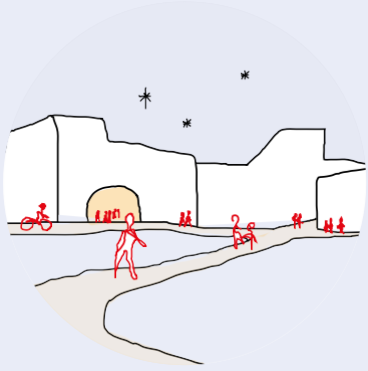


Sunset Valley, TX

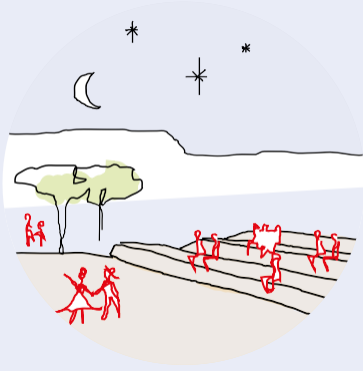
Perceptions of Safety and Night

Christoph Gisel

March 2023



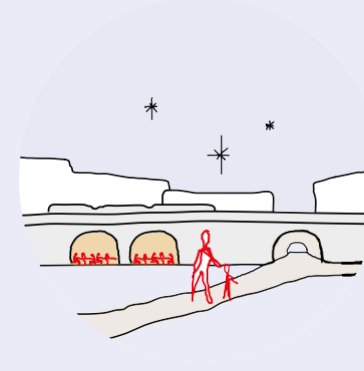
Attracting people sustainably and safely



Providing spaces for people to dwell



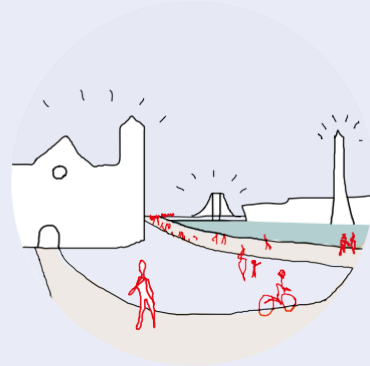
Bringing people closer to nature



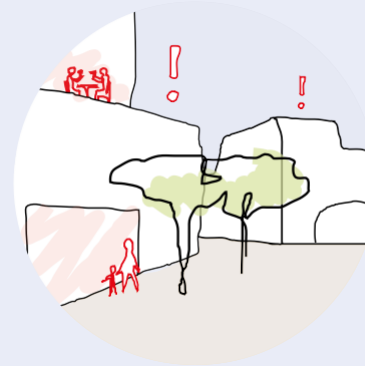
Removing barriers



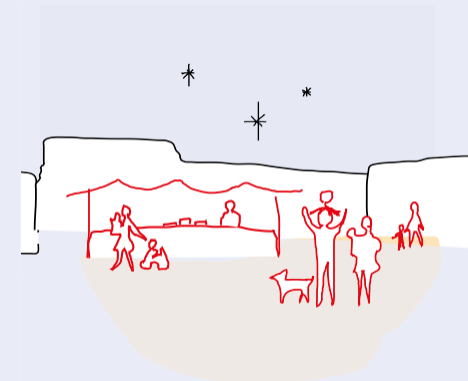
Offering a range of uses and activities



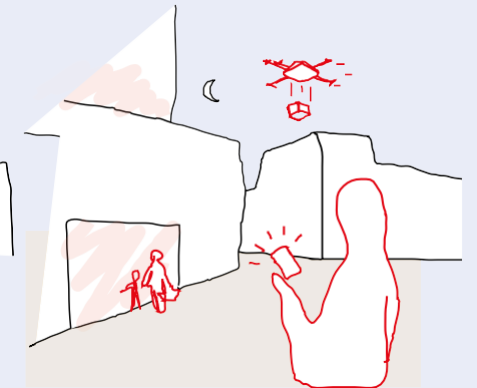
Enhancing heritage



Re-purposing underused assets

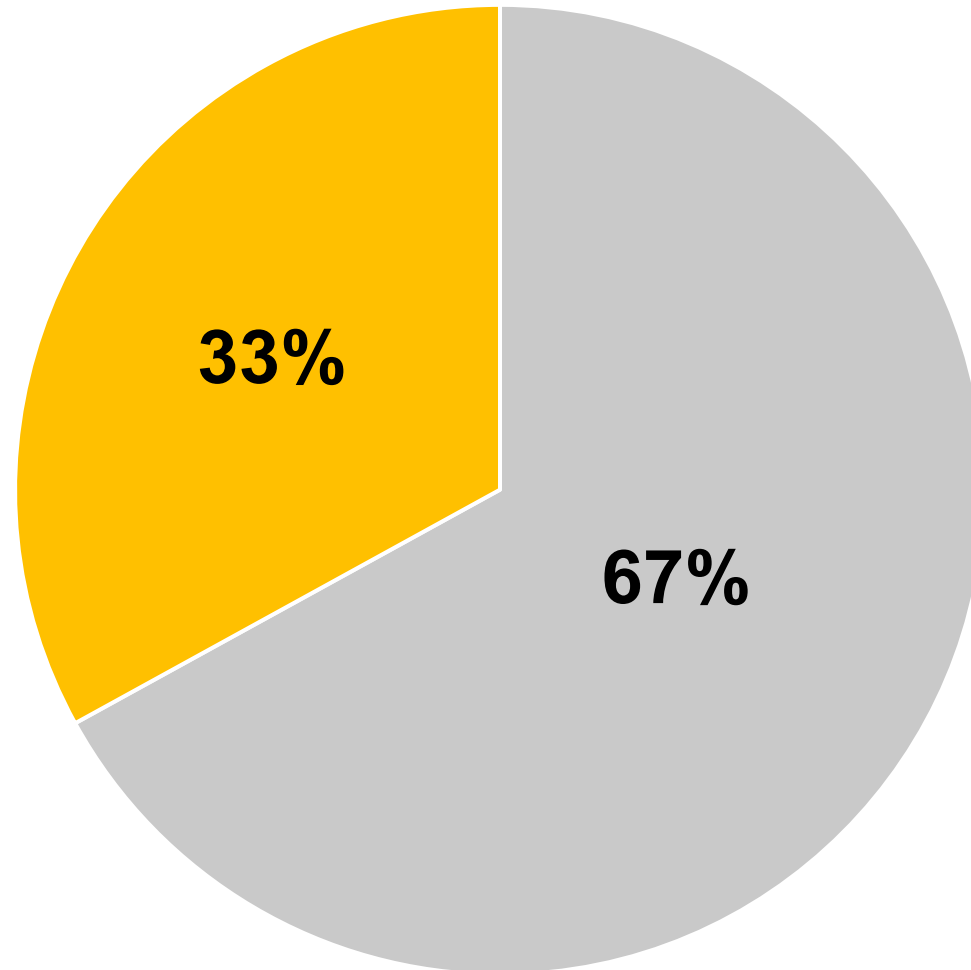


Encouraging a sense of community



Adapting to the changing nature of retail

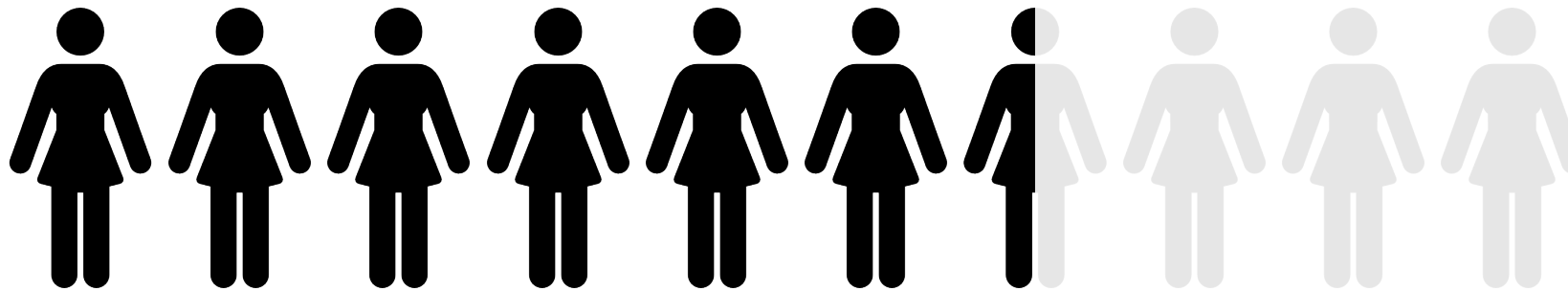
OECD 2012 AVERAGE
Feeling Safe at Night



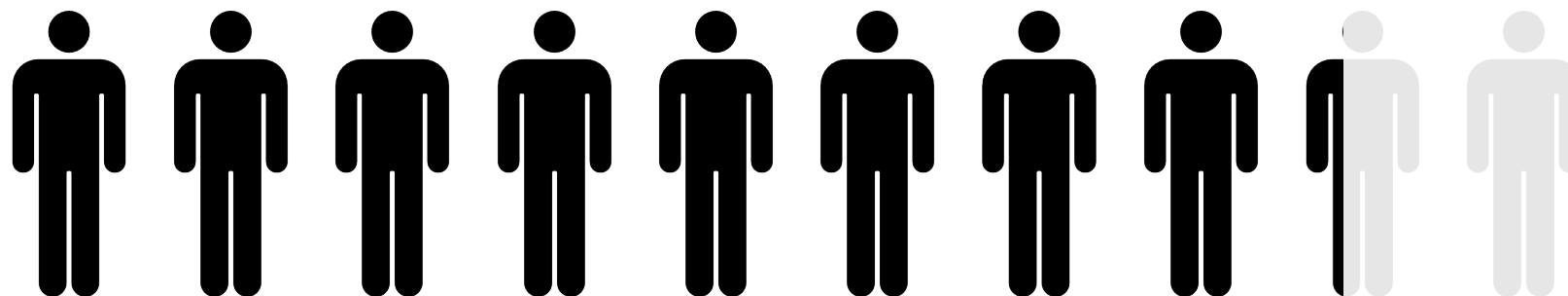
OECD 2020 BY GENDER

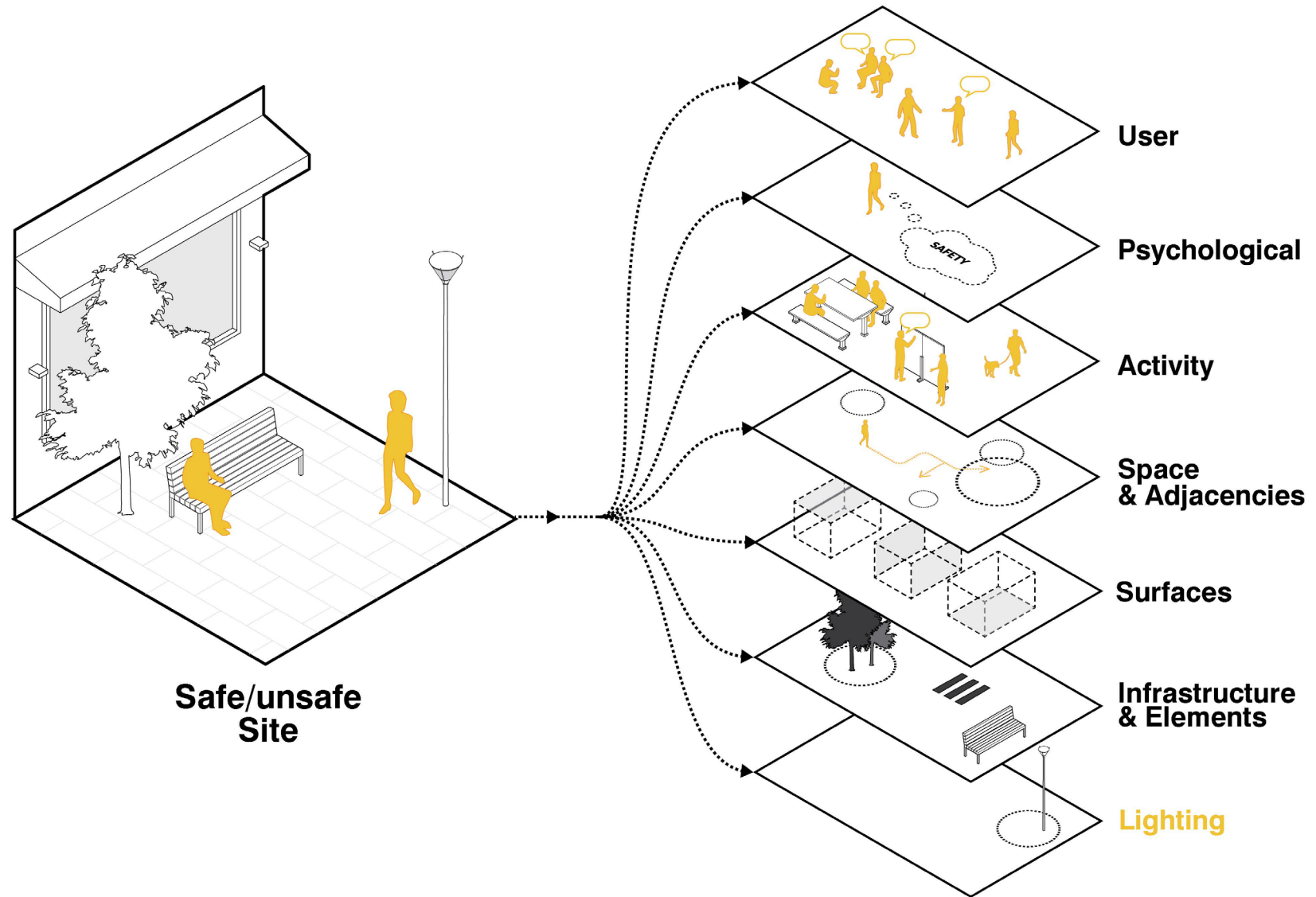
Feeling Safe at Night when Walking Alone

66% Women

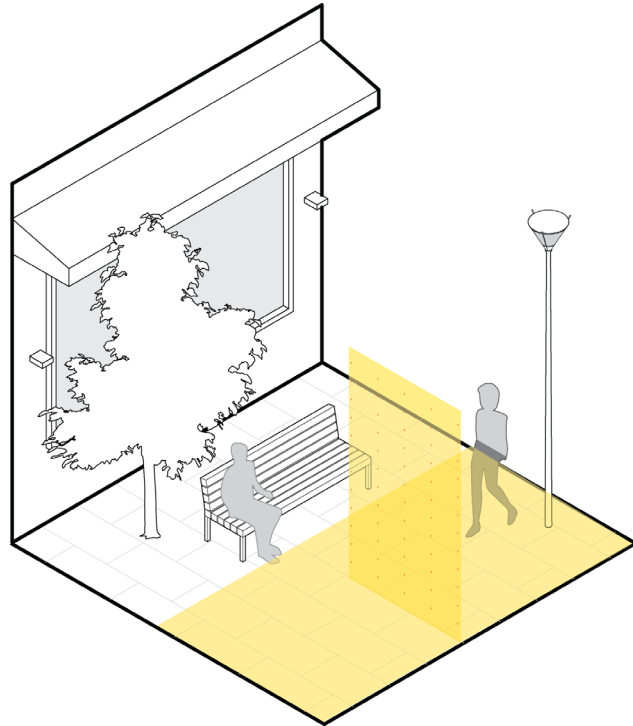


82% Men



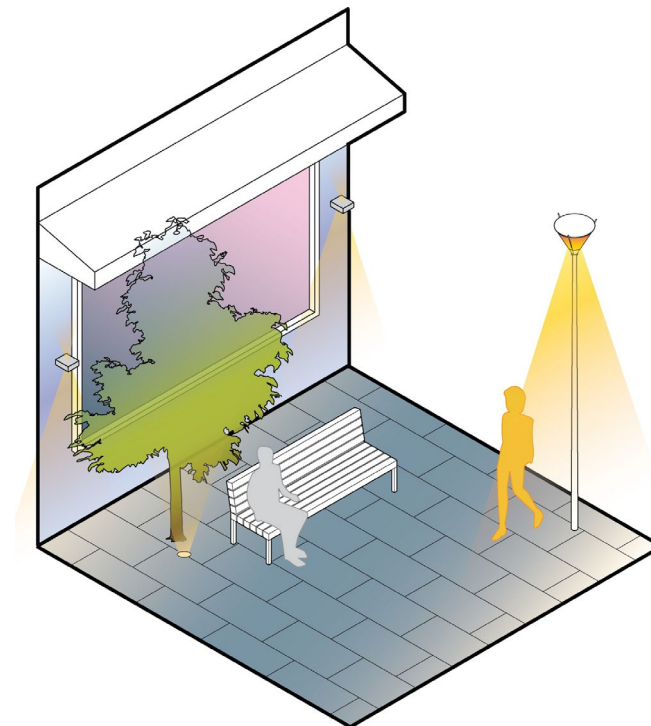


- + Vertical illuminance
- + Horizontal illuminance



Compliance
Design
Approach

- + Layered Approach
- + Perception of Brightness
- + Context
- + Surface finishes
- + Focal Points



Considered
Design
Approach

Brighter
≠
Safer



Quality
not
Quantity



NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA

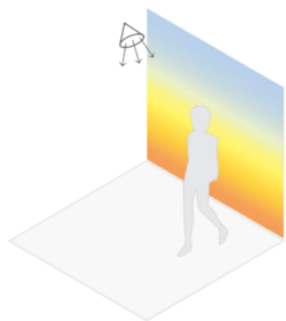
ESCHER X NENDO

ESCHER X NENDO

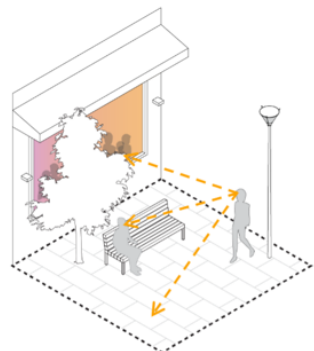
CITY-WIDE
TRAFFIC & EVENT
MANAGEMENT

Layering
+
Context

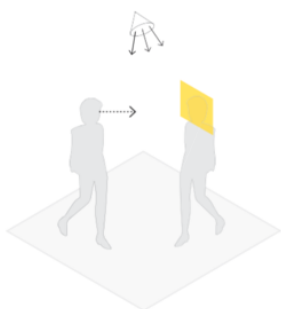




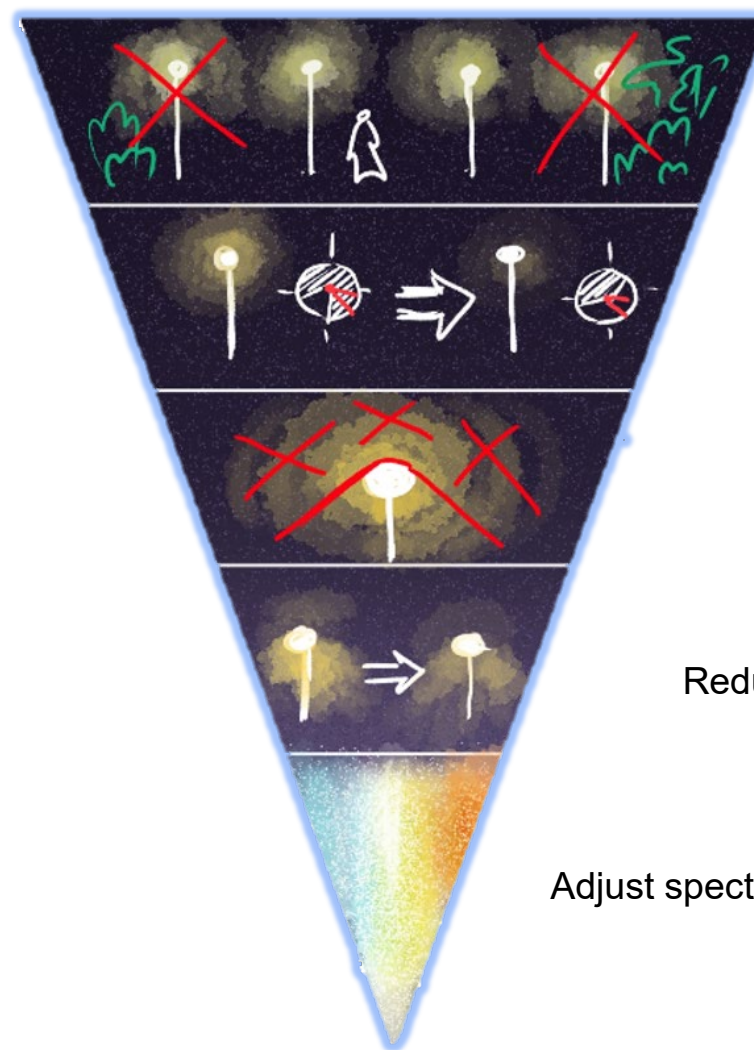
Research has found that humans tend to prefer warmer color temperatures at night, as it offers a higher sense of comfort for a space.



Visual Transparency allows for light to glow from within or behind walls, indicating there is human presence in the area and an intangible sense of “not being alone.”



Facial luminance is important in providing accurate assessment of the space in front of you. For example, it allows people to differentiate between a person walking towards them and a bush that is next to them.



Reduce quantity

Reduce time

Focus

Reduce brightness

Adjust spectrum