

Creating a Blue-Green Vision for Newcastle

Start-up meeting

Friday February 14th 2014
11.00-15.00



Workshop agenda

- 11.00 Introduction to the Blue-Green Cities Research Project, Emily Lawson
- 11.15 Mapping and managing flood risk in Newcastle with CityCAT, Chris Kilsby, Vassilis Glenis, Vedrana Kutija
- 11.30 Comparative UK/Australia study of retrofit SuDS in the CBD for improved flood mitigation, Jessica Lamond
- 11.45 Q&A session 1**
- 12.00 Local perspectives on Blue-Green Cities, Kit England (Newcastle City Council)
- 12.15 Partnership approach to sustainable drainage area planning, Martin Kennedy (NWL)
- 12.30 Q&A session 2**
- 12.45 Lunch and networking**

Workshop agenda

- 13.30 Briefing on the Learning and Action Alliance (LAA) and discussion of membership options, Jessica Lamond
- 13.50 Presentation on a stakeholder map for Newcastle, Glyn Everett (UWE)
- 14.00 Workshop exercise; validating the stakeholder map and discussing how different stakeholder groups perceive, utilise and value Blue-Green infrastructure
- 15.00 Closing remarks and end of meeting**
- Invitation to an evening reception (Monday 17th March, Caledonian Hotel, Newcastle) with BGC team and US collaborators

Delivering and Evaluating Multiple Flood Risk Benefits in Blue-Green Cities





J4M8,
Edinburgh



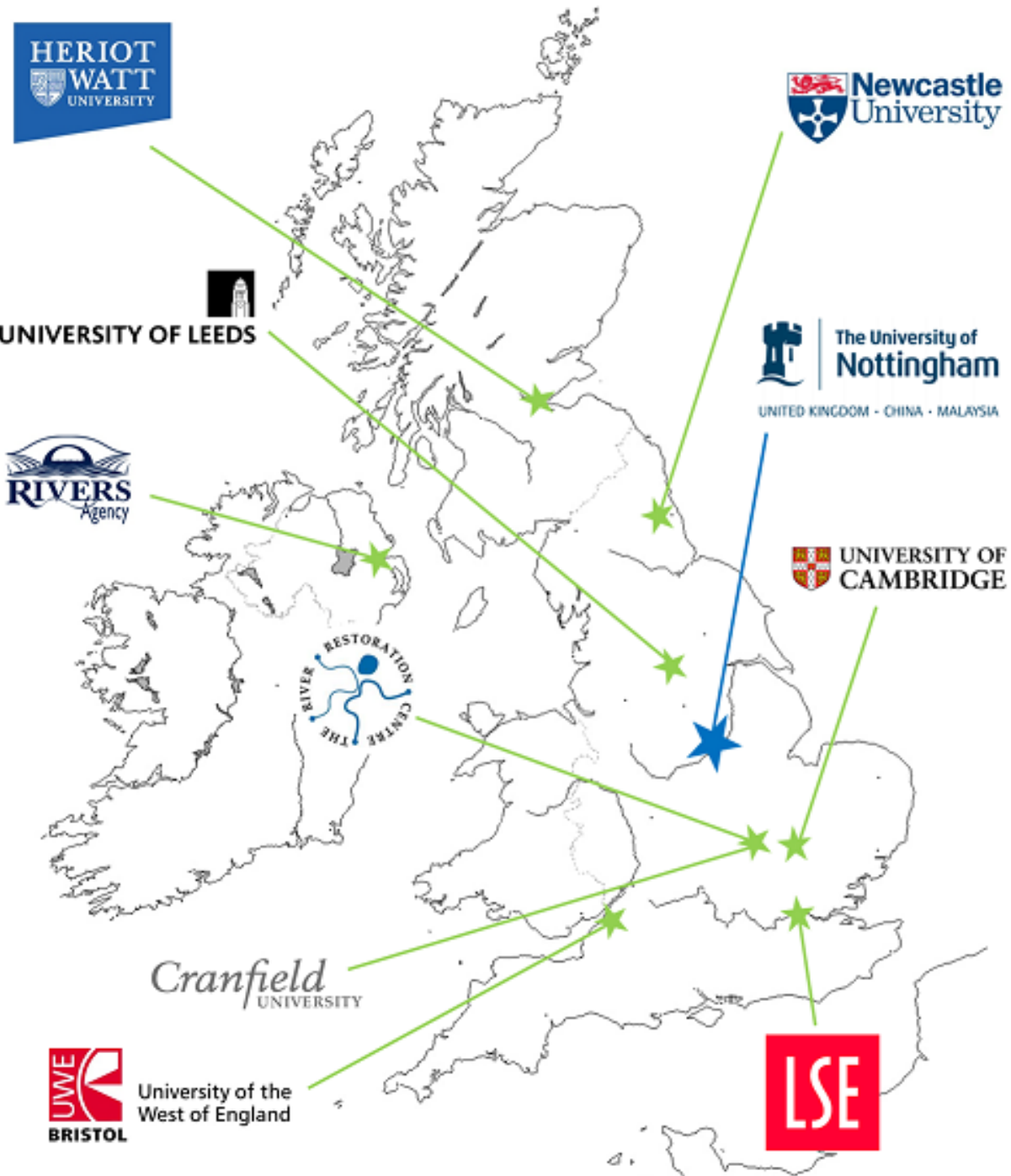
Hebden Bridge



Wortley Beck,
Leeds



The Dings,
Bristol



Case Study City:
Newcastle





International Collaborations



Portland, Oregon

Blue-Green Cities are working with:



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
CITY OF PORTLAND



Ningbo, China

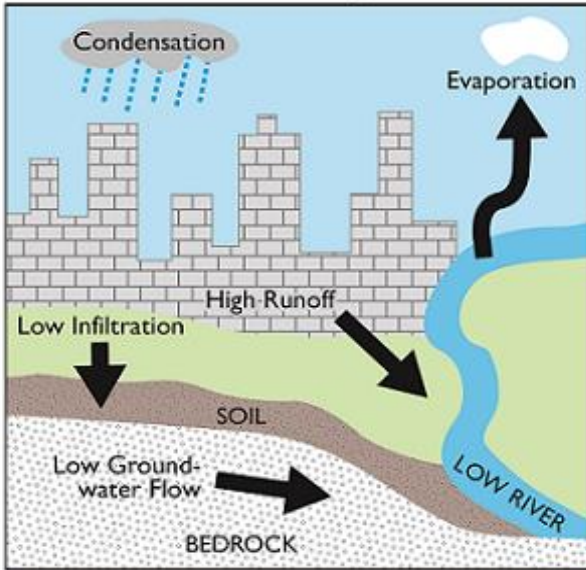
Blue-Green Cities are working with Ningbo academics
James Griffiths, David Higgitt, Faith Chan and Odette Paramor



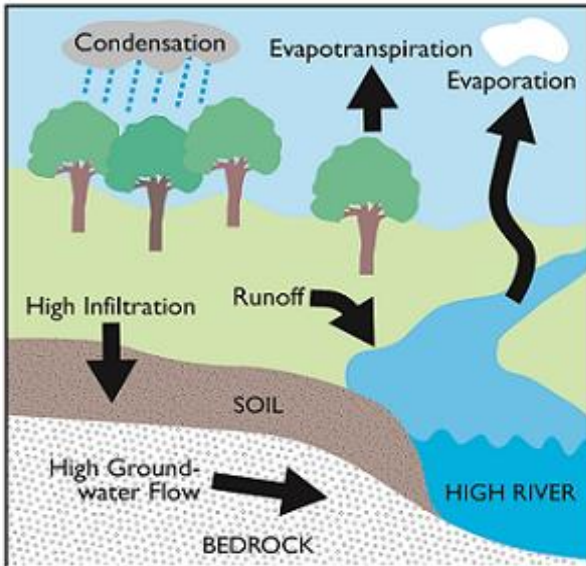
Water Cycle

Streetscape

Urban



Natural



Hydrologic and environmental attributes in Grey and Blue-Green Cities

BLUE-

GREEN



Blue-Green Research Aim

Develop and rigorously evaluate strategies for managing flood risk that deliver multiple benefits as part of urban planning and renewal

Blue-Green Research Approach

Model Existing
Flood Risk
Management

Model
Citizens'
Behaviours

Evaluate
Multiple Flood
Risk Benefits

Stakeholder and
Community
Communications

Options for
Hard/Soft
Measures

Demonstration
Case Study

WP1. Communications

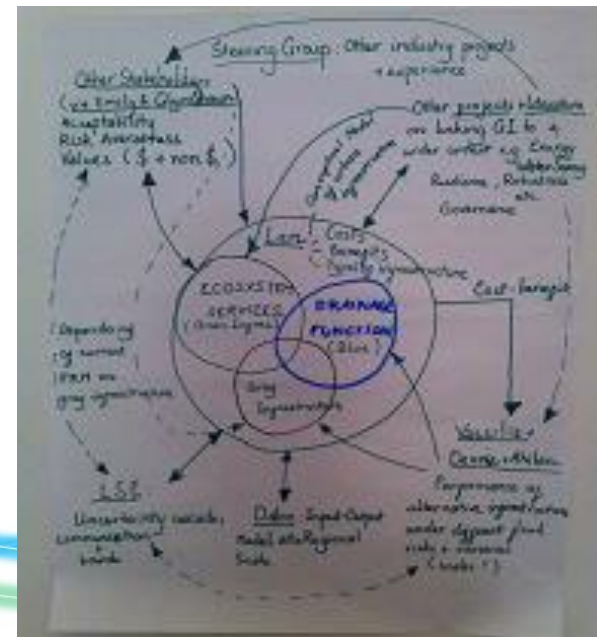
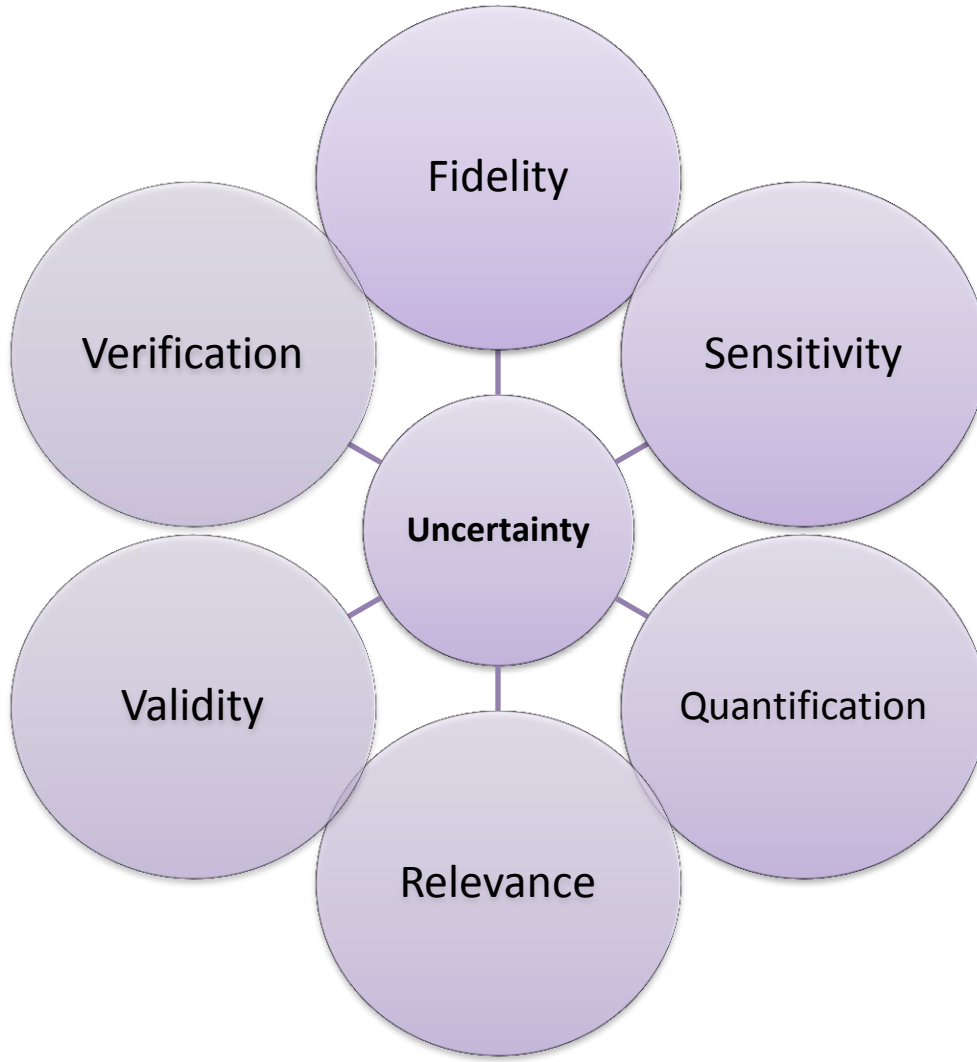
AIMS Facilitate co-production of knowledge.

Increase internal communication between academics.
Enhance external communications with academics,
practitioners and stakeholder communities.

Strategies

- Project website (www.bluegreencities.ac.uk), intranet and forum
- Social media   
- Wikipedia entry
- Regular meetings, workshops and co-location working
- External; Learning and Action Alliance (WP5)

WP1. Uncertainty

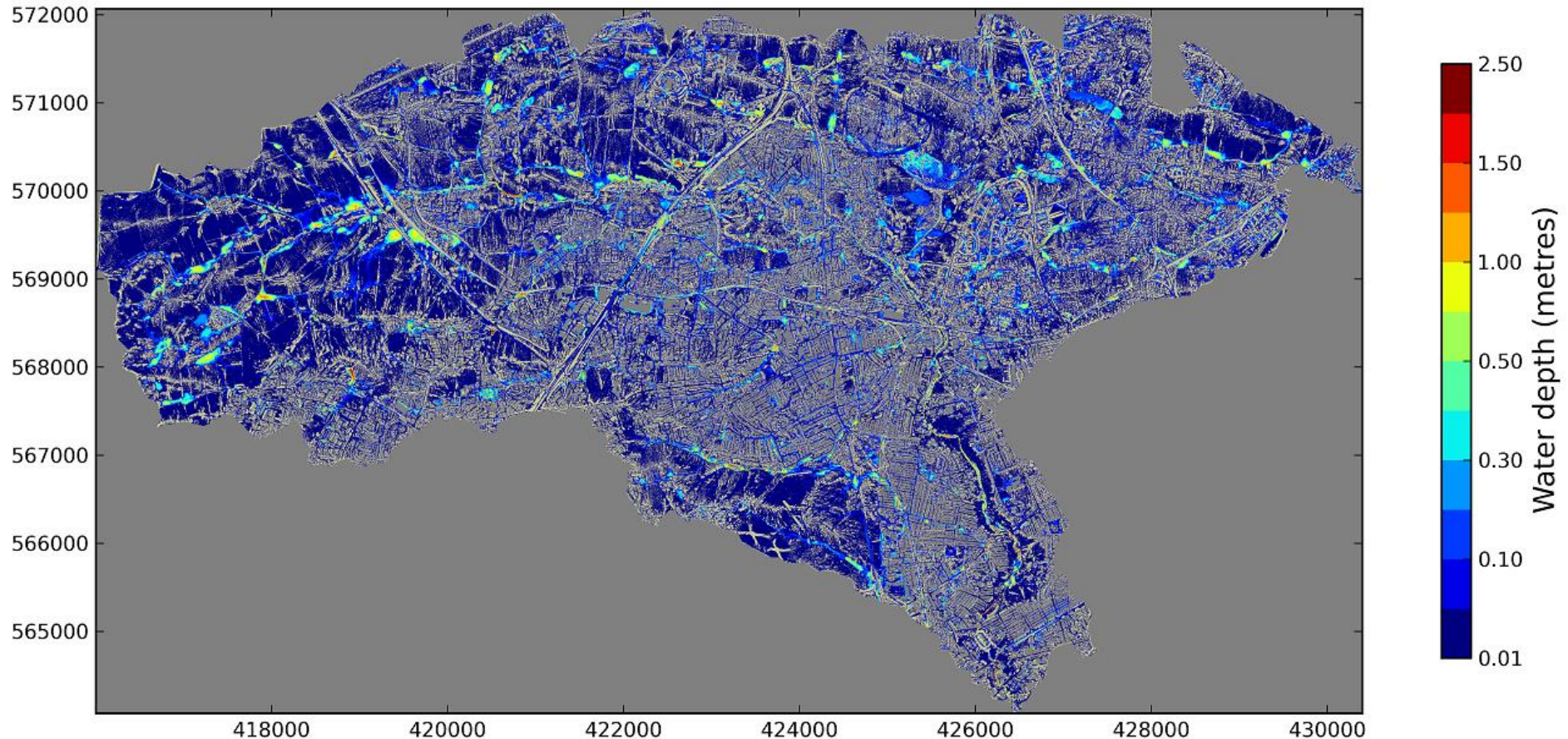


WP2a. Flood Inundation – 4 tasks

- Representing Blue-Green infrastructure in a model of urban inundation
- Modelling morphology and transport of sediment and debris through Blue-Green infrastructure
- Incorporating agents into an urban inundation model (Agent-Based Modelling, ABM)
- Developing probability maps of urban inundation to manage down risks and support resilient responses

WP2a. Flood Inundation – CityCAT

Time: 51 mins



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

WP2b. Sediment, morphology, habitats

AIM: assess sediment transport and debris dynamics within Blue-Green urban drainage networks and develop improved approaches to accounting for the risks and benefits associated with Blue-Green infrastructure.

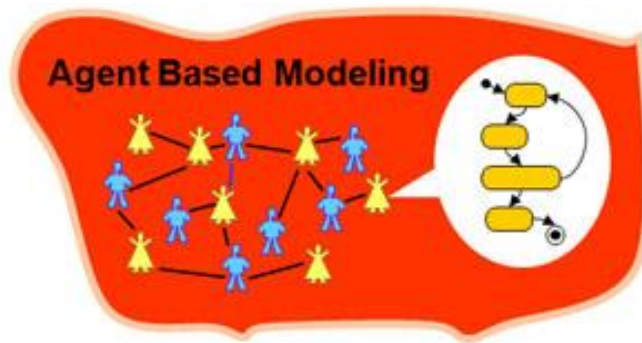


PIT
technology

WP2c. Behavioural responses and ABM

AIM; To provide evidence-based rules about the behaviour of individuals and institutions to feed into the ABM

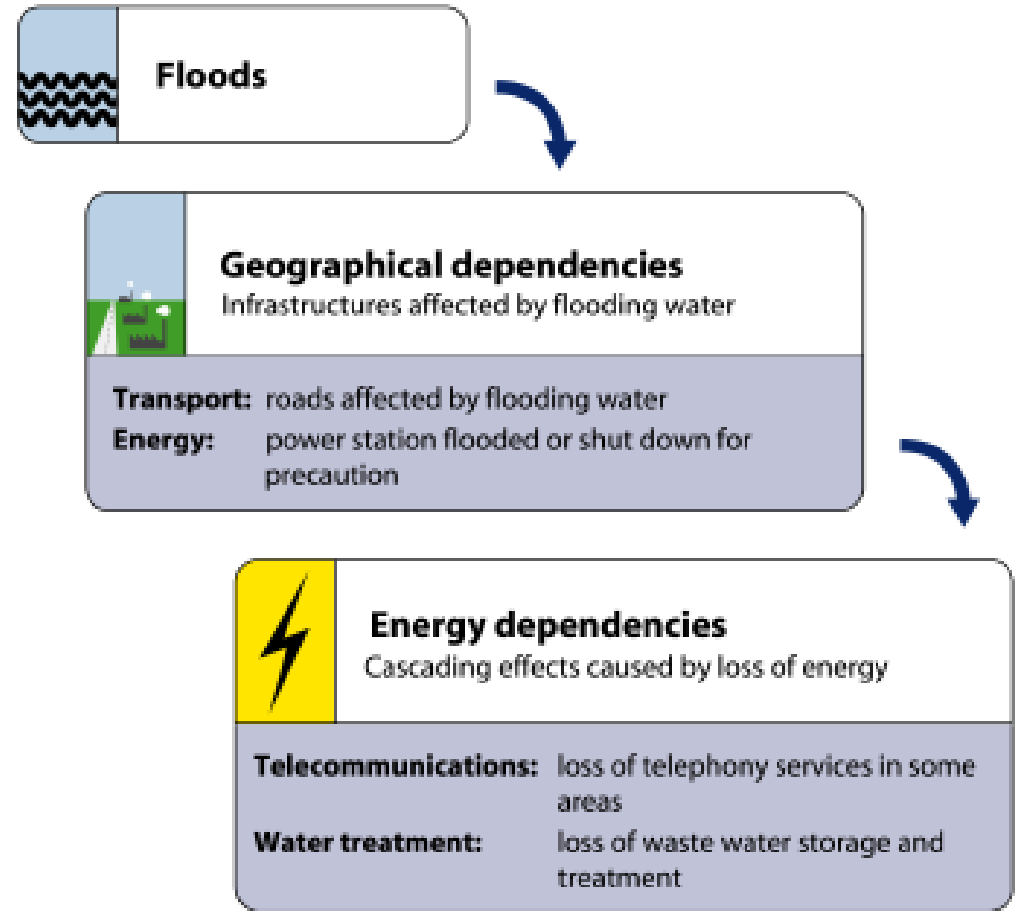
ABM – what would be the impact of installing water butts in all domestic properties?



Social Practice Theory approach; investigating how practices, behaviours and preferences may change over time

WP3. FRM components and interfaces

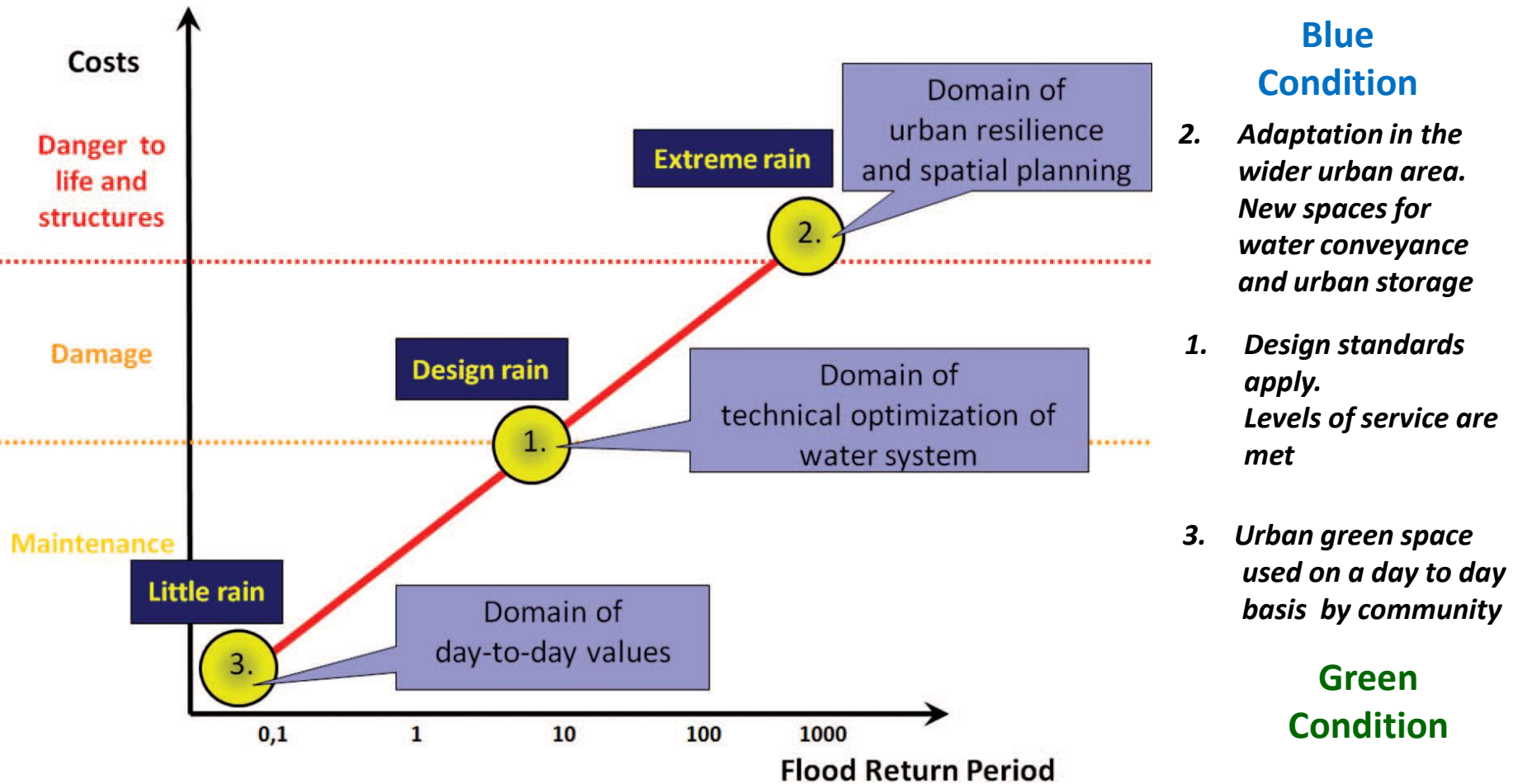
- Develop tools and methodologies to represent urban FRM and Blue-Green networks within a single urban environment
- Examining interdependencies with wider urban infrastructure
- Development of a “flood footprint” accounting tool



Source Adelard Document 2009.

Figure 2: Cascading effects during the 2007 UK floods

Three point approach for urban FRM



Fratini et al.,(2012) Three Points Approach (3PA) for urban flood risk management.

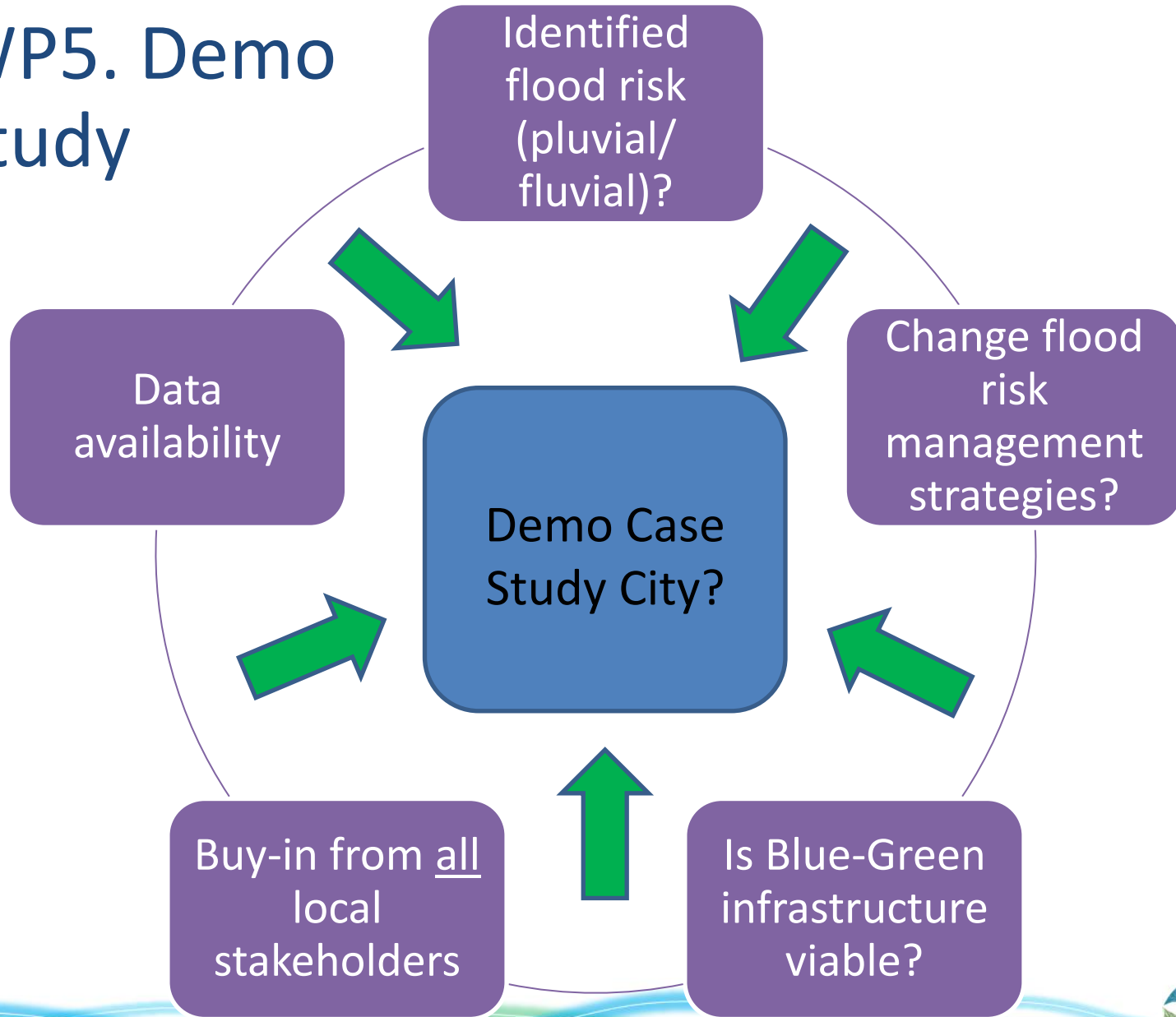
WP4. Evaluation and synthesis of benefits

Aim; Develop procedures for the robust evaluation of the multiple functionalities of Blue-Green infrastructure components within FRM strategies

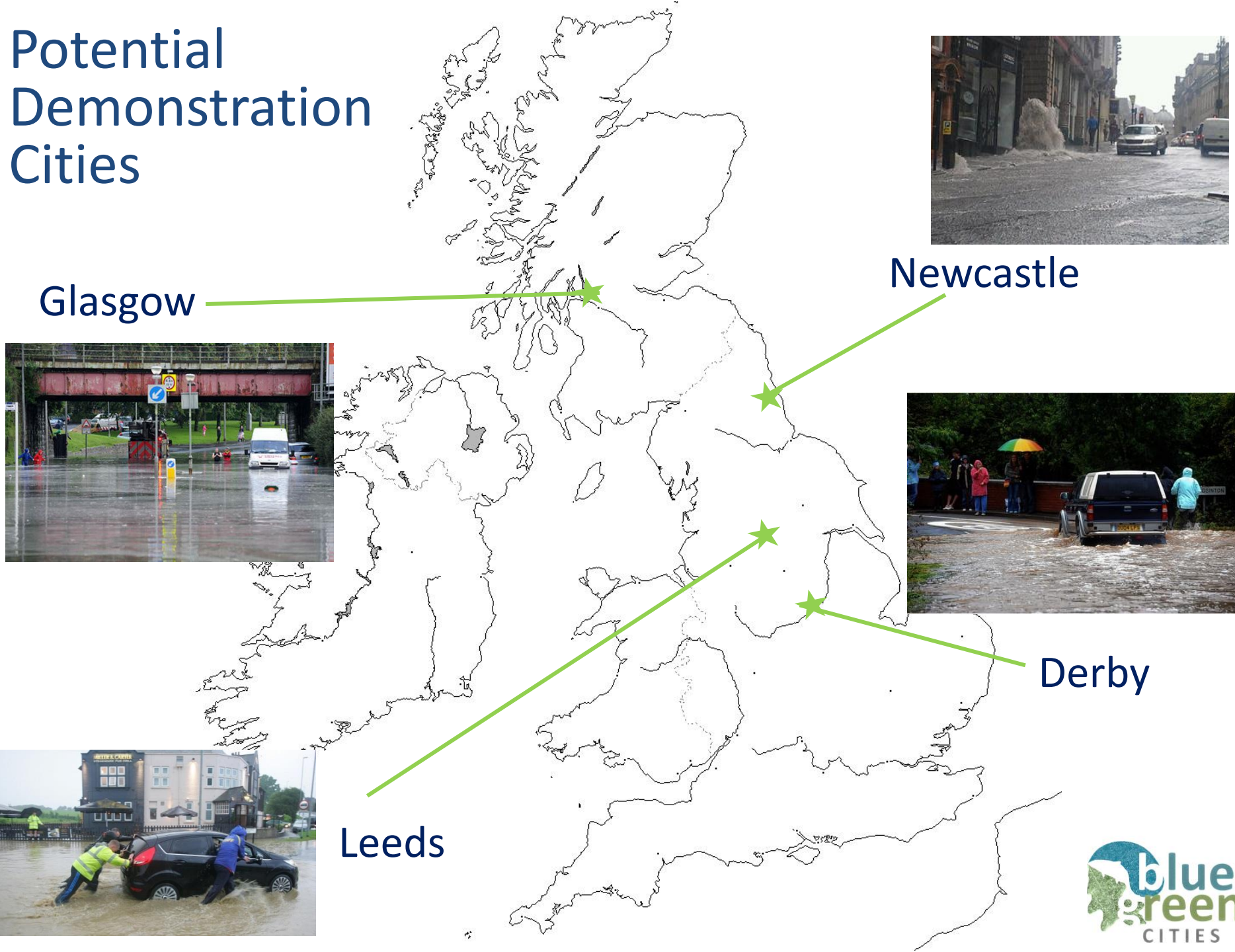


- Evaluate the **relative significance of benefits** in context specific locations
- Establish preference ratings
- Review current design procedures and make **recommendations to the design guidance** to enhance the most significant non-flood benefits

WP5. Demo Study



Potential Demonstration Cities



Glasgow

Newcastle

Leeds

Derby



Acknowledgement

The research reported in this presentation is being conducted as part of the Blue-Green Cities Research Consortium with support from the:

- **Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council**
- **Northern Ireland Rivers Agency**
- **Environment Agency**
- **National Science Foundation**

