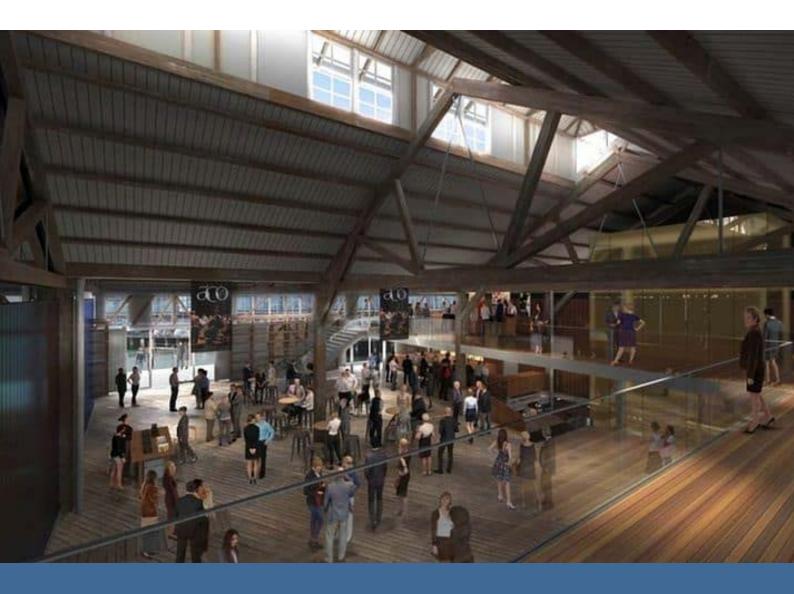


Walsh Bay Arts Precinct Operational Plan of Management





Security management

Version control

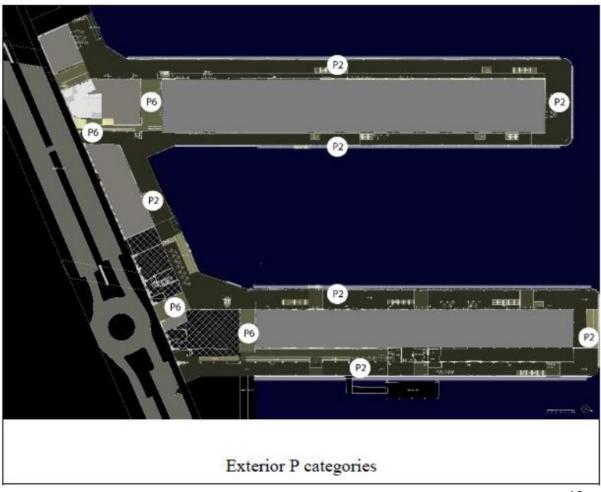
Version	Issue date	Content contributors	Nature of change(s)
1.0	25/06/2020	DN/PL	Draft issued to INSW for comments
1.1	02/07/2020	INSW	Review and minor edits

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8.2.2 Key Technical design parameters;

Area location	P category	Required min horizontal lux level	Required min vertical
Covered entry and walkthroughs	P6	21lux	7 lux
Exterior piers and wharfs	P2	3.5 lux	0.7 lux



12

Vision Lighting report

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1 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abbreviations

Interpretation: For the purposes of this document, the following apply:

CCTV: Closed circuit television.WBAP: Walsh Bay Arts Precinct

Definitions

Interpretation: For the purposes of this document, the following apply:

• **Precinct Manager**: The Create NSW representative who ensures that operations for the precinct are approved, safe, efficient and compliant.

2 INTRODUCTION

Objective of this plan

This **Security management plan** outlines the proposed measures for ensuring the precinct is safe and secure for staff, tenants and visitors. It aims to provide a strategic approach to security management, which is essential for effective protection, prevention and emergency response to harm. This document addresses requirements associated with the monitoring and operation of the installed security system, including the following:

- · Authorised access and unauthorised access.
- Alarm monitoring.
- Security audits.
- · Provision of CCTV.
- Other relevant protection measures in conformance with Create NSW's objectives and processes for on-site emergency response and business continuity.

Relationship to other documents

Read this plan in conjunction with:

- Other sections of the Operational Plan of Management (OPM).
- · Current building codes, regulations and standards cited in this document.
- Tenancy agreements.
- Any other document cited in this plan.

3 BACKGROUND

Risk review system

The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System (NTTAS) is a scale of five levels to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia in line with the security environment and intelligence. When the threat level changes, the Australian Government provides advice on what the threat level means, where the threat is coming from, potential targets and how a terrorist act may be carried out. The system enables authorities, businesses/organisations and individuals to take appropriate measures for their own safety and security as well as that of their family, friends and associates.

The five threat levels are as follows:

- Certain
- Expected
- Probable
- Possible
- Not expected

Likely terrorist threats

The most likely form for a terrorist attack in Australia would be an attack by an individual or a small group of like-minded individuals. However, a larger, more coordinated attack cannot be ruled out. Threats can develop quickly, moving to an act of violence with little preparation or planning. It is highly likely that a terrorist attack in Australia would use weapons and tactics that are low-cost and relatively simple, including basic weapons, explosives and/or firearms.

Weapons likely to be used include:

- Basic weapons that are readily available such as everyday objects that do not require specialist skills. Terrorists have used basic weapons such as knives, machetes and cars to conduct lethal attacks.
- Explosives remain a favoured terrorist weapon globally. Homemade explosives can be
 manufactured from readily available materials. Improvised explosive devices do not need
 to be large to be effective and can be easily concealed.
- Firearms can be sourced through legal and illicit channels.

Response to threats

Commonwealth agencies and Federal/State Police have generally disrupted terrorism incidents within Australia. However, as shown by the attack at the Lindt Café in Martin Place, it can be very easy for an individual to enter a facility and carry out an attack. The fatal attack upon an NSW Police Force employee at Parramatta in October 2015 is another example of a low-tech attack. As the incident occurred in the vicinity of a police building, armed officers were able to respond and neutralise the attacker quickly.

Systems like access control, CCTV surveillance, intrusion detection, asset monitoring and patrols are tools that can make security operations more efficient. It may not be possible to provide staff at each door to screen people entering the building/precinct, but systems can provide identity verification in a quick and efficient manner. They can also be used to monitor the precinct remotely. This can be used to manage all crimes, including property theft or those of a more organised and serious in nature.

Aligning with Create NSW's portfolio objectives

There is an aim to optimise security activities/functions for all properties managed by Create NSW, which was determined through a site assessment/risk management process for each property's facilities. It was identified that there should be a move towards a physical security operations centre/security services operational centre/failover security operations centre that ensures:

- Tenants (and staff) are trained appropriately, including for scenario/exercising in relation to terrorism/security incidents to develop a well-drilled team of responders, with a responsive security force.
- A single security contractor organisation can manage all Create NSW sites, including for alarm response, random patrols, or on-site security during events. This will provide a level of consistency, specialised knowledge and sense of ownership across all Create NSW properties.
- All sites move to a standard digital CCTV capability, conforming to current ISO standards that provide live video access, high levels of quality imagery, central control room monitoring and output commands.
- Centralised control of access to and uniformity of operations for all Create NSW sites.
- Ongoing monitoring of unusual or anti-social behaviour, potential threats/terrorist and intruders, and the ability to provide appropriate early response measures to mitigate harm.

• Lockdown procedures and hostage controls to each property.

4 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Possible risks for the precinct and consequences

Active shooter

It needs to be considered that it is potentially possible for an active shooter to target the Walsh Bay Arts Precinct. If this was to occur, initial response considerations include the following:

- Lockdown or evacuation procedures, where to evacuate.
- Communication with authorities.
- Coordination between other Create NSW facilities and the surrounding properties. Do procedures need to be applied to other sites?
- What are the risks to the precinct and how is this transferred to all staff and public within the precinct?
- How many people are within the buildings and the precinct as a whole?
- How staff can assist authorities during the incident and post-event evidence gathering,
 e.g. CCTV footage and witness statements.

Suspicious package

For any suspicious package located within the precinct, the following needs to be verified/considered:

- How was it discovered? What actions did the finder take?
- Communication of information to staff and visitors.
- Security response, including evacuations and involvement of any emergency services authorities.
- Accounting for all personnel (and visitors) within the precinct.

Direct threats to the precinct

The following needs to be verified/considered:

- Communication of information to staff/other services/agencies.
- Coordination with other Create NSW facilities, whether they need to act simultaneously and the ability to provide support.
- Understand Create NSW's responsibilities.

Other threats

Other threats and considerations include:

- Vehicle driving into pedestrians outside or inside theatres.
- Explosions in the street from a car bomb or other threats.

Coordination with other Walsh Bay facilities

Considerations in response to threats

As the Walsh Bay precinct operate events concurrently, the mass gatherings could be defined as a potential target for terrorists. Therefore, it is important that there be a level of collaboration between the Walsh Bay Arts Precinct, tenants and adjacent facilities to ensure the mutual support for each other and do not conflict or counteract each other, including for evacuation plans, communication, command and control arrangements, resource deployment.

A key consideration is the evacuation sites for each facility so that each facility is not evacuating to the same location or if they are that the evacuation point is appropriately sized

for the number of evacuees anticipated. Other considerations include ensuring that in event of evacuation services or resources are available, e.g. along the evacuation routes and at assembly sites, triage sites are available to treat injuries or death.

Water evacuation

There is the possibility that an attack (on the precinct) could come from the southern end of the wharves from the road. This may mean that the only option for evacuation of staff, tenants and visitors is by water. Evacuation by water evacuation will be initiated by contacting the NSW Police Force Marine Area Command to initiate vessel support for evacuation. With a potential combined capacity of Pier 2/3 and Wharf 4/5 exceeding 4000 people, significant coordination would be required.

Precinct management model

A site assessment of possible risks and the level of coordination required with other Walsh Bay Wharf facilities confirmed that adopting a technologically supported random patrol model managed by a centralised physical security operations centre (PSOC), security services operational centre (SSOC) and failover security operations centre (FSOC) is a viable approach for the precinct. Centralised monitoring, using enhanced technology, supported by guard patrol where required, allows better coordination/situational awareness from a command, control and communication perspective. For major properties in the CBD, this allows for an expedited security response where information can be quickly and efficiently disseminated to precinct occupants and visitors, law enforcement authorities, and other emergency personnel in event of a security incident/terrorist attack.

This approach adopts the Commonwealth/State policing, military and government coordination models with increased technology and centralised command and control centres to maximise deployable staff that enhances situational awareness at the command level. It requires bollards (that rise out of the ground) to be installed at the pedestrian median strip so that vehicles are prevented from mounting kerbs and injuring people at the median strip or within the theatre foyer.

Site overview

Precinct features that affect security management for the site include:

- The buildings are multi-levelled.
- There are performance venues, rehearsal studios and function rooms.
- The main entrance is from Hickson Road.
- Vehicle access is from Hickson Road to the loading docks and back of house facilities.
- Frequent and concurrent performances seven days a week
- Street number and venue names are clearly visible from the street.
- There are large spaces for public attendance.
- Visitors can be left unattended throughout buildings.
- There are a number of internal signs.
- All internal signage, alarms, CCTV and security arrangements are the tenant's responsibility as per the lease agreement.

Access control

The access control arrangement for the precinct will be as follows:

• The public areas are open to the public with timed access controls.

- ID cards will be issued to staff and contractors to access back-of-house areas or tenancies.
- A record of cards distributed is maintained and if not returned they are deactivated so that they cannot gain access to the precinct/building.
- The number of staff may increase up to 6 times in theatres and other areas when performances are held.

Safes and cash handling

The following arrangement will be implemented for the precinct:

- Minimal cash will be held on-site.
- The tenants/event organisers will manage cash for their operations, as appropriate.

Alarm systems

The alarm systems will be managed as follows:

- The buildings area alarmed at external entry points.
- Random on-site security patrols with reliance on mobile alarm response.
- The central command centre for security is based at Waterloo.
- When events are held, there will be minimum one nominated security guard on-site to suit event operations.
- Any security personnel deployed will be provided venue awareness training.

CCTV

The CCTV systems will be managed as follows:

- Fixed CCTV cameras have been installed to provide coverage of external spaces including entry points and the wharf aprons.
- Recorded footage is stored for 30 days.
- CCTV control room and server is located onsite.
- Cameras are monitored by an external security contractor.

Information management and communication

Information dissemination and procedural information will be communicated as follows:

- All staff and building occupants will be inducted and trained on-premise to ensure they are fully aware of all security related procedures, this includes procedures for shows.
- Security responsibilities/roles and procedures will be defined in the precinct evacuation plan.
- Public address (PA) systems are installed in foyer areas so announcements can be made to inform building occupants and visitors.

Bomb threat response

The responses to bomb threats will be as follows:

- Evacuation procedures have been developed by TRIMEVAC for Create NSW.
- Cast and crew will evacuate by the slip dock.
- The general public will evacuate by the main exits.
- The roles and responsibilities for ushers and security personnel will be defined in the evacuation plan.

Fire safety

Fire safety and responses to fire incidents will be as described in **Section 9: Fire safety, emergency management and WHS** of the Operational Plan of Management and the following:

- Fire extinguishers located in appropriate locations.
- Evacuation plans in place.
- Staff will be trained in evacuation procedures and roles are appropriately defined and allocated.
- Staff wardens will be nominated to assist evacuation of performance venues and spaces occupied by members of the public.

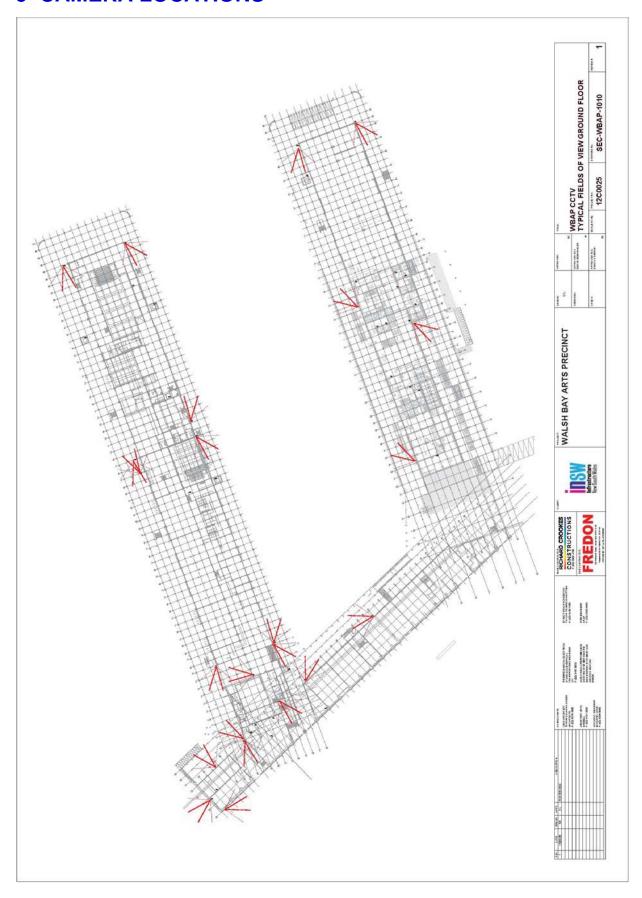
Crowd risk analysis

A risk analysis was conducted for the precinct, looking at the pedestrian access around the buildings, ingress and egress routes and likely densities. The following assessment was determined:

- There is no furniture directly outside the buildings that would impede pedestrian movements.
- The stair widths are suitable for visitors accessing the theatres.
- Evacuation plans are in place in event of an incident requiring evacuation.

Event organisers will be required to address crowd management requirements for the proposed event for the precinct as part of the event management plan requiring the Precinct Manager's approval. Issues that will be addressed in the plan include crowd management techniques and additional security resources demand for the event and how these will be provided.

5 CAMERA LOCATIONS



6 EXTERNAL LIGHTING

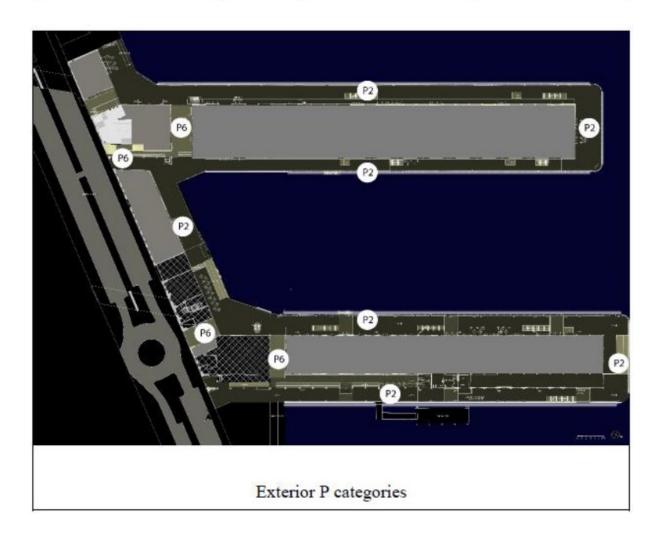
Designed lighting conditions and precinct activities

External lighting has been assessed to comply with levels appropriate for the activities of the precinct. The activities considered, include conditions required for security, general access and comfort for visitors. The following report has been prepared to represent the work undertaken in achieving the designed lighting required.

P Level Criteria

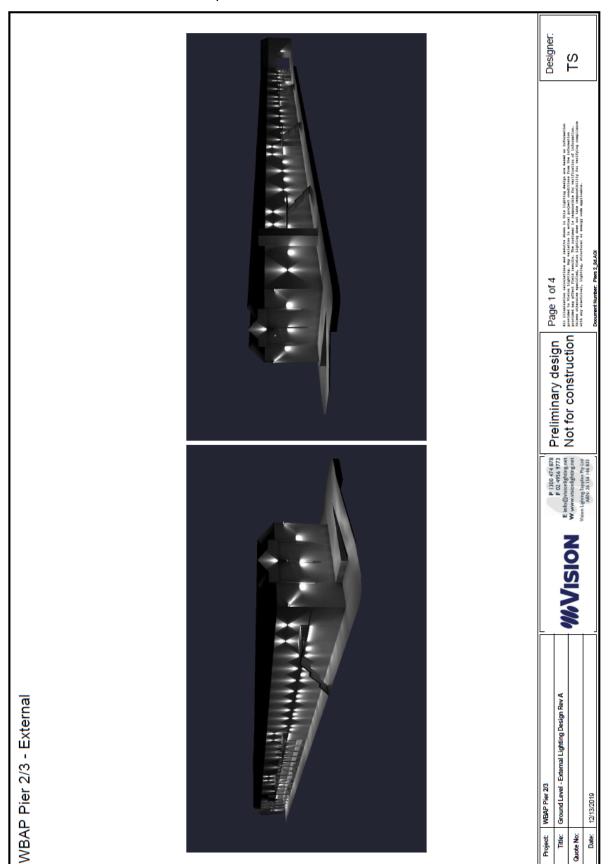
8.2.2 Key Technical design parameters;

Area location	P category	Required min horizontal lux level	Required min vertical
Covered entry and walkthroughs	P6	21lux	7 lux
Exterior piers and wharfs	P2	3.5 lux	0.7 lux



Vision Lighting report

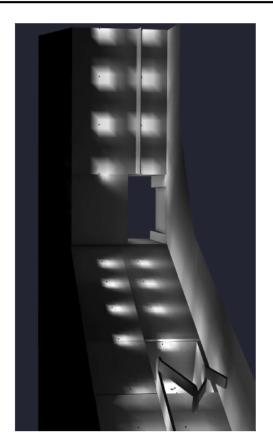
Vision Lighting has prepared the following documents in their assessment and design to achieve the P Levels across the precinct.



I uminaire Schedule	chedule									
Symbol	Δţο	Label		LLF	Description	tion		Tag	Design generally complies with Category P2 and	þ
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	43	SL5 SL6 VLE8	SL5 SL6 VLE88-10W-CRI90 (ID 8	0.700	Н	VLE8810-3K-IP65		SL6	WBAP_SP_E-01, page 98, Section 8.2.2.	
③ (3	VLE66 - 60W 3k	(10×70Degrees	0.700	\rightarrow	VLE66-60-3K-EL		WL1b	1	
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)©	36	XL4 DL61 - 15V	XL4 DL61 - 15W (ID 87373)	0.700	+	5W-4K		XL4	Min point Horizontal Illuminance - 0.7 Lux	Y THE
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Ev Pier 2-3 b	Ev Pier 2-3 breezeway 1 low S		lluminance	Lux	N.A.	52.2	_	N.A.	Point Vertical Illuminance - / Lux	cules
Ev Pier 2-3 b	EV Pier 2-3 breezeway 2 N Fv Pier 2-3 breezeway 3 S		Illuminance	×	N.A.	107.3	6.5 15.8	N.A.	Note that First 2/3 Dieszeway 2 has a minimum v of 6.9 lux Ev at a point.	value
Ev Pier 2-3 b	Ev Pier 2-3 breezeway 3 W		Illuminance	Lux	ΝA	9.92	T	NA		
Ev Pier 2-3 Colonnadé S	Solonnade S		lluminance	Lux	N.A.	9.09	8.7	N.A.	The ramp at the north end connecting two different	erent
Ev Pier 2-3 e	Ev Pier 2-3 east and north S		Illuminance	Lux	N.A.	П	П	N.A.	pedestrian levels, each level lit to P2, is lit to P9	o
Ev Pier 2-3 e	ast and north		Illuminance	Lux	N.A.	41.3	1	N.A.	requirements, in this case P6 as requested	
Ev Pier 2-3 East ramp N	ast ramp N		lluminance	Lux	N.A.	42.7	1	N.A.	(AS/NZS 1158.3.1: 2005, Table 2.8), nowever, it could be	could be
Ev Pier 2-3 E	Ev Pier 2-3 East Stair A-03		lluminance	Xn.	N.A.	T	\top	N.A.	reduced to P8 minimising light spill and reducing bright light directed towards the harbour	Bu
Ev Pier 2-3 n Fv Pier 2-3 n	EV PIEL Z-3 HOLLII IAILID A-01 S Ev Pier 2-3 north ramp A-01 W		Illuminance	XII A	N.A.	37.6	1.02	NAN	P8 Average maintained Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux	nce - 7 Lux
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Ev Pier 2-3 S	Ev Pier 2-3 Stair A-01 bwy entry		Illuminance	Lux	N.A.			N.A.		
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Pier 2-3 Stair	Pier 2-3 Stair A-02 bwy entry		Illuminance	Lux	80.02	\vdash		3.65	landings similar to existing to negate those effects.	ects.
Pier 2 3 bree	Pier 2 3 breezeway 1 Planar		Illuminance	Lux	57.82	126.7	П	2.19		
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Pier 2 3 nort	Pier 2 3 north ramp A-01		Illuminance	Lux	45.28	T	24	1.61	the west side.	
Pier 2 3 wes	3 west and north Top	do	Illuminance	Lux	19.77			2.43		
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Ramp east side Top	ide lop 1 1		Illuminance	LUX	71.61			1.42		
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Stair Au3 - step 3	tep 3_1 op_1		lluminance	LUX	34.69	44.4	24.8	1.28		
Project: WBAP Pier 2/3	Pier 2/3				P 1300 474 878		b /vieui	200	Page 3 of 4	Designer:
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Designer: TS





Page 1 of 4

Preliminary design Not for construction

Ground Level - External Lighting Design

Quote No: Date:

Title:

WBAP Shore Sheds

WBAP Shore Sheds - External

Symbol Oly Symbol 33	Label XI.2 XI.2 B WL17 20W Down Only XI.3 WL17 40W Up down (ID 4705 XL4 DL61 - 15W (ID 87373)	Down Only m (ID 4705 773)	LLF Description 0.700 WL1720A 0.700 WL1740 0.700 DL61-15W-4K	tion DA 0 5W-4K	Tag XL2 XL3 XL4		
Calculation Summary Label B-02 Step 4 Top B-02 Step 7 Top B-02 Step 7 Top B-03 Step 1 Top Breezeway 1 ramp Top Top 1 Breezeway 1 step 1 Top Top 1 Breezeway 1 step 1 Top Top 1 Breezeway 2 path 1 Breezeway 1 ramp Ev Breezeway 1 ramp Ev Breezeway 1 ramp Ev Breezeway 2 path 1 Ev Breezeway 2 ramp Ev Breezeway 2 ramp Ev Breezeway 3 B-20 step 4 Ev Breezeway 3 R-20 step 6 Ev ShoreSheds area B 203deg SE Ev ShoreSheds area B 203deg SE Ev ShoreSheds area C 133deg SN Ev ShoreSheds area C 203deg SE Ev ShoreSheds area C 203deg SE Ev ShoreSheds area C 203deg SE	CalcType Illuminance Ill		8 Avg 20.73 20.73 10.73 20.18 10.90 10.00 10	Max Min 32 15 24 5 56 12 15 6 6 6 6 7 7 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Max/avg 1.53 1.141 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.145 1.146 1.145 1.146	Design generally complies with Category P2 and P6 where P6 is within breezeways as required by WBAP_SP_E-01, page 98, Section 8.2.2. P2: Eh uniformity max/ave less than or equal to 10 Average maintained Horizontal Illuminance - 3.5 Lux Min point Horizontal Illuminance - 0.7 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 0.7 Lux Min point Horizontal Illuminance - 0.7 Lux Pitch Daverage maintained Horizontal Illuminance - 1 Lux Min point Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 7 Lux Min point Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance and Illuminance - 7 Lux Average maintained Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux Average maintained Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 7 Lux Average maintain Horizontal Illuminance - 7 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 1 Lux Average maintain Horizontal Illuminance - 1 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 2 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 1 Lux Point Vertical Illuminance - 2 Lux Point	X X E LVI
Project: WEAP Shore Sheds Title: Ground Level - External Lighting Design Quote No: Date: 125/2019	Lighting Design	WVision	P 1300 474 878 E info@sistonighterg.net W www.nstonighterg.net Visco Lafera Sapele Pt. Left Visco Lafera Sapele Pt. Left Visco Lafera Sapele Pt. Left	Preliminary design Not for construction	y design nstruction	Page 3 of 4 In illustration or consistence or rectic from in the liquity arrive or ware or intensite present or the consistence of rectic from the consistence of th	Designer:

VAJ	VALUES OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS AND PERMISSIBLE LUMINAIRE TYPES FOR ROADS IN LOCAL AREAS AND FOR PATHWA	TECHNICAL PA	ARAMETERS OCAL AREAS	AND PERMISSIBLE AND FOR PATHWAYS	IBLE			
LUMIN								
-	2	m	4	5	9			
		Light technical parameters	parameters					
Lighting	Average horizontal y illuminance \overline{b}_{b} ($\overline{\overline{E}}_{b}$)	Point horizontal illuminance ***) (Eph)	Illuminance (horizontal) uniformity ⁰ (at. P (U _{\subsections})	Point vertical illuminance a,b $(E_{p,i})$ lux	Permissible luminaire type (see (see			
P1	7	61	10		Type 4			
P2	3.5	0.7	10	0.7	where part of			
p34)	1.75	0.3	10	0.34)	reserve or			
P4c)	0.85	0.14	10	N/A	Types 2, 3, 4			
P5c)	0.5	0.07	10	N/A	or o elsewhere			
a) These v	These values are maintained.	19			ľ			
	Compliance is achieved by being greater than or equal to the applicable table value.	ing greater than or equ	nal to the applicabl	e table value.				
c) Complia	Compliance is achieved by being less than or equal to the applicable table value,	ng less than or equal t	to the applicable ta	able value.				
d) The ver pathway	The vertical illuminance requirement only applies when subcategory P3 is selected for application to pathways, i.e., it does not apply for local roads.	ircment only applies gor local roads.	when subcategory	P3 is selected for a	application to			
		TABL	TABLE 2.7					
V	VALUES OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS AND PERMISSIBLE LUMINAIRE TYPES FOR PUBLIC ACTIVITY AREAS (EXCLUDING CAR PARKS)	S OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS AND PERMI LUMINAIRE TYPES FOR PUBLIC ACTIVITY AREAS (EXCLUDING CAR PARKS)	TECHNICAL PARAMETERS TYPES FOR PUBLIC ACTIV (EXCLUDING CAR PARKS)	S AND PERMIS IVITY AREAS	SSIBLE			
-	2	3	4	S	9			
		Light technics	Light technical parameters					
Lighting	Average horizontal illuminance all (E _h)	Point horizontal (E _{ph})	Illuminance (horizontal) uniformity ^O Cat. P (U _E)	Point vertical illuminance 12b (E _{Pv})	Permissible luminaire type (see Table 2.10)			
9d	21	7	10	1	f			
P7	7	4	10	4	Types 2, 3, 4,			
P8	7	2	10	2	2 01 0			
a) These	These values are maintained							
b) Comp	Compliance is achieved by being greater than or equal to the applicable table value. Compliance is achieved by being less than or equal to the applicable value.	being greater than or e veing less than or equi	equal to the applica	able table value.				
Project: WBA	WBAP Shore Sheds				DE LOCA ANA COMO		Date A of A	Designer:
Title: Grou	Ground Level - External Lighting Design	g Design	-			Preliminary design		
Quote No:				VOISION		Not for construction	provide to visio ilpitio. An valatio is actui projest condition from the information provide any faint find sealth. The outsmall is requisible to validation of information. Tions determine specifical yright algebra date to the responsibility for varifying complained.	TS
+	12/5/2010				Vision Lighting Supplies Pty Ltd ABN: 26 156 146 033		with any electrical, lighting, structural of energy code applicable.	