

# Understanding the Relationship between Resilience and Sustainability: Emergency Planning & the Design of Urban Space



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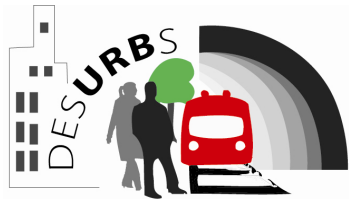


# Presentation Overview

- The DESURBS project
- Methodology
- Resilience in the UK
- Nottingham & its Local Resilience Forum
- Promising practices
- Conclusions



# The DESURBS project

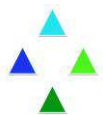


Designing Safer Urban Spaces

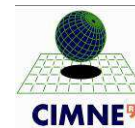


## Consortium partners:

- Research Management AS, Norway
  - Loughborough University, UK
  - The University of Birmingham, UK
  - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
  - Technical University of Crete
  - Centre Internacional de Metodes Numerics en Enginyeria
  - University of Southampton, UK
  - Bezalel, Academy of Arts and Design
- <http://www.desurbs.net/>



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# Methodology

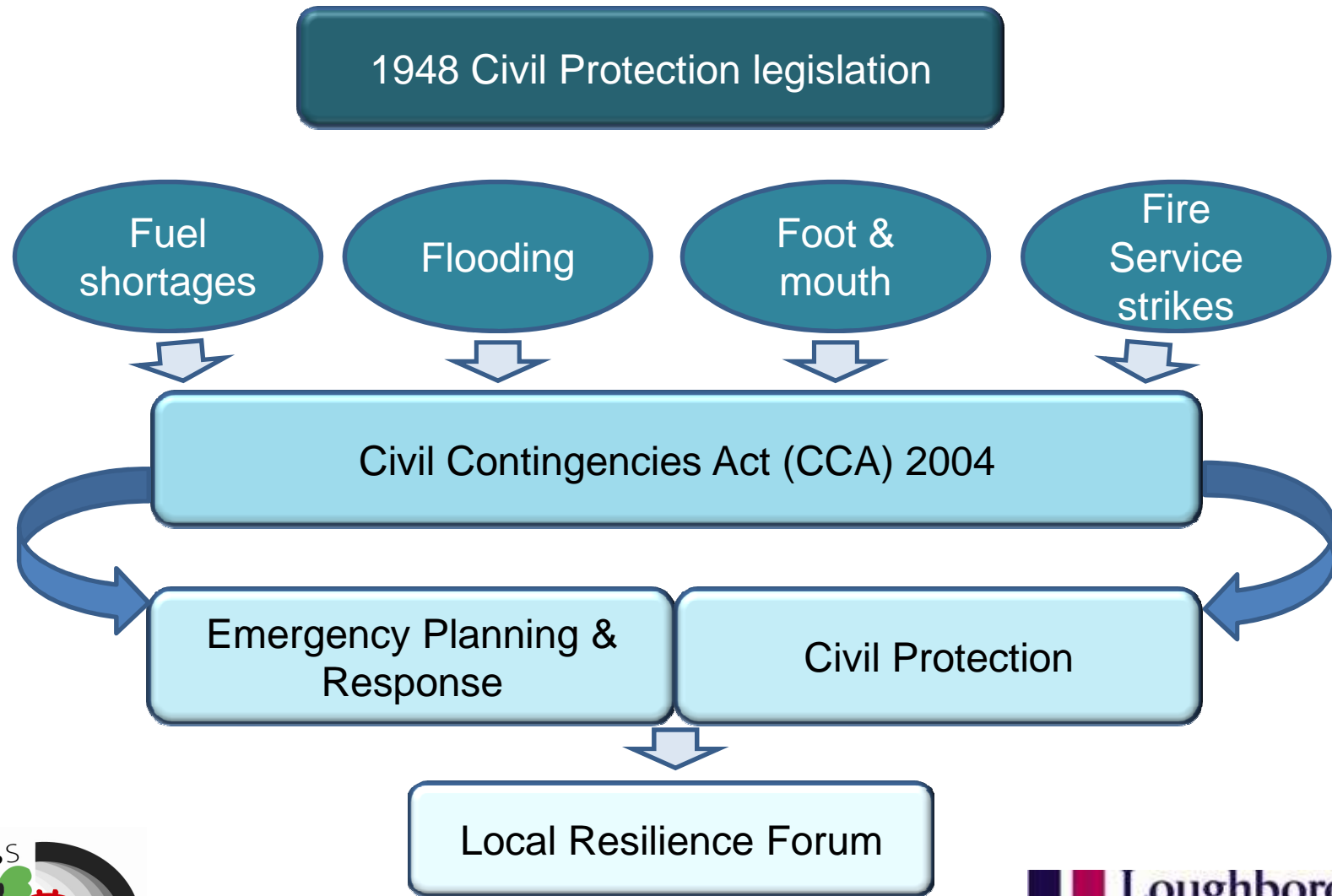
- State of the art review of the literature:
  - Documentation, legislation (local and national government websites)
  - Academic database search
- Semi-structured interviews:
  - 11 key stakeholders
    - members of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum

# Resilience in the UK

- Resilience is the ability to:
  - **cope** with disruption
  - **maintain** essential operations
  - **return** to normal operations after disruption
  - **elevate** to a more informed & robust state.
- Urban space and the built environment has to be resilient through:
  - Emergency planning
  - Urban and building design



# Emergency planning in the UK



# Responders

Category one 'core' responders:

- **Emergency services** (Police, Fire and Rescue, Ambulance)
- **Local authorities** (City and County)
- **NHS bodies** (Health Protection Agency, Hospitals)
- **Key government agencies** (Environment Agency)

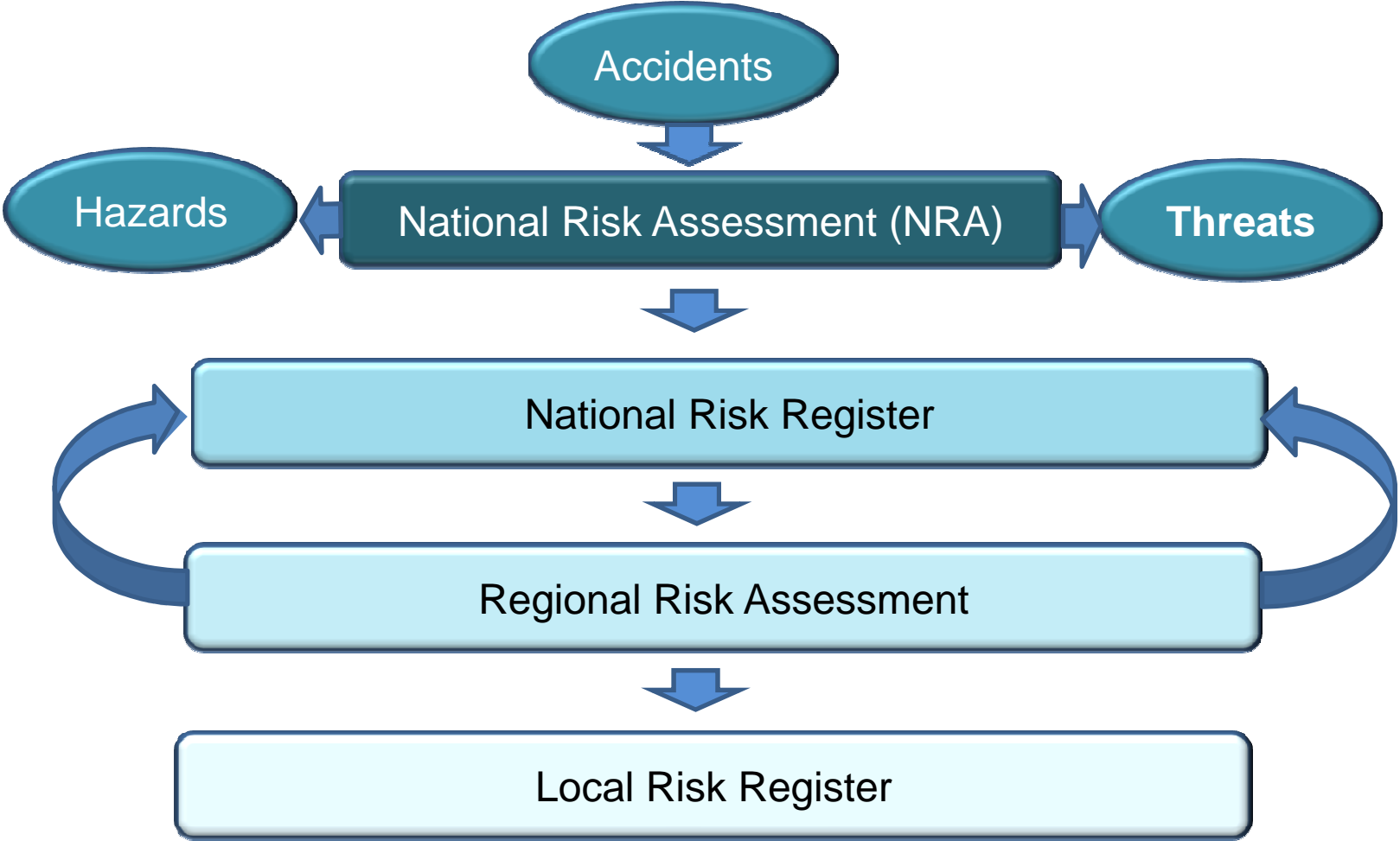
# Responders

Category two 'co-operating' responders:

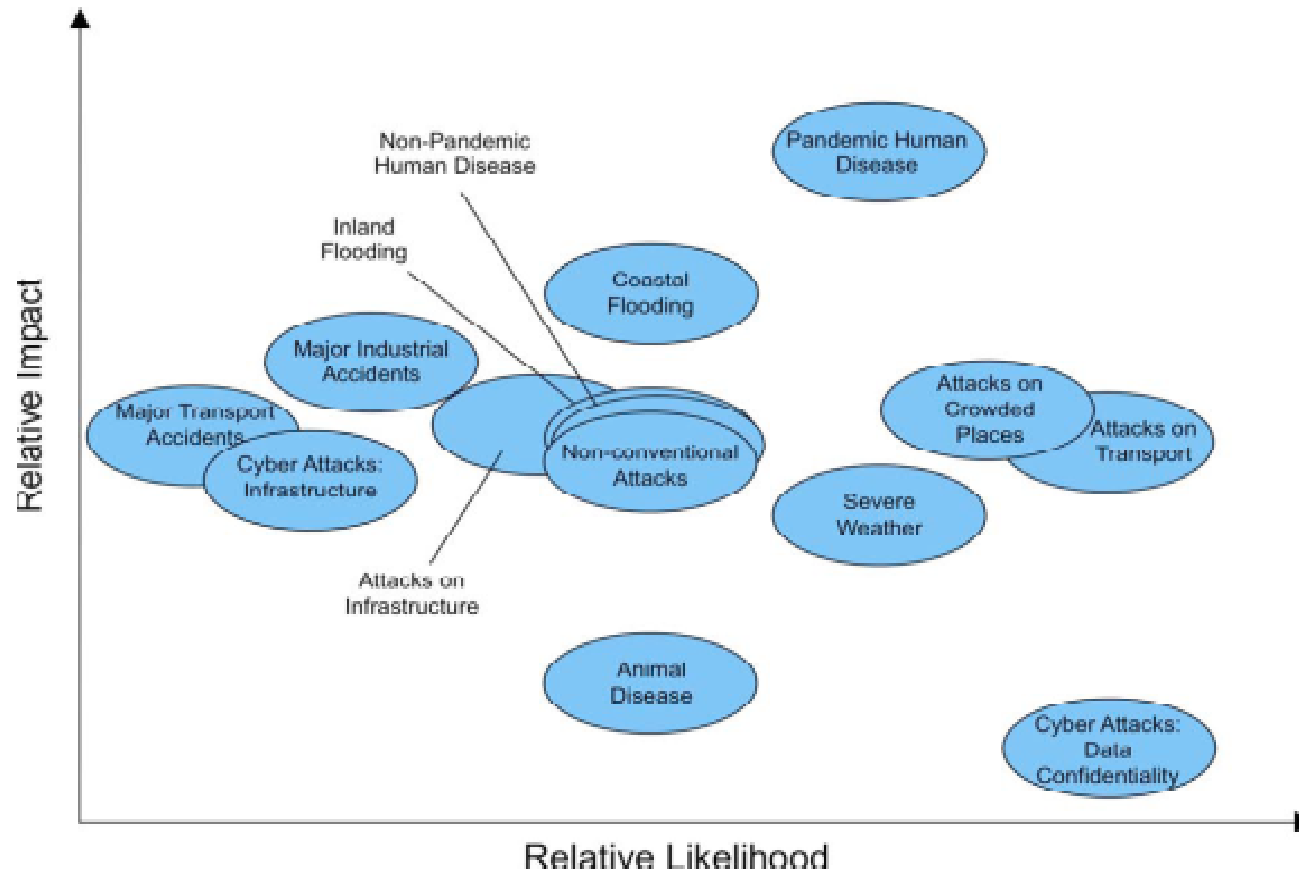
- **Utilities** (gas, electricity, water)
- **Transport organisations** (rail, Highways Agency)
- **Strategic health authorities** (Hospital Trusts, Health Protection Agency)
- **Voluntary agencies** (British Red Cross, Salvation Army, St John Ambulance, Benefits Agency, Religious organisation)



# Risk Assessment



# An illustration of the high consequence risks facing the UK (Cabinet Office, 2010)



# Urban and building design in the UK

## Key elements:

- Advancing resilience against terrorist threat
- Regulation, restriction and control of access, and surveillance coverage
- Improving safety and security within overall aim of creating attractive public places
- Increasing resilience at the design stage leads to better and more long lasting improvements



# Nottinghamshire & Nottingham





# Hazards and risks in Nottingham

**Hazards:** 'very high' (primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention):

- Influenza pandemic
- Major flooding

**Risks:** 'high' (significant):

Local flooding

Very cold and very hot weather

Toxic chemical releases

Industrial explosions and major fires

Technical service failure – gas/water

Local road accidents



# Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) - 1

*“to establish and maintain multi-agency arrangements to respond to major emergencies, and to minimise the impact of those emergencies on the public, property and environment of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire”*

*(Nottingham City Council, 2009)*



# Nottingham & Notts LRF - 2

## Command and control

- **Strategic (gold) level:**
  - Chief Constable
  - Deputy Chief Executive of the City Council
  - Local Director of the Environment Agency
  - Chief executives from emergency services
- **Tactical (silver) level:**
  - Middle management personnel
  - Senior emergency planners
  - Head of City Council
- **Operational (bronze) level:**
  - Responding agencies to emergency situations

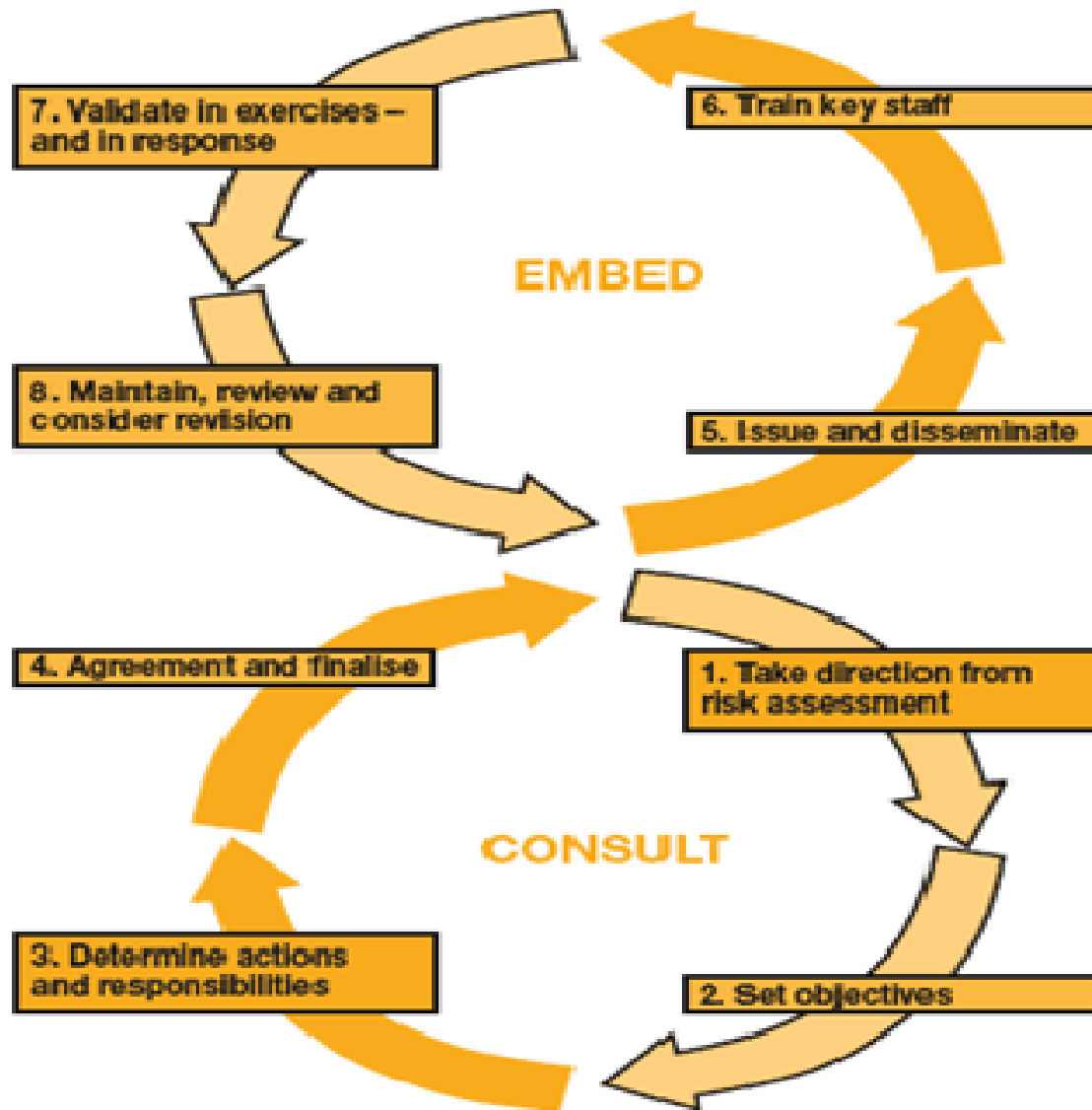


# Nottingham & Notts LRF - 3

Task and Finish Groups include:

- Risk Advisory Group
- Resilience Working Group
- Critical Infrastructure Group
- Communicating with the Public Group
- Community Resilience Group
- Industrial Hazards Group
- Training Sub Groups

# Cycle of Risk Assessment & Emergency Planning



# Promising practice on resilience -1

- Relationships within the LRF
  - Inclusive approach → wide ranging sub-groups
  - Good governance → effective working relationships
  - Individual personalities → working well together

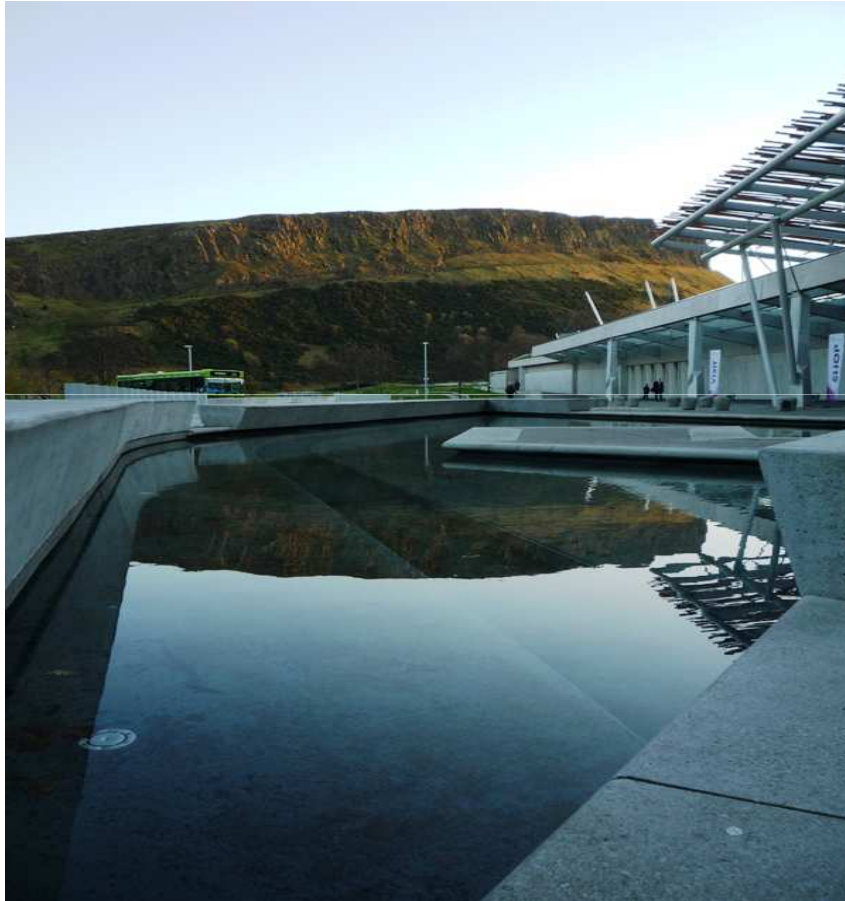
# Promising practice on resilience -2

- Response of the LRF
  - All LRF partners can activate command and control procedures
  - Response protocols are well known and rehearsed → fast operationalization
  - Mutual aid can be invoked from outside the region

# Promising practice on resilience -3

- Input into urban design
  - Police, Fire Service and Environment Agency input into design and planning of urban buildings and environments
  - Counter Terrorism Security Advisers (CTSAs)
  - Architectural Liaison Officers (ALOs)
  - Fire regulations

# Integrating resilience & sustainability



# Integrating resilience & sustainability



# Barriers to promising practice

- Fiscal constraints & budget cuts
- Strategic sign-up
- Communicating with the public
- Tools and hardware





# Conclusions

- LRF is a useful multi-agency response model
- Promising practices are central to this – need cost-effective solutions
- In new urban space
  - ensure resilience and sustainability through design, construction, management & operation
- In existing urban space
  - effective emergency planning & maximise resilience
- Resilience increases and is integral to sustainability of urban space

# Thank you

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