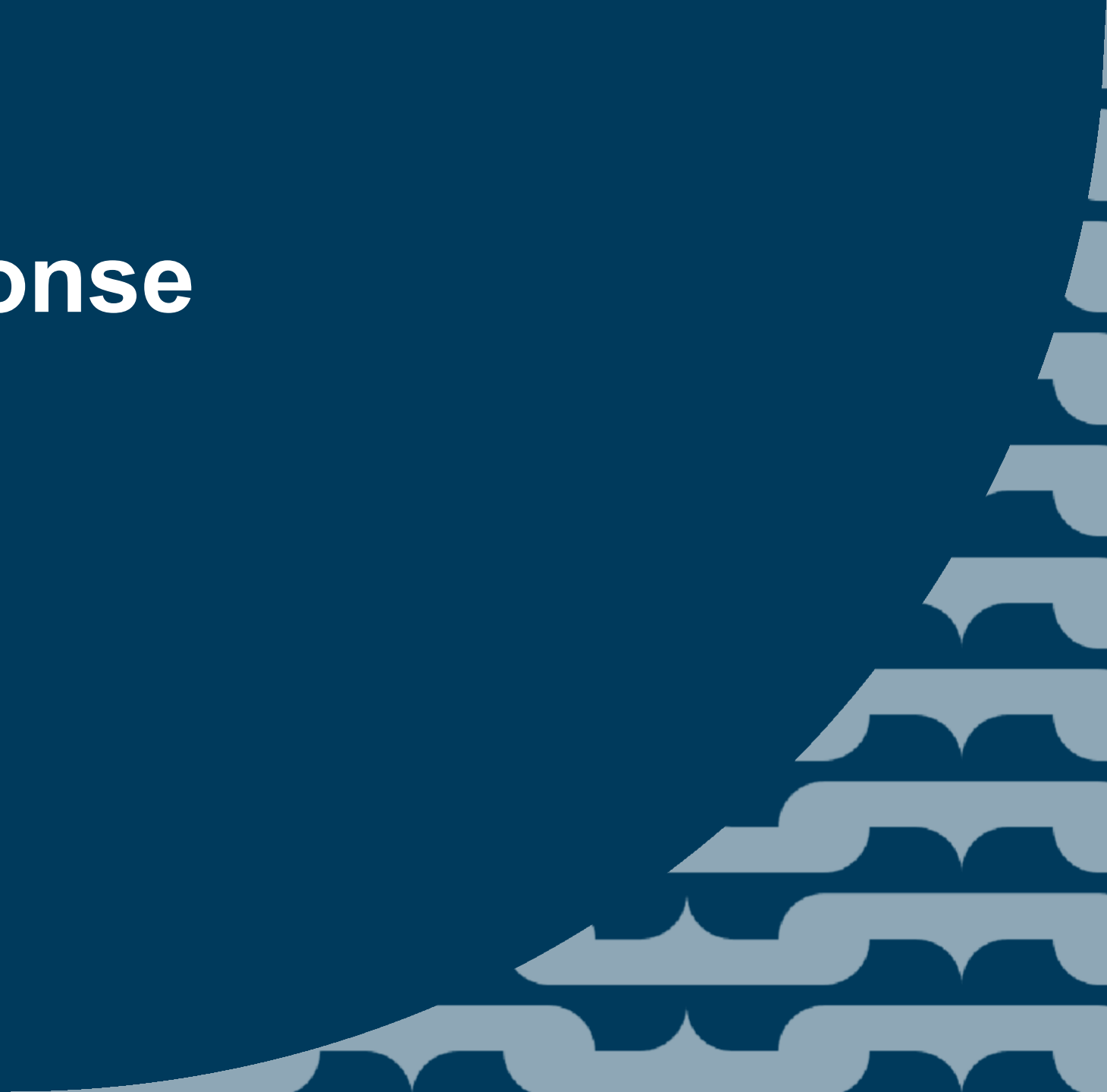


Rainfall data for the last month (1 Nov – 30 Nov)



223.00
Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
during sliced period.

Long term response

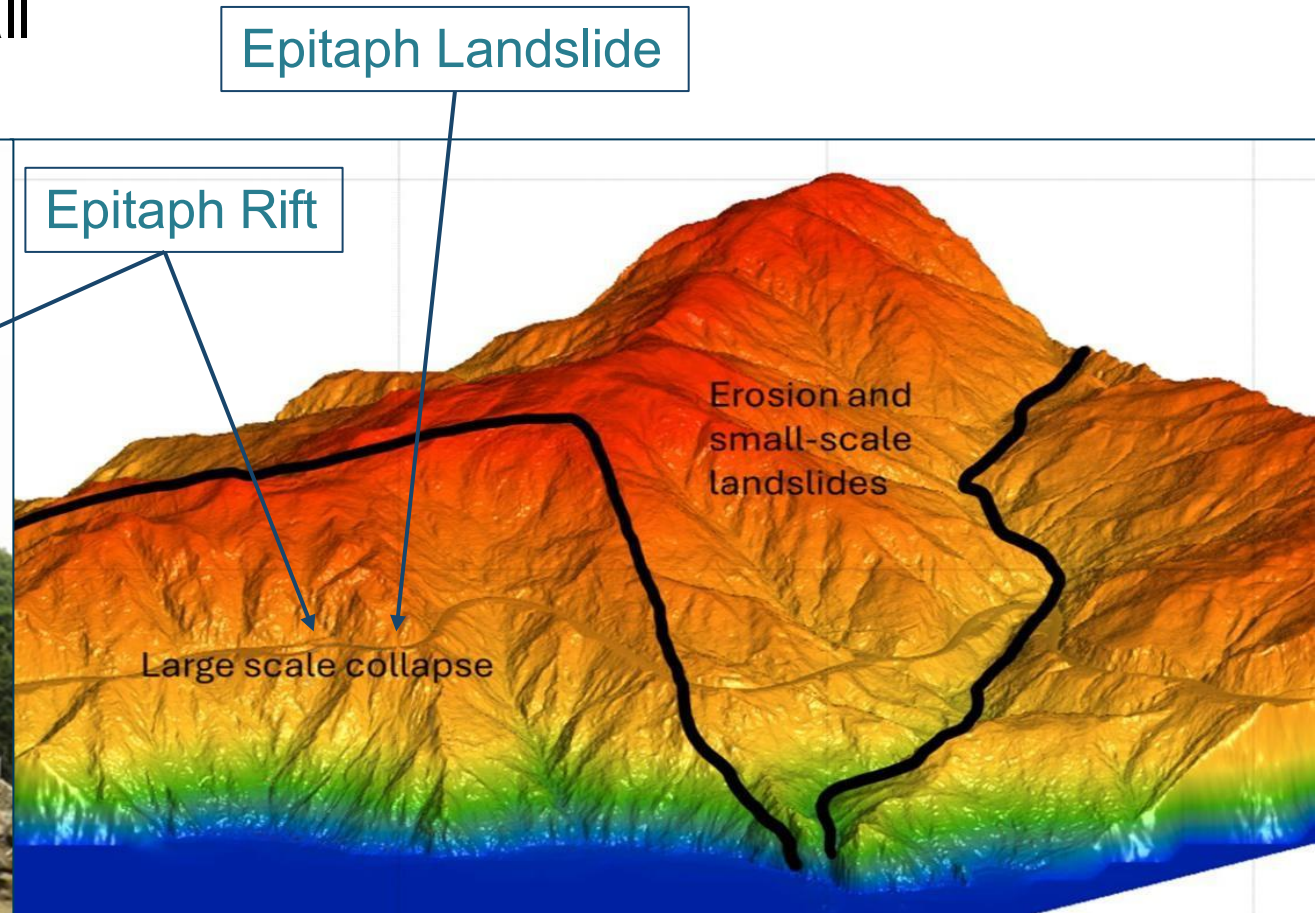
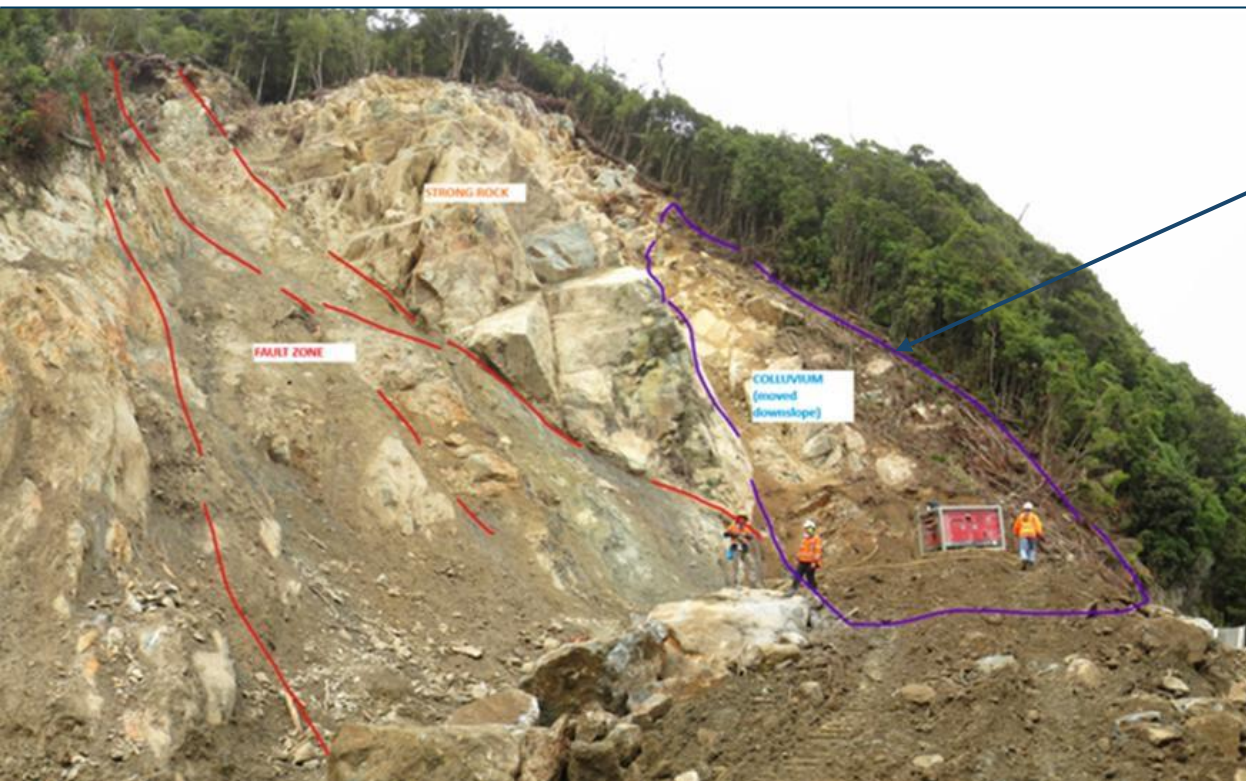


Key impacts



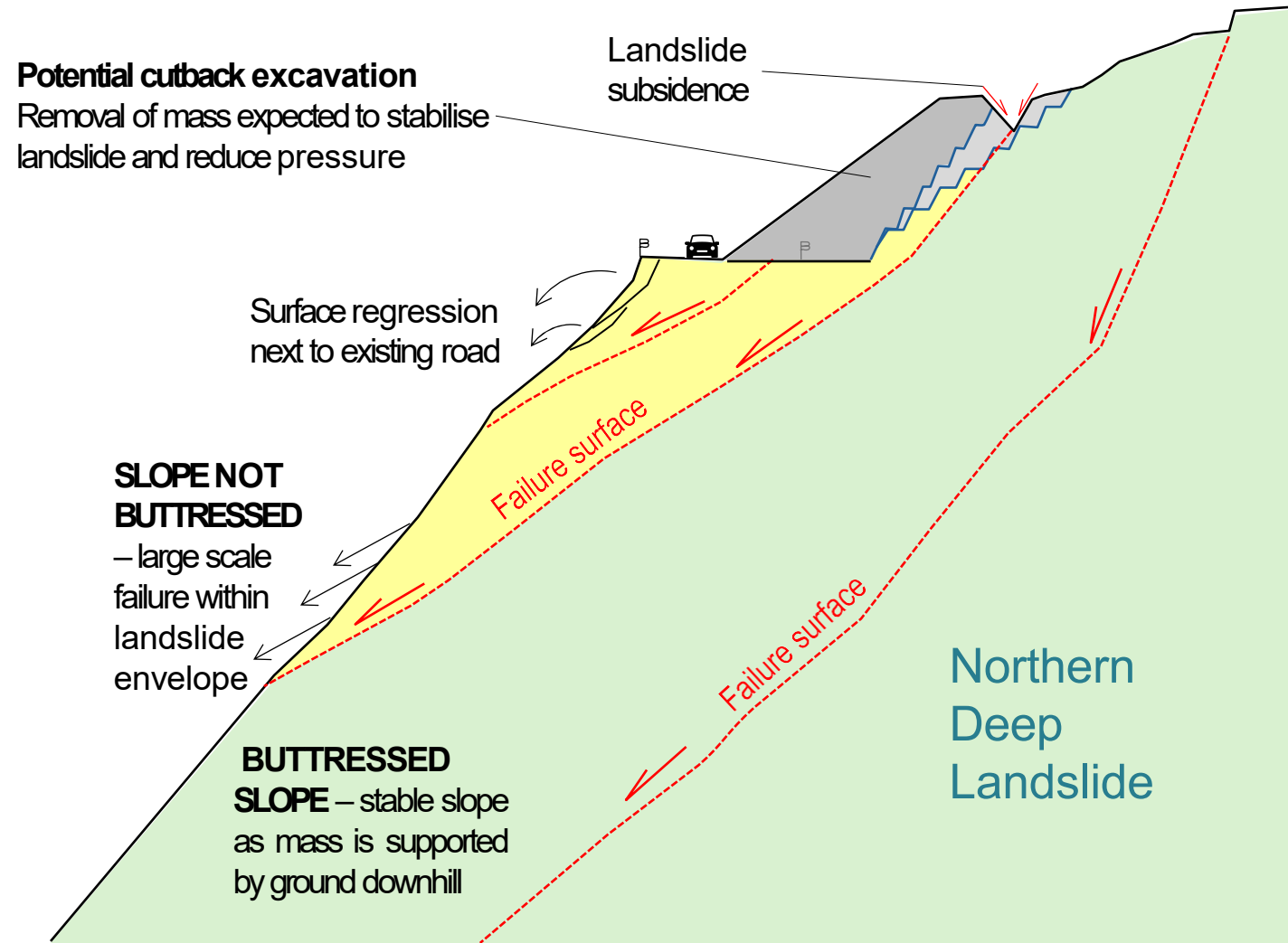
Underlying causes

- Large geological features
- Constant pressure and increasing rainfall



Potential long-term failure profile

- Projection of past erosion rates indicates the southern shallow landslide could undermine one or both carriageways within about 5.5 years if progression continues steadily.
- Longer term there will be total undermining of the road.

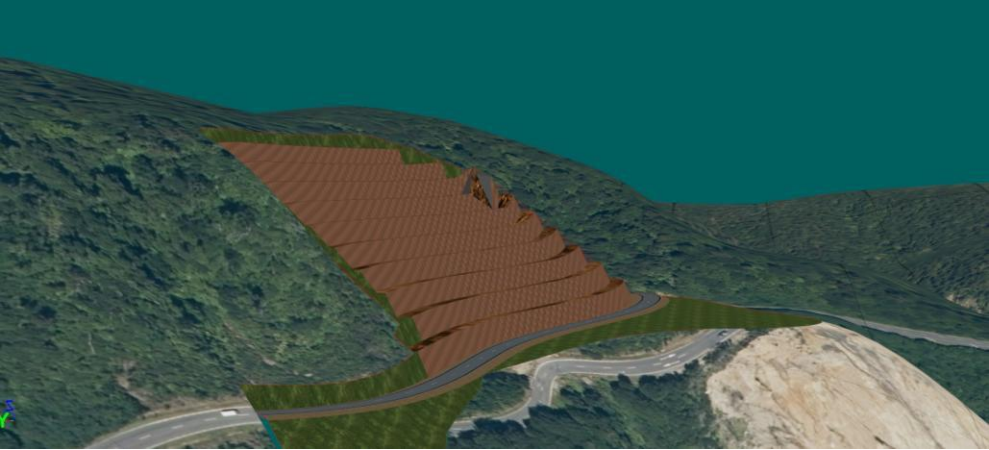


Why is this a good investment for NZ?

- Strengthens resilience by reducing NRAT risk ratings from critical and medium to medium and low, lowering the risk of disruption.
- Protects a key transport corridor by improving slope stability and relocating the highway away from an active landslide, reducing the likelihood and duration of future closures.
- Improves reliability of access for communities, freight and visitors, supporting connectivity between the West Coast and Otago.
- Supports reliable access to emergency services, improving response capability for communities north and south of the site.
- Provides economic certainty for local businesses by reducing disruption-related losses compared with the Do Minimum scenario.
- Supports tourism growth by improving the perception of reliable access, which is critical for attracting and retaining visitors and sustaining regional employment.

- Resilience benefits valued at \$49.4 million (discounted).
- Travel time savings valued at \$20.8 million (discounted).
- Vehicle operating cost savings valued at \$155.3 million (discounted).
- Benefit Cost Ratio in excess of 6 with sensitivity tests over 10

Options considered



Thank you

