Comparative Investigation of Defensible Urban Public Space with Shiraz Saadi District

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Abstract—As it is obvious, the space can affect on individuals behavior and their life by different ways and also it is possible that it is provided the cultural and social promotion arrangements of society by the principal and correct planning and the design of defensible urban spaces, and how often, without attention to these spaces, the society creates a bed for crime and criminal growth that its result is the creation of undefensible urban space, that it is an obvious and visual affair in our big cities and societies.

In this paper, it is considered to theories and key concepts of theorists in defensible urban space field and place effect on crime. These theories occasionally realize each other and / or it has been other authors' theories supplemented and in its direction, that its aim is to achieve concepts and frame which can conduct us to gain and the design of defensible urban space. In this research, after categorizing the theories of authors in this field, it will attain a key concepts that one can be used for minimizing the crime in spaces. Also, in this paper, it is preceded to the reasons of unfeasible urban spaces. A typical sample of this research, it is Shiraz Saadi district that unfortunately, the term of social physical, it is as one of the unsuitable contexts of this city.

By attention to being quality and quantity of this study, the research method has been as books studies and literature investigation and also questionnir reperation with the focus of research method has been as books studies and literature security.

Unfortunately, nowadays most society people have unsafety and fear feeling such that, many parents transform the fear to own children and consequently, the family lives in stress and much anxiety during the day and night. In this way, they generate many solutions for own private security creation, including the installation of rails on walls, barded wires, district guards, closed-orbit cameras and so on, which all of them are a response against invasion and aggression to the privet properties. But, are really these so personal solutions, only security respondece in the social dimensions? Beside, in many areas and unsafety districts, airon bars and barded wires aren’t respondece any more.

According to survey that it was performed from 200 person of shiraz citizens in related to the reasons of fear and unsafety, 91 percent of them had unsafety and fear sense in city enviroments, that is can be said bravely, many of these cases are rised by environment.

The most reasons of fear that it can be said approximately were uniform in all our statistical community consists of following factors:

1. Putting empty the house duration several days or even midday.
2. Sending children to school and or to other places alone.
3. Going women out alone at night and or even with campanion.
4. Walking in silent routes.
5. Walking at night and fear of rubberty.
6. Parking car out of home at the night

But, a point that was attractive in this case, old people were who didn’t fear almost and they enable to walk in that distrist easily without any fear even at night, but, families specially women feared strongly from mentioned factors.

A. Defensible urban spaces:

The concept of defensible urban space was entered the urbanization area for the first time about 60s.

It means that, when the urban security is felt that we can provide essential instruments for making defensible spaces: a space that people make satisfaction, comfortable and security feeling, in fact, citizens confidence is due to don’t fearing them from any threat and risk (both mental, visual) against the different factors of city builder such as urban space, residential complexes, installation, green public space and soon that create unsafety feeling in citizens (pourjafar, 2010: 66).


According to him, the presence of car has caused the routine anxiety and fear of citizens. He also believes that streets existence riding bicycle and walking priority is nessecery in an ideal city and quality for people and pedestrians’ security must be form key considerations. He divides the security in two general and partial dimensions that the total dimension considers to support and the maintenance of all economical social groups, and the partial dimension considers to the design of partial solutions for security creation in city. If defence of private environment changes to a general discussion about security sense while walking in the space, an exact relation will be seen between the aim of city life reinforcement and requirement to security. If city life is reforced such that humen have gone in communal space and they spend time, almost in all situations, it will increase both the real security and sensational security (Goal, 2010: 98).
B. Theorists of defensible urban space:

Lewis Mumford (1938) can be known on of the first theorists who noticed to the security creation, space sense and human scale in the city space in the first half 20th century (kashani Joe, 2010:102).

Wood In 1960 was the first person who pointed to the relation between the crime and physical environment. he stated this argument that how structural properties related to the construct development of public houses prevent from the contact and the relation among its residents that it is the foundation of formal social control (wiolis , 1999).

Jane Jacobs in 1967 in the book of death and life in large cities of America has reminded the important of defensible space. He uses two expressions of street watchman’s and streets eyes. The street watchman’s are those people who are resident in around buildings and following everything that occurs in the street are attractive and meaningful for them. As the life in the street affects on the security, the life during the streets also plays a main role. Even though, the streets are empty, windows’ lightning in residential areas has a peaceful message that the people live in around of them and it transforms the security sense to pedestrians (Gehl, 2010, 99).

Jeffry in 1971, one of the first founders (crime prevention through environmental GPTED) has recalled it as a new era in criminology roots which pays attention to conditions and environmental circumstances of a crime more than criminal. Jeffry offers approaches in prevention field of crime in constructed environment. The first approach is the prevention of crime by the environmental design in this method is emphasized on the decrease of the crime opportunities by design and planning (Schneider, 1996: 55).

The second approach is the prevention of crime by the spaceforce place. This method was innovated by justice ministry of the United States and it tried to identify the crime in special places with the organizational and physical combination of prevention strategies from crime, like the crime and flung this approach combines the design concept with the management change and the utilization manner of a place (Fines, 1997: 11).

The third approach is the prevention policies from the crime situations and it has been developed more in Britain. The aim of this method is the decrease of crime and felony with elimination or obstructing the crime and criminality opportunities. In spite of the differences of those three approaches, whatever is common in them, it is attention to the places of crime in cident and design circumstance and their management in the prevention of crime. (Rosstami Tabrizi , 2006 : 932).

As regarding to Newman, the defensible space is a word which has Benn defined for range of spatial systems including symbolic and real obstacles, penetration areas and the more cure possibility, that it takes an environment to inhabitants control with each other. The defensible space in residential environment, has been organized such that it supplies the security if families, neighbors and friends (Newman, 1972).

New man was used the digids and statics of crime and criminality with design feature for the explanation of his work that according to him, there are 4 strategies which can make the space, defensible (table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>features</th>
<th>Factors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feature1</td>
<td>By using symbolic mailing privacy obstacles such as: pictures, plants, the context change of levels, height and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature2</td>
<td>The observation of residential environments inhabitants and their spectating cause the crime decrease.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feature3</td>
<td>Using un symbolic and functional forms and having concept and identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature4</td>
<td>Suitable locating of debriding in term of climate and social context such that stranger individuals haven’t moved easily in that area it is a sustainable environment.</td>
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Hillier (1984) believes that the controlled presence of strangers cause city’s safety and urban life current, causes the security creation, it self. It is in static and the lake of the urban life current that are formed undefensible spaces and the creation of closed environments isn’t a rational practice to happing that a spectators eyes prevent from the crime incident while doing it. Making empty of the residential complexes from people’s presence creates a safe environment for you the in complex for criminality. Generally, it isn’t acceptable this assumption that the crime is done by strangers (Taherkhani , 2001:92).

El zelinka and Dean Brennan are from other theorists who define safe landscaping as the design of public spaces for the promotion of safety perceptions and the decrease of fear and crime by design and planning (IPA, 2004:2).
C. Security creation factors and making unsafe of life environment:

Saadi distract study’s case of this paper unfortunately, it is an unsuitable context in term of physical social in his city. The district which has been entitled to this name because of its closeness to saadi tomb (great Iranian poet) and in spite of visiting many tourists both internal and external in the all during of year from that area, but unfortunately, it is an unsuitable context specially at night usually the residents of this area are from the low in com people of society according to performed investigations, observation and interview with the people of the distract, factors that have caused the making unsafe of the life environment are:

1. streets and alleys empty of living.
2. single functional buildings empty of activity in most of day’s hours.
3. closed facades and empty of living and dark.
4. not being enough light.
5. empty routes.
6. light and narrow alleys.
7. dark corners.
8. grasses and green compact spaces.

According to Oscar Newman, there factors cause encouragement and persuasion of crime and fliny in the urban environment: 1-the size of blocks and residential units that can state the consenseteration of families with low in com.2-rising respect of youth to oldearly, that these factors is also true bout saadi distract. But, in addition, also some factors affect such as unadaptation between form and function, without function spaces or having alternative function, lack of sight and visual view (street eyes). The presence of immigrants including internal and external, less light, unsuitable urban wall and etc. so much.

soft margins makes the city for human the light which comes out from the windows of stores, offices and homes helps to the increase of security sense in the street. While in commercial streets in which, it is closed hard shutters in unworked hours of stores, it is inducted unsafely and being excommunication sense to pedestrians.

Unfortunately, because of lake of suitable application in the street length and unsuitable and rough urban wall in this area and also the lake of suitable light in streets, nights and in suitable light in streets, nights and in scilent hours of day, it is created a environment susceptible for crime as result, because of the people presence decrease in stress, it has declined the ratio of unnatural supervision and always we see criminal and unsocial individuals in there at the night. Then, by attention motional subjects, it can be said that factors such as life in the street length, life in the street (that it meas the same Jaine Jacobs theory and term of the street eyes), different and mixed applications in the street length, intimate urban margins, buildings lightning, good urban frontiers and finally, inviting the people to walk and activity in respected distract can create the jequity creation factors in there.

II. CONCLUSION

Defensible urban space is a space in which the security of families, neighbors and friends is supplies and generally, it can be said that it is a space thinks about citizens’ security and considers to the prevention and or the crime decrease by design solutions in the environment.

according to investigation and various studies in the field of security and defensible urban space, all authors in despite to have discrepancies with each other in this field, but they all, almost imply a concept that it is so effectiveness attention to the crime incident places. Jeffry, one of the GPTED founders, considers three prevention approaches from the crime in the society: 1-The prevention approach from the crime by the environmental design: urban planning methods have effect on the approach from the crime opportunity. 2-The prevention approach from the crime by the specific places: society acts as police and a preventer from the crime in the special places.

3-The prevention policies from the crime: elimination or decrease of criminality and crime opportunities.

Factors that have caused the making unsafe of life environment in saadi distract consist of: 1-streets and allies empty of living. 2-single functional buildings empty of activity in most of day’s hours. 3-closed facades and empty of living and dark, 4-not being enough light. 5-empty routes. 6-light and narrow alleys. 7-dark allies. 8-grasses and green compact spaces.

Strategies that can be stated for the security increase and or the crime decrease for saadi distract are: factors such as life in the street length, life in the street (that it means the same theory of Jaine Jacobs and the term of the street eyes),
different and mixed applications in the street length, in timate urban margins, buildings lightning, good urban furniture and finally, inviting the people to walk and activity in related distract.

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