

# CPTED Report

**240499 UNSW G25  
EDUCATION BUILDING**

**Client:**  
UNSW

**Revision:**  
E

**Date:**  
17/02/2025

## REPORT INFORMATION

<b>Project</b>	UNSW G25 Education Building
<b>Title</b>	CPTED Report
<b>Client</b>	UNSW
<b>Revision</b>	E
<b>Revision Date</b>	17/02/2025
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## REVISION SCHEDULE

Revision	Date	Issue Name	Author	Authorised
A	25/10/2024	Draft	Daniel Rasins	Aleksandra Deren
B	11/11/2024	Issue for SSDA	Daniel Rasins	Aleksandra Deren
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D	07/02/2025	Issue for SSDA	Daniel Rasins	Aleksandra Deren
E	17/02/2025	Issue for SSDA	Daniel Rasins	Aleksandra Deren

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# 1 Declaration

## PROJECT DETAILS

### PROJECT NAME

**Application number** SSD-74670005

**Address of subject land** 8 High Street, Kensington, NSW, 2033

**Lot / DP** Lot 5 DP 1264171

### APPLICANT DETAILS

**Applicant name** University of NSW

**Applicant address** High St  
Kensington NSW 2052  
Australia

### REPORT DETAILS

**Name of report this declaration relates** CPTED Report

**Report reference no.** UNSW G25 CPTED Report Rev B

**Report date** 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025

**Company name (inc. ABN / ACN)** Lehr Consultants International (Australia) Pty Ltd  
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### DECLARATION BY CONSULTANT

**Name** Daniel Rasins

## PROJECT DETAILS

**Registration no.** Class 2ABC Security Licence No. 409425645

**Organisation registered with** NSW Security Licencing & Enforcement Directorate

**Declaration** The undersigned declares that the CPTED Report:

- has been prepared in accordance with the following policy, guidelines, or legislative requirements:
  - ISO 22341: 2021 Security and resilience – Protective Security – Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
  - Randwick City Council Development Application Guide (June 2020).
  - "A Safer Randwick City" Crime Prevention Plan (October 2022).
  - UNSW EM Security & Traffic Design Standards (August 2019).
- contains all available information relevant to the environmental assessment of the development, activity or infrastructure to which the CPTED Report relates;
- does not contain information that is false or misleading;
- identifies and addresses the relevant Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) for the project;
- identifies and addresses the relevant statutory requirements for the project, including any relevant matters for consideration in environmental planning instruments to which the CPTED Report relates;
- contains a consolidated summary of the proposed or necessary mitigation measures

**Signature**



**Date** 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025

## 2 Introduction

This Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) report has been prepared by LCI Consultants [SPECIALIST] on behalf of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) for construction and operation of a teaching and learning facility (the Proposal) to be known as the UNSW G25 Education Building, on land at 8 High Street, Kensington (the Site).

This report has been prepared to enhance safety and security by integrating CPTED principles that reduce the likelihood of criminal activity and promote a safe environment for students, staff, contractors and visitors.

This report accompanies a State Significant Development Application (SSD) that seeks approval for the construction and operation of a teaching and learning facility at the G25 site, within the Upper Campus of UNSW.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks consent for the following:

- Site preparation works including demolition of the existing at-grade car park, tree removal, and excavation works.
- Construction of an eleven (11) storey (plus roof plant) teaching and learning building with approximately 20,200m<sup>2</sup> of gross floor area. The building will comprise the following:
  - Basement including plant/services, Bike Storage, End of Trip facilities and staff amenities, ancillary service areas such as Mail and Print rooms.
  - Ground level Food and Beverage space and informal education spaces
  - Teaching and Learning spaces and workspaces for UNSW Faculties for other levels
  - (The internal fit-out will be subject to separate approval)
  - Rooftop level including landscaped outdoor terrace, multifunction space, mechanical plant and services
- Associated landscaping, replacement trees and public domain embellishment works in and around the proposed building
- Extension and augmentation of infrastructure and services as required
- New lift core in the adjacent building, H25 Botany Street Carpark and associated access improvements.

The Proposal will seek to deliver improvements including:

- Providing new, purpose built learning and teaching spaces to support the University activities and strategic goals such as the development of the Randwick Health and Education Precinct
- Delivering an enhanced ground plane connection
- Providing flexible and adaptable teaching and learning spaces
- Creating a healthy, green, and welcoming place for students, staff and visitors
- Creating an experience that is an open, permeable, and connected public realm
- Creating pedestrian priority and inclusive shared public space

For a detailed project description refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Ethos Urban.

## 2.1 Site Analysis

### 2.1.1 Site Context

The site is situated within the UNSW Kensington upper campus, within the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA). The site address is 8 High Street, Kensington, which applies to the whole of the UNSW Kensington campus.

The UNSW campus forms part of the wider Randwick Health and Education Precinct, which has been strategically identified to provide a world-class coalition of education, research, innovation and healthcare organisations and to attract growth, investment and employment opportunities. This Precinct has been identified in the *Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities* and the *Eastern City District Plan*, for its strategic importance as a specialised centre providing for health and education research, innovation, teaching and learning.

The UNSW campus is located approximately 6km southeast of the Sydney CBD, immediately adjacent to the east is the Randwick Hospitals Complex which also forms part of the Randwick Health and Education Precinct. The UNSW site is within 600m of the Randwick Shopping Centre to the east and adjacent to Royal Randwick Racecourse to the north (refer Figure 1 below).

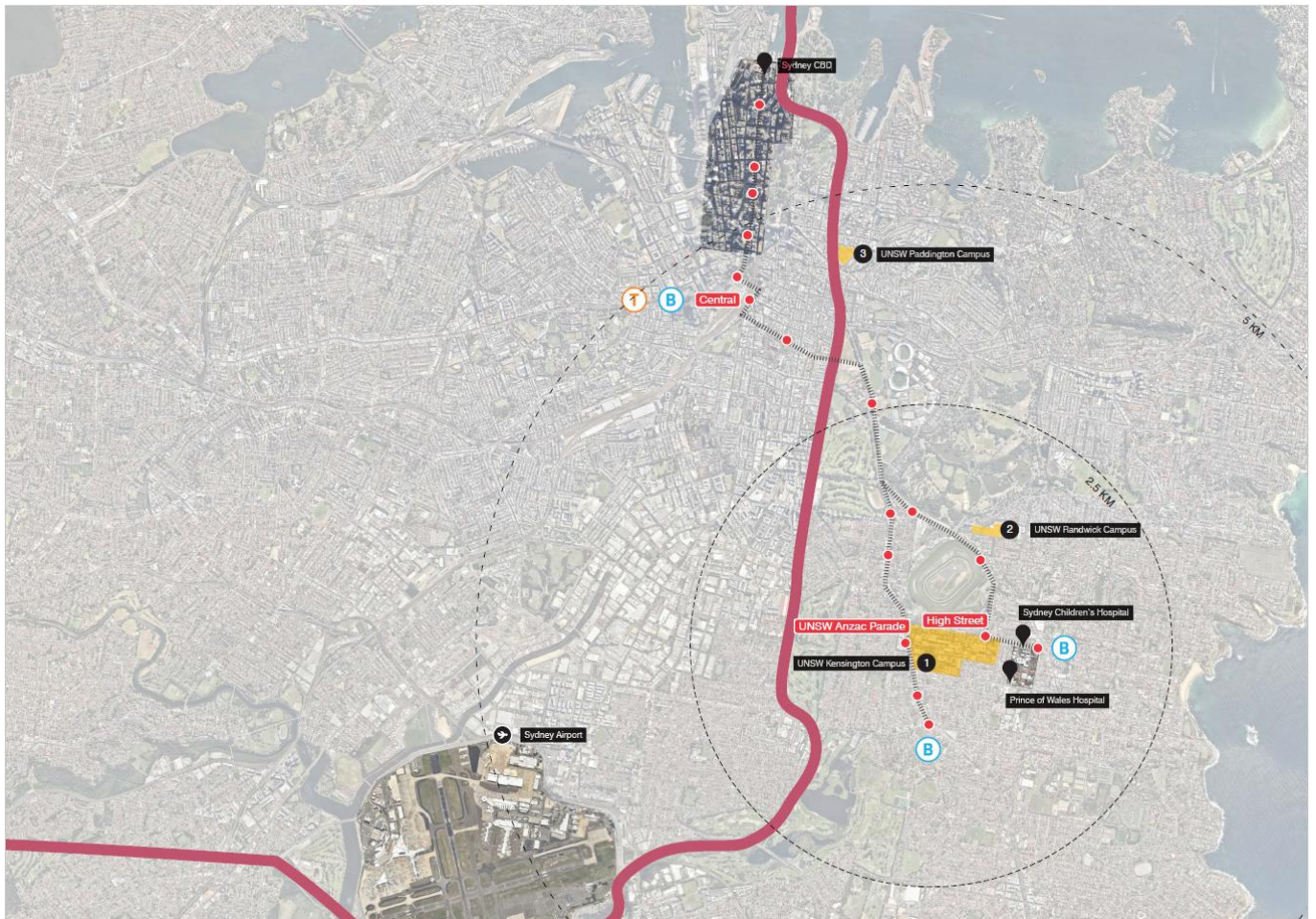


Figure 1: Site Context (Source: Ethos Urban, Google Maps)

### 2.1.2 Site Description

The subject site known as the G25 site, is an existing on-grade carpark comprising of hardstand pavement with line-marked spaces, trees and landscaped areas. The site also includes the eastern portion of Library Walk and the loading dock area of the AGSM (Australian Graduate School of Management) Building (G27), with no other existing development on the site.

It is bounded to the north by the Samuels Building (F25) and Mathews Building (F23), to the west by the Solar Industrial Research Facility (SIRF) Building (G23), to the south by the multi-storey Botany Street Carpark Station (H25), and to the east by the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM) Building (G27) and the Gate 11 entrance to UNSW from Botany Street.

The broader UNSW Kensington Campus consists of five separate allotments. This site is situated within a single allotment legally described as Lot 5 DP 1264171. The UNSW Kensington campus is bounded by Anzac Parade (to the west), High Street (to the north), Botany Street (to the east), and Barker Street (to the south). It also includes developments to the west of Anzac Parade and north of Day Avenue, such as NIDA, the University Regiment, and the New College Post-Graduate Village. The campus currently has approximately 60,000 student enrolments.

Figure 2 provides an aerial image of the site and its location relative to the UNSW upper campus boundaries.

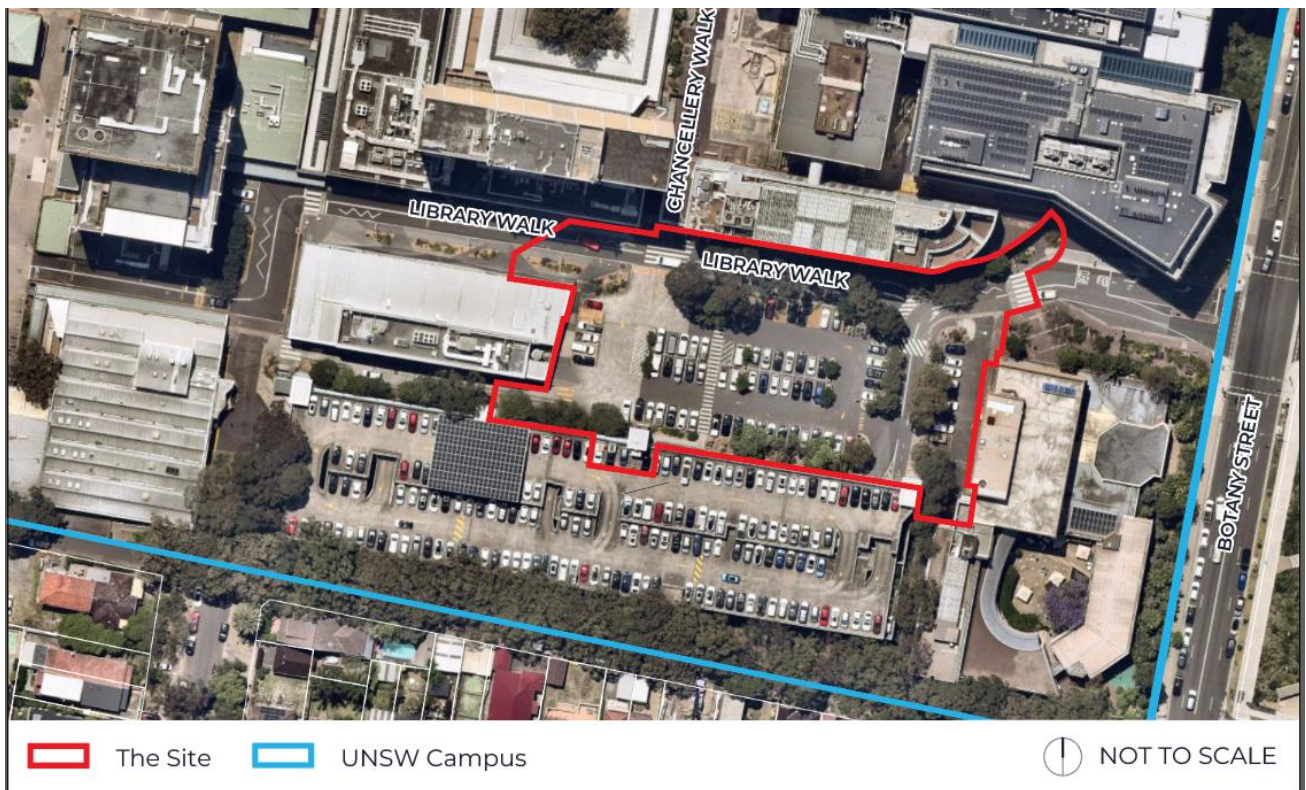


Figure 2: Site Aerial (approximate site area outlined in red) (Source: Nearmap, Ethos Urban)

### 2.1.3 Surrounding Development

The following development surrounds the site:

- North: To the north and directly adjacent to the site across from the Library Walk are the Samuels (F25) Building and Mathews (F23) Building, which comprise up to 16-storeys. Further north within the campus are additional education, administration and library buildings. The wider context includes the UNSW High Street Light Rail stop, as well as low to medium density residential development north of High Street.
- South: South of the site is the UNSW Botany Street Carpark Station (H25) (5 storeys), which is accessed internally within the UNSW campus. This location includes a pedestrian link from Oval Lane. The wider context includes low-medium density residential development south of Oval Lane.
- East: The site directly abuts the ASGM Building (G27) to the east (5 storeys), which fronts Botany Street. To the east and also fronting Botany Street is the Randwick Hospitals Complex including the Prince of Wales Hospital, the Sydney Children’s Hospital, and the Royal Hospital for Women, as well as low-medium density residential development to the south-east.
- West: The site directly adjoins the Solar Industrial Research Facility (SIRF) (G23) to the west, which also sits within the confines of Library Walk and Valentine Close. The western context of the subject site is primarily characterised by the wider UNSW campus (lower campus) as well as the Anzac Parade Light Rail stop.

## 2.2 LCI Scope of Works

LCI scope of works is to undertake a CPTED assessment on the G25 concept design architectural layout.

## 2.3 References

The following reference documents were reviewed during the development of this report:

- ISO 22341: 2021 Security and resilience – Protective Security – Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
- Randwick City Council Development Application Guide (June 2020).
- “A Safer Randwick City” Crime Prevention Plan (October 2022).
- UNSW EM Security & Traffic Design Standards (August 2019).
- Architectus Architectural Drawings (dated 27 November 2024).
- Arcadia Landscaping Conceptual Design Report (dated November 2024).

## 2.4 Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AS	Australian Standard
AS/NZS	Australian and New Zealand Standard
AGSM	Australian Graduate School of Management
BoH	Back of House
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
FoH	Front of House
LGA	Local Government Area
NAC	Natural Access Control
NS	Natural Surveillance
NSWPF	New South Wales Police Force
SEAR	Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirement
SIRF	Solar Industrial Research Facility
SSDA	State Significant Development Application

TR	Territorial Reinforcement
UNSW	University of New South Wales
VSS	Video Surveillance System

## 2.5 SEARs Requirement

Item	SEARs Requirement	Relevant Section of Report
7.3	Address how Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are to be integrated into the development, in accordance with Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications Guidelines.	See section 3.

## 3 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

### 3.1 Introduction

CPTED is the use of design and space management concepts to influence human behaviour; specifically, criminal, and anti-social behaviour, and the use of psychological security concepts in a built environment which can have positive effects on the surrounding area. CPTED is an approach to preventing crime with the objective of improving security by limiting criminal opportunity and intensifying the perceived likelihood of being caught while committing a criminal act. By designing the G25 site to take advantage of CPTED techniques, the perception of safety and security can be reinforced during the operational phase, by reducing the likelihood of opportunistic crime occurring, using passive techniques, in addition to standard, equipment-based, crime prevention measures, such as CCTV and electronic access control. CPTED approaches, when applied in combination with these more traditional protective security measures, can help to achieve optimal security outcomes.

Three overlaying principles of CPTED can influence the way an individual perceives the physical environment (see Figure 3). These are:

- Natural Access Control.
- Natural Surveillance.
- Territorial Reinforcement.

Of equal importance is the requirement for routine, ongoing **maintenance**, to ensure the CPTED measures remain effective over time.

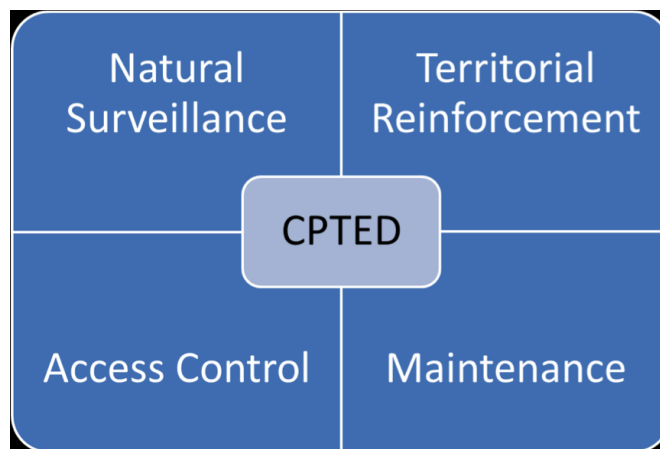


Figure 3: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Approaches

### 3.2 CPTED Principles

According to Randwick City Council's "A Safer Randwick City" document, Randwick City emphasises CPTED as a key strategy for capital works projects and needs to be considered as part of the design and assessment of new developments. In addition, the Randwick City Council's DA Guide states that a crime risk assessment should be prepared in accordance with CPTED principles (note that LCI Consultants are preparing a separate Security Risk Assessment report for this project).

CPTED focuses on the design, planning, and structuring of cities and neighbourhoods to reduce crime opportunities. By employing design and place management principles, CPTED aims to minimise the chances of crime factors converging in time and space.

The UNSW Estate Management (EM) Security & Traffic Design Standard highlights the following three (3) key CPTED principles:

- Territoriality (Territorial Reinforcement).
- Natural Surveillance.
- Natural Access Control.

Additionally, ISO 22341: 2021 suggests the following additional CPTED principles which should be considered:

- Image and Management/Maintenance.
- Activity Support.
- Site Hardening/Target Hardening.

### 3.2.1 Territoriality/Territorial Reinforcement

Territorial Reinforcement (TR) is achieved through the physical design of the built environment to foster a sense of "territoriality" or "ownership" among legitimate users, thereby reducing criminal opportunities by discouraging the presence of illegitimate users. It includes symbolic barriers (e.g. signage, subtle changes in road texture) and real barriers (e.g. fences or design elements that clearly define and delineate private, semi-private and public spaces).

Territoriality can be implemented by promptly removing graffiti, repairing or replacing damaged property, and maintaining gardens. These actions create the impression of a well-used, respected, and cared-for space. This approach aligns with the "Broken Windows" theory of crime prevention, which suggests that poorly maintained areas attract more crime, as they are seen as more inviting to offenders.

### 3.2.2 Natural Surveillance

By reducing opportunities for concealment, Natural Surveillance (NS) is enhanced, and a person's perceived risk of detection is increased, which can be an effective crime deterrent. Clear glazed windows and doors and well-maintained landscaping with low shrubbery, wide-open spaces, and uniform lighting, will improve NS in external areas of any given site.

Effective surveillance can reduce the attractiveness of crime targets by enabling people to observe what others are doing, thereby deterring likely offenders from perpetrating criminal acts.

From a design perspective, Natural Surveillance can be enhanced by:

- Providing clear sightlines in both public and private spaces.
- Avoiding blind corners along pedestrian pathways, and other trafficked areas.
- Ensuring that land uses promote opportunities for NS.
- Enabling clear oversight of communal and public areas.
- Locating building entry points so they are clearly visible from the street.
- Designing fences that maximise surveillance opportunities from the street to the building, and from the building to the street, and minimise opportunities for intruders to hide.
- Installing security grilles, shutters and doors that allow natural observation of the street from within buildings.

- Installing effective lighting in public spaces that does not produce glare or dark shadows.
- Ensuring that landscaping does not impede surveillance or provide a place to hide or entrap victims.

### 3.2.3 Natural Access Control

Natural Access Control (NAC) involves the use of the built and natural environments to influence how people move around a site, or in and around buildings to support security and safety objectives. This may have the effect of restricting access to certain areas, while creating a perception of detection and increased effort required by an offender with nefarious intent.

Influencing the ways in which people gain access to, and move around a site, enables greater control of the space. Lighting is an effective method of supporting access control strategies, designed to regulate the movement of people, as individuals are attracted to brightly lit areas at night. Effective lighting can be employed to direct pedestrian movements e.g. along designated pedestrian pathways, through tunnels and over bridges. Well-lit areas can deter crime, as there is a greater chance of an offender being observed in areas that are illuminated e.g. the external walls/doors of buildings, paths, fence lines, stair wells and carparks.

Other measures that can assist NAC include signage, purposefully designed landscaping, and both natural and manmade pathways, that influence the movement of pedestrians. Physical and psychological barriers can be used to attract, channel, or restrict the movement of people, and in turn, minimise opportunities for crime.

Examples of Natural Access Control include:

- Ensuring buildings are clearly identified by street number.
- Providing clear entry points.
- Using the built environment to channel pedestrians into target areas.
- Using landscaping and other vegetation as natural barriers to deter unauthorised access and control the movement of people around accessible space.
- Using building materials/security hardware that reduces the opportunity for intruder access.
- Designing public spaces to encourage appropriate and lawful gatherings.
- Signage and wayfinding for pedestrian pathways, parking areas and other spaces.

### 3.2.4 Image and Management/Maintenance

Space management aimed at maintaining the functionality, aesthetics, and safety of spaces within urban environments, including education facilities.

Management and maintenance are closely linked to a sense of ownership. Good management and maintenance of a place, or property, is often the difference between it feeling safe or unsafe and it being cared for or uncared for. Deterioration indicates less control by the users of a site and indicates a greater tolerance of disorder.

It's in the interests of UNSW to maintain the G25 site to a high standard so that the building can operate at an optimal level and attract as much usage as possible. Routine maintenance checks and reporting should be carried out by UNSW personnel to ensure the property is maintained and to reduce the likelihood of crime or vandalism. Furthermore, robust materials will be recommended to be used where possible including graffiti resistant materials and fixed rubbish bins to mitigate against potential malicious damage. Any vandalism or graffiti should be repaired and removed promptly by UNSW staff or contractors.

### 3.2.5 Activity Support

Activity support is meant to assist and strengthen the other pillars, especially natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement. In summary, it means creating an environment that encourages legitimate use by legitimate users, which then increases the risk of detection for criminals.

Ways to promote legitimate use include:

- Adequate street lighting.
- Strategically placed benches to motivate legitimate users to sit and talk or people watch.
- Well-lit bike and walking paths.
- Timely repairs to broken equipment and replacement of burnt-out light bulbs
- Removal of graffiti to present a vibrant, cared-for space.
- Beautification and clean-up campaigns.
- Signage designating proper usage.

### 3.2.6 Site Hardening/Target Hardening

Target hardening and removal is the use of 'design out crime' strategies to make it harder for a crime to be committed and reduces the gains of crime. The proposal includes the use of some physical barriers associated with target hardening, as well as landscaping in key locations.

## 4 CPTED Assessment

### 4.1 General

The following sections will discuss the assessment of CPTED principles against the current architectural and landscaping plans.

### 4.2 Territorial Reinforcement

- **Defined Boundaries:** The G25 building is located within the Kensington Campus at UNSW (see Figure 4). The new G25 building will utilise physical markers such as walls, roads, and landscaping to clearly differentiate the G25 building from other buildings at UNSW Kensington Campus.

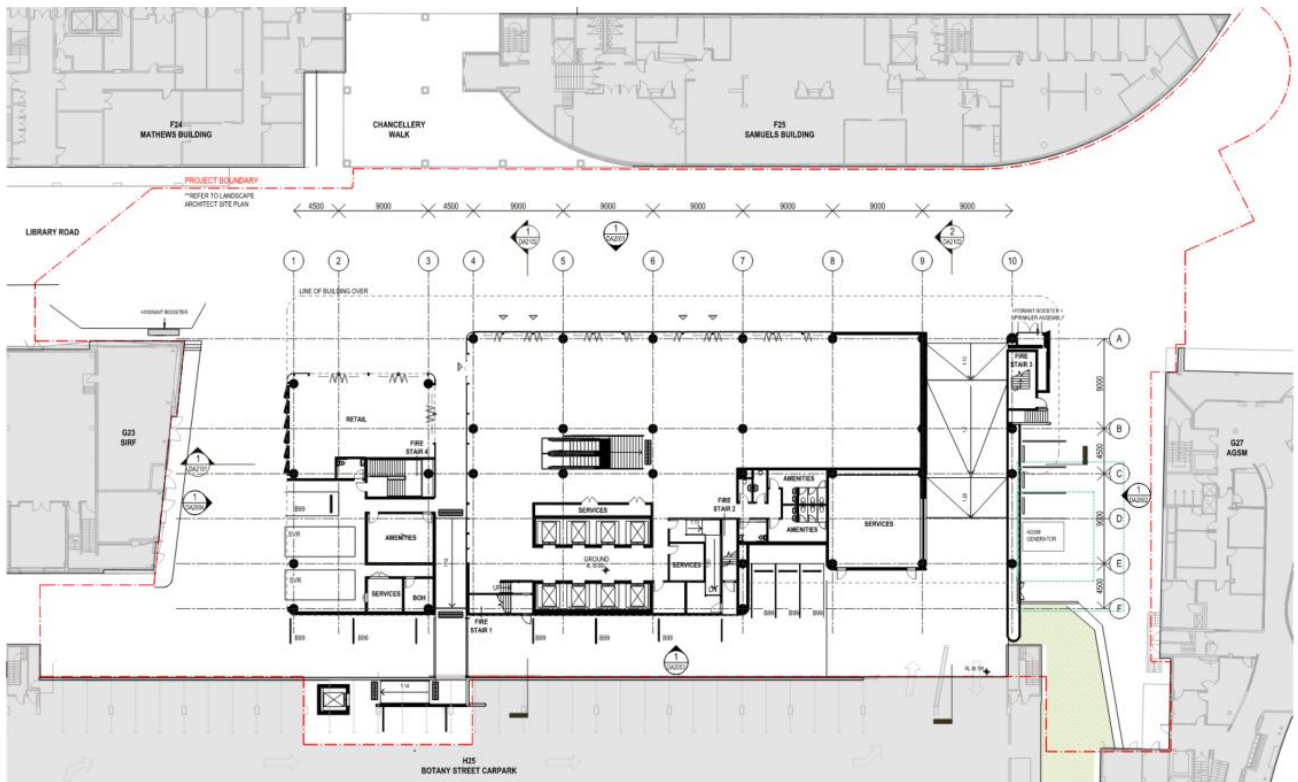


Figure 4: Proposed G25 Building and Extent of Site

- **Landscaping:** Plants, shrubs, and trees not only enhance the aesthetic appeal but also serve as natural barriers that guide pedestrian and vehicle movements. Landscaping can be used to direct flow and prevent unauthorised shortcuts or entry points. The landscaping design is yet to be fully detailed however, the current conceptual design report layouts indicates that some level of landscaping that assists in identifying the boundary of the G25 building will be included in the design.
- **Doors and Gates:** The G25 building will be equipped with secure access points, including doors, gates and lifts. These elements control entry and exit, ensuring that only authorised individuals can enter certain areas of the building and certain times (typically open to students between 8:00am to 6:00pm). This reduces the risk of unauthorised access and enhances overall security.

- Signage:** It is too early in the design to comment on the signage for the G25 building. However, It is anticipated that the design will have wayfinding, statutory and security signage around the premises at strategic points such as entrances and as per existing UNSW standards (see Figure 5).



Figure 5: Existing UNSW signage example

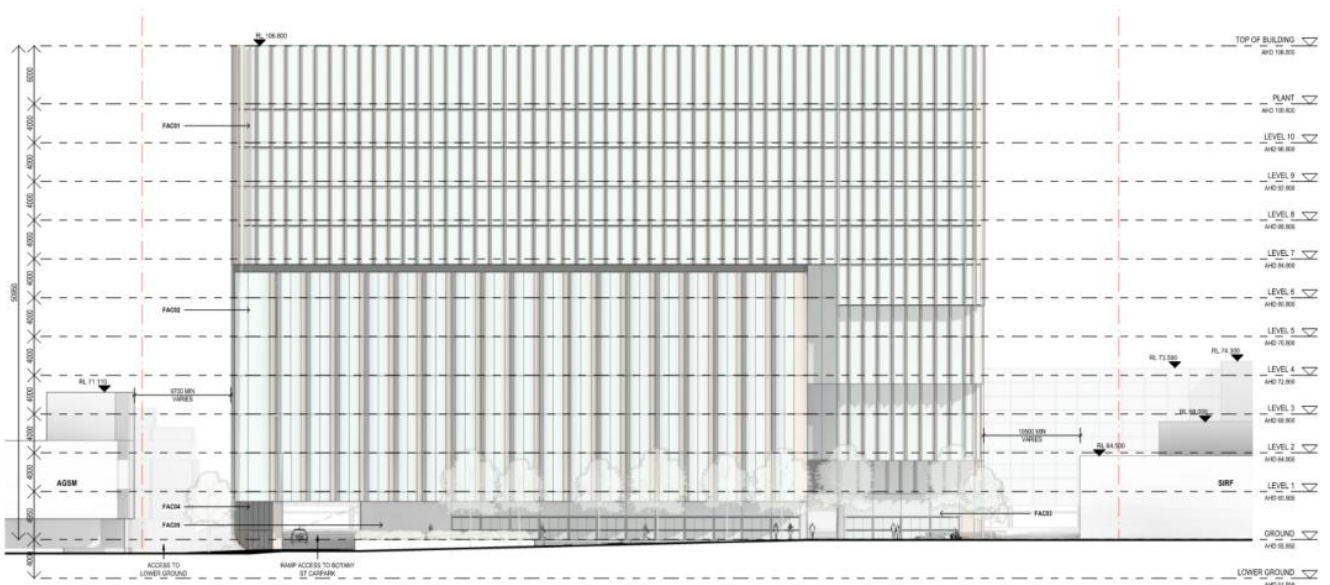


Figure 6: G25 North Elevation

## 4.3 Natural Surveillance

- **Open Layout and Increased Line of Sight:** The Ground Floor arrival areas incorporate an open layout and increases the opportunities for natural surveillance to occur. This includes around the perimeter of the G25 building, between the Botany Street carpark and existing G23 building where pedestrian movement will occur around these spaces. There will be good lines of sight from the proposed G25 building EM Helpdesk to the main entry points. The new Café on Ground level will also promote excellent NS opportunities as the area will be activated during most of the day.
- **Façade:** The façade design is still in progress but where possible, glazing will be provided to promote additional NS from the upper levels of the building to the ground level.
- **Natural Light:** The design maximises the use of natural light during the day. Glazed panels will allow sunlight into the building and there will be a skylight on Ground level to provide additional natural light into the Print Services room on Lower Ground level.
- **Pedestrian Main Entry Doors:** The main pedestrian entry/exit points at Ground Floor are proposed to be glazed automatic sliding doors. This will enhance visibility but also provide a modern and clean aesthetic. The transparency allows people to see who is entering or exiting, thereby increasing the sense of safety.

## 4.4 Natural Access Control

Natural Access Control at the G25 building will be applied as follows:

- The G25 building will be situated within the Kensington campus and will be accessible by vehicles and pedestrians from multiple directions. The current architectural design will promote NAC by connecting the G25 building seamlessly to the existing pedestrian and vehicular access routes.
- Pedestrian access to the G25 building will be available primarily via Library Walk, Chancellery Walk and H23 Botany Street Carpark, ensuring clear and secure pathways will be provided.
- The proposed design of the G25 walls and landscaping on Ground Floor enhances NAC, guiding movement and reinforcing security around the G25 building.

## 4.5 Image and Management/Maintenance

As per the G25 elevation drawings, the space at G25 appears to be well organised as follows:

- The G25 building can be accessed by vehicles and pedestrians. Vehicles can access G25 from the Lower Ground and Ground levels while pedestrians will be encouraged to access the building from Ground level.
- General corridors on all levels will provide access to Learning and Teaching Areas after which these areas will have electronic access control provided.
- The Project is currently in the Concept Design Phase, and hence it is not possible to provide comments on space management from an operational point of view.

## 4.6 Activity Support

The proposed area along Library Walk (in front of the new G25 building) will include a pedestrian access path and seating that will help support the possibility of ample activities and encourage legitimate use of the area (see Figure 7).

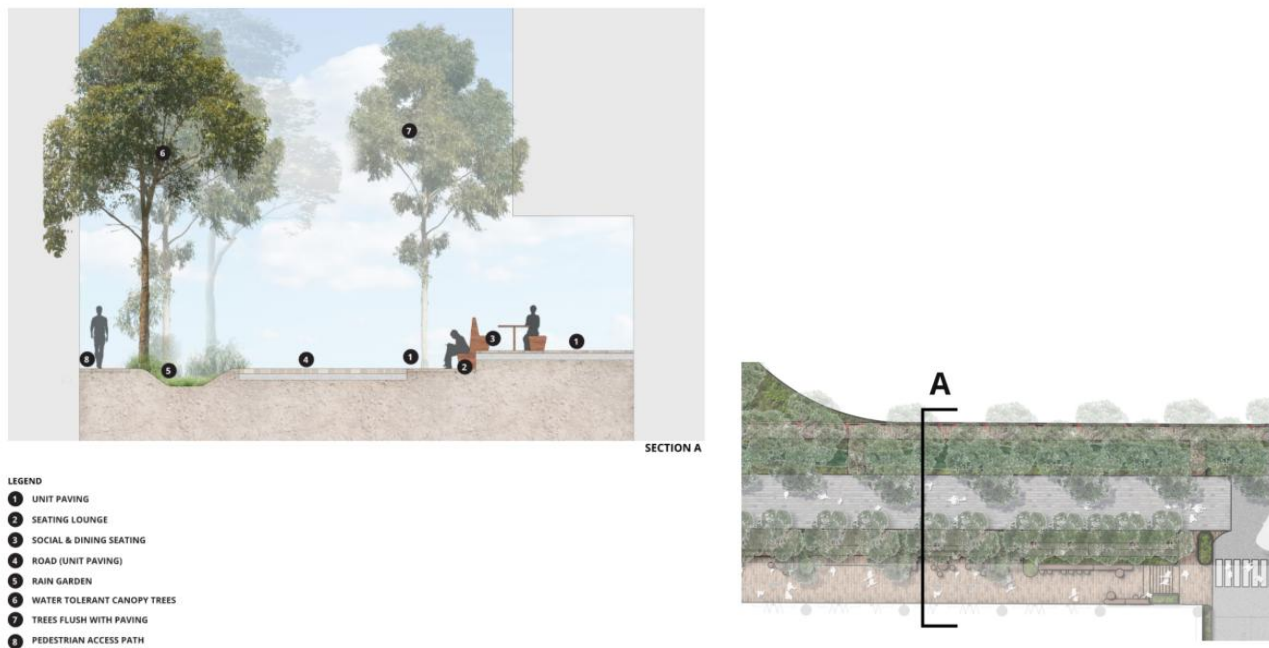


Figure 7: Proposed space in front of G25 building

## 4.7 Site Hardening/Target Hardening

Bollards should be considered to help harden pedestrianised areas and provide adequate safety protection from adjacent vehicle access areas around the G25 building.

## 5 CPTED Considerations

### 5.1 General

The following CPTED measures have are considered effective in reducing crime opportunities in Education environments. Therefore, LCI recommends implementing these measures in the early stages of the design for the G25 building.

### 5.2 Places of Concealment

Entrapment spots and blind corners provide opportunities for crimes to be committed, including assault, vandalism, arson, and other malicious damage. As such, the following mitigation strategies should be considered:

- Entrapment areas should be designed out, wherever possible.
- Clear sight lines should be provided along pedestrian pathways.
- External seating areas should be clearly visible with unobstructed views from surrounding areas.
- Barriers and other architectural features, including landscaping, fencing etc, should not restrict a person's ability to evade potential harm.
- Mirrors should be installed, where appropriate, to provide visibility around corners.
- Stairwells within internal areas (excluding fire stairs) should be designed with surveillance objectives in mind i.e. open stairwells, or with glazing, or other viewing panels.
- Do not provide seating in the immediate vicinity of high-risk areas, including Vending Machines, toilets, and isolated locations, to reduce opportunities for loitering.
- Incorporate architectural features like low walls, benches with armrests, or other physical barriers to make it difficult for people to lie down.
- Implement controlled access points to limit entry to private areas. This can include gates, fences, and monitored entrances.
- Ensure that all areas, especially those that might be concealed due to terrain changes, are well-lit. Motion-sensor lights can be effective in deterring individuals from staying in hidden spots.

### 5.3 Lighting

Lighting plays an important role in crime prevention as it reduces the likelihood of criminal activity being committed, due to the chance of perpetrators being caught. The following is recommended in relation to the use of lighting as a means of reducing crime:

- All areas intended to be used at night should be provided with lighting, as required, to enhance visibility, including carparks.
- Pedestrian pathways, laneways and common access routes in external, publicly accessible areas, should be appropriately illuminated in accordance with UNSW Lighting Standards and Australian Standards for Lighting.
- Lighting should be uniform and clearly illuminate the faces of persons using pedestrian pathways.
- Lights should be directed towards entry and egress routes to illuminate approaching/loitering persons, rather than towards buildings.

- Lighting designers should consider growth of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, and landscaping should be well maintained, so as not to impede lighting performance.
- Avoid artificial light spilling over into neighbouring properties.
- Illuminate possible places of concealment and other high-risk areas and high value assets.
- All lighting should be well maintained and kept in clean, working, condition, with prompt replacement of broken and burnt-out globes.

## 5.4 Landscaping

While landscaping can positively influence behaviour, and support access control objectives, it can also reduce surveillance opportunities by creating entrapment opportunities and reducing visibility, which can facilitate crime. The following should be considered with respect to landscaping around the G25 site:

- Planting arrangements such as low hedges and shrubs, low height ground cover and tall trees with bare trunks, promote Natural Surveillance, as opposed to medium height vegetation with thick foliage.
- Trees and other vegetation should not conceal building entrances from the street.
- Landscaping should not impede artificial lighting.
- Trees should not provide a climbing aid to facilitate unauthorised access over fences, or into elevated windows, balconies etc.
- Avoid small rocks and other landscaping materials which could be used as projectiles, fashioned into weapons, or used to facilitate break and enter scenarios.

## 5.5 Territoriality

As noted, from a security and safety perspective, it is important that people have a sense of ownership of places where they live, work, or routinely frequent. This is commonly referred to as Territorial Reinforcement, or Territoriality, and can be promoted and enhanced through the following means:

- Ensuring that buildings are easily recognisable by using design features such as colouring, roof forms, vegetation, paving, artworks, fencing, furniture etc.
- Defining spatial areas and designated use zones, utilising physical and/or psychological barriers including roads, paths, fences, walls, landscaped gardens, and lawn areas.
- Beautification of common use areas, using landscaping, artworks, sculptures, street furniture and security features such as bollards, where appropriate.
- Ruggedised furniture and other infrastructure.
- Repairing or replacing damaged or vandalised property.
- Use of appropriate signage, as described below.
- Implement regular security patrols to monitor the area, particularly focusing on spots where the gradient creates natural shelters.

## 5.6 Space Management

- Anti-Graffiti treatments should be considered on Lower Ground and Ground levels as a minimum.
- Space management during the Operations Phase of the G25 building:

- Prompt removal of graffiti.
- Regularly maintain and clean the space to project a sense of order and care.
- Quickly repair any damage or vandalism to prevent the area from looking neglected.
- Maintain landscaping to an acceptable level.

## 5.7 Signage and Wayfinding

Appropriate and effective signage can assist the security function by providing information and direction to users of the space, controlling access, and influencing both vehicular and pedestrian movements. Key considerations, with respect to signage, include the following:

- Wayfinding, statutory and security signage should be provided throughout the G25 building.
- Signs should be clearly visible and legible, with strong colours, and easily recognisable symbols, consistent with relevant standards.
- Signs should be located near entrances and at intersections of roads, corridors, or paths.
- Signs should indicate how to report maintenance problems in the G25 building.
- Main pedestrian routes through large buildings, groups of buildings, or large public spaces, should be clearly identifiable by signage.
- Where entry and exit points are impacted after hours, or where gates, carparks and other areas are closed at certain times of the day, or night, this should be clearly indicated using signage.

## 5.8 Building Entrances

- The current design has provisioned CPTED principles to encourage NS at pedestrian entrances to the building. While it is early in the design phase, it is recommended that the pedestrian entrance points be protected by bollards, street furniture, or similar barriers if there is a risk of vehicle overrun.
- A Vehicle Dynamic Assessment should be considered to understand the vulnerabilities of any errant vehicles entering from Library Walk and Chancellery Walk, adjacent to the G25 building.

## 5.9 Miscellaneous

- Provide surveillance cameras if NS is impossible to monitor open areas, ensuring that they are visible and cover potential concealment spots. This can help deter vagrancy and provide evidence if needed.
- Where there will be areas between the G25 building and neighbouring assets (including H25 Botany Street Carpark and G23 SIRF) where Natural Surveillance will be impossible, consideration will be given to provide surveillance cameras to monitor these areas.

## 6 Conclusion

This Report has been prepared to review the design of a teaching and learning facility at the G25 site, within the Upper Campus of UNSW. The Report considers how the proposal achieves the principles of CPTED and minimise opportunities for crime.

The design and layout of the sites has been assessed against the requirements of section 7 of the SEARs requirements and the principles of CPTED and has been found to be an acceptable design at this stage of the development.

A periodic review of the development should be undertaken by UNSW once operating. This will be required to ensure it continues to achieve the intent and function originally envisaged. This should be undertaken regularly and in the event of any issues arising at the site to ensure the development appropriately responds to the surrounding environment and to the needs of the users to limit opportunities for crime at the site.

### 6.1 Mitigation Measures

A number of mitigation measures for CPTED associated with the proposed development are provided in this report and are identified below.

Project Stage <i>Design (D) Construction (C) Operation (O)</i>	Mitigation Measures	Relevant Section of Report
D	Elimination of places of concealment	Section 5.2
D/C/O	Security lighting	Section 5.3
D/C/O	Landscaping	Section 5.4
D/C/O	Territoriality	Section 5.5
D/C/O	Space management	Section 5.6
D/C/O	Signage and wayfinding	Section 5.7
D/C	Protection of building entrances	Section 5.8

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