



Att: Mr Wasique Mohyddin
Major Projects Coordinator
Penrith City Council
PO Box 60,
PENRITH NSW 2751

CPTED Statement

Dear Wasique,

Re: City Park Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Statement

I, Bernardo Cunha, Associate landscape Architect at James Mather Delaney Design Pty Ltd (JMDd) certify that the Landscape Plans prepared for City Park follows the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles as noted in Penrith Development Control Plan - Safety and Security. Further clarification as to these principles and how they have been applied to City Park is provided below.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on the planning, design and structure of cities and neighbourhoods. It reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place management principles that reduce the likelihood of essential crime ingredients from intersecting in time and space.

In this process a number of design principles are applied in order to:

- Maximise risk to offenders by increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension;
- Maximise the effort required to commit crime by increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime;
- Minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime by removing, minimising or concealing crime attractors and rewards; and
- Minimise excuse making opportunities by removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalisation of inappropriate behaviour.

There are four main principles of CPTED which can help to create a safe and secure environment that encourages activity, vitality and viability, enabling a greater level of security:

1. Natural surveillance
2. Access control
3. Territorial reinforcement
4. Space management

For City Park, these principles are applied as follows:

Natural Surveillance

- Proposed mass planting in the park is relatively low and will allow for good visibility as proposed grasses, groundcovers and shrubs grow below eye level. Typical planting to footpath surrounds is grasses and groundcovers as to provide a step-back in height to maximise sightlines and channel people into target areas.
Shrubs are to be located in key areas of the southern gardens where pedestrian movement is encouraged for passive surveillance.
- The design opens the park to Henry and Station streets, maximising views into the park. Other park edges (Allen Place and Gaymark Lane) are designed to be semi-permeable, allowing clear sight views between the park and surrounding streets/precincts.
- Lighting is designed to Australian Standards and covers all external areas – Civic / Communal / Gardens
- The amenities building main access faces the park and the amenities is articulated with the surrounding footpath system, to promote circulation and surveillance around this element.
- The main paths are generous in width and open to the surrounding landscape.

Access Control

- Accesses to City Park are clear and provide direct links to the path network
The main entry is highlighted by a vertical marker that can be seen from all points of the park as well as surrounding streetscape.
- The footpath network responds to pedestrian desire lines thus channelling pedestrians into target areas in and across the park.
- Signage will assist visitors to locate key elements and connections.
- Bands of vegetation are used on the park's Northern and Eastern boundaries, deterring unauthorised access and delineating the park. The southern edge creates the same effect by use of a pergola structure.

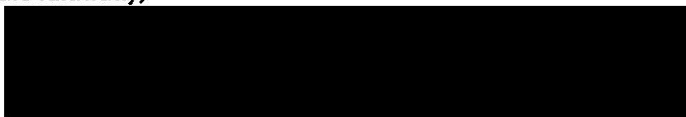
Territorial reinforcement

- The design explores opportunities to encourage people to gather on the Northern and Southern boundaries by providing seating, facing the park, providing some level of passive surveillance to the site.
- Wayfinding signage promotes a good comprehension of the key elements in the park and their location.

Space Management

- Materials have been chosen in consideration of their resistance to vandalism
- Plants selection is appropriate for Penrith CBD climate and soils, thus requiring less maintenance than other exotic species. Use of vegetation that required more frequent maintenance is minimised and kept to key feature areas limiting the potential for lack of maintenance.

Yours faithfully,



Bernardo Cunha
Associate Landscape Architect