













Infrastructure & the city

Infrastructure as backbone of cities

- ROADS
- RAIL
- POWER SYSTEM
- ICT









Hazard & the city

Impact of natural hazards on cities

- ACCESSIBILITY
- SERVICE DISRUPTIONS
- POWER CUT-OFF
- CASUALTIES









Infrastructure & Hazards

Socio-environmental issues

- **CLIMATE CHANGE**
- DEMAND
- AGING









Flooding impact on bridges



REDUCED PRACTICABLE SERVICE: Eamont Bridge (2015)



COLLAPSE. Tadcaster bridge (2015)



NO PRACTICABLE SERVICE. Calva bridge (2009)

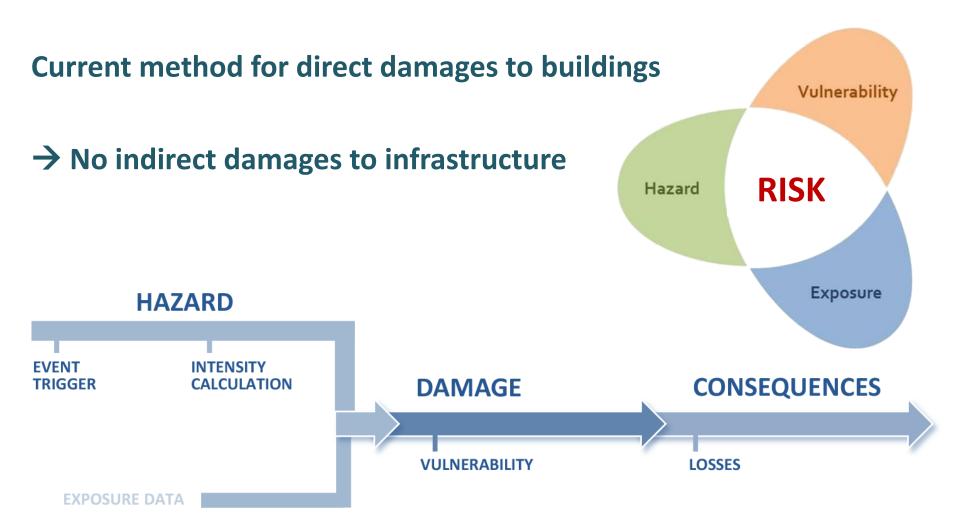


HUMAN LOSSES. Northside bridge (2009)





CAT (catastrophe) modelling





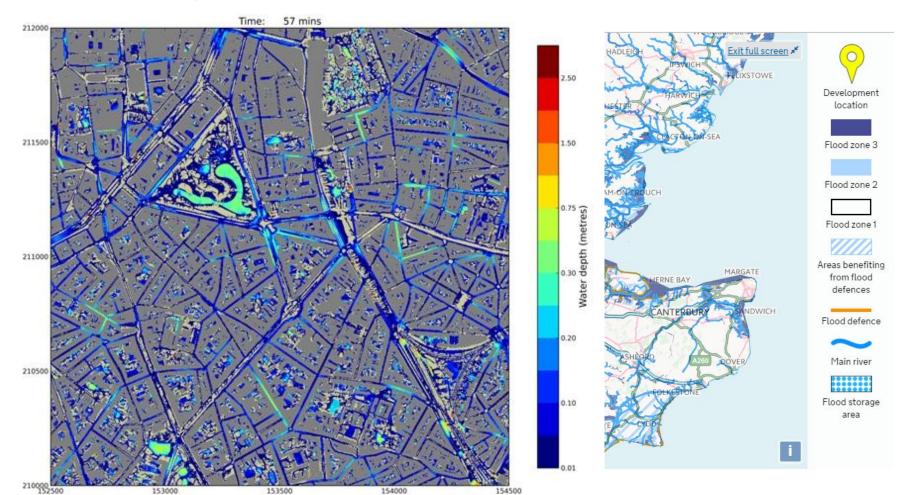




Hazard modelling

- Analysis of hazard scenarios
- Flood intensity measures
- Hazard maps

HAZARD

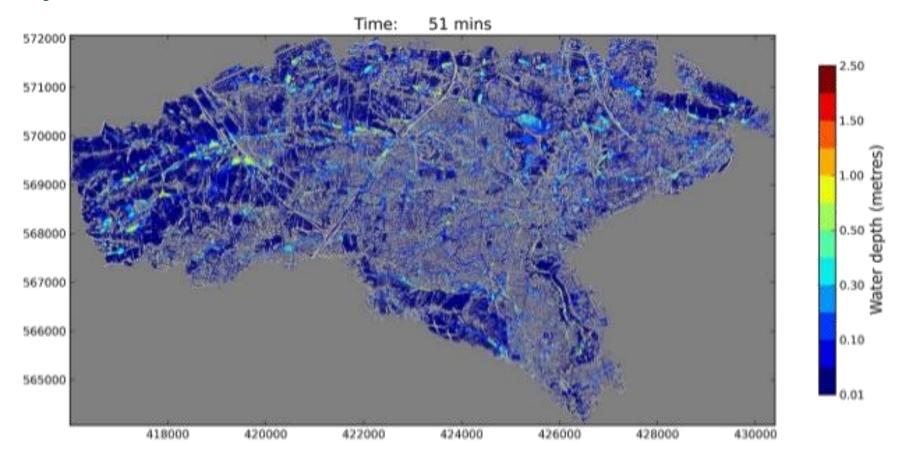






Hazard modelling

CityCAT flood model



Water depth map of **Ouseburn catchment** (area = 120km², cell size = 2m, cells = 30million). Storm event = 60 minutes, 100-year return period





Exposure assessment

- Build a geo-referenced database
- Merging data into one inventory

HAZARD

INVENTORY

Technical and engineering information

Data Source	Description of source	 Accuracy and reliability of source 	Owner of source	Comments			
Scour, assets, fail	ures						
Railways Archive	Failure reports	Not all incidents included	Railways Archive				
News Reports	Internet searches for news reports	Not all incidents included	Date DD/MM/YYYY	River	Location	Type of Structure	Use
New Civil Engineer (NCE) magazine	Incidents included as news items	Not all incidents included	Road/Foot brid	ges			
Weather and Rain	fall Data		21/11/2009	Derwent	Northside Bridge, Workington, Cumbria	Bridge	Road
EA/NRW	Rainfall and river flow data	Good	??/11/2009	Derwent	Northside Foot Bridge	Bridge	Foot
Hi-Flows UK	Flood peak data	Good	01/11/2009	Derwent	Calva Bridge, Workington, Cumbria (road bridge)	Bridge	Road
NRFA	River flow data	Good	21/11/2009	Derwent	Camerton bridge, Workington, Cumbria (foot bridge)	Bridge	disused railway/ footbridge
PSRC ineering and Physical Sciences			??/11/2009	Cocker	Lorton Bridge, near Cockermouth	Bridge	Road

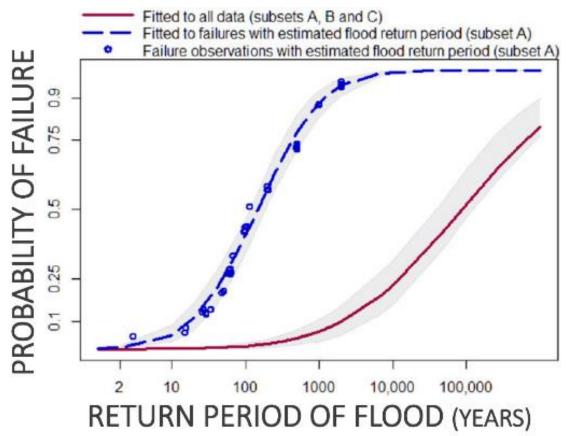


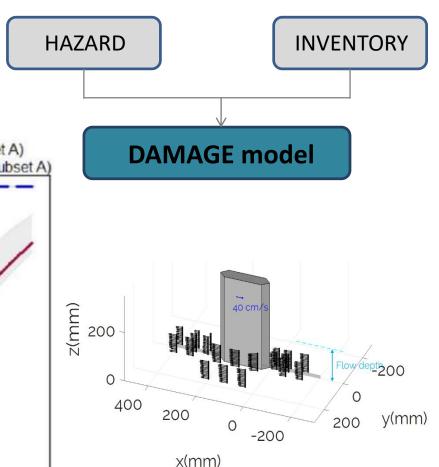


Damage modelling

Assess the damage

Hazard loading vs damage
 Functionality loss metrics



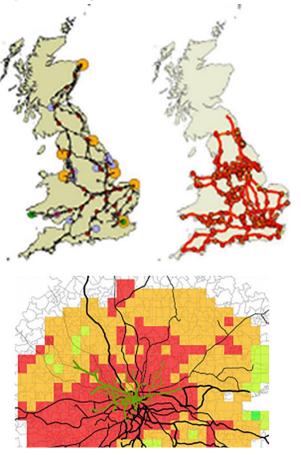


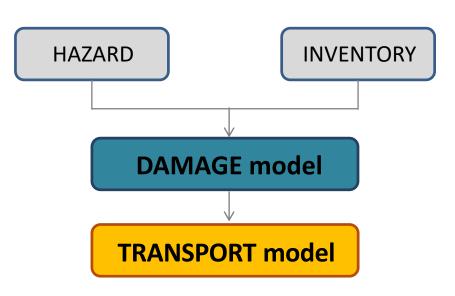




Consequences

- Model network flows and accessibility
- Flood-transport integration
- Identify bridges and routes at risk





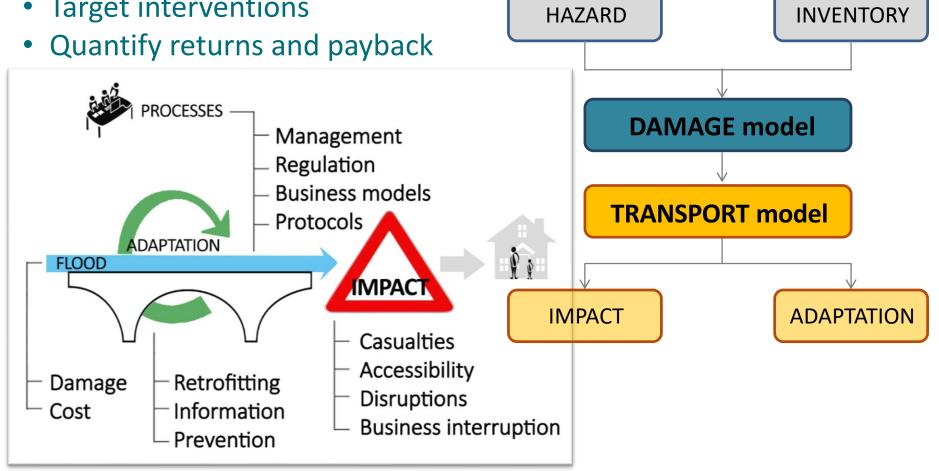






Consequences

- Societal and economic impact
- Target interventions

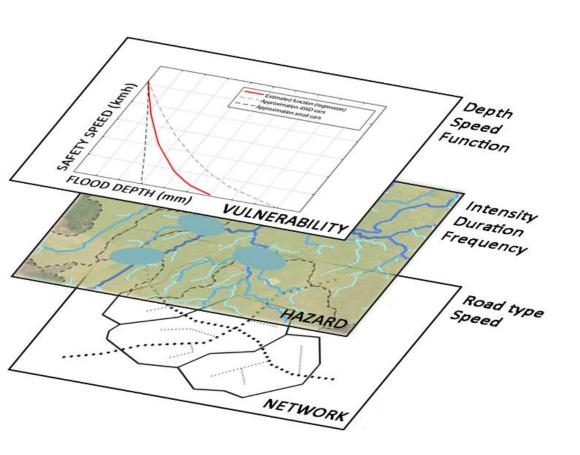


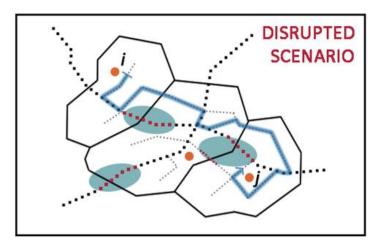






Flood impact on road networks





···· Main roads

--- Minor roads

· · · Impacted roads

Centroids

Ward

Disrupted journey

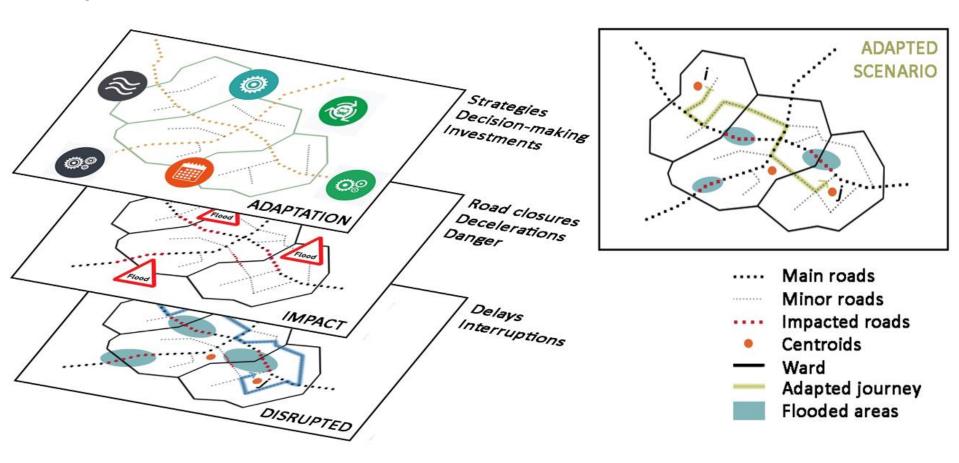
Flooded areas







Adaptation on road networks







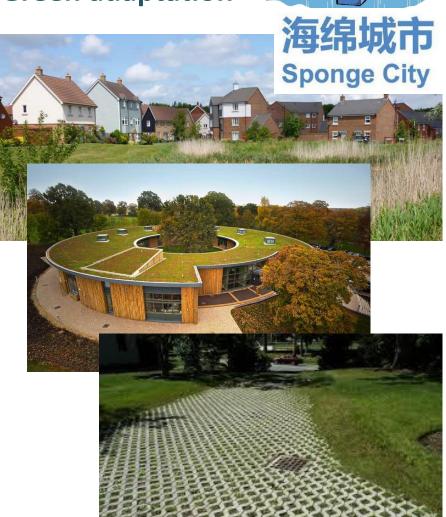


Adaptation

Grey adaptation



Green adaptation









BASELINE COST

Damage cost of hazard impact WITHOUT ADAPTATION

ADAPTATION COST

Damage cost WITH ADAPTATION

+

Adaptation intervention cost

-

Co-benefits from adaptation

COST-BENEFIT

BASELINE COST

-

ADAPTATION COST

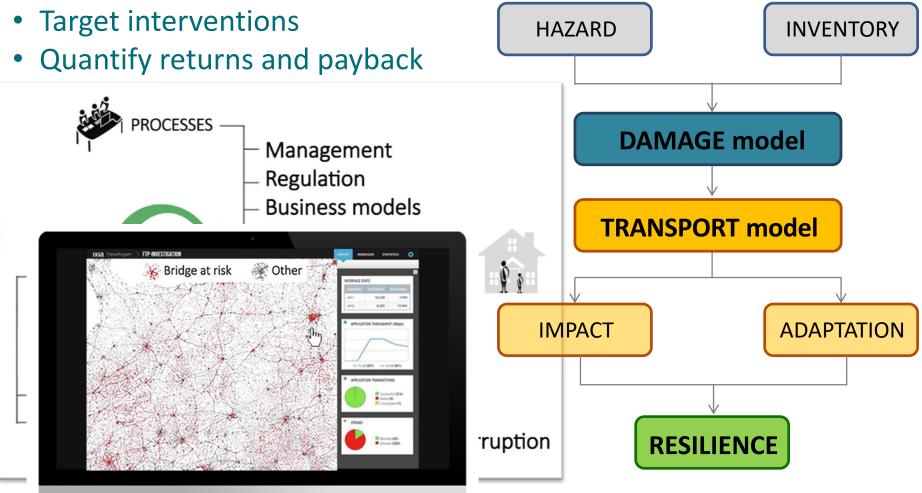






Consequences

Societal and economic impact





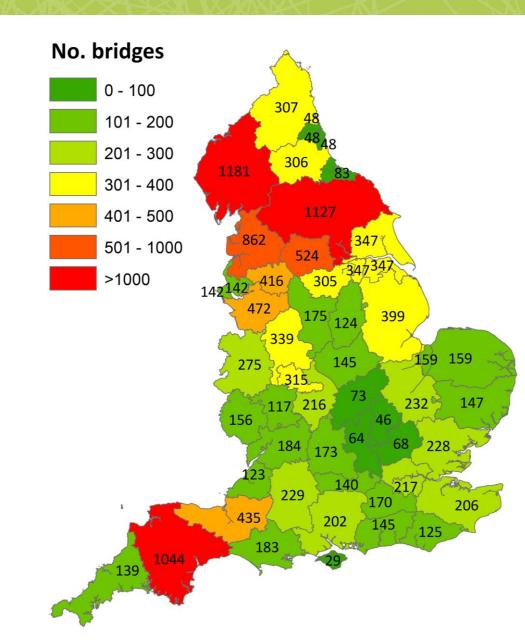




National analysis

BRIDGE TAXONOMY

- Topography (catchment)
- Type of bridge
- Type of foundations
- Age
- Maintenance
- Type of load/mean









CITIES ALONG RIVERS

BRIDGE CRITICALITY

DISCONNECTION COST

 NATIONAL BRIDGE DATABASE









Future research

- FLOOD-BRIDGE DAMAGE MODEL
- INVENTORY PILOT
- UK CASE STUDY
- RETROFITTING
- SMART BRIDGES









Talk to me! 跟我说说话!

THANK YOU 谢谢

Questions?

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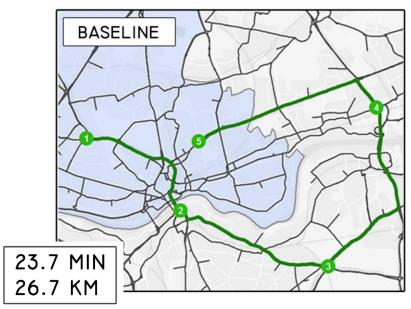


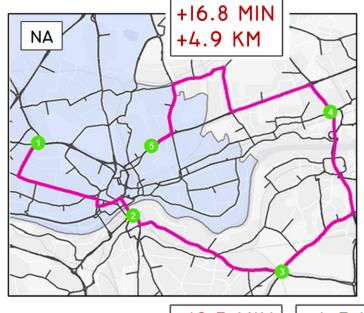
- **CAT** modelling
- Flood impact
- Urban adaptation
- Bridge engineering
- Pregnolato M. and Dawson D. (2018). "Adaptation investments for transport resilience: trends and recommendations". International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering (in press).
- Pregnolato et al. (2017a). "Impact of flooding and urban adaptation in a changing climate". Journal of Infrastructure Systems, Special Issue "Infrastructure Resilience to Climate Change", 23(4), 1-13
- Pregnolato et al. (2017b). "The impact of flooding on urban transport sector an integrated depth-disruption function". Transport Research Part D: Transport and Environment, 55, 67-81.
- Pregnolato et al. (2016). "Assessing Urban Strategies for Reducing the Impacts of extreme Weather on Infrastructure Networks" Royal Society Open Science, Special Issue "City Analytics" 3(5), 1-15



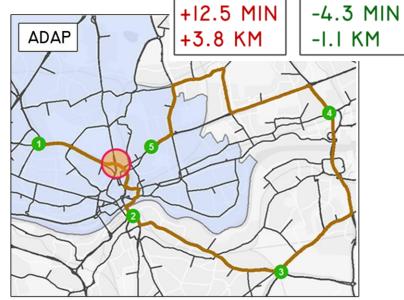


Example (Newcastle)















[CAR/HR] FLOW FLOOD DEPTH		EXPOSURE						
		MINOR 0-500	MODERATE 50I-I500	MAJOR 1501-2500	SEVERE >2500			
MINOR 0-100		LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM			
MODERATE 101-300		LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM			
MAJOR 301-1500		LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH			
SEVERE >1500		MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH			

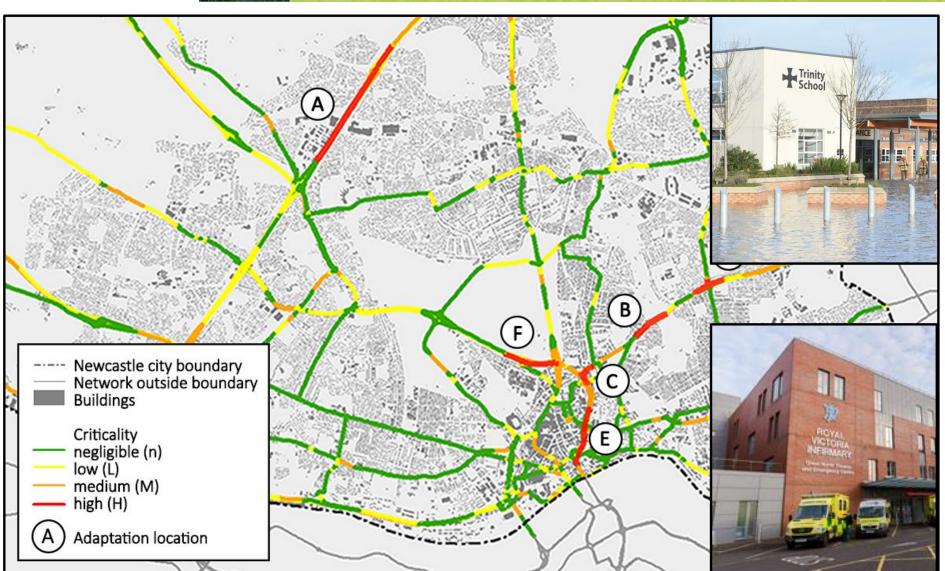
IMPACT
LOW
MEDIUM
HIGH







Hotspots









....OTHER QUESTIONS??

- How infrastructure can be made SMART?
 - Smart in its usage
 - Smart in its robustness
- Main barrier to use so much technology?
 - Costs vs benefits
 - Being reliant on technology

