Civil Systems Engineering Pūnaha Metarahi

rban risk & resilience



Overview

- Community & urban resilience
 - Interdependent infrastructure
 - Transport resilience
 - Equity and equitable facility location
 - Impacts on communities
- Smart land-use planning



Urban Resilience



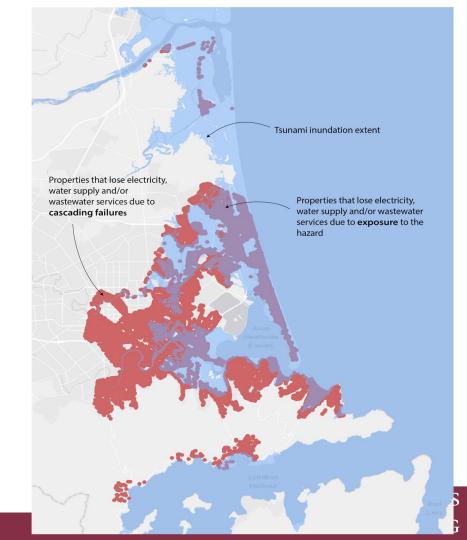
What do communities need?

- Basic lifelines: water, electricity, communications
- Short-term: Access to food, healthcare
- Long-term: Access to education, employment, entertainment
- For long-term community cohesion this needs to be *equitable*



Cascading failure through interdependent infrastructure

- Simulated tsunami (or any hazards)
- So far: electricity, water supply, and wastewater
- Identify homes/areas indirectly impacted
- Evaluate criticality



Transport Resilience

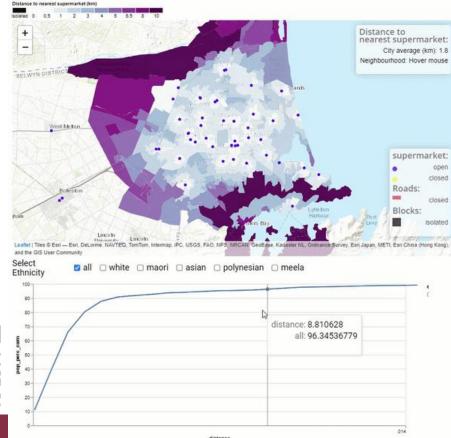
- Interactive dashboard: • https://qrgo.page.link/LTGij
- Simulate a hazard
- Simulate road and amenity closures •
- Evaluate change in access (by • sociodemographic groups)
- Identify isolated communities •

M. Anderson, D. Kiddle, & T. Logan (under review). The Resilience of Access to Urban Services: Hazard vulnerability, recovery, & equity. Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment

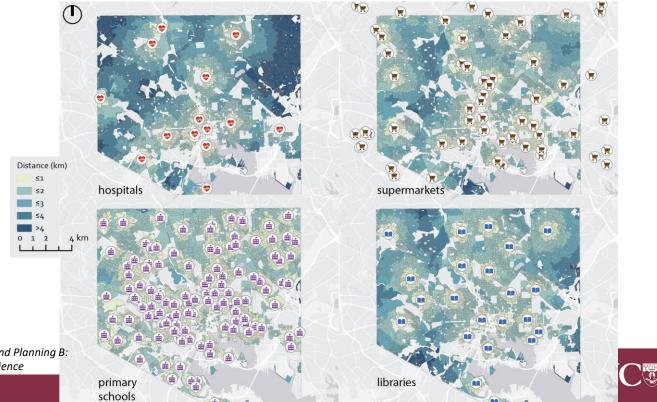
Logan, T. M., & Guikema, S. D. (2020). Reframing Resilience: Equitable Access to Essential Services. Risk Analysis: An Official Publication of the Society for Risk Analysis

Note:		
Simulate Hazard		
Select hazard	liquefaction	~
Select amenity	supermarket	*

Distances are averaged over 10,000 simulations, roads and service outcomes are randomly selected from 1 of the many simulations



Access: We calculate the distance from every household to every service within a city

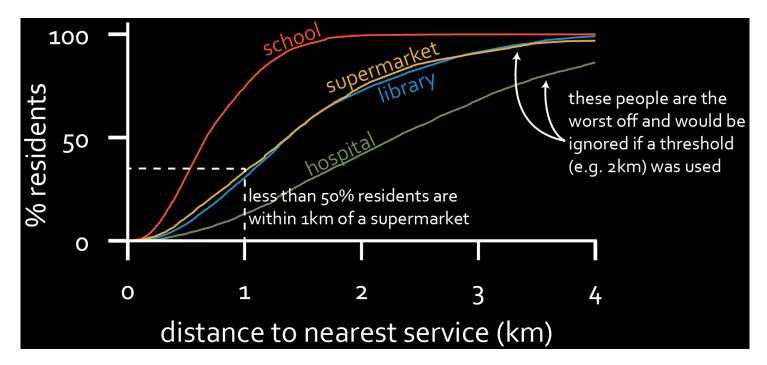


CIVIL SYSTEMS

ENGINEERING

Logan 2017, Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science

Using census data (to start with) we calculate the citywide distribution for access to services



Logan 2017, Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science



Equitable Facility Location

Collaboration with US Naval Academy and University of Colorado:

- 1. After events where closures of facilities occur, how do we prioritise reopening facilities?
- 2. Under 'normal' circumstances where should we build the next facility to improve access and equity?
- 3. If we wanted to decrease inequality in access, how many facilities do we need and where should we build them?

Logan, T. M., et al. (2021). Measuring inequalities in urban systems: An approach for evaluating the distribution of amenities and burdens. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*



Partnerships

- WREMO Levels of service
- Christchurch City Council Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning
- Christchurch City Council Transportation team: 10-minute city



Smart Land-Use Planning



Multi-Criteria Spatial Optimisation of Urban Development

- Where should future development and intensification be directed?
- Where should it <u>not</u> be?
- Essential that we don't retreat people from the coast only to expose them to other hazards...



Objective



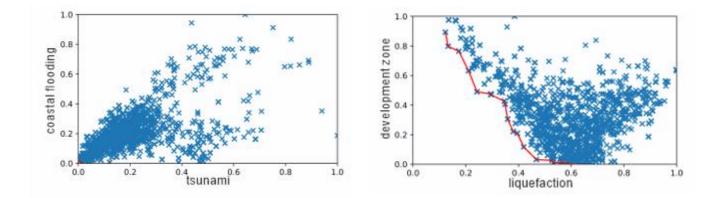




PROMOTE ROBUST URBAN ENVIRONMENTS DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING OBJECTIVES MANAGE TRADE-OFFS AND PROMOTE SYNERGIES BETWEEN OBJECTIVES



Jamie Fleming





Jamie Fleming



• Invercargill City Council





Interdisciplinary group involving community partners and academics at UC from all colleges: from public health to business, humanities and arts to engineering

Annual conference: 7 September

"Partnerships towards resilience: Breaking silos and building resilience"

https://www.canterbury.ac.nz/resilience/



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