

Analysing urban systems

Accessibility, Sustainability, and Resilience

Presented By: Dr Tom Logan Date: 14/04/2022



Introduction



Tom Logan, PhD

Lecturer, Civil Systems Engineering Co-Director, Cluster of Community & Urban Resilience (CURe)

- Risk and urban science
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Operations Research
 - Data analysis
 - Geospatial Analysis
 - Simulation



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Collaborators



Urban Hub Objectives



02

03



To provide a forum for presentations about **relevant research**, **projects** and policies.

To provide networking, relationshipbuilding and **collaboration opportunities** for members and interested parties.

To help drive the quality of policy development, research and data analysis related to transport and urban areas.

Opportunities to work together

Research

Consulting



Do you have questions that are broader/nebulous?

Would you be interested in joining steering committees for existing projects?

Applying these tools and techniques

Creating dashboards for specific areas/analysis

Contents



- Facility Location Optimisation
- Measuring Inequality
- Evaluating accessibility metrics

• Emissions



RESILIENCE

04

INTEGRATED PLANNING

• Transport Resilience

Climate Risk

• Spatial Multi-Criteria Optimisation

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Please get in touch tom.logan@canterbury.ac.nz

01

Accessibility

L-L-L-L-L-L-

X-Minute-City Measuring Inequality



X-MINUTE-CITY

10/15/20/... minute city

Objective:

- How do measure the x-minute city
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of this concept?

Team: UC Engineering, Health, and Geography collaboration



How do the cities compare?

Ranking several well known cities in the USA and NZ against their access to amenities

X-MINUTE-CITY

Challenges with approaches:

- Different measurement approaches can exclude people with poor access
- Are based on arbitrary thresholds

Approach:

• We measured the access in all of NZ's urban areas and 500 cities in the USA

Output:

• Paper under 2nd review with *Cities*

New York, NY San Francisco, CA Philadelphia, PA Washington, DC Chicago, IL Wellington Seattle, WA Boston, MA Baltimore, MD Los Angeles, CA Portland, OR Hamilton Auckland San Jose, CA Denver, CO Christchurch Tempe, AZ San Diego, CA Houston, TX Phoenix, AZ Dallas, TX Detroit, MI Columbus, OH Austin, TX Atlanta, GA

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UC CANTERBURY

X-MINUTE-CITY

Explore our dashboard: https://projects.urbanintelligence.co.nz/x-minute-city/

Further steps:

- Data updating input from councils
- Public transport

*Network distance is used, even though depicted with straight lines

Optimising facility locations How do we improve?

 Where should we build/add another facility (e.g., supermarket)?

• If we want to achieve some level of access how many facilities and where should they go?

University of Canterbury
University of Colorado, Denver
US Naval Academy, Annapolis

Measuring Inequality

Objective: Find a measure that

- can represent the tail of the distribution
- can show if there are differences between the groups

Team:

- UC Engineering and Geography
- University of Colorado, Denver

Traditional measures of distributions are insufficient for indicating inequality

Residents' distance to their nearest supermarket in Houston, TX, showing the histogram, cumulative distribution, mean, and 1-mile threshold.

Logan, T. M., Anderson, M. J., Williams, T. G., & Conrow, L. (2021). Measuring inequalities in urban systems: An approach for evaluating the distribution of amenities and burdens. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*

Measuring Inequality

Approach:

- Similar to an income inequality measure
- Evaluates how any quantity is distributed (access, risk exposure...)
- Considers different demographic groups

Further work:

 Developing an approach that can factor in multiple variables (e.g., access and house price) – to represent compounding inequalities

Traditional measures of distributions are insufficient for indicating inequality

Residents' distance to their nearest supermarket in Houston, TX, showing the histogram, cumulative distribution, mean, and 1-mile threshold.

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Error in meters compared to parcel, network distance

Objective:

Team:

- Geography)

Errors in access measures

Spatial resolution, distance measure, accessibility measure

• How much error is introduced because of resolution or distance measures

• University of Canterbury (Engineering, Health, • Chicago Spatial Data Center

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Urban Form

Promoting walkability and car independence

Objective:

 What is the relationship between urban typologies and accessibility, car dependence, etc.

Machine Learning with 500 cities in the USA

- Objective:
- emissions

Team:

Urban Form and Emissions

Reducing emissions through urban design

• Understand the relationship between urban form and

• Provide best practice guidance for NZ towns and cities

Provisionally funded through BRANZ:

Identifying best-practice in urban form for emission reduction in NZ towns and cities

• UC Engineering and Geography • Steering committee of stakeholders – let us know if you're interested. Currently includes HUD, MoT, KO

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03

Resilience

Transport Resilience Climate Risk & Adaptation

Access Resilience

What happens in a disaster?

Objective:

- How do disruptions (road and facility closures) affect communities?
- Are the impacts equitably distributed?

Additionally:

Working with the Wellington Lifelines Group on levels of service

Check it out: https://urbanintelligence.co.nz/research/the-resilience-of-access/

Anderson, M. J., Kiddle, D. A. F., & Logan, T. M. (2022). The underestimated role of the transportation network: Improving disaster & community resilience. Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment, 106(103218), 103218. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2022.103218

Isolation from sealevel rise

Team:

- NIWA

Explore the results: https://projects.urbanintelligence.co.nz/slr-usa/

24 Currently doing this analysis for all of NZ and looking at inequalities in access loss

Objective:

• Understand the magnitude of isolation risk

Compare this with direct inundation risk

• Number of people

• Timing of risk

Understand inequalities

• UC Engineering • University of Maryland, College Park • University of Auckland

Climate Risk

Christchurch City Council

Objective:

- Leading the climate risk assessment for CCC
- Capturing the risk on the built, natural, social, cultural domains
- Enable council to understand the risk to their assets and what that means
- Will be used in community engagement

Team:

- UC Engineering
- Christchurch City Council Coastal Hazards Adaptation Team

Contaminated land is defined under the RMA as land with hazardous substances in or on it that are reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment (including human health). This contamination has been mainly caused by hazardous substances in industry, agriculture and horticulture industries in which chemicals were used, stored and disposed of in a way that is not safe by today's standards.

Sorry - we don't have a report for this asset yet.

Filters

Built Domain

Summary

Assets

Q

Q

Q

1

Contaminated sites

Built Domain

Cycleways

A cycleway is a path separated from motorized traffic and dedicated to cycling or shared with pedestrians or other non-motorized users.

Built Domain

Electricity infrastructure

Region: All **SLR:** 1.4m

Hazard: Inundation Frequency: ARI 1

Built Domain

Natural Domain

Cultural Domain

Climate Risk

With Christchurch City Council

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04

Integrated Planning

Spatial Multi-Criteria Optimisation

Guiding strategic land-use planning

Capturing multiple objectives/criteria

Objective:

- Where should future development be encouraged?
- Avoid maladaptation
- Consider sustainability, accessibility, risk

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Thank you.

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