Urban Systems Modelling

A systems approach for Hazard and Resilience









Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

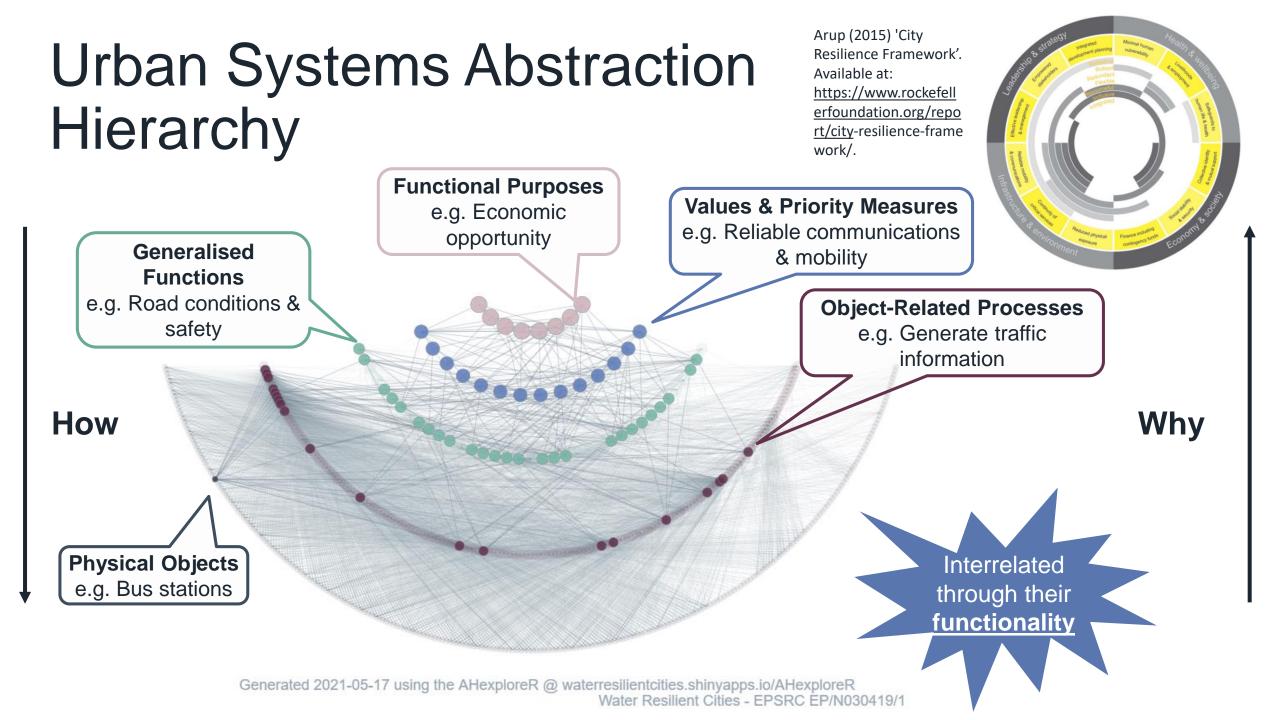
Impact Acceleration Account

Beevers's Research Group

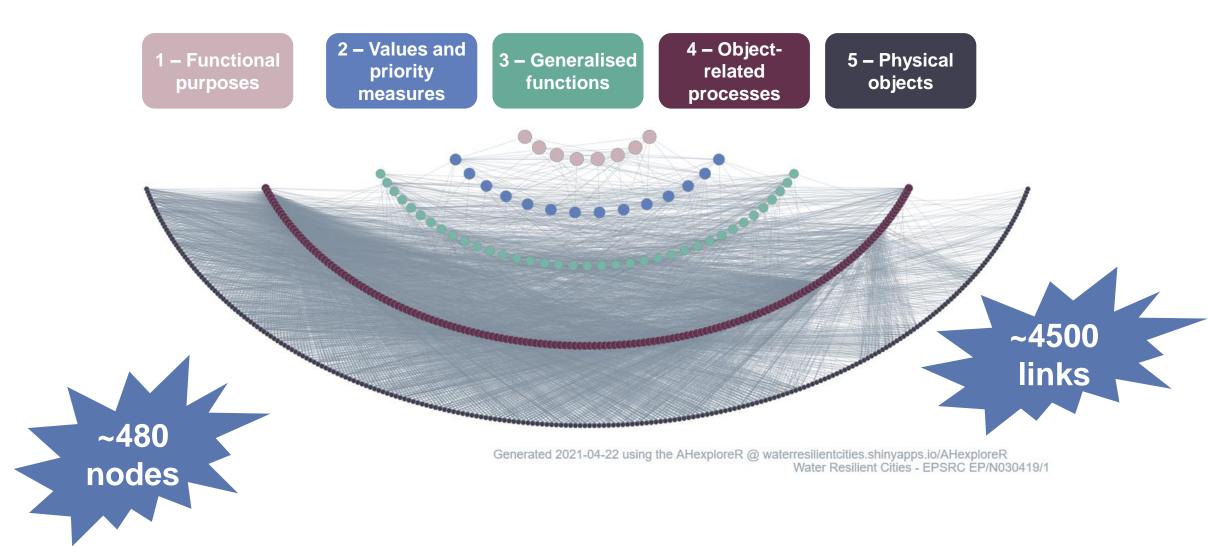
Prof L Beevers, Dr M Bedinger, Dr A Visser-Quinn, Ms Kerri McClymont, Mr David Morrison and Mr G Aitken

Urban Resilience: Systems thinking

- Cities: tightly coupled systems
- Interconnected sectors: e.g. healthcare, transport, education, economy.
- Impacts of hazards e.g. floods or global pandemic
 - Short-term emergency response and longer-term outcomes
- Resilience: track against high level outcomes



Urban System Abstraction Hierarchy



Navigating the USAH network

• Quantify the interdependencies through network metrics

$$\lambda C_E = A C_E$$

• Eigenvector centrality identifies the most influential nodes in the network at each level based on the importance of its neighbours

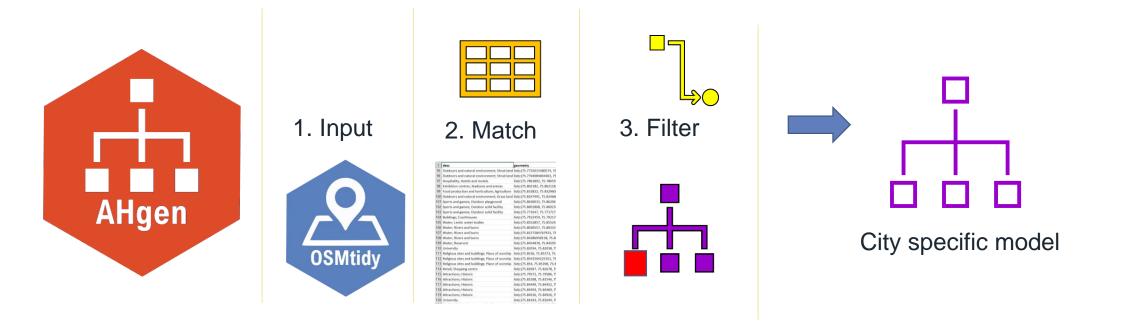
Adjusting for location 1

• OSMtidy + manual checks used to find object types present in a city



Adjusting for location 2

• AHgen used to filter the USAH template and remove Physical Objects not located within a specific city e.g. Edinburgh



• Download AHgen @ https://github.com/avisserquinn/AHgen

Case Studies: Cities

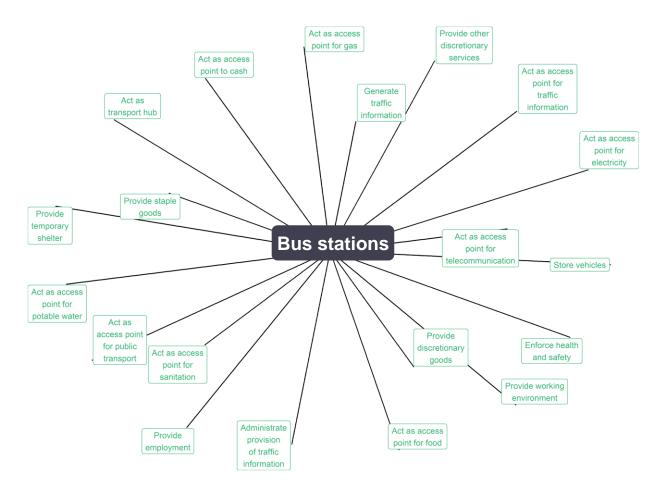
- Created:
 - [Core City] • Belfast [Core City]
 - Bristol
 - Edinburgh
 - Glasgow [Core City]
 - London
 - [Core City] • Manchester

(approx. 1.5 weeks)

(approx. 2 weeks) (approx. 4 weeks)

Adjusting for a hazard

- Introduce hazard at Physical Object to Processes layer (tangible exposure)
- ~3550 potential edges to be weighted depending on hazard type
- Track change in baseline to hazard scenario using eigenvector centrality



Case studies: Hazard

COVID-19

- Weighted by edges
- Reflect the capacity of nodes to fulfil certain processes
- ~56% of potential edges in the PO-ORP layer are weighted during lockdown scenario
- Track change in intangible exposure

Flood hazard

- Weighted by node
- Reflect exposure of nodes that are no-longer functional
- ~20% of potential edges in the PO-ORP layer are weighted during flood hazard scenario
- Track change in intangible exposure

Summary

- Urban model developed for 6 UK cities
- Track hazards from tangible exposure through to intangible outcome
- Examine change explore HOW to strengthen physical objects and their processes to improve outcomes
- Links to DAFNI: house models/improve availability/upgrade analysis metrics
- Model available:
 - <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4756676</u>







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