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DESIGN + CRIME

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE + DESIGN EXHIBITION
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA
12 + 13 DECEMBER 2012

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM + PROCEEDINGS

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Designing Out Crime research centre



Designing out crime is a partnership between the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice and the University of Technology Sydney



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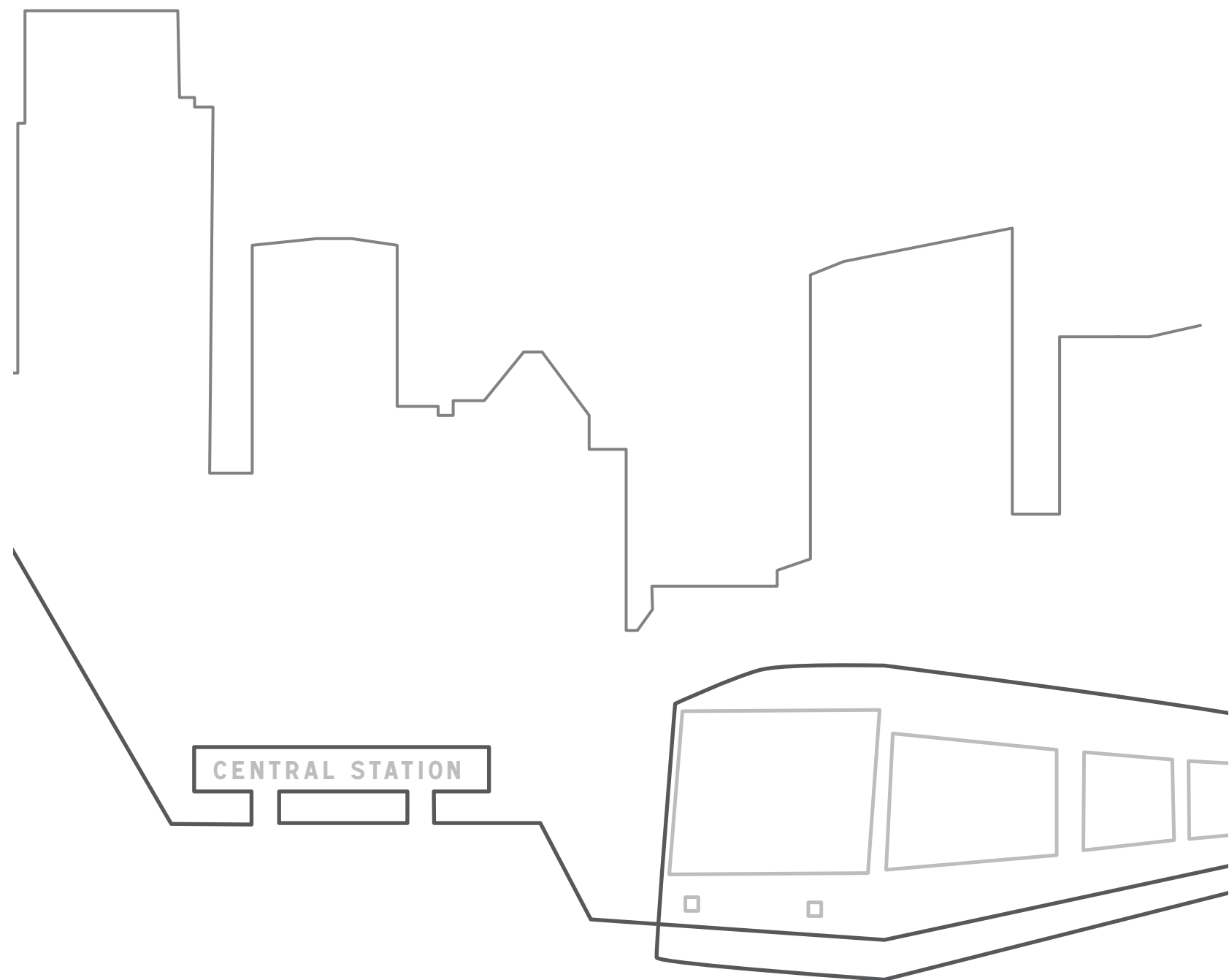
Design Against Crime



DOC – Eindhoven

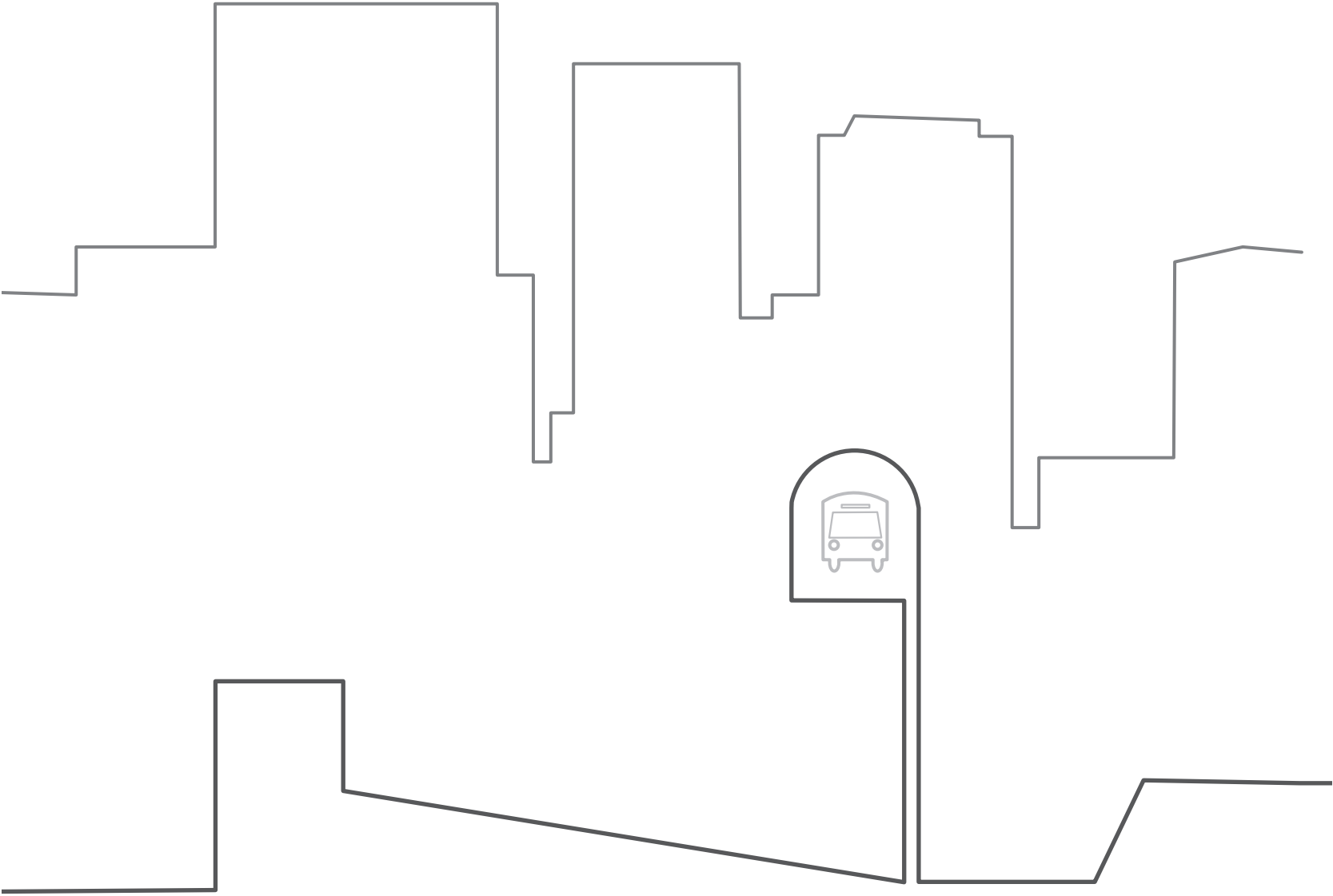


- With kind support from the Sydney Institute of Criminology -



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WELCOME

This first Design + Crime Conference aims to showcase innovative approaches to design for crime prevention. Developing design solutions to complex crime problems requires a collaborative design process that is flexible and dynamic, and which is focused on the desired outcomes – the kinds of environments we would like to achieve – rather than the problems that spoil the environments. This approach permits the emergence of a range of possible solutions that are unlikely to come to light with a problem-focused approach.

This two-day conference will appeal to practitioners and academics from wide-ranging disciplines and professions including but not limited to: architecture, planning, urban design, housing, community services, criminology, social geography, environmental psychology, product design, urban tourism, visual communications, security personnel; and politicians, developers, and managers of public buildings, retail outlets and transport.

Following the conference presentation sessions are workshops exploring how design and criminology can work together to tackle real life problems. The workshops are facilitated by our workshop partners, the NSW Police, City of Sydney Council, Barangaroo Delivery Authority, and the Sydney Opera House Trust, and we are grateful for their support.

The workshops have two aims: firstly, to demonstrate how design processes can help to deepen and enrich our understanding of a problem and open the way for innovative solutions; and secondly, to generate ideas that will contribute to the work of our workshop partners.

Thank you for joining us at this first Design + Crime conference and exhibition.



<< KEES DORST

Photographer: Anna Zhu



MARCUS FELSON >>



<< HEATHER MACDONALD

KEYNOTE BIOS

KEES DORST

Kees Dorst was trained as an Industrial Design Engineer at Delft University of Technology and was granted a PhD there in 1997, with high distinction. Currently, he is Professor of Design at the faculty of Design, Architecture and Building of the University of Technology, Sydney.

He also holds a professorship in 'Entrepreneurial Design of Intelligent Systems' at Eindhoven University of Technology in The Netherlands. He has published numerous articles and five books – most recently the books 'Understanding Design – 175 reflections on being a designer' (2006) and 'Design Expertise' (2009) with Bryan Lawson. Currently he is working on an invited book for MIT Press, on 'Frame Creation - a design-based methodology for driving innovation'. He is founder and director of the Designing Out Crime Research Centre.

MARCUS FELSON

Marcus Felson is currently Professor at the Criminal Justice Department at Texas State University. He has been a leader both in crime theory ("the routine activity approach") but also in applying that theory to reducing crime. He received his B.A. from the University of Chicago and his PhD from the University of Michigan. Professor Felson has been a guest lecturer in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, England, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. He is the author of more than 80 professional papers, as well as co-editor (with Ronald V. Clarke) of Business and Crime Prevention and Routine Activity and Rational Choice, and co-author of Opportunity Makes the Thief.

HEATHER MACDONALD

Heather MacDonald received her PhD in Planning and Public Policy from Rutgers University in New Jersey (USA). She was an Associate Professor at the University of Iowa, where she served as Chair of department for some years before moving to Sydney in 2008. She joined UTS in 2010. Her research has focused on affordable housing policy and finance, and the role of spatial analysis in urban policy. She is the author of Unlocking the Census with GIS (2004) and Urban Policy and the Census (2011). She is currently engaged in two research projects, one investigating whether there is ethnic discrimination in private rental housing in Sydney, the other investigating the impact of planning regulations on housing affordability in Australian cities.



> SUZIE MATHEWS >> MARK ARMSTRONG >>> ROHAN LULHAM



THEME LEADERS + DOC ORGANISERS

LATE NIGHT ECONOMY

SPEAKER: SUZIE MATHEWS

Suzie Matthews is the Manager Late Night Economy and Safe City at the City of Sydney Council. She has over 10 years experience in crime prevention in local government and recently received a Churchill Fellowship to explore how global cities manage alcohol in their night time economies. Suzie is a member of the National Local Government Advisory Committee and is committed to making Sydney a leading night time city.

DESIGNER: MARK ARMSTRONG

Mark Armstrong is a founding principal of BlueSky, one of Australia's leading design consultancies, and is well known in the design community. He has directed the design programs for high volume products including whitegoods, lighting systems, garden care products and medical equipment. Mark has worked in close co-operation with RMIT Centre for Design on projects that are at the forefront of environmental design. Mark plays an active role in the Australian Design Institute and is also involved in design education. He has recently taken up the position of Eva and Marc Besen Chair of Design Research at Monash University.

DOC. ORGANISER: ROHAN LULHAM

Rohan joined the Designing Out Crime (DOC) research centre as a Postdoctoral fellow in October 2010. He holds a PhD in Architecture (Environment-Behaviour Studies) and a Bachelors Degree in Psychology. In his PhD research Rohan investigated the effects of design on staff and detainees' perceptions and expectations in juvenile custodial facilities. Rohan brings a diverse skill set to the challenge of creating environments, products and knowledge that will reduce crime. Before joining the DOC team Rohan was a senior research officer at the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. He has extensive experience working as a crime prevention consultant and as a forensic psychologist in the juvenile justice system in NSW. Rohan's academic interests are situational crime prevention, design thinking, environment-behaviour theory, place visualisation, quantitative analysis techniques, quasi-experimental research methods and program evaluation.



> GARRY GLAZEBROOK >> ANTHONY HONYFIELD >>> LINDSAY ASQUITH



THEME LEADERS + DOC ORGANISERS

TRANSPORT

SPEAKER: GARRY GLAZEBROOK

Garry has over 30 years' experience in government, consulting and academia in the field of urban transport and planning. He is currently a part-time Associate Professor at the Institute of Sustainable Futures, and is also the Manager of Transport Policy at the City of Sydney. He has published widely in the fields of transport and planning, and was a key member of the Independent Public Inquiry into a Long Term Public Transport Plan for Sydney. He is a member of the Planning Institute of Australia, the International Union of Public Transport, and the Association for the Study of Peak Oil, and has a particular interest in how to make our cities more sustainable.

DESIGNER: ANTHONY HONYFIELD

Anthony Honeyfield is a Design Director at Design + Industry, Australia's largest and leading privately owned product design and engineering consultancy. Having won over 100 industry awards in competitions throughout the world, Design + Industry is the most accomplished consultancy in Australia.

Anthony's background includes the development of high technology electromechanical equipment for the medical and wagering industries, household consumer products, lighting and communications. He has been responsible for managing many successful client relationships for Design + Industry, leading to awards in engineering and design. In addition to his work in design, Anthony is a Director of International House, a residential college for International and Australian senior undergraduate and postgraduate students at the University of New South Wales. Anthony studied Industrial Design at the University of New South Wales graduating with first class honours in 1996.

DOC ORGANISER: LINDSAY ASQUITH

Lindsay has an MA in History from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. In 2003 she was awarded a PhD in Architecture from Oxford Brookes University, UK. Lindsay worked as a Research Associate and Assistant Course Tutor in the Centre for Vernacular Architecture Studies in Oxford before becoming a housing design consultant in London for Design for Homes and the House Builders Federation. Upon moving to Sydney she became Head of Research Asia Pacific for DEGW, an international strategic workplace design consultancy. She joined Designing Out Crime in October 2011. Her research interests are vernacular architecture, domestic space use, housing, the application of space syntax in crime mapping, environmental behaviour and sustainable design.



> ADAM THORPE >> OLGA CAMACHO DUARTE



THEME LEADERS + DOC ORGANISERS

URBAN LIVING

SPEAKER: ADAM THORPE

Adam Thorpe is a 0.6 Reader in Socially Responsive Design and Innovation at University of the Arts London. He is based at Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design where he is Creative Director of the Design Against Crime Research Centre and co-ordinator of the UAL DESIS Lab. His research activities are practice-based and explore the role of design in meeting societal goals and challenges. He has written extensively on design led open innovation approaches to generating social benefit and has contributed to the development of research methodologies that seek to maximize stakeholder value through application of open and participatory socially responsive processes. Adam has directed delivery of award winning action research projects that have been celebrated as exemplars of social impact, and have led to the licensing of designs and the creation of commercial and social enterprises. As UAL DESIS Lab co-ordinator, Adam works with students and community groups to co-design products and services that promote sustainable ways of living and facilitate socially beneficial behavior change. He is also co-founder of design consultancy Vexed Generation/Vexed Design (1993-present) pioneers in socially responsive clothing and product design, with a focus on 'Urban Mobility'.

DOC. ORGANISER: OLGA CAMACHO DUARTE

Olga graduated as an Architect from the University of Los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia. In 2006 she was awarded her PhD in Management from the University of Western Sydney. Her thesis was an ethnographic study on spatial practice in public space in Latin American cities which included aspects of sense of security and perception of crime. More recently she worked as a Strategic Consultant with DEGW Asia Pacific and as a Research Project Officer with the Urban Research Centre, UWS. Olga joined the Designing Out Crime Research Centre as a Postdoctoral Fellow in October 2010. Her research agenda centres on social aspects of housing including: perception of crime, areas of disadvantage, crime prevention and the impact of design in addressing opportunistic crime in relation to low income housing.



> LORRAINE GAMMAN >> LUCY KALDOR



THEME LEADERS + DOC ORGANISERS

RETAIL

SPEAKER: LORRAINE GAMMAN

Lorraine Gamman is Professor of Design at Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design (CSM). She is also the Director of the award-winning Design Against Crime Research Centre (DACRC) which she set up in 1999 at CSM, University of the Arts London.

Lorraine is an international expert on offender techniques, design interventions and socially responsive design. She has catalysed several product ranges, working with cafes/bars such as Starbucks, All Bar One and JD Wetherspoon, to deliver “Stop Thief Chairs” (recently exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art New York) and “Karrysafe anti-theft bags”, as well as numerous social innovation and design for sustainability projects anti theft “M” bike stands (with Adam Thorpe), which are currently installed in London, York and Brighton.

Lorraine has written numerous articles on design and visual culture. In 2011 she co-edited (with Thorpe) *Socially Responsive Design*, a special edition of the *CoDesign* journal; and with Rachel Armitage, *Sustainability via Security*, a special edition of the *Built Environment* journal. Her co-authored books include *Female Fetishism: A New Look* (1994) and *The Female Gaze: Women as Viewers of Popular Culture* (1988). Gamman's book *Gone Shopping; The Story of Shirley Pitts, Queen of Thieves* was first published by Penguin Books in 1996 and is a collector's item on Ebay with the film rights sold in 2012 by Peters Frazer and Dunlop to Tiger Aspect. This oral history was a spin off from her PhD on shoplifting completed at Middlesex University in 1999.

Gamman continues to consult on the design and security management of retail outlets and shopping centres. She has worked on anti-shoplifting initiatives with the Royal Society of the Arts, the British Council for Shopping Centres, Hammersons and Argent as well as with retailers such as Boots, Tesco's, and Marks and Spencer. Lorraine is currently Vice Chair of the Designing Out Crime Association (DOCA), and in 2007-11 was a member of the Home Office's Design and Technology Alliance.

DOC. ORGANISER: LUCY KALDOR

Lucy holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours in History from the University of Sydney. She worked for several years as a professional historian at Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners, a leading heritage architectural firm providing heritage planning advice for high-profile private and public clients including Housing NSW, the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, NSW Parliament and the Historic Houses Trust.

Lucy's strengths are in research, writing and communicating technical information to non-technical audiences. Her interests include history, design, architecture and the built environment. She joined the Designing Out Crime team in October 2010.

CONFERENCE MC + ADVISORS



> RODGER WATSON >> DOUGLAS TOMKIN >>> PAUL EKBLOM

CONFERENCE MC: RODGER WATSON

Rodger studied psychology in his undergraduate degree before completing a Masters of Criminology at Sydney University. Rodger has worked in the field of crime prevention since 2003, working with government, education, and the private sector on many projects and initiatives. Rodger is Deputy Director at Designing out crime and is undertaking a PhD at UTS exploring how design can be used to explore complex problems.

ADVISOR: DOUGLAS TOMKIN

Associate Professor Douglas Tomkin has worked as a design professional and academic in the UK, Hong Kong and Australia. He also provides legal opinion in cases relating to product accidents and design misrepresentation.

Douglas is currently the Business Manager of DOC Research Centre. He is the principal organiser of the centre's popular Winter School program, which involves UTS students in real-life community projects with crime-related themes. He has recently lead design related projects involving the NSW Counter Terrorist Police Unit and the Sydney Opera House. Prior to joining DOC Douglas was Head of the School of Design in the Faculty of Design, Architecture and Building, UTS.

ADVISOR: PAUL EKBLOM

Paul Eklom read psychology and gained his PhD at University College London. As a researcher in the UK Home Office for many years, Paul initially worked on crime prevention projects including police truancy patrols, shoplifting, drink and disorder, and crime on the London Underground. He then orchestrated the industrial-scale evaluation of the Safer Cities Programme, focusing on the impact of residential burglary projects. His final Home Office responsibilities centred on horizon-scanning, advising on Design against Crime (including on *Safer Places*, the government guide to crime prevention and the planning system) and developing the professional discipline and knowledge management of crime prevention.

KEYNOTE PRESENTERS

Title: **Design + Crime: up the down escalator**

Author: Professor Kees Dorst

Affiliation: Director, Designing out Crime Research Centre, University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

The fields of criminology and crime prevention practice have looked at the design of buildings, products and the urban fabric in an effort to identify bad design characteristics that would precipitate or exacerbate crime. Both fields have theorised rules and frameworks to help prevent these bad designs from occurring again. But the broad field of design has much more to offer. Designers and their unique practices are now being recognised for their role in helping organisations deal with open, complex, dynamic and networked problems ('Design Thinking').

In the Designing Out Crime Research Centre, these design practices are used to approach the issues of safety and public spaces in a new, positive way. This keynote address will focus on one of these practices, Frame Creation, which has proven a fruitful design-based innovation method for governments, institutions and companies, helping them to approach hitherto intractable problems in novel ways. The presentation will provide an introduction to Frame Creation along with examples of how it has been used to approach complex problems of crime and safety in our modern day world.

Title: **How to analyze crime, then design against it**

Author: Professor Marcus Felson, Criminal Justice Department, Texas State University

Abstract:

First, Marcus Felson discusses how NOT to think about crime, noting many of the common illusions. Then he explains some basic principles for analysing crime patterns. Following this, he gives examples of changes that have reduced crime or increased it, without prior planning. Finally, he considers how we can plan and design with crime reduction in mind.

Title: **Beyond CPTED: social equity as a basis for safety and liveability**

Author: Associate Professor Heather MacDonald

Affiliation: School of the Built Environment, DAB, University of Technology Sydney

In this presentation, Heather MacDonald argues that urban design considerations need to be broadened beyond the physical if we are to develop liveable, safe, and socially sustainable environments. There is persuasive international evidence that the spatial marginalisation of disadvantaged residents in warehouse estates disconnected from the metropolitan economy undermines social sustainability, and constrains the life prospects of children who grow up in suburban ghettos.

While CPTED principles may reduce the likelihood of victimisation in specific places, a parallel concern with economic and social integration is needed to reduce overall rates of victimisation across our cities. I review the evidence for "neighbourhood effects" on life chances, and critically assess the extent of social segregation across the Sydney metropolitan area. The presentation concludes with a discussion of the potential for integrating social equity considerations into mainstream debates about crime prevention.

Title: The 5Is framework: designed to share know-how and improve performance in crime prevention

Author: Paul Ekblom

Affiliation: Design Against Crime Research Centre, Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design, University of Arts, London

Abstract:

In crime prevention, security and community safety, attempts to replicate individual 'success-story' projects often end in implementation failure. And efforts remain divided—between situational and offender-oriented interventions, between cause, risk factor and problem-oriented approaches, and between justice/law enforcement and 'civil' prevention. The field is in poor shape to control everyday crime problems, let alone the challenges of terrorism, organised crime and techno-crime where preventers must continually out-innovate offenders and face the upcoming disruptions from financial disarray and climate change.

Paul Ekblom has developed an approach which seeks to change that. He diagnoses under-performance in terms of how practice knowledge is captured and transferred, fostering cookbook copying and stifling innovation; in concepts and terminology inadequate as tools for thinking, design and communication; and in the adoption of over-simple frameworks which, though useful for a quick start, soon constrain practitioners. Taking a design-based approach he describes a specification for a fit-for-purpose knowledge management framework, confronting complexities of real-life prevention and helping practitioners select prior practice, replicate and innovate. He then introduces 5Is (Intelligence, Intervention, Implementation, Involvement and Impact) designed to meet that specification and supply the foundations for a working practical system of knowledge management and process evaluation that complements and extends the progress made in impact evaluation. Additional materials are available in his 2011 book *Crime Prevention, Security and Community Safety* using the 5Is Framework and at <http://5isframework.wordpress.com>.

Title: Reviewing common shoplifting perpetrator techniques: how 'eco' bags and self-scanning machines inform the global context of shoplifting and what sustainable strategies might be used to defend against them

Author: Professor Lorraine Gamman

Affiliation: Central Saint Martins, College of Art and Design, London

Abstract:

This paper will review the most common perpetrator techniques linked to shoplifting, by introducing the global context of shoplifting and summarising how they have already been addressed by problem orientated policing approaches as well as crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) strategies. It will go on to identify evidence about the misuse of (a) 'eco' bags and (b) self-scanners for shoplifting purposes, and will identify and discuss the perpetrator techniques being employed to shoplift in this way in the international context. Finally, the paper will analyse the mechanisms that criminals have drawn upon to get away with regular shoplifting and suggest how this growing problem might be addressed by design. In particular it will discuss one new possible design proposal, Bagbank, which reframes the context of shoplifting.

This design aims to deliver to supermarkets what society needs more of (reuse of plastic bags and less cost in providing them) as part of a sustainable business strategy that will also deliver what society needs less of (shoplifting). The design deters use of eco bags in stores for shoplifting by providing recycled bags at the till. This paper will discuss how and why learning from sustainability might have a role to play in crime prevention.

THEME PRESENTERS

Title: **Public transport's role in safe cities for people**

Author: Dr Garry Glazebrook

Affiliation: Associate Professor, University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

After fifty years of absolute and relative decline, public transport is making a comeback, while car use is peaking in many cities. Patronage on trains, buses and light rail is rising faster than population, people are returning to inner city areas, and as a consequence, more people are also walking and cycling. These are welcome trends from a sustainability perspective. But perceptions of personal safety both on public transport and in stations, interchanges, car parks and other public spaces associated with public transport remain an issue and a disincentive for many people.

This paper reviews some of the efforts being made to address this through improved design, and also links such efforts with wider strategies to enhance the urban realm and to improve public transport. It suggests that one way to address these challenges is to focus on ways where transport agencies can work more closely with the private sector, local governments, other agencies and the community to help create a genuine sense of ownership and pride in the shared spaces in our urban environments.

Title: **Rethinking the night-time city**

Author: Suzie Mathews

Affiliation: Manager, Late Night Economy, Safe City & Business Precincts

Abstract:

Globally, cities are facing the challenge of rapid urbanisation and growth in alcohol-based night time economies. The night time economy undoubtedly brings a great economic contribution to communities across Australia, but at the same time alcohol generates costs for our communities.

To meet this challenge and strike the right balance between a vibrant night time economy and amenity and safety, future night time cities need to radically rethink the role of alcohol in their cities at night – how we work with this sector, manage impacts and find new ways of sustainable growth. This presentation explores how global cities are shaping their night time economies, and how Sydney can deliver a night time city that is beautifully designed, diverse, connected and creative. This presentation offers a case study of OPEN Sydney – Future Directions for Sydney at Night. OPEN Sydney provides a clear vision and direction for the development of Sydney's night time economy over the next 20 years.

Title: Bikeoff: an award-winning project to reduce cycle theft and increase cycle use in the UK

Author: Adam Thorpe

Affiliation: Design Against Crime Research Centre, Central St Martins College of Art and Design, University of the Arts London

Abstract:

This paper will provide a case study of a successful design-led crime prevention initiative implemented in the UK that drew extensively on design research methods to gain an in-depth understanding of the crime problem at hand, and then utilised design expertise to create an intervention to tackle it. An example of both design against crime process and implementation success, Bikeoff is cited as an exemplary project by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Mayor of London and was awarded the Transport for London Sustainable Transport Award in 2007 for Best Cycling Initiative and selected for a UK Research Impact Award in 2009, shortlisted in the Environmental Impact category. Bikeoff pioneered new ways of communicating and working with diverse stakeholders, dutyholders and designers bringing design theory, practice and research together in a process of 'open' and socially responsive research innovation. This presentation will outline the design processes that produced Bikeoff and will highlight the importance of open and collaborative design processes in achieving crime prevention outcomes.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: **It's a war zone**

Author: Professor James Arvanitakis

Affiliation: Institute of Culture and Society, University of Western Sydney

Abstract:

Following a number of violent incidents in the Kings Cross region, many residents, local businesses, police representatives and politicians responded by demanding 'tough' action. Compared to a 'war zone' by a local resident at a public meeting, the response has been, unsurprisingly, focussed on security-based solutions: that is, increasing police activities, taking a 'zero-tolerance' approach, placing a freeze on issuing licenses on new venues and introduction of further security measures at existing venues. While some have argued that these measures do not go far enough, it is the assertion of this paper that such an approach fundamentally misunderstands the socio-cultural reasons for both such incidences and the attraction of Kings Cross as an after dark hub. Factors here include Australia's complex relationship with alcohol, the romanticism of the inner city venue and broader socio-cultural factors associated with changing masculinity norms. As such, this paper argues that a radical re-thinking and physical re-design is required that does not approach Kings Cross as a 'war zone', but as a space of identity formation that will continue to attract young people no matter what security measures are introduced.

Title: **Disciplinary architecture: using prison design to optimise health and safety**

Author: Professor Niyi Awofeso

Affiliation: School of Population Health, University of Western Australia, M431

Abstract:

Architectures of control are deliberately or implicitly part and parcel of most prison designs. Historically, disciplinary architecture has dominated the designs of prisons, in line with the emphasis of prisons on punishment and a narrowly defined version of rehabilitation focussed on penitence. Recent trends in hospital design indicate the positive impact of health-promoting hospital architecture and art on patients' health. Consequently, humanistic and health-promoting architecture increasingly underpin contemporary prison designs in Western nations. Although no formal evaluation of the impact of prison design on inmates yet is currently available, anecdotal evidence from Sweden, Denmark and Norway indicates that humanistic prison architecture has a positive impact on recidivism as well as the wellbeing of inmates and custodial officers.

The author of this presentation posits that all new prison design policies globally should include health impact assessments on prisoners and the immediate environment, and that prisons which are designed or remodelled with inmates' health improvement as one of its objectives are more likely to achieve prisons' holistic rehabilitation and health promoting functions.

Title: Can design support community development and urban renewal programs in areas of socio-economic disadvantage?

Author: Dr. Olga Camacho Duarte
Affiliation: Designing Out Crime Research Centre,
University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

Community-orientated projects involving design students and various stakeholders associated with Housing NSW have been carried out as part of the Community and Environment Project, a partnership agreement between Housing NSW and two universities. Designing Out Crime at the University of Technology Sydney is one of the participating universities and has focused on developing design projects that influence community development, urban renewal, and partnership work in the Mt Druitt area. This paper discusses how the design processes part of these projects and their outcomes influence partnership work and community development.

The projects presented in this paper include: recounting the history of an advisory committee; design explorations for urban renewal in public housing estates and design exploration for local council's managed areas. These projects addressed issues of disadvantage, safety and security, image and perception, visual communication and use and misuse of public spaces. The preliminary findings show that design processes could influence goal setting and strategic directions within partnerships and community groups. Findings also illustrate that design projects offer powerful ways of visualising concepts and future scenarios that influence image and perception. Finally, visual communications and imagery from design helps relationship building, open communication, discussion, self-reflection and changing thinking among stakeholders.

Title: Designing for a safe and attractive light rail experience in Sydney's Inner West

Author: Nick Chapman
Affiliation: Design, Architecture and Building, University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

This paper describes a multi-disciplinary design approach to the problem of achieving safe and comfortable pedestrian access to new light rail stops in Sydney's Inner West.

In 2014 the NSW Government will open a 5.4km extension to the Inner West Light Rail which currently runs from Sydney's Central Station to Lilyfield. The service will extend along a disused goods rail line to Dulwich Hill, where it will connect to an existing heavy rail line to the CBD. Eight new light rail stops will be built, two of which are to be located in the middle of a neglected industrial and parkland setting which is threatening and unsafe for pedestrians and light rail users.

This paper describes a co-design approach to the problem developed by students and staff in 2011 as part of Winter School organised by UTS' Designing Out Crime Centre (DOC). The project clients were Transport for NSW (TfNSW), Marrickville Council and the GreenWay Project.

The project used the frame creation and co-design approach to crime prevention developed by DOC's Winter Design School (Duarte, Lulham and Kaldor 2011). Working collaboratively with their clients, the students redefined the problem and developed multi-purpose solutions combining public domain and pedestrian access works, branding and a variety of design interventions to activate the approaches to the "problem" light rail stops and make them "people friendly".

The project leveraged from the GreenWay project, which has been championed by local residents and four local councils over the past 15 years. The GreenWay is a proposed active transport, cultural and urban bush corridor which runs alongside the disused goods rail line (Ashfield Council 2010). Funding constraints identified by the incoming State Government resulted in the GreenWay being deferred in July 2011.

Completion of both the light rail extension and the GreenWay would significantly enhance active transport and light rail use, particularly among the 23 schools located in the GreenWay catchment. The paper concludes with a discussion about how the Winter Design School and related work is preparing the ground for a NSW demonstration model for the Child Friendly Cities movement (Chapman 2012).

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: Design strategies for mitigating the impact of anti-social behavior upon suburban rail timetables

Authors: Mr Selby Coxon, Dr Robbie Napper, Associate Professor Arthur De Bono.

Affiliation: Department of Design, Faculty of Art, Design & Architecture, Monash University.

Abstract:

Train dwell times and schedules are particularly important during service peak periods and short headways. Miscreant passenger behavior such as the inappropriate or malevolent use of the emergency communication alarm, or the deliberate holding open of doors, has a detrimental effect upon maintaining the service timetable.

There is a general absence of literature in the transportation field examining this problem or offering potential solutions. Manipulating the design of the environment to provoke desired behaviors in people is a technique widely used in various disciplines from large architectural projects to more subtle uses of applied psychology.

This paper discusses a collaborative research project carried out between Monash University's Department of Design and the French National Railway (SNCF). Two research projects are discussed as they relate particularly to SNCF's network in the Ile-de-France. However, the design solutions may have pertinence for other networks similarly afflicted around the world.

Title: Investigating 'eyes on the street', perceptions of crime and the use of security shutters: insights from a residential suburb in Perth (WA)

Authors: Dr Paul Cozens and Tom Davies

Affiliation: Curtin University, Perth, WA

Abstract:

The use of crime prevention technology continues to expand within the urban environments of post-industrial cities (Crawford, 1998; Loader, 1997). Target-hardening technologies such as alarms, shutters, bars, gates, walls, lighting and CCTV are increasingly being used to protect retail, industrial and residential properties (Loader 1999; Nelson, 1998). The use of security shutters in residential settings in WA is increasing, despite a lack of evidence to support their effectiveness in reducing crime.

This paper investigates crime and security shutters in a residential setting and reports on the perceptions of 353 respondents (residents in a Perth suburb). The survey explores perceptions of crime and 'eyes on the street' (Jacobs, 1961) and contrasts perceptions of crime associated with shuttered and non-shuttered properties. Respondents were shown photographs of properties as environmental stimuli to elicit insights into their perceptions of burglary risk, levels of surveillance of the street, levels of social interaction and levels of safety. The paper explores these findings and discusses implications for the concepts of guardianship (Reynald, 2009) and 'eyes on the street' (Jacobs, 1961).

Title: Perceptions of crime and entry statements at licensed premises: a study of micro-level crime precipitators in Perth (WA)

Authors: Dr Paul Cozens and Shane Greive
Affiliation: Curtin University, Perth, WA

Abstract:

This paper explores the perceptions / 'image' of crime associated with a sample of nightclubs in the night-time economy of Northbridge, Perth (WA). It has been suggested that poor governance can inadvertently create crime precipitators at the meso, macro and micro level of the night-time economy (Cozens and Greive, 2011; 2012). Following Wortley's (2008) concept of crime precipitators, this study explores the micro level of the NTE and asks what entry statements 'say' about their licensed premises. How are they perceived and how might they precipitate crime?

The study presents ARIF data (alcohol related incident forms) and explores the relationship between crime and the 'image' of nightclubs. A sample of users were surveyed / interviewed in order to gauge their perceptions of crime and their 'image' of different clubs, particularly as it might relate to entry statements. The authors explore the notion that certain venues may act as crime precipitators and that this is perceived to some extent, through the 'image' of the venue and the nature and character of the entry statement.

Title: Crime and antisocial behaviour on public transport: a review of evidence and mitigation strategies

Authors: Professor Graham Currie and Alexa Delbosc
Affiliation: Public Transport Research Group, Institute of Transport Studies, Monash University

Abstract:

A range of international research shows that personal safety concerns on public transport act to limit ridership and reduce the quality of travel for a wide range of groups of passengers (Brantingham et al., 1991, Crime Concern, 2002, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2007). In Australia recent media attention concerning attacks on overseas students using public transport (e.g. Millar, 2009) has focussed much national and indeed international attention on crime on public transport and its influence on national image.

This paper reviews previous research examining the issue and considers current design solutions to address these concerns. It focuses on Australian and international research and practice. The research shows that there is a wide gulf between the image of public transport, antisocial behavior, perceptions of crime and actual crime. A major factor driving mitigation approaches is cost effectiveness with a strong user preference for increased staffing clashing with resistance from operators based on the costs of achieving this.

Suggestions for future policy, practice and research are proposed.

SESSION PRESENTERS

***Title:* Reducing fare evasion: lessons from international and cross-disciplinary research and practice**

Authors: Alexa Delbosc and Professor Graham Currie
Affiliation: Public Transport Research Group, Institute of Transport Studies, Monash University, Melbourne

Abstract:

Fare evasion in Melbourne is a serious issue that costs 14% of annual revenue, over \$80M in revenue per annum. At any given moment between 9% and 20% of travellers are fare evading. It has become so prevalent that Melbournians have become accepting of the practice, with 41% of those surveyed saying they understand why others fare evade. This is high on international standards; in comparison a survey in the Netherlands found that only 25% of people thought fare evasion could be justified

This paper will review international strategies used to reduce fare evasion. Design strategies such as restricting access to the transport system through ticket barriers reduce fare evasion but are very expensive and not practical to implement in some modes (such as light rail). Ticket inspection rates and fines can also reduce fare evasion, although the additional staffing costs do not always offset lost revenues.

A new perspective on fare evasion is described by reframing fare evasion as a form of 'consumer misbehaviour' similar to other forms of petty theft such as seeing a movie without a ticket or minor shoplifting. Recent research into shoplifting suggests that attitudes toward fare evasion, social acceptance of fare evasion and perceived risk of being caught are all important influences on intention to fare evade. Furthermore, people who commit minor crimes employ a range of rationalisation strategies to justify their behaviour; understanding and countering the rationalisations is likely to reduce fare evasion.

This review will provide practical policy recommendations for transport systems

***Title:* Design implications for addressing commuters' experience of crime and fear of crime**

Authors: Ms Amanda Fisher (Presenter) and Dr Melissa Burgess
Affiliation: NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice

Abstract:

An intercept survey was conducted in Blacktown to provide information on commuter experiences of crime and fear of crime. Respondents (454) were randomly interviewed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing and fear mapping techniques. Interviewers asked respondents about their planned activities in Blacktown, transport journey, and experiences of crime and fear of crime on different transport modes and at different locations. Respondents were also asked about the effect of various social (e.g. drugs, alcohol, gangs) and physical (e.g. lighting, help points, vandalism, cameras) environmental cues on their fear of crime.

Forty percent of the respondents felt afraid of being robbed or assaulted when travelling to or from Blacktown. Walking (28%) and train travel (18%) evoked the highest levels of fear. Less than 10% of respondents felt afraid of crime when travelling by bus, taxi or car. Twenty-three and fifty-eight percent of respondents avoided parts of Blacktown because they felt afraid of crime when walking during the day and night respectively. Fear was highest in the public space between Blacktown Transport Interchange and Shopping Centre. Loitering and intoxicated persons were the primary triggers for fear of crime. Such social factors had a higher effect on avoidance than physical factors. These findings have implications for addressing crime and fear of crime through design.

Title: Motivating people to act fairly: insights from goal setting and automaticity theories

Authors: Dr. Deshani B. Ganegoda (Presenter);
Prof. Gary P. Latham; Prof. Robert Folger
Affiliations: Australian National University; University of
Toronto; University of Central Florida

Abstract:

Numerous studies have shown that employees steal from organizations as a response to workplace unfairness. Therefore, a way in which retail theft can be reduced in organizations is by increasing the extent to which individuals experience fairness in the workplace. In the present research, we examined whether individuals can be motivated to behave fairly towards others by changing subtle situational cues. Based on goal setting theory and automaticity theory, we conducted two experiments to examine whether people can be motivated to engage in fair behavior during negotiation—an activity that often appeals primarily to self-interest.

In the first experiment ($n = 163$), we manipulated both a sub-conscious and a conscious goal for fairness. We used mission statements of actual organizations to prime a subconscious goal for participants to behave fairly on a subsequent, seemingly unrelated, negotiation task. Our results revealed that a conscious specific goal of fairness increased fair behavior of participants, as did a primed goal of fairness. In the second experiment ($n = 166$), we used a word-search matrix to prime a subconscious goal of fairness, and corroborated the results of the first experiment. Our results revealed that the effect of the fairness prime on negotiation behavior was mediated by the accessibility of “fairness cognitions”.

The present findings are important for scientists and practitioners. They make clear that setting a specific conscious goal and priming a goal for fairness leads people to behaving fairly when negotiating with others. Both goals should be set as their effect on behaving fairly is additive. From a theoretical standpoint, these findings highlight the importance of taking into account implicit motivation, specifically primed goals, when studying human behavior.

Title: Contemporary prison environments for aboriginal prisoners

Author: Dr Elizabeth Grant
Affiliation: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education: Wilto Yerlo and Centre for Housing and Regional and Urban Planning, University of Adelaide

Abstract:

The issues of incarcerating Aboriginal peoples have been a matter of contention for prison administrations since colonisation. This presentation presents an overview of the types of places in which Aboriginal people have been imprisoned and how inquiries and people-environments research such as evidence based research and user consultation has influenced the design of contemporary prison environments. The paper will present current trends and examples of prison environments designed for Aboriginal people.

Title: Designing out corruption

Author: Professor Adam Graycar
Affiliation: Australian National University

Abstract:

While good planning and design can aim to reduce crime and make places less conducive to criminal activity, this paper focuses not on local street crime but on corruption. The bulk of corruption complaints lodged with authorities relate to local government. There is corruption in zoning, land use planning, approval for construction, approval of design and inspection. This paper will explore the nature of corruption and its effects using example from the United States and Australia, and outline ways in which crime prevention techniques can be applied to corruption prevention in the planning context.

SESSION PRESENTERS

***Title:* Sharps management in social housing: a breakthrough pilot project**

Authors: Dominic Grenot and Rebecca Martin
Affiliation: City of Sydney

Abstract:

A community sharps management system was designed and implemented in an inner city social housing community in Sydney in 2011. This marks the first approved installation of community sharps bin infrastructure on Housing NSW land.

This collaborative venture between different levels of Government, service providers and the local community has resulted in enhanced community safety, reduced risk of needle stick injury and improved local amenity. Opportunities for the safe management of clinical waste as a dedicated domestic waste stream has led to greater understanding of the management of clinical waste at home and the diversity of the population required to utilise community sharps. This increased understanding has challenged perceptions of fear and crime in the local area.

The project has also resulted in an increased sense of ownership of common spaces and a growing dialogue about health, safety and education between residents and service providers.

***Title:* Using design to reduce armed robbery at retail branches of a leading Australian bank**

Author: Geoff Griffiths
Affiliation: Educational Consultant, Criminology & Armed Robbery

Abstract:

In the 1990s, the Australia and New Zealand Bank (ANZ) commenced a major 4-year strategic risk program to reduce the incidence of armed robbery. The program was a notable success, resulting in 60% fewer attempted robberies at ANZ branches. Components of the strategic plan were eventually implemented by the Australian Bankers Association for use in all Australian banks. The program was designed by Geoff Griffiths, then Manager of Armed Robbery Reduction at ANZ. The program was based on Geoff's extensive research of 820 national robberies and the newly-theorised Situational Crime Prevention approach and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). The strategy was unique in applying situational crime prevention (SCP) techniques to reduce the vulnerability of bank branches to robbery and is still seen as the most extensive and effective strategic reduction strategy.

In this presentation Geoff Griffiths will describe the research undertaken, the development and implementation of the program and will provide an example of the redesign of a bank branch.

Title: **Interactive online crime mapping tool demonstration**

Author: Jessie Holmes, Senior Project Officer – Information
Affiliation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Abstract:

This presentation will demonstrate an innovative web tool developed by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research for communicating current and accurate crime information. The application produces maps, data tables and graphs at suburb, postcode and Local Government Area levels for over 50 offence types based on user specifications and will be available to any web user. The outputs include hotspot maps, rate maps, incident/victim/offender counts and rates per 100,000 population, and trends from between two and 16 years. The tool provides police recorded crime data with the option to filter by alcohol involvement, domestic violence involvement, premises type, age and gender of offender, age and gender of victim or by whether the incident occurred on weekend/weekday or day/night. New data is incorporated every three months.

The tool will make freely available information which previously could only be accessed by private request. We expect that this will transform the output of policy officers, crime prevention officers, local government and researchers who will now have ready access to evidence with which to guide their work. This presentation will show the general functionality of the tool and, through examples and demonstrate how it can be used to identify and characterise specific crime problems.

Title: **Promoting urban safety in South-East Asia and the Pacific**

Author: Professor Peter Homel
Affiliation: Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Griffith University

Abstract:

The Asian and Pacific represents approximately one third of the world's total population. SE Asia alone contains 20% of the global population and it continues to have one of the fastest growing populations in the world. By 2030, 50% of all people in SE Asia will live in cities. Even predominantly rural Pacific Island nations have some of the highest urbanisation rates in the world.

The Asia-Pacific region also has the world's fastest growing economies with GDP growth far outstripping current rates in the developed world. However, despite having continuing high rates of poverty and income inequality, the majority of Asian and Pacific cities have, to date, not faced problems of crime on a scale familiar to western developed countries. Furthermore, perceptions of safety have generally been higher than elsewhere in the developing world.

While recorded crime rates may not be high, community experience of social and institutional violence is and in almost all urban areas there are worsening perceptions of safety and more emphasis and investment being given to personal and household security. However, unlike other regions experiencing similarly rapid urbanisation and economic development and change such as in Africa and South America, most nations in the region have given little attention to the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies and approaches to the prevention of urban crime. One major reason for this appears to be a widely held belief that 'development', or more often high economic growth, will result in the eradication of poverty and therefore crime.

This presentation takes this challenge as a starting point for examining prospects for the development of sustainable and effective crime prevention and urban safety measures for the emerging mega-cities of SE Asia and the urbanising Pacific. Particular attention is paid to considering the sort of approaches that are needed for adapting what we already know about how to undertake effective crime work in our own contexts to very different and diverse cultural and economic environments.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: The Sydney Alliance campaign for safe public transport in Sydney

Author: Dr. Kurt Iveson et al
Affiliation: University of Sydney

Abstract:
The Sydney Alliance brings together 45 diverse community organisations, unions and religious organisations to advance the common good and achieve a fair, just and sustainable Sydney. In 2011, the Alliance chose accessible public transport as a major campaign focus for the coming years, and a Transport Research Action Team was formed.

Safety emerged from our research as one of seven key impediments to accessible public transport in Sydney. It has been the focus of our efforts in 2012. In this paper, we will present our research on how safety impacts on the accessibility of public transport in Sydney, and report on the actions that we are taking informed by that research. More broadly, the paper will reflect on the possibilities and challenges of taking a 'community organising' approach to creating safe public transport in Sydney. This approach to fostering effective citizen action on transport and safety has had a longer history and some success in the United States and United Kingdom, but it represents a new experiment in citizen action in Sydney. As such, our embrace of community organising in Sydney through the Sydney Alliance has required us to negotiate the particular political and urban geographies of Sydney. We will discuss how the challenge of building an effective metropolitan-wide movement for change that connects the interests and aspirations of diverse partner organisations and localities has led us to a particular framing of the safety problem and its associated solutions.

Title: What's the problem with graffiti?

Authors: Dr Kurt Iveson and Dr Cameron McAuliffe
Affiliations: University of Sydney, University of Western Sydney

Abstract:
In introducing the Graffiti Control Amendment Bill 2009 to the NSW Parliament, Attorney General John Hatzistergos argued that "Graffiti is not a victimless crime and is not simply a costly eyesore; it makes people feel unsafe and the community has had enough." This claim about the community's perception of graffiti underpins current efforts to prevent and remove graffiti in NSW and echoes policy in other states around Australia - efforts that now cost several hundred million dollars annually across the country. As such, the accuracy of this claim about the problems caused by graffiti is a matter of considerable importance.

The question "What's the problem with graffiti?" is usually answered with reference to the 'incivilities thesis'. According to this approach, "disorder in the community, rather than crime itself, leads to increased fear of crime through an emotional response of perceived vulnerability" (Roberts and Indemaur 2009). These perceptions of vulnerability are thought to be particularly damaging for communities because they can result in a vicious cycle of decline which may lead to an increase in crime itself. On the basis of this construction of the graffiti problem, design is mobilized as one weapon in the wars on graffiti.

But is this construction of the 'graffiti problem' accurate? Do all forms of graffiti in all places really have this impact on the community? In this paper, we will report on our recent research which suggests that some forms of graffiti and street art (both legal and illegal) can actually help to enliven and activate public spaces rather than contribute to their decline. We then discuss some of the implications of our research for graffiti management. We argue that a different understanding of the graffiti problem suggests different graffiti solutions.

Title: **Dignity by design: the Coffs Harbour Justice Precinct**

Author: Diane Jones

Affiliations: Adjunct Professor, UNSW Built Environment and Director PTW Architects

Abstract:

The proposed Coffs Harbour Justice Precinct will provide a new court house, police station, shared custody wing and public forecourt for the Coffs Harbour region. This paper examines how the design works to integrate the findings of the recent ARC Linkage projects coordinated by the Justice Research Group. Further, the spatial and architectural qualities can actively give those using the court house a sense of dignity in the face of demands for security and standardization.

Title: **Shopping centres and crime**

Author: Michael Julian

Affiliation: General Manager, Westfield Security

Abstract:

Every day thieves and other offenders visit shopping centres looking for victims. Eighty percent of shopping centre patrons are women, the most common targets of purse thieves and pickpockets. Professional shoplifters steal millions of dollars in stock or buy goods using fraudulent credit cards. E-Bay is the new receiver of stolen goods. Burglars try to break into shops or kiosks after trading hours. Drug addicts search for valuables and break into cars in the car parks. Occasionally a pedophile or pervert roams a shopping centre looking for children or women to photograph. Fights break out over minor arguments between customers or large brawls erupt when hundreds of young people gather during late night trade. International crime syndicates send teams of thieves to travel around Australia installing skimming devices on ATMs and fleecing customers in a wide array of distraction thefts or confidence games.

Using expertise and experience gained from many years as a chief of police in New York City, Michael Julian designed and implemented a new plan to reduce crime at shopping centres. This plan focuses on repeat offenders and increasing communication with shopkeepers. This presentation will detail the design of the plan.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: Architectural design of super high rise buildings to protect from terrorism

Author: Professor Kyung Hoon Lee
Affiliation: Department of Architecture, Korea University

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to focus on the concept of 'layers of defence' to deduce architectural design guidelines of super high-rise buildings to protect from terrorism and mitigate damage; to suggest a model to assess vulnerability and identify the most vulnerable building elements; and for cost-efficient application of these guidelines.

For this objective, four layers of defence and 27 architectural design elements were deduced and the design elements categorized into several groups based on the similarity of their purpose and function. Then, applicable design guidelines for each element were developed and graded on the basis of their level of protection.

In suggesting a vulnerability assessment model that reflects the relative importance of each layer and design element, weights of each element were extracted through the AHP survey of anti-terrorism specialists. To reflect mutual supplementary effects among design elements in the same group of similarity, an evaluation level integration methodology was included. This paper will describe this study in more detail.

Title: Designing out crime in the urban bus transport sector

Authors: Assistant Professor Robyn Lincoln and Yolande Huntingdon
Affiliation: Department of Criminology, Bond University

Abstract:

Urban bus drivers deal daily with antisocial behaviours, property damage and the potential for violent assaults. One British study reported that the majority (73%) of all public transport-related violence is linked to buses (Burrell, 2007) and there are suggestions that serious incidents are increasing (Moore, 2010; Smith & Cornish, 2006). In general public transport workers experience assault more than many other occupations (Violence at Work, 2003) and are found to have among the highest rates of mortality, morbidity and absenteeism (Chen & Cunradi, 2008; Evans & Johansson, 1998).

While there is some international literature on which to draw and some attention has been paid to crime prevention techniques related to trains and taxis (Mayhew, 2000), the Australian situation with respect to bus drivers is woefully under-researched (Biggs et. al., 2009; Easteal & Wilson, 1991).

The present paper reports recent collaborations with representatives from transport, government and transport unions in Southeast Queensland. The project is in its preliminary stages but endeavours to address this absence of data, outline a program of research intended to inform key crime prevention options and devise an implementation and evaluation strategy (Smith & Cornish, 2006).

Title: Assessing design in the context of crime and community safety: integrating crime prevention and the design process in local government

Author: Rebecca Martin
Affiliation: City of Sydney

Abstract:

The City of Sydney came across a design challenge when consulting the local community about plans for an expanded childcare facility for the inner City.

The proposed design was to join an existing childcare play area with a newly purchased building which required the closure of a pedestrian access lane which ran between the two properties. The laneway attracted injecting drug use, due to the dark alcoves on both sides of the stairs. To manage this issue, childcare staff at the existing centre were completing checks for discarded needles prior to allowing children to access their play space.

During the consultation process, community members expressed their opposition to the closure of the pedestrian access. The City chose to assess design options in the context of crime prevention and community safety in order to find a design solution that offered the safest environment for the children using the facility, the residents and the pedestrians accessing the laneway.

The City engaged the Designing Out Crime Research Centre for an independent assessment, resulting in a clear recommendation for this development. Significantly, the process provided a new understanding of the application of safety and crime prevention for the City's designers and has led to further collaboration on the integration of safety and crime prevention in the early stages of the design process which will inform the City's future developments.

Title: Harnessing the power of social media in crime prevention: local solutions for local problems

Author: Chief Inspector Josh Maxwell
Affiliation: NSW Police Force.

Abstract:

"Sir Robert Peel's first principle of policing stated: 'The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder.' This remains the case, but the challenges facing communities and the police have changed over time. Since the 1960s, new technologies have helped police to keep up with advances in the way that crime is committed. The increased mobility of criminals has been matched by the patrol car and radio communication; analysis of crime and ASB hot spots allows response teams to see where they should be targeted.

But while technology has enabled the police to keep up with new types of crime and criminal, the ongoing centralisation of the police has left the service disconnected from the communities they are there to serve." (Policing in the 21st Century: Reconnecting police and the people – UK Home Office).

The world has evolved and continues to evolve at such a rapid pace that all organisations are required to plan strategically, review those plans and look forward to the future and what impact the future has for the organisation. Police and Law Enforcement agencies around the world are looking to the future and what impact it may have on the way in which, police and the retail community engage in crime prevention strategies in the retail environment.

The social network phenomenon continues to expand across the world. Yet the challenges facing law enforcement have seen most agencies dabble at the edges of the social networks rather than truly engage the same. The NSW Police Force uses Facebook, Twitter and YouTube to provide information about policing activities and general information. Such use of modern media technologies is replicated all over the world by police agencies. Yet research has shown that no police agency has yet to harness the power of the internet and social networking to truly engage our retail communities in crime prevention.

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It is argued the NSW Police Force has developed a new strategic direction and platform for the delivery of information to the community of NSW. Utilising Facebook as the platform, NSWPF have created online retail communities, organised into precincts. In addition the NSWPF supplies information to retailers in real time, including local crime figures and issues affecting retail, keeping a look out for information via Local Area Command Facebook open pages. The aim of 'eyewatch' is to engage the retail community to participate in crime prevention and law enforcement at a level never seen before under specific governance.

Title: "If only your bricks could talk": balancing good design with good neighbourhoods

Authors: John Maynard and Dominic Grenot
Affiliation: City of Sydney

Abstract:

There is a growing body of research which suggests that communities that comprise high concentrations of people in need are at greater risk of crime and anti-social behaviour than communities elsewhere. In the City of Sydney – a jurisdiction which encompasses the second highest density of social housing in Australia with almost 9,000 dwellings – there is some evidence that the spectre of allocations policy, unauthorised tenancies and the ongoing uncertainty around the lead agency responsible for coordinating action to address unmet needs, have all contributed to a range of crime and anti-social problems which have impacted negatively on these environments. While the design of some social housing settings in the region may well contribute to some of these complex issues, this presentation will emphasise the human impact on the built environment and provide some food for thought in terms of creating safer, more cohesive neighbourhoods into the future.

Title: Active Living — NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet: similarities between health objectives and crime prevention

Author: Peter McCue

Affiliation: Manager, Premier's Council for Active Living

Abstract:

There is a rapidly growing body of evidence demonstrating that being active in everyday life not only has substantial positive impacts on our health, but also has potential environmental, social and economic benefits. Certain characteristics of urban environments have been demonstrated to increase physical activity, such as mixed land-use, higher density and access to shops, parks and public transport. More walkable neighbourhoods have also been demonstrated to be places where residents feel safer. The built environment has many features that promote health as well as creating safe, vibrant places to live. Certain characteristics such as neighbourhood permeability, however, promote active living but may also negatively impact upon crime prevention (for example, laneway access).

The NSW Premier's Council for Active Living (PCAL) has been working with the NSW Police Safer by Design training to promote greater collaboration between NSW Health and crime prevention professionals. This paper reflects on the shared learning of PCAL and NSW Police highlighting areas of common interest and solutions to areas of potential conflict.

Title: A prefabricated space for 21st century learning in maximum security prisons

Authors: Fiona McGregor (CSNSW); Kevin Bradley (DOC), Tasman Munro (DOC) Lucy Klippan (DOC), Rohan Lulham (DOC), Douglas Tomkin (DOC)

Affiliations: Senior Project Officer, Education Development & Innovation, Corrective Services New South Wales; Designing Out Crime Research Centre, University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

In August 2012 the Designing Out Crime Research Centre was provided with a brief for the establishment of two new Intensive Learning Centres (ILC) in maximum security prisons in NSW. The brief provided a new frame for considering how an educational centre in a maximum security prison should look, feel and operate, and what it should deliver. Rather than describing a secure educational environment for remedial learning, the brief envisioned these Centres as twenty-first century learning environments with core values of citizenship, creativity, critical thinking, problem solving and other key qualities consistent with obtaining employment and maintaining a life outside the justice system.

The Centres will be built by NSW Corrective Service Industries (CSI) as prefabricated units and transported to the prison sites. To this end, DOC was engaged to bring together a design team to work with ILC and CSI staff to explore how the intentions for the learning centres could be materialized through their design. In this presentation the design team will reflect and present on the genesis of the ILC program brief, its articulation into design intentions through consultation with inmates, staff and the relevant literature, and the design concepts that are currently being specified for the start of construction in January 2013.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: The NSW Retail Crime Strategic Partnership: the design and operation of a working partnership between government and the private sector to reduce retail crime.

Author: Hanna Mohamad

Affiliation: Crime Prevention Division, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice

Abstract:

The private sector is both a victim of crime and an equally significant stakeholder in capital investment for the prevention of crime. Within the retail environment, the Global Retail Theft Barometer reported that in 2011 global shrinkage reached an all-time high at \$119b. At the same time, expenditure on loss prevention activity by retailers also rose to a significant \$28.3b.

The Crime Prevention Division has sought to look beyond traditional approaches to address retail theft through the establishment of a unique partnership with the private sector. Following a design-thinking framework, the partnership has provided for a more strategic approach to dealing with the problem of retail theft. It has allowed for a more rigorous analysis of the problem, engagement of stakeholders at inception, the coordinated sharing of information and experience and investment in innovation. The Crime Prevention Division has been impressed by the commitment of its private sector partners in working together and sharing information across sectors, and even between competitors, for achieving common crime prevention aims.

This paper will consider the advantages of engaging private sector stakeholders at the inception/early development of strategies, and the benefits to both government and the private sector in establishing these partnerships.

Title: A matter of compromise: an evaluation of passenger-driver contact through the design, deployment and analysis of route bus driver security screens.

Author: Dr Robbie Napper

Affiliation: Department of Design, Faculty of Art, Design & Architecture, Monash University.

Abstract:

This research evaluates the design of driver security screens for Australian route buses. The design and deployment of a modular security screen design in over 1000 vehicles over the last three years is analysed to show the different levels of driver protection, and the consequent compromise to other operational considerations.

The analysis will look at the driver protection available and the subsequent effect this has on driver safety, operations such as ticket purchasing, and safety considerations such as sightlines. These compromises are further examined in the development and testing of a total-exclusion driver's security screen. This screen was deployed for field-testing and evaluation by an operator-administered survey showing a polarisation of opinions.

Through analysis of the specification of security screens, the research brings into question the notion of prevention by social surveillance rather than physical exclusion. A noted property of bus transport is the presence of the driver as authority figure; a comparison of metropolitan bus specifications suggest that the openness of driver access to the passenger saloon may prevent incidents from occurring in the first place.

Driver protection is found to be in direct conflict with normal bus operations, and to be a very personal issue for drivers. Verbal and visual contact with passengers are significantly diminished with the deployment of security screens; exacerbated by the degree of protection afforded. The compromise necessary in the design and deployment of security screen devices, especially in the route bus environment, means that a standardised system will be difficult to implement satisfactorily.

Title: **Prison architecture and human rights**

Author: Dr John Paget

Affiliation: Charles Sturt University

Abstract:

This presentation explores the expression of human rights norms, and the standards derived from these, in the physical form of prisons and other custodial settings. The presentation notes provided will address:

- Sources of human rights
- Sources of prison design standards
- Inspiration for good prison design
- Approaches and assumptions
- Interpretation of human rights, based on the ACT Human Rights Act 2004.

Examples of prison designs will be presented and discussed.

Title: **Changing criminal behaviour through design: facilities, fit-outs, function and failures — design issues in Probation and Parole district offices**

Author: Dr Malcolm Pearse, Tim Putnam

Affiliation: President and Vice- President, Probation and Parole Officers' Association of NSW

Abstract:

The Probation and Parole Service plays a key role in promoting community safety through the rehabilitation of offenders. Forming and maintaining relationships with offenders and other people who are significant in their lives through interviews is a crucial process of its operations; significant also, therefore, is the design of the many district offices in which these interviews are conducted.

This paper explores the broad relationship between psychology, the built environment and human behaviour by examining the current design priorities for Probation and Parole Service district offices. It outlines how assumptions and priorities shape facilities and fit-outs to influence, if not determine, human psychology in terms of experience and behaviour. It forms a perspective through drawing on diverse psychological and philosophical concepts from such writers as Jung, Heidegger, Sartre and Foucault.

Design of probation and parole offices has been dominated by a strong desire to separate staff from offenders and to regulate the space and interaction between the two. As a consequence, there has been a heavy emphasis on the security of staff with various systems incorporated to assist in managing critical incidents. The paper poses whether dominating security concerns create a form of 'minimalism madness', where sterile built environments disorientate and perturb offenders rather than induct them into a relationship with a probation and parole officer. As a consequence it explores to what extent current design hinders or helps the business achieve its principal aims of engaging and supporting offenders to complete their legal obligations.

While probation and parole office design conforms with other community-based government services and professional services more generally, certain elements denote enterprise-specific features. The paper details waiting room and interview room layout and posits various options such as posters, reading material and soft furnishings to convey important symbolic meaning that is better aligned with the purposes of the business.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: Religiosity as a cultural manifestation in the urban space: gaining back public spaces appropriated by criminal violence

Author: Dr Gabriela Marian Quintana Vigiola
Affiliation: University of Technology, Sydney

Abstract:

Caracas, Venezuela's capital city is ranked among the top 10 most dangerous cities in the world, with one of the highest murder rates in the planet. Safety is an issue that Venezuelans have to deal with on an everyday basis, affecting all aspects of their urban living, including the cultural manifestations that occur in the urban environment. Among those cultural manifestations are the religious processions, with around 96% of its people self-identifying as Catholic.

In addition to the aforementioned, Caracas is a city where half its citizens live in self built houses. These houses make up areas, called "barrios", that occupy almost 50% of the city's territory. These barrios mainly house low-income sectors of the population, creating different social issues such as the development of gangs, which increases criminality rates and prevents an even access to inhabitants to different activities and the enjoyment of public spaces. However, through religious processions all throughout the year, especially at Easter, those public spaces in barrios are gained back by the community.

The research approach is framed within the social-constructionist paradigm, bringing together qualitative data collection methods, such as participant observation, interviews, photographs and videos.

Title: The dignity of the remote court participant

Author: Dr Emma Rowden
Affiliation: Justice Research Group, University of Western Sydney

Abstract:

Appearing as they often do from a room that looks more like a broom closet than a courtroom, can a person who is attending court by video link maintain a sense of the dignity of the event? This paper examines this question by reporting on the findings of a three year ARC Linkage study entitled *Gateways to Justice: improving communication for justice participants*. Through an analysis influenced by environmental behaviour studies, this paper argues that current designs of purpose-built remote witness facilities and the selection of remote court sites could benefit from an attitude of 'designing for dignity'.

Title: 'What are you doing to yourself?': a social marketing campaign tackling binge drinking in Kings Cross.

Author: Lisa Russell
Affiliation: Manager, Information & Education, Mental Health Drug & Alcohol Office, NSW Ministry of Health

Abstract:

In July 2012 the Department of Premier and Cabinet formed the Kings Cross Plan of Management Group. The Plan reflects the Government's response to the issue of excessive alcohol consumption and related violence in the Kings Cross area.

The NSW Ministry of Health responsible drinking campaign - What are you doing to yourself? - is one of the strategies identified to achieve this goal. This paper will discuss in detail the design of the campaign and findings thus far.

Title: Checkpoint anti-theft devices

Author: Ian Sharrem (presenting) and Nicole Smith
Affiliation: Product Manager and Customer Relationship Manager, Checkpoint Systems

Abstract:

Retailers are facing increased pressure on their profits from the high cost associated with shrink, which cost them \$119.1 billion globally* in 2011 (2011 Global Retail Theft Barometer, Centre for Retail Research). Not only does shrink erode retailers' profit margins by as much as nearly 40%, it also wreaks havoc on shelf availability and inventory accuracy. And as industry research has shown, if customers can't find the product they're seeking at one store, they often buy it at a competitor's store or web site.

Checkpoint Systems was founded in 1969, initially with a focus on supplying the retail industry with radio-frequency (RF) antennas. Today, the company operates worldwide in shrink management, merchandise visibility and apparel labelling for retailers in the supermarket, hypermarket, pharmacy and mass merchandiser markets. Design solutions are broad ranging and include RF technology expertise, shrink management solutions, apparel labelling solutions, RFID applications, high-theft solutions and its Web-based Check-Net data management platform.

This presentation will give a history and analysis of Checkpoint's approach to designing products and systems that reduce opportunities for retail theft and other factors contributing to shrinkage. It will analyse the way Checkpoint builds relationships with retailers to find solutions to shrink and improve shelf availability. It will also offer a detailed study of research and development in the area of RFID (Radio-frequency identification) solutions and the future direction of this technology.

Title: Being seen and heard: actively including teenagers in the design of our cities by applying youth-inclusive urban design to our city centres, transport nodes and neighbourhoods

Author: Aaron Wallis
Affiliation: Director, Playce Pty Ltd

Abstract:

Teenage obesity rates are climbing and becoming a significant health issue. Depression and suicide in teens is also increasing. There is also a growing social disconnection across generations and communities that is impacting on the health and wellbeing of our youth that can often lead to concerns over public safety for both young people and the broader community. We have a responsibility and opportunity to take a lead role in instigating positive change.

Skate parks have and will continue to be great sporting facilities for young people who enjoy these pursuits. They are, however, not the only solution in teenage recreation provision. Very few girls skate, nor do many male teenagers. While they provide a great sporting function, therefore, they are not necessarily catering for a large range of young people in our neighbourhoods who still have recreational and social needs. This is ever more significant as our neighbourhoods are, in many instances, becoming more isolated and disconnected with the rapid growth of our cities, and lagging transport infrastructure. Therefore, we need to take stock and ask the question: what is youth-inclusive urban design? What is possible and how can we provide facilities, programs and spaces that can accommodate youth-inclusive appropriately?

This presentation will look at defining teenage-inclusive urban design to establish a starting position for consideration of the issue in our industry. The presentation will then discuss both strategies and recent precedent projects undertaken by a number of councils around Australia that have endeavoured to look beyond skate parks as the only solution for teenage recreation in their communities and city centres.

SESSION PRESENTERS

Title: Crime prevention and residential design features: results from the Residential Break and Enter Offender Study

Presenting Authors: Andrew Webber and Emma Worthington
Non-presenting authors: Maria Kevin and Jennifer Galouzis
Affiliation: Crime Prevention Division, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice; Corporate Research, Evaluation and Statistics, Corrective Services NSW

Abstract:

Advice on the residential design features or occupant behaviours that are most likely to be effective in reducing property crime is often reliant on anecdotal information or assumptions of offender behaviour. One way to better understand the target selection routines of offenders is to simply ask them what factors they find more or less attractive.

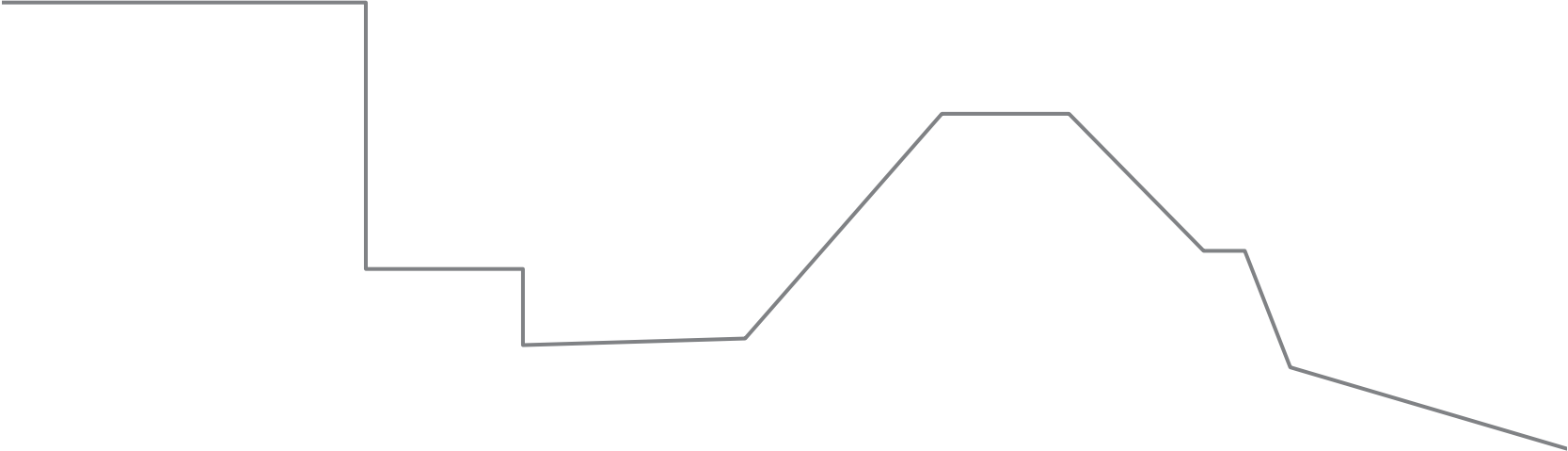
This study reports the results of interviews involving over 200 offenders recently convicted of residential break and enter offences. Offenders were asked about how factors encompassing security and access control devices, wealth and occupancy cues, and environmental features might alter their decision to break into a home. The relative importance of these factors in terms of attracting offenders to or detaching offenders away from targets will be discussed. Differences in ratings between specific typologies of offenders will also be identified.

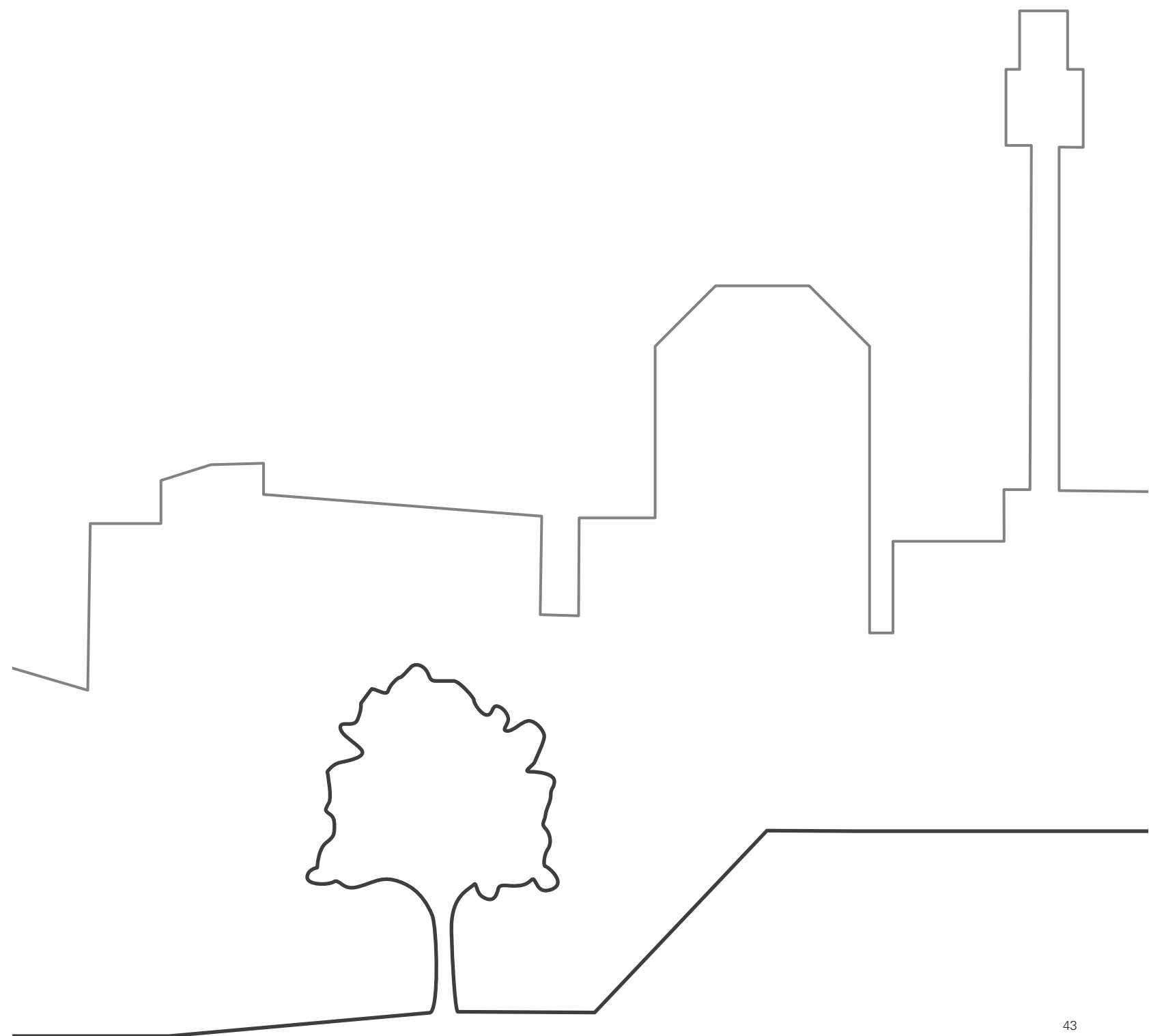
Title: Preventing telecommunications fraud: responsibilisation and guardianship – exploring the levels of guardianship offered by different types of Internet service providers

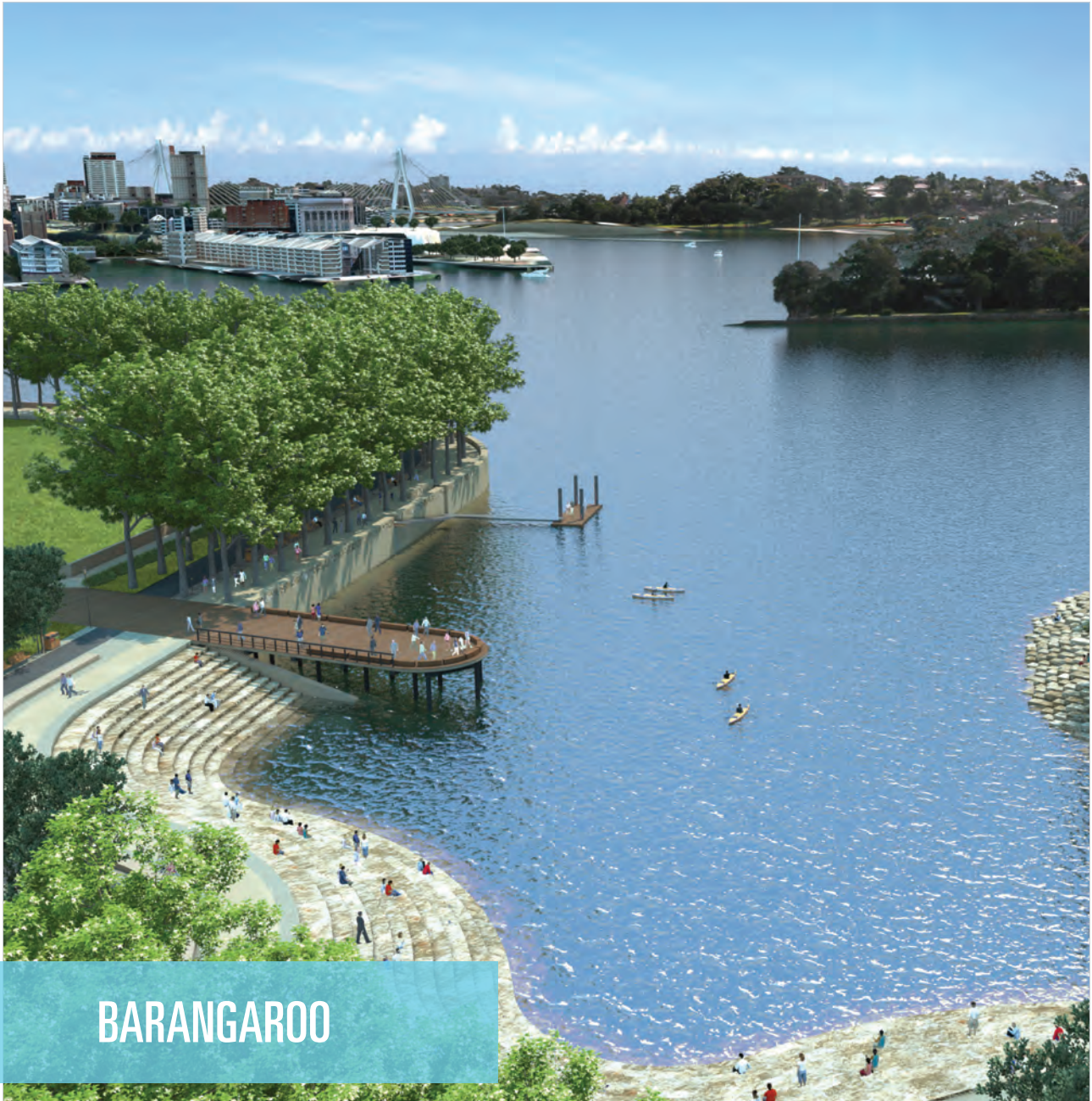
Authors: Julianne L Webster and Superintendent Brian Hay
Affiliations: Griffith University; Queensland Police Service

Abstract:

Every day ordinary Australians are recipients of spam and scam attempts facilitated through a variety of modes. These attempts reach us through our letterboxes, telephones and emails. However the protection offered by the State or by others to limit consumer's exposure to crimes of deception is highly variable. This paper explores the notion of responsibilisation and the role of the State to strengthen guardianship measures employed by telecommunications corporations to actively 'filter out' scam communications. Such measures are needed for the prevention of crime in virtual spaces and to reduce the vulnerability of consumers to fraud when targeted through their use of telecommunications products.







BARANGAROO

WORKSHOP BRIEFS

BARANGAROO WORKSHOP BRIEF

PARTNERS

Brian ten Brinke, Development Manager, Barangaroo Delivery Authority
Sam Drake, Project Manager Operations, Barangaroo Delivery Authority

Barangaroo Delivery Authority, a state agency charged with the responsibility of managing the development of Barangaroo on behalf of the NSW community. Two key functions of the agency are:

- The development of an 'active, vibrant and sustainable community' and
- The provision of the public domain and facilities at Barangaroo and encouragement of their public use and enjoyment.

Barangaroo Development Authority engaged Designing Out Crime to conduct research in to the design and management of public spaces. The workshop expands on this body of work, and explores how the interim period of construction may effect the function of Barangaroo and surrounds.

BACKGROUND

Barangaroo is a large development comprising 22 ha of waterfront land in the Sydney CBD. The site is divided into three precincts of distinct function and character. It is the largest and most topical city development in recent public memory.

Construction and delivery of the physical components of the three precincts will be staged gradually between 2015 and 2020. During this interim period, some but not all facilities will be available in Barangaroo's public domain at any given time. Barangaroo Central will be the last of the precincts to be developed and there is potential risk of physical and social disconnection between the precincts.

This workshop will explore the complex issue of how Barangaroo and surrounds will function in the period between the commencement of work and the final delivery of the three precincts. Challenges and constraints relating ongoing construction, fragmented groups of communities, and non-permanent infrastructure will also be considered.

Given the staggered nature of construction and implementation inherent to large developments such as Barangaroo, we can expect phases of change within the social life of the community. Some key questions have emerged. Where does crime prevention design fit into this equation of managing social change over a long cycle? How can we incorporate and connect with new communities as they begin to visit or move into Barangaroo?

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

This workshop will draw on the ideas and knowledge of participants to identify the stakeholders, the broader community who have an interest, and the shared themes and values of these groups. The workshop will create a working frame from which to explore potential approaches for increasing public safety throughout the delivery phases of Barangaroo.



CIRCULAR QUAY

WORKSHOP BRIEFS

CIRCULAR QUAY WORKSHOP BRIEF

PARTNERS

Gordon Dojcinovic, Commander, Protection Programs Unit, Counter Terrorism & Special Tactics Command

Jenny Muldoon, Head of Security, Emergency Planning and Response, Sydney Opera House

NSW Police and the Sydney Opera House Trust are two stakeholders in this area who are highly motivated to work together to increase safety at Circular Quay. The Sydney Opera House Trust engaged DOC in early 2012 to work on a collaborative project. This workshop extends the boundaries of that project to Circular Quay.

BACKGROUND

Circular Quay has as many 'faces', as well befits a place named after a circle. It is, variously, a tourist destination; transport hub (train, bus, ferry, taxi); dining and retail precinct; host to festivals and events such as the Sydney Coffee Festival, Vivid, Australia Day, and New Years Eve; home to iconic buildings such as the Sydney Opera House, MCA, Overseas Passenger Terminal, Customs House, and of course the Cahill expressway. Circular Quay is as dynamic as it is complex.

With all this activity Circular Quay has to cope with large numbers of pedestrians, whether daily commuters and local residents or tourists. On any given weekday in summer, Circular Quay will attract 27,324 pedestrians (more or less) and on a Saturday this number will rise to 45,150 (Gehl Public Space Life Study 2009). On weekdays, 7am and 5pm are the busiest times on the wharves for pedestrian traffic.

Circular Quay has grown somewhat organically into the highly significant destination it is today. That it was never intended to be such an attraction is evident in its planning – particularly the narrow walkway between the ferry wharves and station concourse. In this environment, the high volume of pedestrian traffic causes severe congestion and heightens concerns for criminal activity, especially steal from person, as pickpockets are known to target this area. The constant large crowds also provide a target for a possible terrorist attack, and the iconic backdrop of the Sydney Opera House and the Harbour Bridge adds to the attraction and risk of terrorism.

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

The Circular Quay Workshop will explore the complex nature of the area, identifying the makeup of the stakeholder group, and draw out the shared values and themes of the stakeholders. These themes will be used to generate working frames from which to explore potential approaches to increase public safety and reduce opportunity for crime at Circular Quay.

The Workshop will be held in the Opera House Board Room.



KINGS CROSS

WORKSHOP BRIEFS

KINGS CROSS WORKSHOP BRIEF

PARTNERS

Suzie Matthews, Manager, Late Night Economy, City of Sydney Council

Kate O'Connor, Team Leader, Late Night Economy, City of Sydney Council

BACKGROUND

Kings Cross is a unique, conflicted, and resilient place. In 1930 Kenneth Slessor wrote; 'Whatever happens to its landscape, Kings Cross will always be a tract apart from the rest of Sydney, still contemptuous of the rules, still defiantly unlike any other part of any other city in Australia. And, although the skyline keeps changing in an unpredictable and bewildering way, its essence of individuality does not change, its flavour, noises, sights and smells remain immutably the same.' (Sayer, Nowra, 2000) Today, people still regard Kings cross as somewhere special – a place 'to let go, be themselves – therapy for the constrictions of work, daily life and the suburbs'.

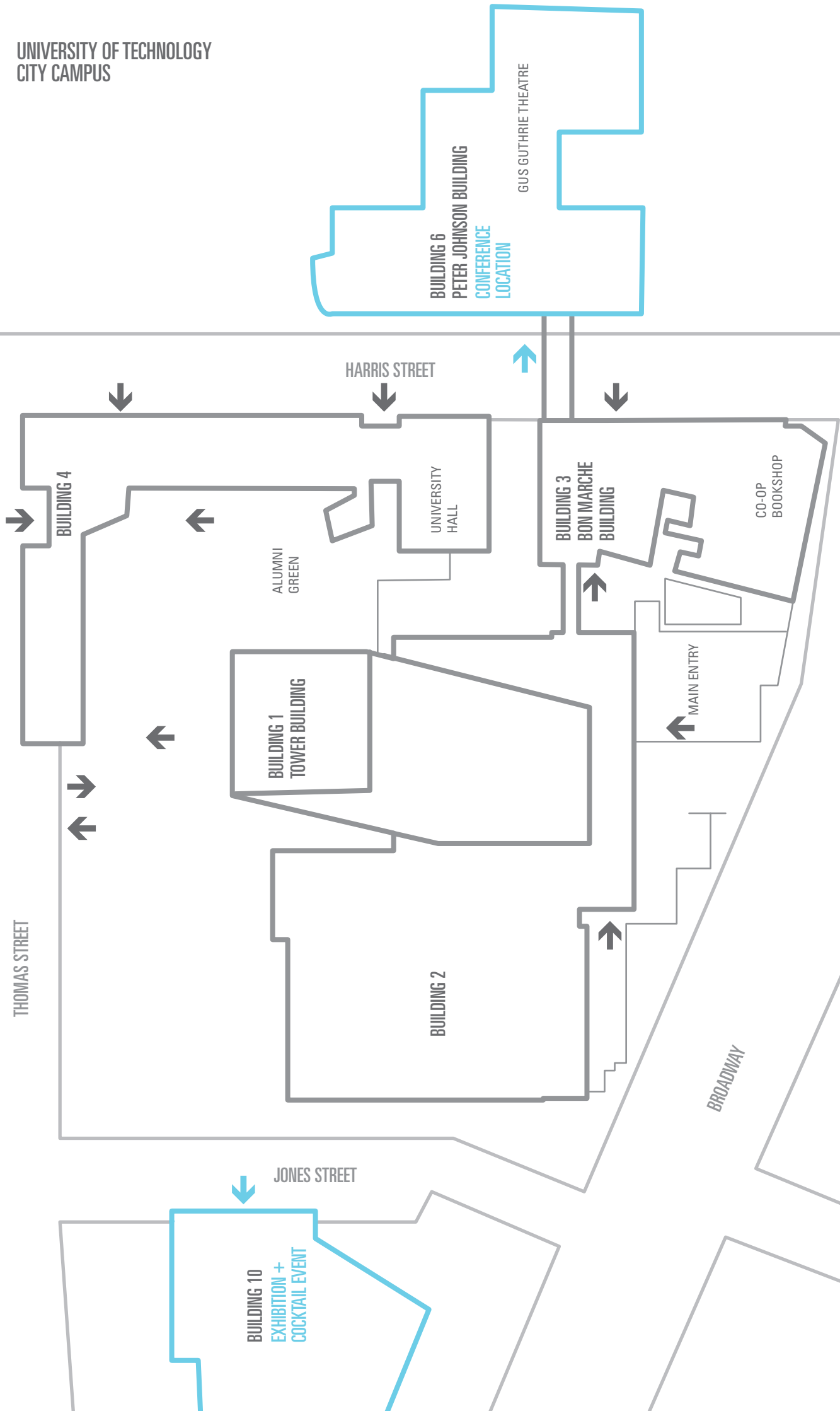
Kings Cross is many things to many people. It's where upward of 10,000 young people go clubbing on Friday and Saturday nights; where 58% of Sydney City's backpacker accommodation can be found; and where both the criminal underworld and some of Australia's most prominent artists, writers, musicians and restaurateurs congregate. It's considered the 'red light district' of Sydney where, for decades, young men have gone to confirm their masculinity by visiting sex shops and strip clubs. It is also where Wayside Chapel support services receive over 48,000 visits from disadvantaged people requiring care and assistance each year; and, as the most densely populated locality in Australia, it is also where many 'ordinary' people live and work. In sum, it's a place of disadvantage, risk, delight and opportunity.

Kings Cross is also where more incidents of alcohol related crime occur than in any other locality in Sydney. While the sheer volume of people visiting and residing in Kings Cross is undoubtedly a factor in the high rates of crime, there is also a sense that other, more mysterious factors cause alcohol related crime to be more likely in King Cross. The recent unprovoked attack on, and subsequent death of Thomas Kelly have also heightened political and public awareness, fuelling the resourcing of intervention but possibly also panic. While elements of the problem are enmeshed at the deepest level in the identity of Kings Cross, there are many possibilities inherent in this complex and vibrant locality that make change possible and pave the way for new approaches to the problem of alcohol related crime.

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

Initial research by DOC has identified three distinct areas for exploration: entry points for licensed premises, young people and binge drinking, and public space and the night time economy. The Kings Cross workshop will draw on the ideas and knowledge of participants to identify the stakeholders, the broader community who have an interest in Kings Cross, and the shared themes and values of these groups. The workshop will explore the problem areas and create working frames from which to explore potential approaches to increase public safety in Kings Cross.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
CITY CAMPUS



VENUE

CONFERENCE VENUE

University of Technology
Peter Johnson Building, Building 6 (CB06)
702-730 Harris Street, Broadway, NSW 2007

** Registration opens @ 8am and registration desk will be situated outside Lecture Theatre Room CB06.03.22 (Building 6, level 3, room 22)

** Directions for the conference will be signposted outside of UTS Peter Johnson Building, Building 6 (CB06) on Harris Street and the entrance is the second set of stairs after the small printing shop.

LOCATION SCHEDULE

(Please see Programme for more details)

Day 1

- Morning Session will be in Lecture Theatre Room CB06.03.22 (Building 6, level 3, room 22)
- Afternoon sessions will be run concurrently in Lecture Theatre Room CB06.03.22 (Building 6, level 3, room 22)
- Breakout Room CB06.03.51 (Building 6, level 3, room 51)
- Breakout Room CB06.03.53 (Building 6, level 3, room 53)

Day 2

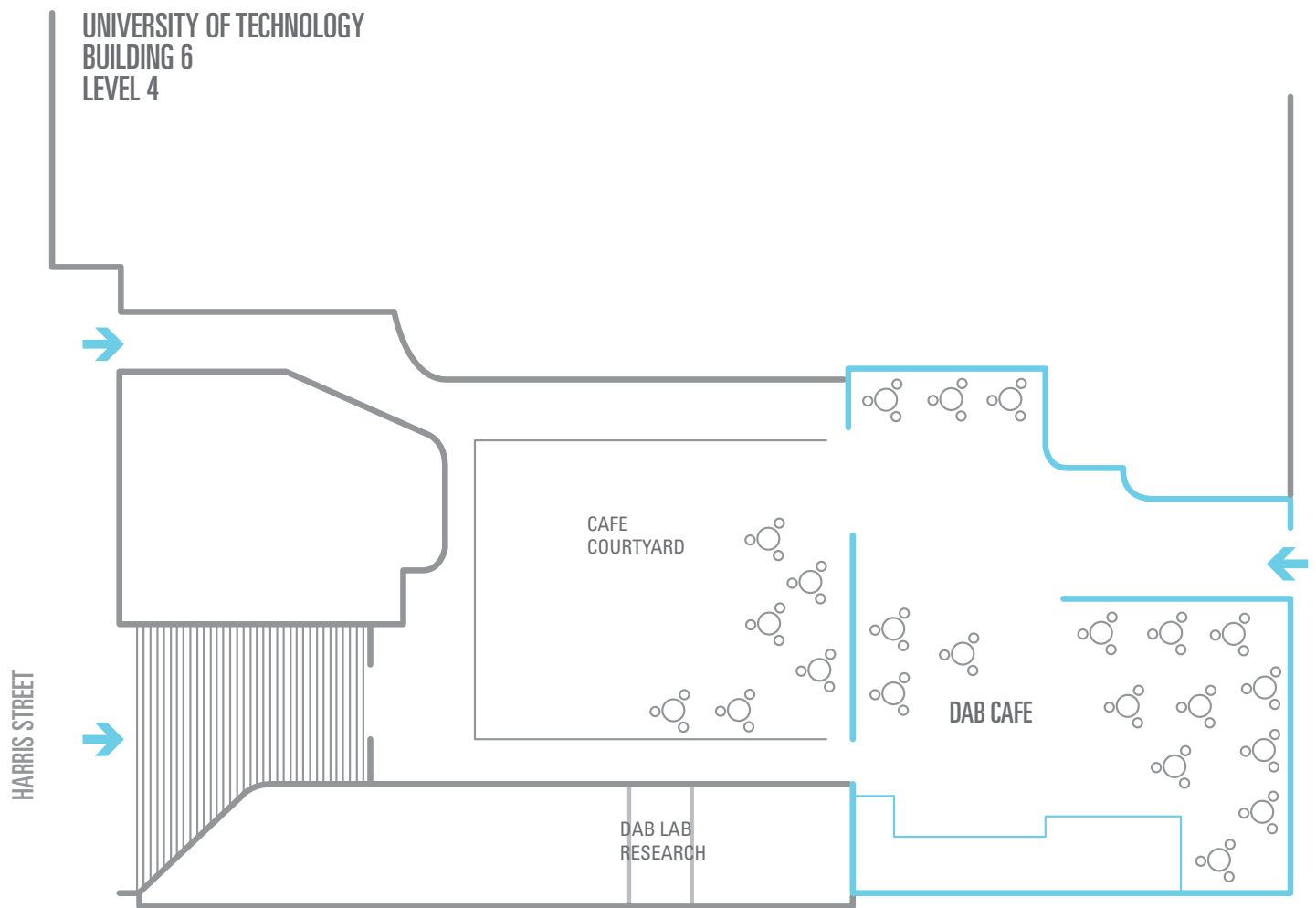
- Morning Sessions will be run concurrently in Lecture Theatre Room CB06.03.22 (Building 6, level 3, room 22)
- Breakout Room CB06.03.51 (Building 6, level 3, room 51)
- Breakout Room CB06.03.53 (Building 6, level 3, room 53)
- Mid Morning Workshop Brief will be in Lecture Theatre Room CB06.03.22 (Building 6, level 3, room 22)

* Workshops will be in various locations around the Sydney CBD. You will be guided to the bus locations at Approx 11.30.

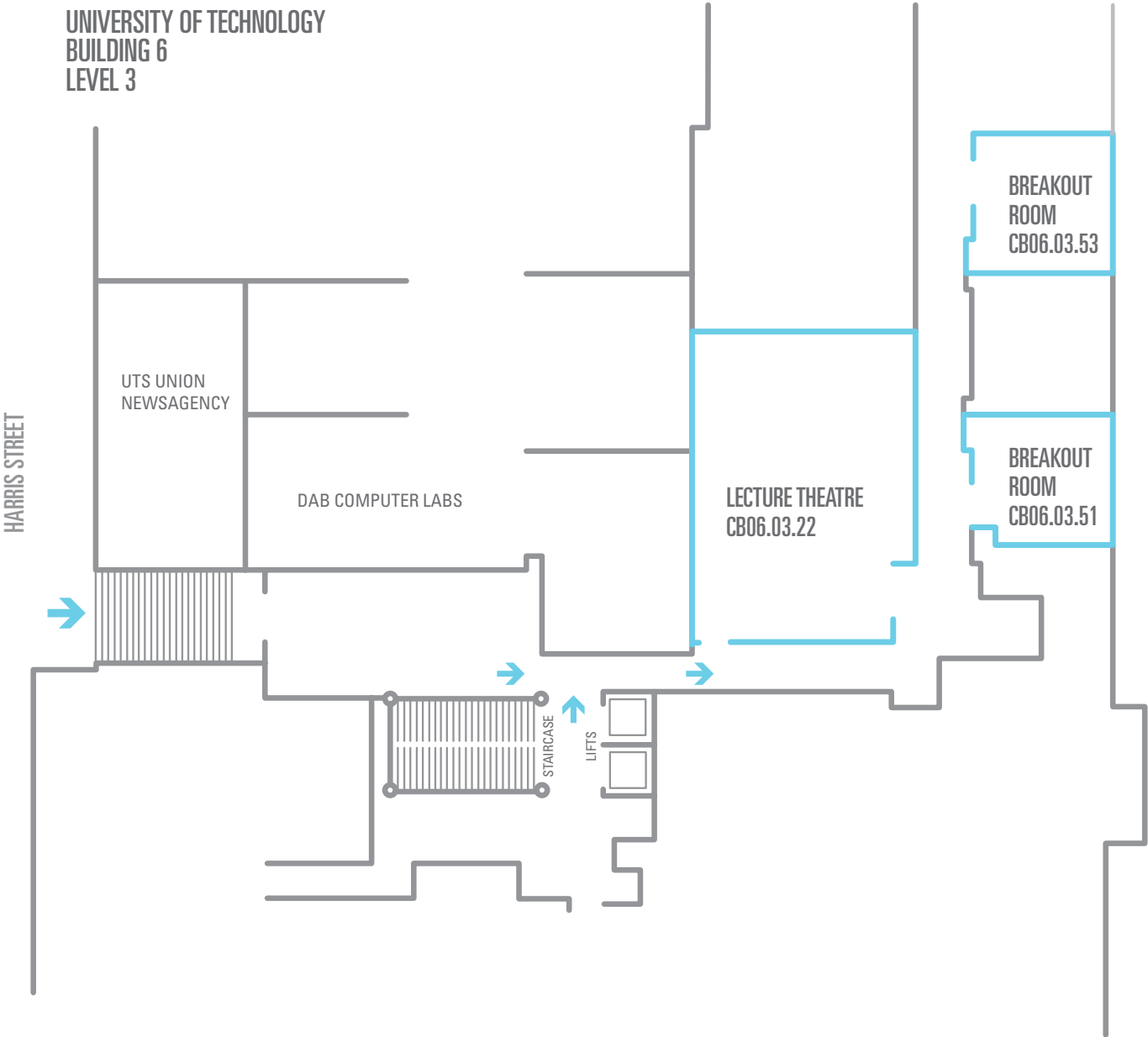
EXHIBITION/ COCKTAIL PARTY VENUE

University of Technology Building 10
235 Jones Street, Broadway, NSW 2007
Level 3 towards the rear of the building on your right

Cocktail party will commence @ 5.30pm until 7.30pm on Wed 12/12 directly after completion of the day's events.



VENUE



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
TRANSPORTATION





DAY 1 12th DECEMBER

8:00

REGISTRATION
(8 - 8:30)

INTRODUCTION/ WELCOME
(8:30 - 8:40)

KEYNOTES
(8:40 - 10:40)

Kees Dorst
Marcus Felson
Heather MacDonald

MORNING TEA
(10:40 - 11:00)

THEMES
(11:00- 1:30)

Paul Ekblom
Suzie Matthews
Gary Glazebrook
Lorraine Gamman
Adam Thorpe

LUNCH
(1:30 - 2:20)

SAFE COMMUNITY LIVING
(2:20 - 3:20)

SAFE PUBLIC TRANSPORT
(2:20 - 3:20)

SYSTEMS DESIGN IN THE RETAIL ENVIRONMENT
(2:20 - 3:20)

QUESTIONS
(3:20 - 3:30)

AFTERNOON TEA
(3:30 - 4:00)

SAFE COMMUNITY LIVING
(4:00 - 5:20)

SAFE PUBLIC TRANSPORT
(4:00 - 5:20)

POLICY + SYSTEM DESIGN
(4:00 - 5:20)

QUESTIONS
(5:20 - 5:30)

5:30

COCKTAIL RECEPTION
(5:30 - late)

PROGRAM

DAY 2 13th DECEMBER

8:30

REGISTRATION
(8:30 - 9:00)

LATE NIGHT ECONOMY: KINGS CROSS
(9:00 - 10:00)

CITY NETWORKS: CIRCULAR QUAY
(9:00 - 10:00)

CITY LIVING: BARANGAROO
(9:00 - 10:00)

QUESTIONS
(10:00 - 10:10)

MORNING TEA
(10:10 - 10:40)

WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION
(10:40 - 11:10)
Kees Dorst

SITE VISIT
KINGS CROSS
(bus to workshop sites 11:30 - 12:00)
+
WORKSHOP
(12:00 - 3:30)

(bus back to UTS 3:30 - 4:00)

SITE VISIT
CIRCULAR QUAY
(bus to workshop sites 11:30 - 12:00)
+
WORKSHOP
(12:00 - 3:30)

(bus back to UTS 3:30 - 4:00)

SITE VISIT
BARANGAROO
(bus to workshop sites 11:30 - 12:00)
+
WORKSHOP
(12:00 - 3:30)

(bus back to UTS 3:30 - 4:00)

AFTERNOON TEA
(4:00 - 4:30)

KEYNOTES PANEL
+
CONCLUSION
(4:30 - 5:30)

5:30

DRINKS
(5:30 - late)

NOTES

