

Gateway to the Earth

The Role of a National Geological Survey in Understanding and Modelling Geology to better inform the design of the built environment

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Outline

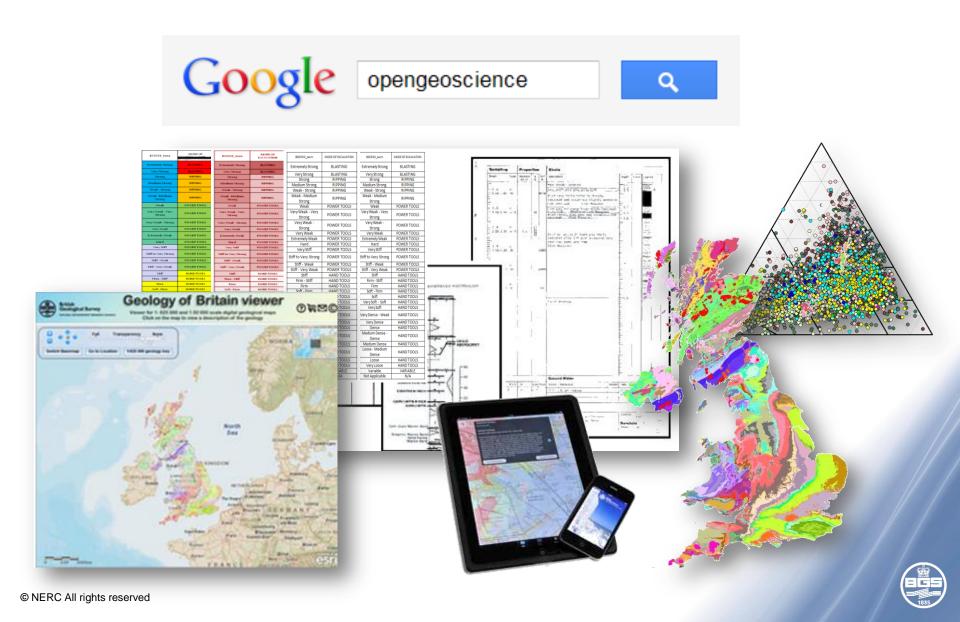
- What information do we provide
- How is this information used
- How our is role changing

There is no such thing as a 'natural' disaster.
Environmental hazards become disasters as a result of the risk and vulnerabilities that people are exposed to

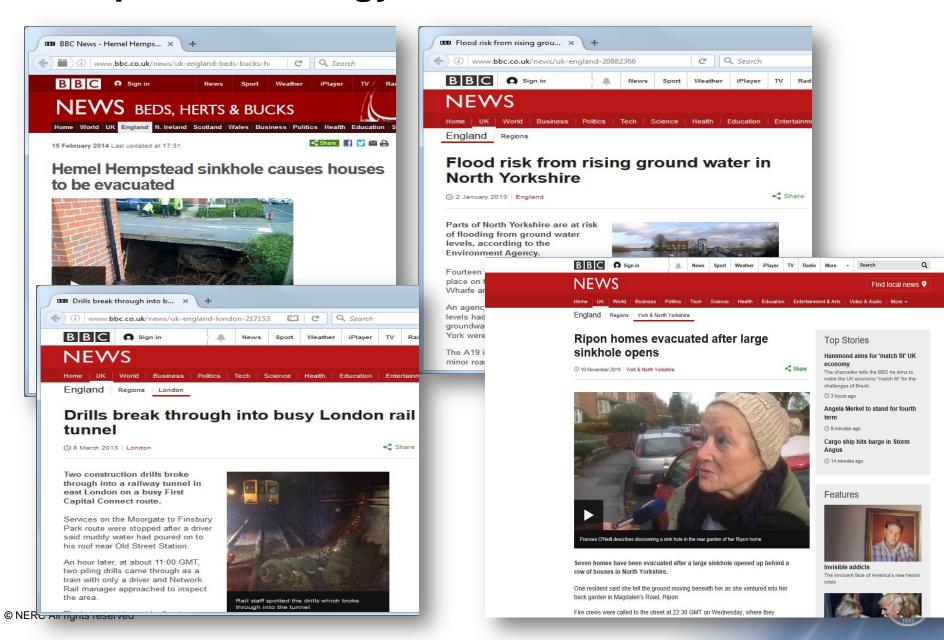
Disasters are not single events but compound processes that must be understood in context



Our Role as the Custodian of Geological data



The Impact of Geology on the built environment?



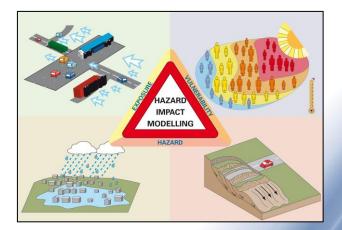
Geology has influenced where and how our cities have developed. Dartford Crossing The London and Thames Valley model Heathrow Reading East Tilbury Docks South Olympic 1 km Park below Windsor ground Castle level Geology can be very complex © NERC All rights reserved

Key function

Exchange of Knowledge

- Our core function is to apply our science to meet the needs of society
- BGS has to bridge the understanding gap
- we have to listen and be imaginative, flexible and innovative in the way we exploit our data and information technology







Ground stability Hazards: GeoSure



- Naturally occurring hazards
 - Subsidence (Shrink-swell; compressible, +/-dissolution)
 - Landslides (domains; landslide database; debris flow; pathway analysis/run-out; falls
- Anthropogenic-influenced hazards
 - Running sand
 - Compressible
 - Collapsible





Responding to changing Needs

- Stern Review 2007 'economic benefits of strong early action on climate change outweigh the costs'
- Pitt Review 2010 'all organisations have a duty to share information, better visualisation tools; improve modelling and forecasting'
- Eyjafjallajokull 2010 'better understanding of the hazard is needed, thresholds for safe flying should be defined on the basis of evidence, risk aversion should not be a strategy for any future eruption scenario'
- TE2100 Plan 2012 'we must either invest more in flood and coastal management or learn to live with increased flooding'



Lessons learned

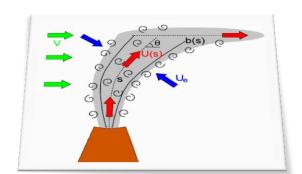
- Manage risks not avoid
- Governments and responders need access to all the scientific data and information in one place in a form that can be easily and quickly interpreted
- We need to be able to improve our modelling of hazards so that we can improve our forecasting and scenario planning tools
- Cost-benefit can't protect everything...what is its value?
- Scientist need to be able to communicate complex scientific concepts to the non-scientist



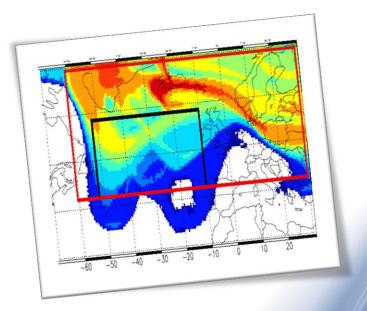


Volcanic and Atmospheric Near- to far-field Analysis of plumes Helping Interpretation and Modelling

- Lead by NCAS, BGS and 7 other institutions
- Response to 2010 Eyjafjallajokull eruption
- Improve information provided to the aviation community by developing better dispersion models
- Dispersion models can be improved through better characterisation of plume dynamics and the physical properties of the ash and gases in the plume





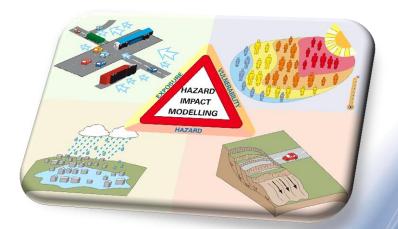




National Hazard Partnership

- Setup in 2011
- Consortium of public bodies
- Exchanges knowledge, ideas, expertise, intelligence & best practice
- Provides a timely and consistent source of advice to government & emergency responders for civil contingencies & disaster response
- Creates an environment for the development of new services to assist in disaster response





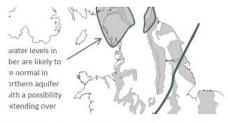


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Commissioned by the Cabinet Office and supported by Ordnance Survey, ResilienceDirect is a service that was launched in March 2014.

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The Communities Prepared website is a new, free resource to help you build the resilience of communities and groups that you work with.

New free resource



y hollow

Goodbye from @UKResillence @OrdnanceSurvey @CommunitiesUK at atland P19. Thanks for a great show @emergencyukahow #ESS2014 #ResillenceDirect s:44PM - 25 Sep 2014 from London

There's still time to visit P19 and trial the #ResilienceDirect mapping tool, brought to you in collaboration with @OrdnanceSurvey #ESS2014 2007PM - 25 Sep 2014 from London

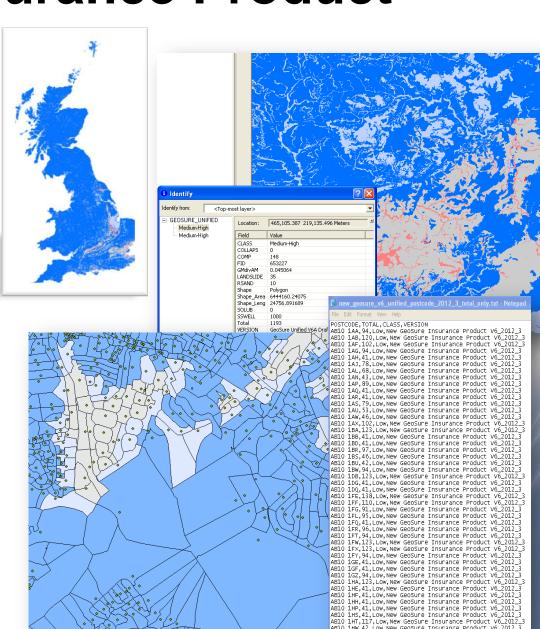
Proud winners of the EPS Resilience Awards 2014 Most Innovative Product of the Year, thank you #ResilienceDirect http://t.co/BJrKSiMijU 1234PM - 25 Sep 2014 from London

Good marning and welcome to day 2
#ESS2014. Visit us on stand P19 with
@OrdnanceSurvey & @CommunitiesUK to
see our system #ResilienceDirect
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Great day with @emergencyukahow @OrdnanceSurvey & @CommunitiesUK. At #ESS2014 tomorrow? Visit F19 #ResilienceDirect http://t.co/xVHz5Vpvu9

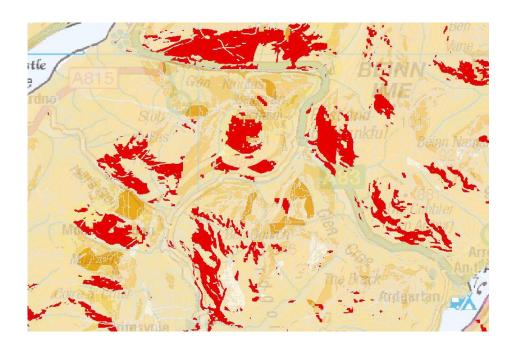
GeoSure Insurance Product

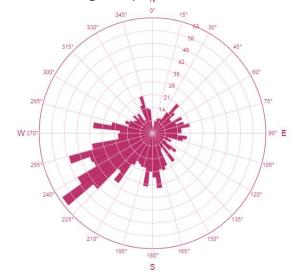
- Provides information specifically for the insurance industry
- Indicates the potential insurance risk for natural ground instability to be active at a site
- Provides an analysis of all potential hazards present but delivered in a simple valorised format
- Uses Sheffield Elicitation
 Framework to derive the probability of occurrence and impact



Temporal services: Forecasting heighten susceptibility

- This dataset can then be used to highlight potential areas that might be susceptible to heightened landslide hazard due to its slope aspect.
- Debris flows might be more susceptible on the south west facing slopes.
- These can be highlighted in the data as shown below

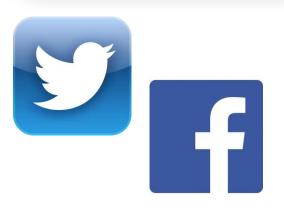




Areas of moderate (Geosure C) to high (Geosure D and E) susceptibility on south – west facing slopes are highlighted in red.









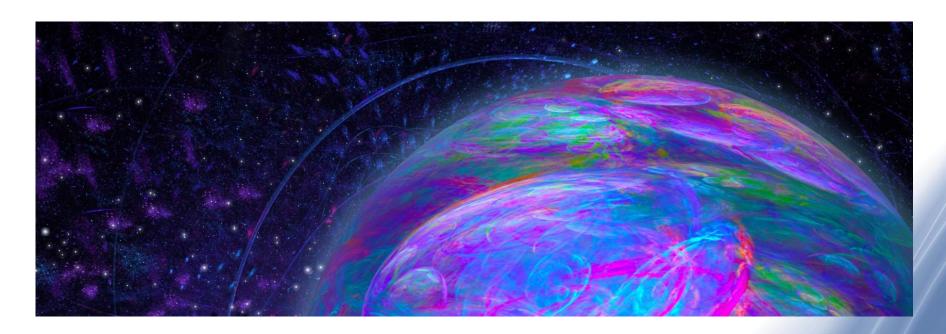
- Critically Important to communicate risk well, saying enough to be helpful while avoiding blanket statements
- Use of models and forecasting means that we have to be able to communicate the uncertainties..... Just using words without numerical reference points can be misleading
- Speaking a common language
- Sound bite communication

L'Aquila earthquake 20096 scientists prosecuted for involuntary manslaughter



IS UNCERTAINTY A BAD THING?

Uncertainty is *not* a weakness of science. It is inevitable when finding out about how the world works – there will always be uncertainty when we push back new frontiers.





Conclusions

- Data isn't useful unless it is interpreted, assessable and provided in a useable format
- There has been a change from static attributed map provision to complex models that can be used for forecasting and scenario planning
- Communication is key



