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Investigating the design tricks of
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Investigating the design tricks of residential settlements to improve environmental security

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Introduction

Prior to 1980, most of our information about crime came from official crime statistics, which included only crimes reported and recorded by the police. In recent years, however, local and national crime surveys have greatly increased the amount of information available. Together, these studies have shown that crime is much broader than previously recorded, more than twice the theft limit; Five times as many injuries and ten times as many as sabotage. The research method of the present study is analytical and documentary, which by using the sources and achievements of experts, active inclusion in the environmental design of the city has led to a reduction of urban crimes. Leave. Accordingly, approaches to crime prevention from environmental design in the fields of landscape, city and housing are considered by planners and thinkers in the field of architecture and urban planning. The present article has been written as an experimental pilot in the hope of benefiting from the research and experiences of the last years of the twentieth century.

Methodology

The research method of the present study is analytical and documentary, which by using the sources and achievements of experts, active inclusion in the environmental design of the city has led to a reduction of urban crimes. Leave. The results of the present study, based on analytical documents and practical experiences, emphasize that it can be kept secret that through urban housing design, the incidence of urban crime is reduced, which is mentioned in the present article in the form of executive and strategic solutions. Has taken.

Results and Discussion

In any case, the design should not create uncontrollable and covered areas. Security and crime issues are usually exacerbated where high-access balconies and sidewalks are connected. In multi-storey blocks, the amount of security provided to residents should depend on the level of security risk and adequacy at the entrance to the block and common areas.

In designing personal spaces: If possible, all ground floor homes should have a garden in front of them, and in this design it should be ensured that individual ownership is easily identified. The garden in front is said to create a semi-private barrier between the private space of the house and the public space of the sidewalk; the community recognizes that

the property belongs to its owners, so anyone who enters without hitting is suspicious.

The high walls around the property should follow the exact line of privacy of the garden and sidewalk and create a clear and unambiguous barrier between public and private space. Long walls are a barrier to surveillance, while short walls or fences are uncontrollable against animals and children.

The plan should be designed or modified so that strangers or people are not forced to enter the home to prepare, collect and read information. The meters should be located where you do not need to enter the protected part of the house to read them. They should also be in a place where the reading officer is fully visible. In this regard, thefts have been reported as an example by using electricity from external meters under the pretext of investigating it.

The building should not have back-to-back access. Access to the back of the building must be through long locked doors or through a garage. Adjacent houses have an unbreakable façade if possible, any vacuum will allow more attackers to break behind the building.

For individual housing: The best option for individual housing is for residents to be able to see what is happening outside their homes. Not only to track down intruders in their privacy or take care of their cars but also to take care of neighbors's homes and vehicles. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the protrusion of the facade of the building, which obstructs its facade. Window design is an important factor when considering how to prepare natural surveillance lines in front of building units. Balcony windows are desirable structures and provide good monitoring paths. Small windows or windows above the line of sight should not be in front of the building but should be made of frosted or patterned glass. Collapsible doors can be a cover for intruders and should be avoided.

Designers should avoid anything that could be used to access the ladder. For example, the location of garbage collection or fuel storage should be carefully identified, the location of boundary walls, flat roofs, gables and porches should be considered. Preparation or retreat is usually used to add beauty to tall blocks. These can be used as stairs and a secret place for criminals. Usually when it comes to security it is better to have a flat surface up to 2.5 meters above the ground. This can increase natural surveillance and reduce the use of these structures by criminals. Slopes and intestines should be such that they are not used for climbing, stealing or sabotaging. If it is not possible to redesign or move, metal barriers or uncontrolled painting can be used as a last resort in special and vulnerable places.

Conclusion

The suggestion that better design and layout alone provide solutions to crime and nightmare problems and security in existing or new development plans does not cover all economic and social factors, that is, all factors. Which can affect the amount of mass in an area [does not cover]. Defensive design plays a role in crime prevention, but factors such as unemployment, poverty, social tensions and dysfunctional meditation cannot be easily excluded from the design. A comprehensive approach to community safety should

be considered that includes sensitive management policies.

Recent design experts believe that design should be adapted to other factors, the most important of which is the presence of residents in decisions and the quality of local services. Without the interaction between a comprehensive approach to social security and community improvement and management development, energy and resources will be wasted. Design plays a role in crime prevention, but it is not necessarily everything.

An important reason for the presence of security scales in the design phase is that it is cheaper. If this is considered from the beginning, it is better to pay for it later at another cost.

In housing design, security is one of the hundreds of factors that must be considered. At the same time, this should not be the main goal, but it may be a high priority right now. The design for the deterrent does not necessarily reduce or add to the design of the building, as the provision of all those components must be considered throughout the design.

In our country, the police force, along with other responsible bodies, has a serious responsibility to establish public security and with its various activities in providing a safe environment, along with individual comfort for different segments of society. Undoubtedly, this force will be able to successfully achieve this goal, and to implement it properly, with the active participation of members of society as well as various institutions.

Therefore, it is suggested that in order to identify and change the indicators affecting the prevention and reduction of urban crimes, a scientific study be conducted so that the police, knowing the operation and services of their public gates, can ensure order, establish and maintain security in cities and The society should be more powerful and diligent.

Keyword: Housing design, design solution, urban security, crime prevention



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