

# Promoting Social Security in Old Context Spaces Using CPTED Approach

(Case study of Naderi Shirvan citadel hill)

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## **Abstract:**

Today, with the expansion of cities, some valuable elements of urban green space, including rivers, urban forest parks, shrines, and some historical monuments, especially those located in the old part of the city, have been neglected and left Inactive. In the old part of Shirvan city, which has a history dating back to millennia and has a rich civilization, there are also significant elements that unfortunately have remained unused and are in danger of destruction. Since the study area is located in the historical context of Shirvan and Nadericitadelhill is located as an important historical monument in this area, the importance of preserving this historical-cultural monument and trying to register it in the national and global heritage and creating social security, is one of the necessities of doing this research. In the current situation analysis, SWOT analysis method and field analysis method were used; Then, based on the 5 components of CPTED and SWOT components, i.e. strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, strategies were identified and designed based on the resulting policies.

**Keywords:** Shirvan, old city context, social security, CPTED approach

## **Introduction**

Unfortunately, in today's cities, some elements of urban green space, especially those in the dilapidated fabric or the outskirts of the city, have been neglected and are gradually becoming more extinct.

There are also valuable historical and cultural monuments in small towns, which unfortunately are at risk of destruction due to lack of conservation strategy and changing climatic conditions and natural disasters, while they can become an effective factor in the development of tourism. Also, the landscapes and areas of

shrines in the dilapidated urban areas often have an unsuitable public appearance and due to the historical-heritage nature of the building and the area, if not rebuilt, they will be worn and destroyed. These sights don't benefit from the favorable tourism services that are commensurate with the large number of pilgrims. Other elements of urban green space include small or large urban forest parks located on the outskirts of cities, which due to poor environmental design and lighting, have become places for crime and delinquency which prevent the widespread presence of people and families specially at night.

Urban promenades are large urban spaces that, especially in leisure and holidays, attract people with goals such as separation from the anxiety and stress of urban life, enjoying clean air and getting closer to the nature. (Bell 1997, 39)

These valuable urban promenades and spaces have sometimes been neglected gradually, due to the absence of people, and become ruined and disabled spaces, and provide the base for crime and reduce social security. Social security means feeling calm and secure and free from fear and panic. (Nejat and Yavari 2009, 140)

Meanwhile, various factors affect the appearance of crime and reduce security. These factors can be divided into four bases such as social, economic, cultural and environmental. (Salehi 2008, 3) In the present study, these factors were identified and using the principles and criteria of a method called CPTED, we tried to reduce

and prevent crime by environmental design to take a small step to ensure the security of citizens.

Urban promenades should also be designed and renovated using components of sustainable urban landscape formation. Given that the three dimensions of perception, activity and form are involved in the formation of the desired landscape, principles and indicators such as sense of place or spirit of place, place identity, memorization, readability, permeability, openness, general perception and visual pleasure and The form can be obtained for planning and designing a sustainable environment and landscape.

### **Problem statement**

Legacies from the past are influential in the study of human history. Preserving them reflects the needs of the past, and behind each one is a story, and from another perspective, preserving them can help validate the memories of the past.

According to the definitions of the UNESCO National Site, cultural heritage includes a collection of buildings and sites that are of global-artistic or scientific, ethnographic and anthropological value. Following this importance, the "Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" has been ratified at its 17th session on November 16, 1972 in Paris. This convention is a legal text of UNESCO, which has been signed by 191 countries since its ratification. According to this convention, the signatory countries are obliged to protect the recognized world

cultural and natural heritage, and Iran signed the bill in 1975. Therefore, according to this convention, the need to preserve historical and cultural monuments in the whole country including Naderi Citadel in Shirvan is determined.

On the other hand, considering that the worn and old texture is located in the center of the city, and this point has the capabilities to become an economic and tourism center, by reviving and recreating it, we can achieve goals such as improving the appearance and landscape of the environment, the development of the tourism industry, the creation of recreational spaces, helping people to interact and gather, and the expansion of urban green space, etc. One of the main solutions to solve the problem of addiction is to rebuild and create prosperity in this part of the worn-out context, and also to design and create suitable tourism-recreational spaces for youth and people. This place is not in a good condition now, and as the current situation continues, we will see more crime, delinquency and an increase in addiction.

In order to achieve this goal, although the relevant agencies have not acted, but the

governor's office, Shirvan Municipality, Civil Engineering and Reconstruction Company and the province's cultural heritage organization, in creating a suitable and safe environment by constructing attractive uses in the field of culture, entertainment, Sports, tourism and religion can turn threats into opportunities by engaging people.

### Conceptual foundations

#### Security

Security is used against fear and insecurity and it's one of the natural needs of human beings that is inextricably linked to human existence. (Mousavi 2008, 40). Hence, the word security is as old as human history and even in a sense, the word security precedes the concept of community and society. (Shadnia 2003, 77)

#### Social Security

Individuals are required to belong to various communities or social groups in order to achieve and strengthen their security. This level of security is considered as social security. Social security is a type and level of confidence in which society plays an important role. (Csss.ir, 2016)

Table 1 - Summary of theories related to the concept of social security

theory	definitions	Year	Theorist
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The method CTPED is the best way to minimize crime, because instead of changing the personality of each person who commits a crime, the easiest way is to change the conditions of the environment.</li> <li>•By changing the structure and design of streets, residential buildings and parks, the occurrence of criminal activities can be reduced and security in cities can be improved. (Keynia 2002, 33)</li> </ul>		Gassin, Raymond
Defensible space: people and design in a restless city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggested increasing the level of attractiveness of the environment so that the presence of citizens would prevent the abandonment of space. (Moayedi et al. 2013)</li> </ul>	1973	Oscar newman
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the facades of buildings</li> <li>• Creating spaces for residents to gather together and increase the possibility of monitoring users.</li> <li>• The physical characteristics of the executive plans of public complexes and their inherent physical properties prevent citizens from communicating and contacting in residential blocks. Contact and communication that is the basis of informal social control. (Salehi 2008, 136)</li> </ul>	-1965 1972	Elizabeth wood

Broken Window Theory / Civilization Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defines the relationship between polluted, violent and cluttered urban environments with increasing crime.</li> <li>• The broken windows of a building are a sign of a lack of individual and social control there, and a lack of social control is a green light for criminals waiting to seize the opportunity and commit crimes in these places.</li> <li>• Uninhabited industrial and commercial buildings, broken doors and windows, cracked and dilapidated walls, dirty and littered public areas in some parts of the city increase the likelihood of crime in these places and this shows that some special environments are attractive for Potential offenders to commit a crime. (kalantari2001, 82).</li> </ul>	1982	James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling
Theory of rational choice in criminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crime can be related to the occurrence of the crime / The crime can be modified by designing and modifying the physical environment. (Kalantari 2001, 84)</li> </ul>	1992	Ronald V. Clarke
• "People, states and fear"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buzan divides threats to the security of individuals into three types; 1- Physical threats: pain, injury, death, 2- Economic threats: theft or destruction of property, lack of access to work or resources, 3- Threats to rights and status: imprisonment, loss of civil liberties, Downgrade. Buzan sees these threats as correlated and associates the existence of one with the possible existence of the other. (Buzan, 1981)</li> </ul>	1981	Barry Buzan

### Reasons of crime

A crime occurs when the existence of a motivation and an offender with a previous

background provides the basis for the crime to occur. The context, in fact, contains an appropriate goal at a desired time and

environment, in the absence of individuals who may prevent the crime and in the presence of those who facilitate the occurrence of the crime. The combination of these conditions is called the opportunity to commit a crime. (L. Davies 2000, 10)

### **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

Theoretical Background of criminology should be discussed based on the Chicago School of Sociology and the Early Studies of Urban Ecology. Urban ecology first emerged in 1916 in the field of urban studies, and during the 1920s studies of urban social ecology were strongly influenced by the Chicago School of Sociology. (Shokooi 1990, 131)

In the process of historical development of preventing environmental crimes, many periods can be considered. the most important of them can be mentioned as follows:

- 1960s

In the book, “The Death and Life of Great American Cities”, Jane Jacob discusses the need for safe streets in the city, and the separation and identification of public and private spaces, the diversity of uses, and effective and deterrent presence of pedestrians in urban areas to reduce the likelihood of crime following monitoring facilities. In this book, he states 5 criteria for an environment with good quality:

1. Considering appropriate activities before paying attention to the visual order of the environment;

2. The use of mixed land uses, both in terms of the variety of uses and in terms of the presence of buildings with different ages in an area;

3. Pay attention to the street element;

4. context availability;

5. Social mixing and flexibility of spaces. (Council 1996, 376)

### **Basic principles of CPTED approach**

Based on the experiences of global thinkers in this field, we can point to the principles that can be used as foundations in environmental design. The application of these principles and its allegorical concepts has a fundamental role in the design of a crime-preventing environment, which are:

- Access control

Natural access control includes reducing the opportunity for delinquency by restricting access to the goals of the crime and increasing the sense of danger among offenders. This can be done by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances, and neighborhood entrances to identify public paths, using structural elements, and preventing access to private areas.

In fact, access control is a process that is done to stop, detect or inspect individuals who want to enter a building, and people who do not have the required criteria for authorized access will not be allowed to enter the place. (Crowe 2000, 43- 67)

Therefore, some methods of this component can be mentioned in the following sections:

1. Adequate general lighting on the gates, entrance and access system.
2. Use blocking obstacles such as walls, fences and railings.
3. Informing the public about the location of entrances and exits.
4. Use of suitable urban infrastructures such as floor covering, walls and landscaping.

Use of multi-layered environments (a multi-layered environment or security layering, are concentric circles of increasing security around the most important environs of the building.) This security process implemented in each layers of the urban environment, is connected to the activities of each threatened level. The multi-layered environment is achieved through the use of security standards. Once the risks, threats, and damages of the project have been identified, possible security approaches should be analyzed. The options are in the form of three CPTED strategies: organizational (human strategies); Electronics (technology and hardware) and design (design and motion patterns). This classification must be considered in any layer of security.

Primary layer: the outside space of the site;

Second layer: external surfaces of the building; And

Layer 3: Internal control and point monitoring.

## **Method**

Since the results of the present study can be used for planning and design of urban promenade and reorganization and reconstruction of the environment and

dilapidated landscape of Shirvan and the solution of existing problems, this study is an applied research and due to the special features of the project, which is a mixture of theoretical foundations and field studies, a combined method has been used to advance the research objectives. The method is based on desk research and field studies. In the first topic, in the section of studies related to theoretical foundations, the required information is collected. These studies include studies conducted in books and academic resources such as dissertations and academic projects and research, in order to clarify aims and needs of this issue. then by conducting field studies and presence at the site of the project, the structure of the situation in the case is discussed. its needs, facilities and limitations are investigated in order to achieve a solution and a general plan designing urban promenade in the area of the study by data analysis.

generally, the process of designing the area of study is 4 stages:

1- Developing a theoretical program based on theoretical studies, preparing documents of large scale (Shirvan city), medium scale (worn texture area of Shirvan city) and small scale (design area).

2- Producing fundamental maps on a micro scale, including maps of physical, natural, social, economic elements, landscape analysis, etc.

3- Extracting SWOT (strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities), extracting current situation alternatives according to SWOT and needs of users,

producing integrated design analysis according to general, specific and practical ideas and goals.

4- Environmental design of area based on mentioned principles and results obtained.

method of this research is analytical-applied which is based on planning and environmental design and includes field studies, comparative studies, analysis and final design. Data collection begins with two methods based on desk studies and field studies and next, the integration of data using the strategic planning method (SWOT) to identify the disadvantages, advantages, possibilities and positive and negative effects of the site with preparing a questionnaire which is filled by local people, the opinions of local experts and investigating detailed plan of the area are reviewed and data is classified by software. In designing process, design priorities are reviewed and the final design is selected among several designs.

In present study, different methods are used according to the subject. In expressing the theoretical foundations and basic concepts, analytical and descriptive research methods, and in expressing design issues, analytical and exploratory research methods, has been used.

- Descriptive research method: Descriptive research describes and interprets and pays attention to existing conditions and

relationships, common beliefs, current processes, tangible effects or evolving trends. It focuses on present, although it often examines the past that is relevant to the current situation.

- Descriptive-analytical research method: In addition to illustrating, the researcher explains the reasons of how and why does the problem occur. (reference1.blogfa.com/post-3.aspx, 2016)

- Exploratory research method: This research method is one of the types of field studies. In exploratory method, the researcher seeks to discover and reveal existing relationships rather than predicting them. Exploratory studies pursue three goals: discovering valid variables in the field, discovering relationships between variables, and testing hypotheses in a more systematic and serious way.

According to the descriptive-analytical research method, in the section of theoretical foundations of present research, theories related to the subject should be examined. Therefore, CPTED technique is reviewed based on ideas of experts and its results were presented. In fact, the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) technique is a tool and method to achieve the characteristics of a safe urban space. We also used prospect-refuge theory to provide principles to achieve project's goal that is safe environments.

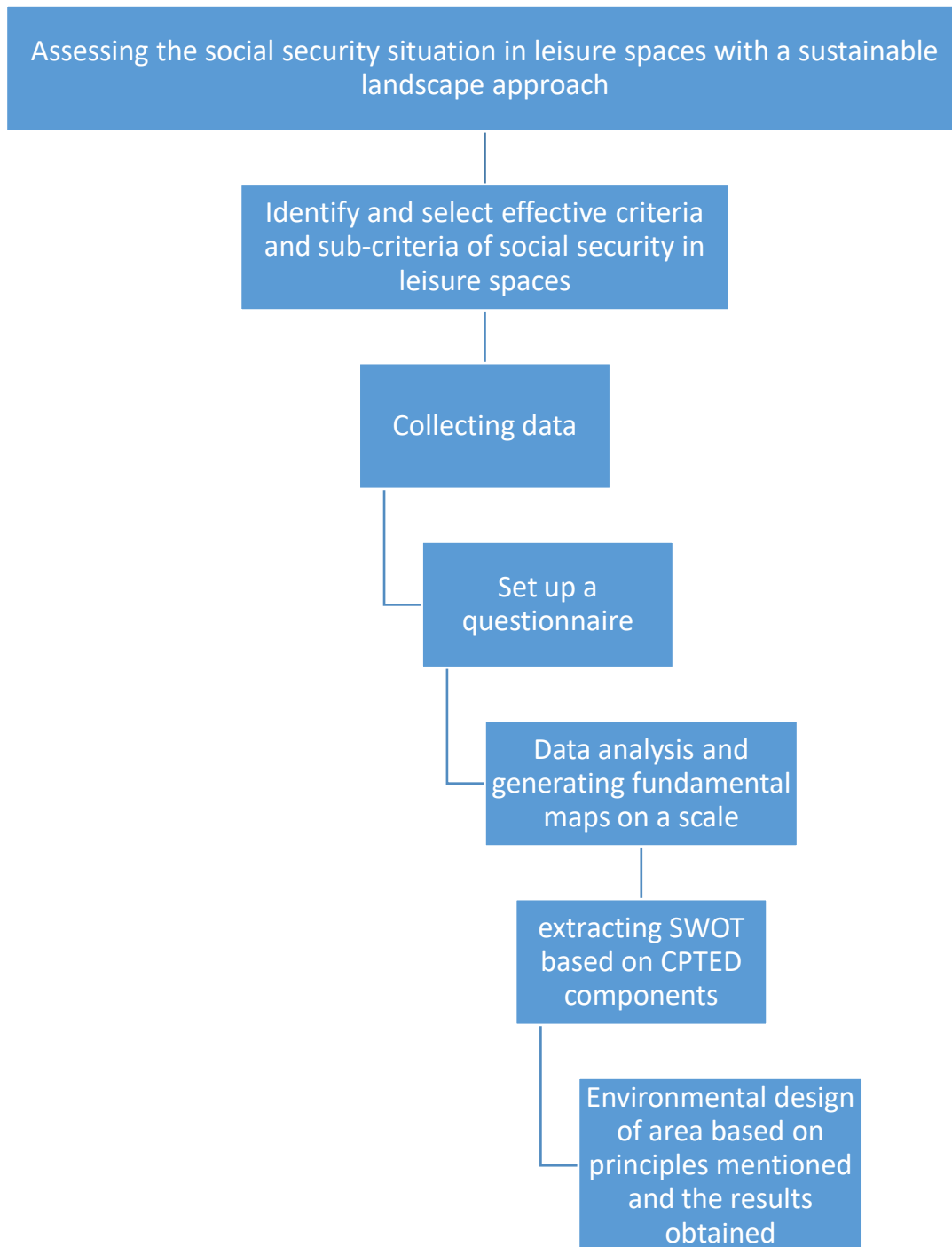


figure 1). Conceptual model of research

Source: Authors' Findings, 2020

**Region of study**

Shirvan city is one of the cities of North Khorasan province according to the divisions of the Ministry of Interior, which is limited to the border of Iran and the Soviet Union from the north and to Esfarayen city from the south, Quchan city from the east and Bojnourd city from the

west. The distance from Shirvan city center to Mashhad, the capital of Khorasan Razavi province, is 188 km. Shirvan city is located at 37 degrees and 23 minutes and 30 seconds north latitude and 57 degrees and 54 minutes and 30 seconds east longitude relative to the Greenwich meridian. (Jafari 2000, 11) and has a difference of 27 minutes and 9 seconds with Tehran.

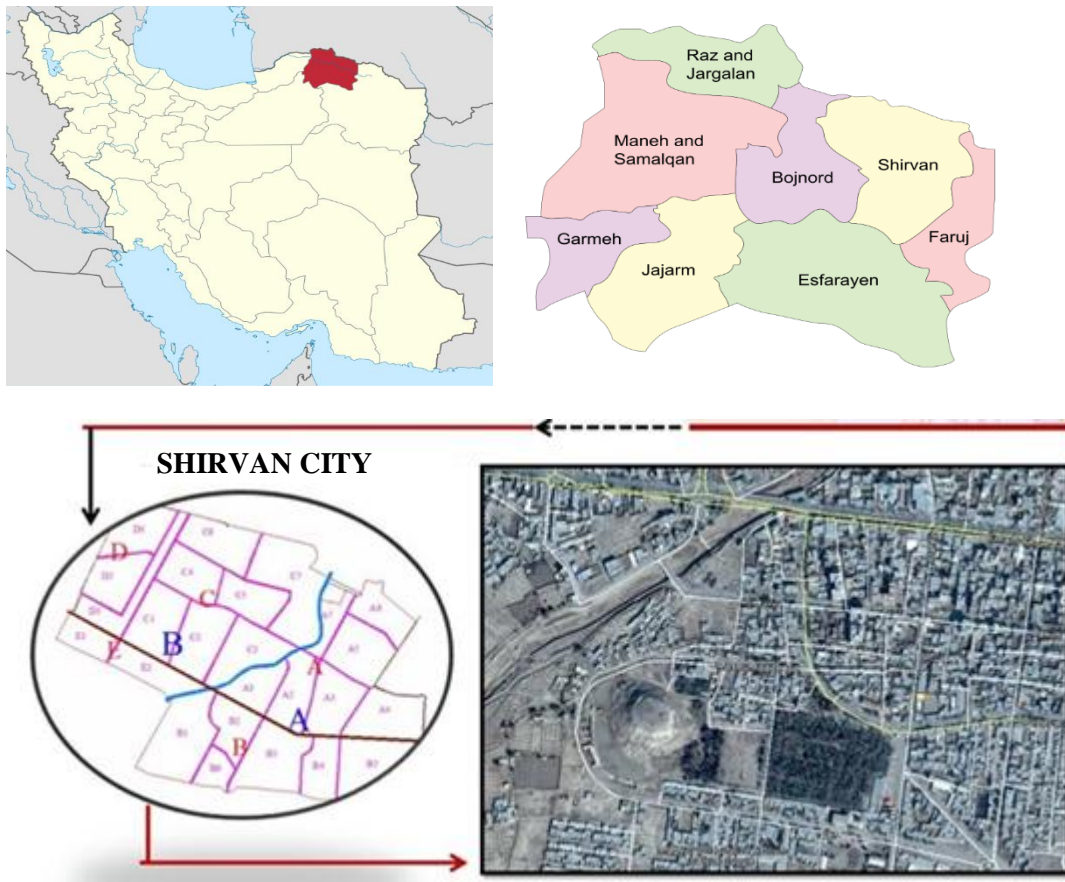


figure 2. Location of the study area in the city, province and Iran

Source: Authors' Findings, 2020

### **analysis**

According to the findings of the project, the quality indicators of the spaces in the area are considered unfavorable.

The results include:

- 1- There is no monitoring of the environment, not only at night but also during the day;
- 2- The region has a lot of crime, while social activities are not supported;
- 3- Visual pollution in physical forms is present in most places;
- 4- Strengthening natural territories is inappropriate in most places;
- 5- The lighting of the whole area in the crowded spaces and paths is very undesirable;
- 6- There is an interference between riders and pedestrians in some intersections;
- 7- There are no suitable and safe routes for walking and cycling during the day and night;
- 8- Cultural-historical and natural elements are not well protected.

Therefore, in the area, behavioral pollution is simultaneous with visual pollution, which indicates the insecurity in these spaces. we hope that by doing possible proceedings and using environmental design techniques, the environment can be reconstructed and at the same time behavioral pollution and insecurity can be reduced.

### **-policy**

An important part of the process of conducting environmental design studies is the policy-making phase; The part in which the goals, strategies and executive policies are determined and explained as the last level of the hierarchy of studies before presenting the models.

Therefore, after identifying and reviewing the current situation and then analyzing and measuring the data and processing the information, a platform for decision making in the design step is provided.

### **- Vision verification**

The vision is a clear and concise description of the appearance that the city will have in the future after all its potentials are realized. This definition emphasizes the three main features of the vision: the need to be clear and concise, future-oriented, and the realization of all the potential of the city and neighborhood.

The purpose of the vision is to depict the desired future of the city. (Sheikhi 2012, 229) The vision of this plan is:

The old part of Shirvan city is a lively, safe, memorable promenade with a stable view and has historical-cultural value in which citizens and tourists feel safe and secure.

### **-Special goals:**

- 1- Reconstructing and recreating the worn environment and landscape through environmental design techniques.

2- Promoting security and crime prevention through environmental design.

3- Reducing the problem of addiction through the reconstruction of the worn texture and landscape of the region.

4- Preservation of cultural-historical landscape in order to prevent the destruction of ancient monument of the region.

5- Construction of a linear park along the route and increasing the level of social interactions.

6- Designing and reconstructing the landscape and area of Imamzadeh with the aim of promoting tourism.

7- Organizing the forest park and its adjacent area in order to increase the level of green space and security.

**- functional goals:**

Identifying indicators which are affecting the success rate of the area of this study in order to achieve these objectives:

1- Investigating the level of citizens' familiarity with the principles of designing a sustainable environment and landscape

2- Recognizing the level of interest of citizens in using the principles of environmental design and sustainable landscape in the area of study.

3- Examining the general tendencies in using modern and principled designed spaces.

4- Familiarity of citizens with environmental and landscape design and environmental arts.

5- Designing a safe recreation area in accordance with environmental design criteria for citizens in order to increase their presence in this area.

6- Designing functional spaces according to the preferences of users in this area.

**- macro goals**

The macro goals are ideal, long-term and qualified that stem from the values and aspirations of society. In other words, macro goals determine the framework and content of studies. According to this fact, the main objectives of the project, based on the CPTED component, are:

- Access control

- Natural monitoring

- Strengthening natural territories

- Management and maintenance

- Supporting social activities

**- Developing strategies and policies**

If the goal is a destination to be followed, the strategy shows main ways to be closer to the purpose.

There are usually several main paths to reach the goal which are called strategies. Strategies are decisions that coordinate macro goals, pursue the ideal conditions of the system under intervention, and clarify the general direction of action to achieve the objectives. Strategy gives a logical direction

to the decision-making process in the continuation of the process with the connection that it establishes between the vision and the macro goals. Policies are the executive interpretation of strategies. They are steps that make us be closer to strategies. (Sheikhi 2012, 230)

In this study, after performing the analysis based on 5 main components of CPTED with the result of SWOT components, strategies will be identified and designed.

Table 2 - Access control policies, (Author)

objective	strategy	policy
Access control	pedestrian paths andBicycle paths control with safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of speed bumps in parts of the riders' paths</li> <li>- Lighting of intersections at night</li> <li>- Reducing the speed of riding at the intersection of pedestrians and bicycles</li> <li>- Creating and continuing pedestrian and bicycle paths along the route</li> <li>- Preventing the entry of cars and motorcycles on the sidewalk</li> <li>- Adaptation and safety of the sidewalk</li> </ul>

Table 3 - Natural Monitoring Policies, (Author)

objective	strategy	policy
Natural monitoring	Control of space and human behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eliminate blind spots and low traffic and low light areas</li> <li>- Expanding the sense of ownership by the people</li> <li>- giving services in areas with less supervision</li> <li>- Avoid deploying the user in bodies that create silent and inactive points.</li> <li>- Increase arena outdoor lighting</li> <li>- Organizing various uses throughout the day and night</li> <li>- The possibility of free play for children with adult supervision</li> <li>- Arranging openings for resident monitoring</li> </ul>

Table 4 - Policies to strengthen natural territories, (Author)

objective	strategy	policy
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Strengthen natural territories	Strengthening the historical features and identity of the area / Indicating the unique features of the place / Defining and expanding public areas in susceptible places / Defining a coherent network of public areas / Increasing vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preservation, use and strengthening of historical-cultural signs of the region</li> <li>- Using appropriate names with the identity and history of the region</li> <li>- Using the identity model of historical-cultural elements to design urban furniture</li> <li>- Using the identity patterns of the region to design public areas</li> <li>- Using the identity model of natural-indigenous elements to design urban furniture</li> <li>- Using natural-indigenous patterns of the region in public areas</li> <li>- Preserving and strengthening the unique features of the region, such as rivers and rare hills</li> <li>- Use of vacant lands around the river to create green spaces and develop public open areas</li> <li>- Creating green edges at the edge of the river valley using vegetation adapted to the climate of region</li> <li>- Definition of public open spaces</li> <li>- Creating and strengthening pedestrian paths</li> <li>- Creating spaces for pause, sitting and watching along the sidewalk and the river</li> <li>- Use of various urban furniture along the sidewalk</li> <li>- giving services such as public telephones, kiosks and stalls</li> <li>- Maintaining and strengthening physical indicators that are reminiscent of memories</li> <li>- Establishment of leisure uses in the area</li> <li>- Creating diversity in land uses suitable for all ages and social groups</li> <li>- Strengthening memorable places</li> <li>- Deployment of children's play equipment in parks and public areas</li> <li>- Proper arrangement of furniture and urban equipment</li> </ul>
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Table 5 - Management and maintenance policies, (Author)

objective	strategy	policy
Management and maintenance	Preservation of infrastructure / organization of river and natural elements / protection of historical elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair and maintenance of urban equipment such as billboards</li> <li>- avoiding urban equipment damage like locating protecting lights</li> <li>- Repair and maintenance of floor and furniture in the area</li> <li>- Determining the flood zone and observing it in adjacent constructions</li> <li>- Natural riverbed</li> <li>- Avoid construction on the river; except constructing bridges</li> <li>- Stabilization of bed soil and bodies</li> <li>- Preventing the accumulation of garbage and waste along the river valley</li> <li>- Use of special measures to reduce noise pollution</li> <li>- Encourage the creation and protection of linear vegetation along the river</li> <li>- Protection and reconstruction of the historical citadel hill</li> <li>- Prevent construction in the area of Nadericitadel hill</li> <li>- Destruction of incompatible and prohibited uses in the hill's area</li> </ul>

Table No. 6- Social Activities Support Policies, (Author)

objective	strategy	policy
Supporting social activities	Strengthen social security / economic revitalization of existing activities in the area / increase public presence / increase participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of various spaces for different uses during the day and night</li> <li>- Ease of presence of women and the disabled people in space</li> <li>- Proper lighting around the clock</li> <li>- Establishment of uses that cause economic prosperity in the area</li> <li>- Anticipating areas for special events and activities such as festivals, games and exhibitions</li> <li>- Creating spaces for pause, meeting and watching for more people to attend</li> <li>- Establishment of urban facilities for public participation</li> <li>- Provide arrangements for residents to participate</li> <li>- Determining the required uses of the area according to the opinion of the residents</li> </ul>

## Conclusion

In occurrence of crime, various factors are effective at different levels; Economic, social, cultural and environmental factors are considered as factors in the formation of a crime. In order to achieve the criteria for designing a safe environment and landscape,

we examined the theoretical grounds for reducing crime in these spaces (CPTED). Adherence to CPTED principles can increase citizens' sense of security and, in this regard, increase their use of urban spaces. Accordingly, efforts should be made to implement the strategies and principles of CPTED approach in the process of

designing urban open spaces with the cooperation of all public bodies and institutions.

In order to reduce the occurrence of crime, the strategies of the National Institute for Crime Prevention are discussed:

- 1- Definition of controlled spaces
- 2- Increasing natural supervision in urban thoroughfares and spaces
- 3- Specific definition of public, semi-public and private spaces
- 4- Designing urban spaces in such a way that public monitoring can be used in urban spaces to prevent undesirable social activities.
- 5- Creating a place for safe behaviors in insecure areas.
- 6- Preventing the creation of places for unsafe behaviors in safe urban areas.

In the general conclusion of the study of successful domestic and foreign experiences, it can be concluded that the principles of all of them are the same, they can be repeated everywhere.

Taking into account the local situation and cultural and social factors, as well as the specific characteristics of each region, we will be able to use internal and external experiences to provide design solutions to the research area.

After obtaining the results of questionnaire analysis and SWOT analysis (based on 5 components of CPTED), an integrated map was prepared. Based on this, the general results of integrated analysis in the form of zoning were prepared in seven zones.



figure 3). Zinning of the case study

First zone: the existence of Chaylaq river

Second zone: footpaths and dirt bikes in the wall and the river area

Third Zone: Dark and unsafe spaces and lands in the northwest of Naderi Citadel

Fourth zone: Indicative element and identity - historical Naderi hill

Fifth zone: Existence of Gheybi shrine

Sixth Zone: Existence of a forest park and adjacent green space

Seventh zone: The optimal slope in the river area

According to the main approach of this research, i.e. CPTED approach (crime prevention through environmental design), design solutions to improve the social security of the environment are proposed. In summary, the criteria of this approach include the following:

- Access control: This action is done through the design of streets, sidewalks, building entrances and neighborhood entrances in order to identify public spaces and using structural elements and prevent access to private areas. Some of the methods of this component are desirable and sufficient general lighting on the gates, the use of blocking barriers and the use of suitable urban infrastructure such as floor coverings, walls and landscaping.

- Natural monitoring: Natural monitoring means empowering the urban environment through exposure and ease of monitoring that allows residents and citizens or security agencies to monitor urban areas. The operating principles of this section include monitoring the access and site of public places such as forest parks and public

parking lots, locating newsstands and mobile stalls in crime areas, and increasing the possibility of visibility with vegetation and proper landscaping through design.

**Strengthening Natural Territories:**  
Facilitate site viewing by local residents to prevent crime and increase the likelihood of criminals being arrested. This can be done in several ways, including providing good visual access to all areas of the site from the street and inside buildings.

- Creating territories:

Use of landscaping and protection and fencing in city design.

Use boards, signs and visual cues through the art of visual communication.

Continuous use of urban space by users through urban design.

- Management and maintenance:

With proper maintenance of urban furniture, urban signs and signs, lighting and landscaping, in addition to optimizing urban costs, the potential of areas to be prone to crime can be reduced. The following methods include protection of vandalism of urban equipment such as protecting traffic lights, maintenance of urban equipment such as signs and communication signs.

- Supporting social activities:

This means that it is possible to create some social activities in urban areas that, in addition to creating jobs and creating welfare facilities, can increase the amount of natural monitoring in the areas. Many urban crimes occur in areas where public oversight is low or the physical presence of individuals is not significant. In this method, an attempt is made to provide some kind of empowerment in social activities.

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