

J. The applicant shall ensure that each development provides for “eyes on the street and sidewalk” since natural surveillance is a basic technique of urban security.

K. For parcels undergoing redevelopment, the following design standards shall be adhered to:

1. Any redevelopment occurring adjacent to designated civic focal points shall make the necessary pedestrian and vehicular links to ensure the smooth and coherent movement of both people and cars.
2. Any redevelopment occurring adjacent to designated civic focal points shall consider the public facilities, parks and open space in the design and orientation of the development.

L. The following design standards shall apply to parcels of land adjacent to the Cherry Creek channel or adjacent to Cherry Creek Drive South:

1. All development along the creek, whether public or private, shall include at least one (1) eight (8) foot wide pedestrian path, with ten (10) to twelve (12) feet being the desired width to accommodate pedestrians, bicyclists and rollerbladers. This pedestrian path shall be so designed as to connect to the existing bike path.
2. Any development occurring next to Creekside Park shall include pedestrian paths to the park and to the creekside.
3. All new development along Cherry Creek Drive South shall create safe, accessible pedestrian paths to the Creekside Park pedestrian bridge.
4. Major pedestrian entries that continue the system of pedestrian paths, allowing people to travel from the south side of Glendale across Cheery Creek Drive South and then to the creek, shall be integrated into any development along Cherry Creek Drive South. (Ord. 2007-14 § 1 (part); Ord. 1997-13 § 1 (part))

17.18.030 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). It is desire that each development reasonably maximize the proper design and effective use of the built environment to reduce crime. CPTED consists of four key concepts used to reduce crime, which should be incorporated when practicable and at the recommendation of CPTED administrator in each site plan application as provided in Chapter 17.32.

1. Using natural surveillance through the placement of physical features, activities, and people to maximize visibility.
 - a. Design and placement of physical features to maximize visibility. This will include building orientation, windows, and entrances and exits, parking lots, refuse containers, walkways, fences and gates, landscape trees and shrubs, use of wrought iron fences or walls, signage and other physical obstructions.
 - b. Placement of persons or activities to maximize surveillance possibilities.
 - c. Minimum maintained lighting standards that provide for nighttime illumination of parking lots, walkways, entrances, exits and related areas to promote a safe environment.
2. Using natural access control though the placement of walkway, fences, landscaping, and lighting to guide visitors to the entrance or exit and restrict criminal intrusion into areas where they will not be easily observed.
 - a. The use of sidewalks, pavement, gates, lighting and landscaping to clearly guide the public to and from entrances and exits, .
 - b. The use of gates, fences, walls, landscaping and lighting to prevent or discourage public access to or from dark or unmonitored areas.
3. Using Activity Support through the presence of activity planned for the space where the individuals engaged in an activity will become part of the natural surveillance system.
 - a. Place safe activities in areas that will discourage would be offenders, to increase the natural surveillance of these activities and the perception of safety for normal users, and the

- perception of risk for offenders.
 - b. Place high risk activities in safer locations to overcome the vulnerability of these activities by using natural surveillance and access control of the safe area.
 - c. Locate gathering areas in locations that provide for natural surveillance and access control or in locations away from the view of would-be offenders.
 - d. Improve the scheduling of space to allow for effective use and appropriate intensity of accepted behaviors.
4. Maintaining landscaping, lighting treatment and other features to facilitate the other concepts of CPTED and to express ownership of the spaces for its indented purpose.
- a. Proper maintenance of lighting fixtures to prescribed standards.
 - b. Landscaping which is maintained at prescribed standards.
 - c. Minimizing the conflicts between surveillance and landscaping as the ground cover, shrubs and trees mature.
5. Territorial Reinforcement is a concept that clearly delineates private space from semi-public and public spaces, and creates a sense of ownership.
- a. The enhanced feeling of legitimate ownership by reinforcing existing natural surveillance and natural access control strategies with additional symbolic or social ones.
 - b. The design of space to allow for its continued use and intended purpose.
 - c. The use of pavement treatments, landscaping, art, signage, screening and fences define and outline ownership of space. However, it is the intent of this provision to continue to prohibit fences separating building frontages from the right of way, creation of gated developments, and the creation of enclave developments and communities.