OVERVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS
1. Introduction

This is an overview of the People and Place Research Cluster Symposium on Resilience, which was held at UNSW on 17 September 2016. The overview captures the day’s proceedings, summarising the main points raised, discussed and debated. The purpose of compiling this report is to provide participants with a record of the deliberations upon which they can reflect. From this point, participants can then use the summary of the day’s discussions as a catalyst to initiate connections with researchers and practitioners, and to collaboratively advance potential research projects and policy/practice related activities. The People and Place Research Cluster looks forward to seeing how the ideas captured at the Symposium evolve along with our collective understandings and appreciation of what ‘resilience’ means to people inhabiting the 21st Century city.

The Symposium was attended by members of the UNSW FBE People and Places Research Cluster (PPRC), other academics, state and local government, NGOs and industry representatives. A full list of participants from outside the PPRC who attended the Symposium is included at Attachment 1. A full list of Cluster member attendees is included at Attachment 1A.

Proceedings followed a pre-set program (see Attachment 2) and commenced with a welcome and introduction to the session from Dr Kate Bishop (co-convenor PPRC).

The facilitator, Dr Danny Wiggins, re-iterated the overarching aim of the session: to explore how researchers can better meet the needs of policymakers and practitioners in delivering evidence, to create and support resilient people and places in the twenty-first century. More specifically, the objectives of the symposium were to:

- determine a multi-disciplinary definition of resilience, relevant to people and place, now and into the future
- produce a 'long-list' of key resilience issues and a short-list of potential projects, and
- provide participants with an opportunity to express an interest in particular projects. All-up, working to a protocol to build on the relationship.

The symposium commenced with two keynote speakers.

2. The Keynote Speakers

The first keynote speaker was Professor David Sanderson (inaugural Judith Neilson Chair of Architecture FBE UNSW). David’s topic was ‘Resilience for People and Places’ and, as an introduction, he raised the following key points:
‘People first then place’
‘Resilience’ has a number of meanings (from various sources) and benefits from a broad-based approach. In short, ‘bouncing back’.
It has sustainability goals – the metrics of measurement of resilience.

David raised the question – resilience to what? He offered three current examples:

- Urban growth and inequality
- Increased forced migration
- Disasters

Historically, the notion is not new (17th Century origin) and current actions are reasserting established principles and good practice. David cited a number of initiatives, including his new book ‘World Disaster Report’, with 49 contributors and a focus on economic benefits and spin-offs (SEE: http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/world-disasters-report/world-disasters-report/)

‘People first, not place’ was the main theme of the address, emphasising the ingenuity of people after disasters. We should focus on the ‘person inside the place’; ‘time to let go’ of traditional approaches. Focus on place can lead to the ‘product’ taking centre-stage, instead of people, and can build in vulnerability. David raised poor and good examples (e.g. Jordan) and distinguished short-term from long-term actions.

Residential design should engage with reality, in depth, rather than focus on ‘surface’ issues i.e. on the underlying social issues such as poverty.

A full copy of David’s presentation is provided at Attachment 3.

The second keynote address was from Beck Dawson (Chief Resilience Officer for Metropolitan Sydney) who spoke on the ‘Resilient Sydney’ project. Under the auspices of the City of Sydney, the project is part of the ‘100 Resilient Cities’ initiative, prompted by issues at the Rio Olympics, London and Brexit and the Orlando and Louisiana floods.

Beck defined ‘urban resilience’ as the capacity to survive and adapt to chronic stresses and acute shocks:

- Shocks – EG. bushfire, natural disasters or terror
- Stresses – EG. traffic congestion.

In NSW, leadership and response to disasters is well-regarded (e.g. Rural Fire Service).

A key element of the presentation was the ’12 Drivers Diagram’ (see below) – with its four quadrants – and its utility for auditing and explaining government and community perceptions. Are we listening to what people say?
As indicated above, Beck summarised Sydney’s situation as follows:

- Major acute shocks – heat, bushfire and digital failure
- Major stresses – inequity, health
- Vulnerable assets – waste-water, stormwater.

Furthermore, Sydney was subject to four megatrends:

1. Health & Wellbeing
2. Economy & Society
3. Leadership & Strategy
4. Infrastructure & Environment

Finally, Beck outlined the basic methodology underpinning Resilient Sydney – assessing the resilience dividend and exploring ‘discovery areas’ for Sydney:

- Discovery area analysis
- Identifying and assessing opportunities as elements of the City Resilience Strategy
- Institutionalisation and implementation of actions and activities

A full copy of Beck’s presentation is provided at Attachment 4
3. Question and Answer Session

The presentations were followed by a facilitated Q&A session, as follows:

Q: In relation to the idea that we can act ‘in spite of government’, there are two things working against the recommendations – government policy (‘we will look after you – y– it’s up to you’) and technical ability. Agreed?

A: Overseas, government action is often a negative thing (e.g. demolitions of settlements, corruption). Yes, top-down action attracts distrust and yes, we should mobilise citizens. Christchurch (after the earthquake) is a good example. All three sectors should be involved e.g. co-design programs, protecting kids and maybe working family to family.

Q: Could ‘people first’ morph into ‘planet second’?

A: No contradiction here, but we do forget humans! It is a balancing exercise, especially on the built environment side of things. The pendulum needs to swing – less on ‘products’ more on people.

In Sydney, protection of the natural environment is positive – Greater Sydney Commission et. al.

Q: Is it government action versus individual action?

A: Pro-government. For instance, in the provision of infrastructure. However, this should not discount diversity of actors. It can de neighbours who ‘pull you out of the rubble’! Governance and civil society are the words, not government.

Q: How can we bridge the gap between the community and planning, in terms of resilience (and vulnerability to ‘storms’)?

A: City of Sydney promotes deliberative democracy (e.g. Citizen Panels). Details are on the Council’s website. The community do understand how trade-offs work. We are not good at asking them. It is time to listen (Mary Anderson) and call on folk to make trade-offs – we do it every day!

Q: What is the role of natural systems in Beck’s definition (e.g. building on the coast, vulnerable assets)?

A: Part of basic methodology, research and matrix development (50 major shocks, 50 major stresses). Such issues did not make the Top 10 (but in Top 20). Perhaps this is because things are comparatively good in Sydney? Also, this is only through one lens (resilience).

Q: Does this mean that the natural environment is not a driver?
A: Bound-up in the long-standing metropolitan planning vacuum. Planning is low on the State agenda. We need to see Sydney as a whole – setting clear, overall goals; managing assets – rather than current polarisation.

Q: What is the DPE (Dept of Planning and Environment) response?

A: Resilience is part of the Metropolitan Strategy, but narrowly defined, with some input into District Plan Working Groups. It should be a goal, along with ‘jobs and growth’. How can we insert ‘resilience’?

4. Small Group Work

Following the Q&A session (and a break), participants divided into 7 small groups. Each group had a table facilitator and the same two tasks:

- To brainstorm a ‘long list’ of key resilience issues.
- To choose two issues and draft a potential ‘project’ for each – the short list – objectives and scope, relevant players and anticipated outcomes.

A copy of the Small Group Task is provided at Attachment 5 and the long list of resilience issues at Attachment 6.

The table facilitators reported back to the full group – as summarised in the following section.

5. Potential Projects

NOTE: Groups worked differently according to their needs and the evolution of the discussion about potential research projects. The key issues canvassed in each group are presented below.

GROUP 1

PROJECT 1: ENABLING AND BUILDING COMMUNITY CAPACITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives and scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• communities to identify threats and opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• obtain better understanding of individual capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• build collective capabilities/taking stock of capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• building trust, relationships and confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• raising awareness of community of the threats, opportunities and solutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Relevant players | Anticipated outcomes
---|---
- community  
- local government  
- emergency response agencies (volunteers and professionals)  
- private enterprise  
- NGOs  
- government agencies  
- volunteers |  
- more confident community  
- solutions owned by community  
- better prepared community  
- stronger, empowered, aware community

### PROJECT 2: OPTIMISE THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE

### Objectives and scope

- to increase awareness of resilience in local government  
- increase collaboration with other levels of government and stakeholders  
- increasing engagement with the community  
- to identify and implement specific projects e.g. water and energy

### Relevant players | Anticipated outcomes
---|---
- federal, state and local government  
- community  
- government agencies  
- private sector  
- research sector  
- higher education sector |  
- local government takes the lead for development and implementation of resilience strategies  
- clarity around the role of each level of government

### Interested parties: Project 1 | Interested parties: Project 2
---|---
Christian Tietz  
Mohammad Mojtabahedi  
Donna Gosford  
Louise McKenzie  
Sian Thompson  
Parisa Kalali | Rachelle Newman  
Brad Stafford  
Natalie Pelleri  
Charles Casuscelli  
Donna Gosford  
Nick Chapman  
Angie Wilkinson  
Louise McKenzie
GROUP 2

PROJECT 1: HOW TO TRANSLATE RESILIENCE INTO SOMETHING DIVERSE CULTURAL GROUPS CAN UNDERSTAND

Objectives and scope

- understanding what groups are present in the community
- listening to language/experiences of highly resilient communities e.g. elders, youth, disabled
- promote case studies of good practice in different parts of Sydney/NSW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant players</th>
<th>Anticipated outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>location specific</td>
<td>intergenerational learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local government</td>
<td>communities learning from each others’ experiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>families and grass roots community groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT 2: OBSESSION WITH JOBS AND GROWTH (WHERE'S ROOM FOR RESILIENCE?)

Objectives and scope

- how do we define wealth?
- unpack the nature of the obsession
- identify who the main proponents are and who the detractors are (and those in between)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant players</th>
<th>Anticipated outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>major policy agencies e.g. DPC</td>
<td>an understanding of what we’re up against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local members of parliament</td>
<td>alternate growth markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affected communities</td>
<td>prosperity without growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leading dissenters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interested parties: Project 1

Parisa Kalali
Belinda Thompson
Rachelle Newman

Interested parties: Project 2

Rachelle Newman
Dave Bennett
Majidi Warda
Barbara Doran
GROUP 3

PROJECT 1: MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS - CASE STUDY WESTCONNEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives and scope</th>
<th>Relevant players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• resilience lens</td>
<td>• stakeholders: lack of interest from all players to be held accountable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• looking at equity, health, improvement on mobility?</td>
<td>• government agencies (local and state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Is the project improving identified key issues within Sydney?</td>
<td>• industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• qualitative assessment through community involvement</td>
<td>• communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT 2: IMPROVING CONNECTIONS & SYSTEMS THINKING
1. CO-DESIGN PROCESS; 2. PUTTING A RESILIENCE LENS ON MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN SYDNEY

Discussion points

- People with future visions of place
- People with nature
- People with infrastructure
- Health and wellbeing
- qualitative review of impacts and outcomes, policy/scope/standards at
  - government level
  - community level
  - businesses
- successful or resilient for whom and what?
  - ‘tactical urbanisation’, ‘urban acupuncture’, intervention points
  - motivation to change? interdependencies of decision making across state and local governments. Case studies: new airport at Badgerys Creek; Westconnex; NW rail

Interested parties: Project 1

- Adriana Sanchez
- Caroline Pidcock
- Dave Bennett
- David Sanderson
- Angie Wilkinson
- Anumitra Chand
- Greg Paine
- Donna Mosford
- Nick Chapman
- Sian Thompson
- Louise McKenzie

Interested parties: Project 2

- Suzanna Remmerswaal
- Adriana Sanchez
- Natalie Pelleri
- Angie Wilkinson
- Greg Paine
- Donna Mosford
GROUP 4

PROJECT 1: LISTEN - THE RESILIENCE BAROMETER

Objectives and scope:

| • how those who are not heard are resilient |
| • draw out how people cope |
| • who or what makes you resilient |
| • draw out relationships to environment (social and natural) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant players:</th>
<th>Anticipated outcomes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• government</td>
<td>• gauging resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UNSW</td>
<td>• what it looks like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• community members</td>
<td>• making it better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NGOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interested parties: Project 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Sanderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Tietz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise McKenzie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP 5

PROJECT 1: TRANSLATING ENGAGEMENT INTO OUTCOMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discussion points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• examples of where it’s worked well (from existing research)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• how do we ensure engagement outcomes are respected and implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• understanding obstacles, learning from practice?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• what cultural change do we need in government? and how do we put it into policy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Who? ACYP, North Sydney Council, Tim Baber (school context)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Engagement outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• engaging kids in the future of cities-ownership, issues for key groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• engagement in the planning process especially in a multi-tiered governance context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT 2: HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND DIVERSITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discussion points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• maintaining population diversity in existing suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• increasing housing choice in new suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• how housing policy affects homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• how do we value resilience that diverse housing brings to a community?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• economic value - broader assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• other ignored aspects?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Who? City Futures Research Centre, City of Sydney Council, North Sydney Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interested parties: Project 1</th>
<th>Interested parties: Project 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angie Wilkinson</td>
<td>Caroline Pidcock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belinda Thompson</td>
<td>Suzanna Remmerswaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Baber</td>
<td>Natalie Pelleri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Chapman</td>
<td>Brad Stafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sian Thompson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP 6

PROJECT 1: INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDING CODES

Discussion points

• better integration of natural hazard identification and responses into design and construction materials, location, levels etc
• who? Government, professional industries, construction industry
• notes during presentation: from Beck — be cunning; only a few disruptive projects: be brave, note fundamental shifts, consider target group

PROJECT 2: COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

Discussion points

• engagement and action forums
• build capability and ownership and accountability
• active implementation and scenario building
• who? State, federal and local governments; universities; civil society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interested parties: Project 1</th>
<th>Interested parties: Project 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Mohjahedi</td>
<td>Belinda Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatemeh Aminpour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP 7

PROJECT 1: USING CASE STUDY IN CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL, IDENTIFY THE MECHANISMS NEEDED TO DESIGN AND REALISE A MULTI-USE SOCIAL FACILITY AND OPEN SPACE WHICH SUPPORTS MULTI-IDENTITY USAGE

Noted during presentation: timing is everything - disruptive; partner with local government and collaborators; critique and provide alternatives

PROJECT 2: DEVELOPING GOVERNANCE PATHWAYS TO ENGAGE COMMUNITIES IN PLANNING PROCESSES TO AMELIORATE COMMUNITY’S FEAR OF CHANGE

Noted during discussion: disruption - case study Sydney College of the Arts closure ~ accessing government in a transparent way

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interested parties: Project 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzanna Remmeswaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachelle Newman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anumitra Chand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parisa Kala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Conclusion

At the conclusion of the session Professor Susan Thompson (co-convenor PPRC) thanked all speakers and participants for their contribution and made a number of general reflections on the day:

- The interdisciplinary nature of the PPRC is a driving force in FBE.
- We may not have established a specific definition of ‘resilience’ or answered all the questions posed, but quite an achievement for a half day.
- Thanks to Professor David Sanderson for his multiple definitions, his focus on the longer term and immediate responses. People first, then place, is a good way to look at people and place. Also, ‘resistance’ to resilience!
- Thanks to Beck Dawson for making our discussion of resilience fun! More specifically, for highlighting the unevenness of Sydney (not resilient!), the nine-year old’s definition of resilience, its multi-disciplinary nature and the role of government.
- Acknowledging the input of participants e.g. the significance of the natural environment, understanding diversity.
- Looking through the lens of resilience over a range of issues (in the workshop session) – with their emphasis on empowering and harnessing the community; improving connections/systems thinking (breaking down the silos).
- Thanks to Beck for encouraging us to be ‘disruptive’ and for the reminder that ‘timing is everything’.
- Thanks to Dr Kate Bishop and Ella Roessler-Holgate for their roles in organising and running the event.
- Finally, thanks to Dr Danny Wiggins for facilitating the Symposium and for compiling the first and substantial draft of this report.

6. Where to From Here?

The facilitator advised that an Overview of Proceedings would be produced and circulated to participants. The suggested projects will be reviewed and a number developed further. Also, there will be a few pieces on the FBE Blog.

The symposium concluded with lunch at approximately 1.30pm.
7. List of Attachments

Attachment 1
List of Participants

Attachment 2
Symposium Program

Attachment 3
Sanderson presentation

Attachment 4
Dawson presentation

Attachment 5
Small Group Task

Attachment 6
Key resilience issues
The Long List
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FULL NAME</strong></th>
<th><strong>COMPANY</strong></th>
<th><strong>POSITION / ROLE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Casuscelli</td>
<td>WSROC</td>
<td>CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anumitra Mirti Chand</td>
<td>Central Coast Council</td>
<td>Environmental Strategies Planning Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Chapman</td>
<td>Inner West Council</td>
<td>GreenWay Place Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck Dawson</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td>Chief Resilience Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Doran</td>
<td>Faculty of Built Environment, UNSW</td>
<td>Environmental Strategies Planning Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Johnston</td>
<td>Shelter NSW</td>
<td>Principal Policy Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Mojtabedi</td>
<td>Faculty of Built Environment, UNSW</td>
<td>Program Coordinator, Master of Construction Project Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Mosford</td>
<td>Multicultural NSW</td>
<td>Senior Manager Community Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachelle Newman</td>
<td>AECOM</td>
<td>Town Planner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Paine</td>
<td>City Futures Research Centre, UNSW</td>
<td>Research Officer and Environmental Planner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie Pelleri</td>
<td>Faculty of Built Environment, UNSW</td>
<td>Research Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Pidcock</td>
<td>PIDCOCK — Architecture and Sustainability</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanna Remmerswaal</td>
<td>AECOM</td>
<td>Senior Sustainability Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adriana Sanchez Gomez</td>
<td>Faculty of Built Environment, UNSW</td>
<td>PhD Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brad Stafford</td>
<td>North Sydney Council</td>
<td>Executive Planner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belinda Thompson</td>
<td>UrbanGrowth NSW</td>
<td>Schools and TAFE Program Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majidi Warda</td>
<td>Multicultural NSW</td>
<td>Manager Community Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angie Wilkinson</td>
<td>Office of the Advocate for Children and Young People</td>
<td>Senior Policy Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Ziller</td>
<td>Australia Street Company</td>
<td>Director — Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## People and Place Cluster Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAFF</th>
<th>HDR STUDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kate Bishop</td>
<td>Fatemeh Aminpour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Thompson</td>
<td>Homa Rahmat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Corkery</td>
<td>Sian Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Marshall</td>
<td>Nicola Pullan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Tietz</td>
<td>Nicole Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariano Ramirez</td>
<td>David Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar Liu</td>
<td>Tim Baber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel Easthope</td>
<td>Ryan van den Nouwelant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Sanderson</td>
<td>Parisa Kalali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnaz Pejam</td>
<td>Louise McKenzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Crommelin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESILIENCE FOR PEOPLE AND PLACE: Research, policy and practice synergies

BE | People & Place Research Cluster Workshop

UNSW Main Campus
Wednesday 21st September 2016
Contents

Keynote Speakers 3
Program Schedule 4
People & Place Research Cluster 5
People & Place Research Cluster Members 6
Keynote Speakers

Beck Dawson

Beck Dawson is the Chief Resilience Officer for metropolitan Sydney, hosted by the City of Sydney Council as part of the 100 Resilient Cities Network. Beck leads the development and implementation of the Resilient Sydney Strategy, working with governments, business and the community to identify local responses to global and city challenges.

As a property sustainability expert, Beck's background is in long-term planning and investment in the natural and urban built environments. She previously worked in the Australian property sector and contributed to industry committees on resilience, responsible investment and sustainability.

Earlier in her career Beck worked in the cultural sector including the Science Museum in London and as a science communications and sustainability consultant to UK business and industry. Beck holds a Masters in Sustainable Architecture, a Graduate Diploma in Scientific Communication and a Bachelor of Science.

Professor David Sanderson

David brings 25 years experience working across the world in development and emergencies. He has held senior posts in both NGO and academic sectors, leading teams and programmes, developing strategies and undertaking training, research and consultancy. He is a member of several NGO and donor advisory boards and has published articles and papers concerning urban livelihoods, shelter and disaster risk reduction.

David has experience of all stages of project management and has carried out work for agencies including Qatar Foundation, Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP), Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC), European Commission, Humanitarian Coalition (HC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), DFID, USAID, World Bank (EDI Section), UNDP/UNDESA, UN-Habitat, British Council, Christian Aid, Habitat For Humanity, CARE Bangladesh, Tear Fund, Save the Children, Oxfam GB, Islamic Relief, Register of Engineers for Disaster Response (REDR) Canada, World Vision International, LSE Public Policy Group, Mott Foundation, Enhancing Learning and Research for Humanitarian Action (ELRHA) and the ACT Alliance.

Between 2006-14 David was Director of a university centre focusing on development and emergencies, and was conferred Professor in 2010. Between 2013-14 he was a Visiting Professor at Harvard University. In August 2014 David became Professor at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim. David was appointed the Inaugural Judith Neilson chair of architecture at the University of New South Wales, Australia in February 2016.
# Program Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>PRESENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.30 - 9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>Opening of day Welcome</td>
<td>Dr Kate Bishop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives and Program</td>
<td>Dr Danny Wiggins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>Session 1</td>
<td>Resilience for People and Place</td>
<td>Professor David Sanderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney a resilient city</td>
<td>Ms Beck Dawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Q &amp; A session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>Morning tea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>Session 2</td>
<td>Small Group Activity: Stage 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Small Group Activity: Stage 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Report back and general discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Project EOIs and sign up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conclusions and looking forward</td>
<td>Professor Susan Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Session close</td>
<td>Dr Danny Wiggins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Lunch and Poster Session</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The People & Place Research Cluster is a cross-disciplinary group that was established in 2011 by researchers in UNSW’s Faculty of Built Environment. Collaboratively, we work to better understand place and the relationships that exist between people and places from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, including planning, environment-behaviour, landscape architecture, human geography and urban design. Our interests lie in addressing points of tension, changes in practice, policy and social trends and their implications for people-place relationships.

The Design, Delivery and Management of the 21st Century City is the strategic research focus for the Faculty of Built Environment, UNSW. Place studies have become a major focus of interdisciplinary and applied research. At the core of much of this interest is concern with unpacking the nature of, as well as enhancing the quality and potentialities of people-place relations. Many researchers in the Faculty, and the People & Place Research Cluster specifically, conduct research on aspects of the relationship between people and their environments. The outcomes of this research have the potential to benefit the communities and professions with whom we work.

‘Place’ is a complex term. While the term sits comfortably in the everyday vernacular, there is little consensus on what it means. For most people, place is a geographical location that they know, have imagined or experienced. It has been socially constructed with meaning and has a physical form. People and places are therefore inextricably linked.

In 2016 the People & Place Research Cluster is hosting the fourth in a series of symposia on people-place challenges. It is titled ‘Resilience for People and Place: Research, Policy and Practice Synergies’. In 2013 our symposium focused on ‘Who is Making Place?’; in 2014 we looked at ‘Place and Placelessness in the 21st Century City; and in 2015, we focused on the challenges associated with designing and delivering the 21st Century City. This year we are recognising another major challenge for urban planning and design: that of resilience for people and place. Our aim is to generate a working definition and ideas for research projects that will bring scholars and practitioners together in the quest to make resilient places for all people in the 21st Century.
People & Place Research Cluster Members

Fatemeh Aminpour
PhD Candidate
f.aminpour@unsw.edu.au

**PhD Topic:** Exploring the role of children’s use of in-between spaces within school environments in Australia in the development of their sense of agency.

Tim Baber
MPhil Candidate
t.baber@unsw.edu.au

**MPhil Topic:** Comparing qualities of ‘insideness’ of significant places for pre-teenage boys

David Bennett
PhD Candidate
david@shapingsuburbia.com

**PhD Topic:** Can walkable/active places exist without high-rise built environments? Implications and opportunities for growing post-war cities.

Dr Kate Bishop
Cluster Co-Convenor
Senior Lecturer - Landscape Architecture Program
k.bishop@unsw.edu.au

Dr Laura Crommelin
Research Associate, City Futures Research Centre
laura.crommelin@unsw.edu.au

Dr Hazel Easthope
Senior Research Fellow, City Futures Research Centre
hazel.easthope@unsw.edu.au

Parisa Kalali
PhD Candidate
p.kalali@unsw.edu.au

**PhD Topic:** Ethnic and Cultural Representations in the Built Environment and Their Relationship with Place-Identity: A Case-study of Cabramatta, Sydney

Rachel Cogger
Senior Program Officer
Department of Families and Communities
r.cogger@unsw.edu.au

Dr Edgar Liu
Research Fellow, City Futures Research Centre
edgar.liu@unsw.edu.au
**Louise McKenzie**  
PhD Candidate  
refshaug@tpg.com.au  

**PhD Topic:** Design, context and use of public space: the influence of heat on everyday activity and implications for health and wellbeing – a Western Sydney case study.

**Dr Nancy Marshall**  
Senior Lecturer - Urban Planning Program  
n.marshall@unsw.edu.au

**Nicola Pullan**  
PhD Candidate  
n.pullan@unsw.edu.au  

**PhD Topic:** Temporary Dwellings: interim housing on Sydney’s urban fringe 1945 to 1960.

**Homa Rahmat**  
PhD Candidate  
h.rahmat@unsw.edu.au  

**PhD Topic:** Temporary Urbanism in a Network Society: Exploring the Global Pattern of Urban Intervention by Studying User-Generated Media Content.

**Marini Samaratunga**  
PhD Candidate  
m.samaratunga@unsw.edu.au  

**PhD Topic:** Development of an evidence based behavioural model for dwelling energy consumption to support sustainability assessment, inform building design and policy decisions.

**Dr Christian Tietz**  
Senior Lecturer in Industrial Design  
Christian.Tietz@unsw.edu.au

**Sian Thompson**  
PhD Candidate  
sian.thompson@unsw.edu.au  

**PhD Topic:** The role of the Built Environment in Supporting Casual Social Ties.

**Professor Susan Thompson**  
Cluster Co-Convenor Urban Planning Program  
s.thompson@unsw.edu.au

**Ryan van den Nouwelant**  
Senior Research Officer, City Future Research Centre  
PhD Candidate  
ryan.v@unsw.edu.au  

**PhD Topic:** Place, identity and community conflict in mixed-use neighbourhoods: The case of Kings Cross, Sydney.
Resilience: people first, then place

David Sanderson
People and Place, UNSW
21 September 2016
David.sanderson@unsw.edu.au

Resilience: from many sources
It's popular ...

‘Resilience to what?’
Urban growth and inequality

Two billion slum dwellers by 2030 – UN-Habitat

Increased forced migration

65.3 million forcibly displaced people worldwide

... mostly to cities
Disasters

Number of Climate-related Disasters Around the World (1980-2011)

The need to rethink

'We need to place the creation of resilience at the heart of our approach both to longer-term development and to emergency response'.
Resilience reasserts established principles from good practice ....

Chapters

1. making the case
2. measurement and evidence
3. investing in resilience
4. anticipation
5. mental health
6. partnerships
7. the future
A ‘good enough’ understanding

‘the chief benefit of a resilience-based approach lies in its broad understanding and not in the detail of minor differences between definitions’.

Effective resilience is people first, then place
There's a lot of it to learn from ....

Canaan, Haiti
- building by people

Before, 2009 ..... After the earthquake .....
If you put place first ...
Design processes
... not products

THE JORDAN TIMES
Out-of-the-box housing solution helps both Syrian refugees and Jordanian hosts
Resilient design engages with reality

Too much focus on this - what’s on the surface

While this is what matters - poverty, social, economic and political dynamics

Sketch: Christine Yunjing Guan

The need to broaden our language

Urban Disaster Resilience
New Dimensions from International Practice in the Built Environment

David Sanderson, Jendal S. Kayden, and Julia Leit

systems people markets cities regulation technology micro-enterprise planning insurance design places
Thanks
Resilient Sydney

May: Rio de Janeiro

Image: www.abc.net.au
June: Orlando

August: Louisiana

Image: www.bbc.co.uk/news
To help cities respond to the impacts of three worldwide trends:

URBANIZATION
GLOBALIZATION
CLIMATE CHANGE
26/03/2017

URBAN RESILIENCE
Is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and thrive no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.
Shocks

Stresses
Leadership & Response

City Resilience Framework:
The 12 drivers in the City Resilience Framework collectively determine the city’s ability to withstand a wide range of shocks and stresses.
Structure of the City Resilience Framework

Dimensions (4)

Drivers (12)

Sub drivers (50)

Multiple factors contribute to resilience

26/03/2017
Metropolitan Sydney City Resilience Framework: strengths and weaknesses

150 Stakeholder Perceptions

381 Community Perceptions

Sydney’s Major Acute Shocks

Terror attack
Disease pandemic
Cyber attack
Infrastructure failure
Financial institution failure
Digital network failure
Water crisis
Extreme weather
**Metropolitan Sydney Megatrends**

**Health & Wellbeing**
- Decrease in the affordability of housing
- Rate and distribution of chronic illnesses

**Economy & Society**
- Increased interdependencies with global supply chains
- Societal pressure from domestic & drug-related crime
- Increased cultural diversity and distribution of population

**Infrastructure & Environment**
- Limited access to multimodal transport
- Increased reliance on digital solutions
- Increase in temperatures, weather events and rising sea levels

**Leadership & Strategy**
- Short term and fragmented political governance
- Global focus on city scale

---

**Accessing the Resilience Dividend**

Aware
Integrated
Adaptive
Diverse
Self-Regulating

Prevent
Mitigate
Recover
Revitalise
Productive

Resilience Discovery Areas for Sydney

AWARE  INTEGRATED  ADAPTIVE  DIVERSE  SELF-REGULATING

Markets & Business, Government, Communities, NGOs

How Sydney Works  Identity in Diversity  City of Opportunity  Adaptive Sydney

Discovery Area Analysis  Discovery Area Analysis  Discovery Area Analysis

Opportunity Assessment  City Resilience Strategy

INSTITUTIONALIZE AND IMPLEMENT
A Resilient Sydney…

“A resilient city is safe. All the people come together. They are friendly. They look after things to stop pollution and care for the environment. They are good at dealing with big problems. The city is peace.”

Elouisa, age 9, Sydney, Australia

#Resilient Sydney
One of the 100 Resilient Cities pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation
UNSW FBE People and Places Research Cluster
Symposium: Resilience for People and Place – research, policy and practice synergies, September 21 2016

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY – INSTRUCTIONS

Background
For this session there are three tasks. Each group has a table facilitator, responsible for timing and reporting back to the full group. A PPRC member will act as scribe.

The first task (10 minutes)
A quick list, around the table of key resilience issues – the long list:
• From all perspectives present.
• Recorded on A4 pro-forma Report-back sheet.

The second task (15 minutes)
In a group discussion, select two pressing policy issues/practice challenges (from the long list) that could be developed as future collaborative research projects – those that promote synergy between:
• Research
• Policy
• Practice
Also to be recorded on the Report-back sheet.

The third task (25 minutes)
Expand upon the implications of the two chosen projects:
• Objectives and scope
• Relevant players
• Anticipated outcomes

A summary/‘sales-pitch’ for the two chosen projects (third task) is to be written-up on the A2 sheets provided.

Danny Wiggins
September 2016
THE LONG LIST: KEY RESILIENCE ISSUES (small group task 1)

GROUP 1

- climate change
- natural disasters
- health impacts
- low carbon living
- natural environmental resilience
- differences between acute and chronic situations
- “response stage” & “recovery phase”
- connectivity between people & access to skill sets
- collective capacity
- social capital
- place-based approach that enables collective responses
- distance between community, business, government (3 levels) — boundaries
- government policy
- resilience criteria within policy
- community
- infrastructure
- local government closest to community
- role of community
- DAs that consider resilience e.g. potable rainwater = raise awareness in local government + motivation. Leads to community based + local priorities = leadership + listening
- define roles of levels of government
- resilience of what for whom?
GROUP 2

- lack of common understanding of what resilience means
- being able to bounce back - disruption can lead to opportunity
- what place does resistance, dissent, protest, play in achieving resilience
- the difference between community and government interpretation of resilience
- how can governments better understand community opinions/needs about resilience
- we’re obsessed with the growth model (but it doesn’t recognise resilience)
- how to translate resilience into something different community groups understand
- how do we address the consequences
- aboriginal resilience is enduring, but who’s listening?

GROUP 3

- shadow side of resilience; sustainable development “think global act global” vs. “think local act local” — issue of how to ensure interest in resilience moves beyond local and moves into/incorporates global perspective.
- fixation on idea of movement into cities preventing thinking about city resources making moves for decentralisation/move back to town&country living — crowded cities and abandoned countrysides: must not limit thought and action to cities
- re: people first; government control — problem with community apathy —> communities not always interested in having a say
- consultation fatigue: communities need to be consulted but it is often difficult to get them engaged; e.g. young people, NESB community members, etc. Need greater move towards educating communities about the importance of their involvement and need that involvement to be heard and considered and valued
- methods for mainstreaming resilience thinking across all systems and organisations — constant thought within all decision making processes
- motivation for change = being held accountable
- cohesive vision needed for fragmented government systems in Sydney
- ‘attention economy’ balanced with political cycle — dealing with this and connecting this cycle to chronic cycles towards sustainment
“resilience”: how can the term be used to best resolve the real problems in Sydney? e.g. inequity: how can resilience be applied to a broader thought about moving to collaboratively solve issues? How do we use it to prioritise issues?

- co-designers vs. consultees: community should be co-designers in issue resolution
- some communities are difficult to engage with but it is imperative that the effort be made to work toward resilient resolutions and actions
- issue of human nature disconnect — leading to issues during/after catastrophic events
- need to champion and think about green space and how people can use it/connect with it: connecting also to issues of inequity

Task 2: possible projects
a. connecting areas: people with infrastructure; people with future visions of place; people with nature, health and wellbeing. Resilience lens to highlight issues with big projects, requiring systems thinking.
b. “urban acupuncture”: intervention points/networking interdependency of decision-making across government infrastructure/network

GROUP 4
- trust community and people coming in
- poverty
- resource availability, utilities, materials, information
- corruption
- skills
- health
- environment, degradation
- communication, sharing stories, connectivities
- infrastructure, sanitation
- observation
- engagement
- time
- respect, dignity
- priority — who drives it
- self esteem
- attitudes, perceptions, view towards life
- empathy
• listening
• whose reality counts
• who owns the problem
• change is natural

Task 2: possible projects
- listen to those (people, environment, animals) who are rarely heard
- human imperative/economic imperative

GROUP 5
• housing affordability and diversity
• polarisation - social and economic - leading to inequality
• disconnect between engagement and outcomes — ensure community voice is heard and acted upon
• transport - diversity and access
• regional issues: loss of diversity, unemployment, population decline, infrastructure
• children and youth: defining birth rate, exclusion from governance, aboriginal issues

Key features of resilience:
• diversity (in every context)
• more than a return to normal — a catalyst for improvement
• engagement/community voice: with followthrough and enactment of outcomes

GROUP 6
• system failures — what’s the weakest link?
• e.g. heat waves: energy; comms; hospitals; transport; business
• social cohesion with forced migration patterns: how to bring, settle, and avoid ghettos
• affordable housing
• schools
• transport
• hospitals/health care
• growing raging population
• growing diverse population
• person first — capacities — creative and material skills — psychology — connectivity leads to more resilience
• how is it resilience? ; reducing risk; enhancing build; recovering beyond previous high point
• investment
• probability and impact/consequences

Task 2:
community engagement: bridging policy and practice to increase resilience

GROUP 7
• resilience to climate change
• identity of population (including migrants)
• relative income equality
• fragmentation of policy/governance
• positive action rather than series of reactions is required
• lip service to “consultation”
• increasing number of climate refugees (including internal)
• multicultural policy rather than assimilation
• pernicious effects of neo-liberalism
• bridging the gap between leadership and community
• lack of philosophy of equality
• dealing with the fear of change
• corruption
• mistrust
• lack of communication between government and people
• multi usability of new infrastructure
• require participation of community
• interaction between major and minor communities

Task 2: possible projects
a. developing a process/methodology to assist the creation of…
 a. designing multi-use spaces in social spaces & built environment
 b. investing in social capital to inform urban planning policies
 c. identify the mechanisms to design and realise a multi-use social facility
    which supports multiple identities using a case study in central coast council