Investigating the Factors Affecting the Safety and security in the Public and Semi-Public of Residential Complex

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Abstract
Threats are one of the most fundamental problems of our modern societies that daily will affect citizens in urban spaces. This becomes more problematic when the people in their everyday living spaces encounter with behaviors that cause lack of security and should have been feel comfort and their families used these spaces freely. This causes many problems for citizens. In today cities because of the increasing growth in construction of residential complexes and high population density in a little area comfort with more problems and security is more important. So providing security in outdoor and semi-outdoor spaces of residential complexes is not exact scope and is very important. In this study using the analytical-descriptive method and library studies, the factors influencing the security of residential complexes in the form of a conceptual model investigated.

Key words: security, residential complexes, outdoor, semi-outdoor space

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**Introduction**

Human social life has long been over all needs security. Looking at the history of human life on earth, it is evident that humankind has always and at any time has changed their territory and living space to minimize the amount of risk as possible. Today, due to increasing growing crimes in modern societies need to create security more than ever attended by peripheral designs. It should note that the architectural design is practices to create security through environmental design and beyond things like locked out doors and windows. Environmental design principles applied so easy and inexpensive to provide security during construction or repair of all complexes and residential homes and in different communities is efficient. Correct design and effectiveness of the built environment can lead to a reduction in fear and providing security improved quality of life.

**Security**

Security literally means freedom from anxiety, fear (Nasri, 2002: 114) or a sense of comfort and confidence (Mandel, 2000: 44). In Moein dictionary, security shall come with meaning immunization, safe, and no fear (Moein, 2005, 140). Security is subject to relative freedom of threatened and optimum utilization of opportunities (Khalili, 2002, 448). In another definition, security is a condition that causes stability and confidence in society and removes fear and dread of public comment (Bayat, 2008, 2). Human needs and the role of housing in resolving them:

**Security in the residential complex**

According to Abraham Maslow, safety needs and requirements are the most important human biological needs, from psychological perspective express the human need for inner peace and mental comfort, and avoid confusion and disorder in the community structure (Pourdeihimi, 2013, 11). In terms of substantive, security means freedom from danger, threat, vulnerability, anxiety, panic, anxiety or calm, confidence, comfort, reliability, security, toggle. Security at levels of passive - active - hyperactive maintain the continuity of social and cultural identity. Social Security as a social phenomenon in the course of developments over the development of the status quo and a favorable situation to the attention of the people and social groups considered. Attaching importance of the social security issue in society is result of increase in social capital. At community level, the environmental conditions and the density and higher density of social interactions increase in social environments, thus cohesion, trust and social interaction increased (Sharbatian, 28, 2013). Regarding to various aspects of the human personality, security has various dimensions, including social security, economic, environmental, political, etc. The focus of this paper is on social security because social security as one of the major indices phenomenon of security and the basic human needs and the intersection of all human problems ranging from mental illness, suicide, addiction and crime. Especially in providing social and psychological health, social security and in reducing social and psychological damage, also in the development of social and mental health is very important. So relax, prosperity, growth, human flourishing, develop their talents and creativity and achieve perfection in all shades of security, including social security will be achieved.

**Protection Varieties of residential complexes**

Building done under the protection of a variety of forms:

- **Active protection**
  - Active protection provided through appropriate design of building includes building projects and materials used in this way, the way of illegal entry to the building is examined who controls imposes on the residents.

- **Defensive protection**
  - This type of protection means: creating a barrier between the outdoors and indoors and above barriers such as safe fences, specific methods to access and unlocked. Defensive protection is strengthening parts of the building in order to prevent the entry of illegal
persons will also be included. Wireless alarm systems and devices: this method used when these mentioned methods are ineffective and use of alarm systems makes assailant who managed to enter the building has to found and caught.

Specific methods
In some cases, to protect specific methods used at the required level, such as the use of closed-circuit television systems and ... (Tallebi, 2004: 172). Active protection due to play preventive role has particular importance and in this paper considered.

Jane Jacobs, urban theorist and critic (1961), in explaining urban security, focused on interaction between physical space and social process that make up the environment and an active space as a factor in creating a safe environment and (Bemanian, 2009) security in residential complexes improve urban safety.

Defense: Defend is a social component in shaping the fence, hedgerows, walls and all in order to prevent the entry of others and sometimes even to camouflage the eyes of others built and shaped buildings. Building is home especially to be able to have the maximum security and a sense of security and it seems that spatial organization based on defensive attention to lifestyle factors, particularly the livelihood and human beliefs; because according to them defense find sense, in other words, these factors determine what is most worthy of defense (Rappaport, 17, 1968).

Defensible space
Defensible space means not fence and lock the doors and windows, but also it is a space to detect and control activities makes it easy for residents. The concept of defensible space is a public purpose: Prepare a layout of communities to control the areas around the houses. This includes streets surrounding earth buildings, halls and corridors (Sallamati Zare, 2014).

Defensible space features
The impact of various aspects of physical design of housing in strengthening the ability of residents to control their environment is an important factor, although some control defensive mechanisms act independently. But these mechanisms alone are meaningless generally and the need for a single set, for example, ceding control of a range of sites inhabited if had successful performance and will affect the residents have visual control over the area. On the other hand, if the inhabitants had control over activities that done in unfamiliar places, improving visual care facilities will be vain and as a result, space defensive mechanisms by interaction returning repeatedly has other divisions and either act together or in tandem or jointly (Tallebi, 2004: 175).

Strategies and practical principles make defensible spaces have no defense in residential complexes
Increasing risk and trying to commit a crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Solution</th>
<th>Need</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality housing, adequate equipment, comfort and ecological balance</td>
<td>Physiological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality road safety, the possibility of surveillance, infiltration and Accessibility</td>
<td>Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of community facilities, enhance sense of place, identity, readability, visual fit</td>
<td>A sense of belonging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The quality of the ownership of land and buildings, creating a sense of individuality</td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring the cultural activities-recreational and urban design</td>
<td>Aesthetic</td>
</tr>
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Table 1. human needs and the role of housing in resolving them (Lang, 2009, 112)
are two important principles to defend different urban spaces and environment. These principles may on the one hand, cause offense and on the other hand may long process of committing a crime that in any case, it can have a major role in reducing the likelihood of crime (Pakzad, 2007: 23). Therefore, Timothy Crowe offered in compliance with the above principles, plans to make defensible spaces have no defense. After recognizing these principles and factors in the design of defensible space used in the practice of it, and architecture and urban design goals, achieve safe and crime-free environment.

Schedules to design defensible spaces and crime prevention through architecture
Crowe offered plan seems familiar to many people and they may think that these strategies have known beforehand, but it noted that the implementation of these programs requires accuracy, as well as how they influence the behavior of individuals. The schedule is as follows:

**Providing a clear definition and boundaries of controlled space**
This would provide a public law where, space and territory must maintain the property, and defined. This definition can be for real (physical) or symbolic. Fences, scrub and symptoms can, offer acceptable definition of border territory. The basic principle based on the belief that a wise person should be able to transition from public space to private space. (Sallamati Zare, 2014).

**Providing clear signs for transitive spaces**
Transitional spaces should clearly mark by the transition filters, handling and show shipping of semi-public and semi-public space to private and semi-private. Design must create mobility and transport (Sallamati Zare, 2014).
Safe activities in non-secure locations
Through this strategy can overcome problems on campus, parks, offices and institutions. Safe activities, act like a magnet that attracts users and to other users, this suggests that they are reserved and non-regular users of space this imply that they are at risk or intervention. For example, staring at other people and ordinary users understood that they are safe and users to understand how unusual it is that they are safe and non-regular users it is advised and exposed to or greater than the risk of intervention by security (Sallamati Zare, 2014).

Non-secure activities in safe places
Being in the vulnerable position of activities, near defenseless in the window space within hours or strictly controlled overcome risk, and creating a situation that will help users feel more secure.

Improvement of planning space
This generally deemed the beneficial use and effective risk and a sense of space reduces the risk to ordinary users. The converse is also true; members of unusual risk feel care and intervention in their activities. The relationship between temporary spaces out thinking it would improve the effectiveness and usefulness while this increased control behavior.

Increasing natural surveillance by properly designed space
The principle of seeing and being seen as one of the best and most traditional methods of crime prevention. Feeling natural surveillance, monitoring than actual existence is more effective. This surveillance is important as mechanical monitoring. Windows, clear sight lines and other natural techniques are effective in reducing crime (Sallamati Zare, 2014).

Avoid isolation and separation
Building and space should places in separate space from other spaces in fact, the design should be such that the person feels that he is stuck in place and when you need help, and one cannot help him (Amiri Siahoee, 2008, 176).

Types of territory
Although the exact dimensions of the concept of territory in different conditions are not constant, many efforts have made to identify the different species of territory. One of the

Fig 1. The rules of motivation of place in public and semi-public space; source: authors.
most basic steps in recognition of the territory is according to the arena of residential environments. Alexander and Chermayeff classified in a hierarchy of urban public spaces, urban semi-public spaces, public spaces a group, private spaces a group, private spaces a group and private spaces in family and people private spaces have introduced. Such a division can be more generally, the public, semi-public, private and semi-private introduced (Bahraini, 1999: 21).

**Territory in residential complexes**

![Fig 2. Personal territory in public space; source: authors.](image-url)
پیشبانی از مهدویت در مراکز سکونتگاهی حیاتی محسوب می‌شود. در این مطالعه، هدف از مراکز سکونتگاهی، به همراه نام‌های مختلفی با هم مانند توسعه‌ی آنها، طراحی و اجرای آنها می‌باشد. بزرگさه‌ی محدودیت مجموعه‌ای از مراکز سکونتگاهی تا برج‌های عالی و حتی بزرگ‌ترین مجموعه‌هایی که در ایجاد این دسته‌ی از شهرها (آرکه، 2000: 110) به‌وجود آمده‌اند. طراحی محیط سکونتگاهی با هدف‌ی ایجاد فضاهای دفاعی، فضاهایی را بر اساس محدودیت اجتماعی، محدودیت‌های دیواری، محدودیت‌های فیزیکی، مستقیم و غیرمستقیم، ایجاد فضاهای جستجویی ایجاد کنند. فضاهای خصوصی و حوزه‌های نزدیک به آن‌ها، به همراه فضاهای عمومی و حوزه‌های دیگری مانند فضاهای حمایتی داخلی و فضاهای عمومی ایجاد به‌وجود می‌آورند. ایجاد فضاهای دفاعی بسیار مهمی برای ایجاد امنیت و امنیت فضاهای عمومی است. ایجاد فضاهای دفاعی می‌تواند با استفاده از عناصر فیزیکی و طراحی‌های معماری بسیار متنوع باشد، از جمله تقسیم‌بندی‌های معماری و ساختاری، ایجاد محدودیت‌های فیزیکی، استفاده از عناصر دیکشمالی، پیام‌دهی به همسایگان و افزایش نظارت بر روی این تکنیک‌ها؛ فضاهای دفاعی بسیار می‌توانند به سهولت ایجاد فضاهای دفاعی انتخاب شوند. (صادف‌زاده‌زار، 2014).

امنیت فضاهای عمومی سکونتگاهی

فضاهای ساختمانی سکونتگاهی شامل فضاهایی است که افراد به آن‌ها هر روز می‌خورند یا آن‌ها را می‌گذرانند. این فضای از نقش بسیار مهمی در زندگی انسان‌ها دارد. فضاهای ساختمانی سکونتگاهی در شهر تهران نیز به‌روز می‌باشد که تمام سنین و جنسیت‌ها، و به‌ویژه بچه‌ها، زنان و بزرگسالان آن‌ها را استفاده می‌کنند، لذا امنیت این ارگان‌های فضای عمومی باید در نظر گرفته شود تا بتوانند به آسانی و به‌پایداری استفاده شوند. ممکن است به دلیل فضاهای صنعتی و غیرنظامی در تفریغ از هنگام استفاده از فضاهای عمومی، امنیت انسان در این فضاهای سطحی و سیاسی کاهش یابد. به طوری که باعث کاهش امنیت و هرکمک انسان در این فضاهای تازه‌است. این مطالعه این‌طوری که عناصر اجتماعی برآمده‌اند، این عناصر اجتماعی در پیام‌دهی به همسایگان و افزایش نظارت بر روی این تکنیک‌ها، فضاهای دفاعی بسیار می‌توانند به سهولت ایجاد فضاهای دفاعی انتخاب شوند. (صادف‌زاده‌زار، 2014).
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Fig 5. Features Territories in public and semi-public security in residential complex; Source: authors

Light + Sound Path: Chapel: Vertical Axis

Light + Sound Path: World: Horizontal Axis
sion of adequate, facilitate grounds for a rise in crime reduction opportunities in all outdoor spaces and especially because the space is outdoor space within residential neighborhoods after the departure of its residents to enter their homes.

**Solutions for security in the public space of residential complex**

1. Neighboring building shall be captured in the capture of the nobility and see the other to capture the building, through a window or door openings input reduced to a minimum.
2. Proximity input and capture of other spaces within the building done which will capture an alien from the entrance to the interior spaces are limited and their peers in the spaces reduced to a minimum.
3. Residential areas approximately the inhibitor acts have established themselves in other words, seating buildings not exacerbate insecurity or residential complex is adjacent to the surrounding land use is compatible with more security than can be imagined.
4. Shape and physical characteristics of the building must be such as not to create conditions of secrecy and the acts.
5. Failure to create a dark atmosphere and a cozy corner without seeing a (undefended space), impeding the creation of the opportunity for crime
6. Increase the visibility of urban space so that residents can visually monitor their public places.
7. The creation of diverse and heterogeneous applications in housing complexes can be active throughout the day.
8. -Create short route to avoid creating spaces for crimes.
9. -Create different fence to define the boundary of the building with outdoor public space, this could include gates, fences, stairs, plants, tissue changes, etc. (Sallamati Zare, 2014).

**Semi-public spaces**

Spaces that in terms of ownership, restrictions are not completely private, but because of their specific function or how to design and their key features will not be used all the community, decks and yard space in apartments, parking in front of the entrance wall and adjacent units or homes placed in one of these spaces.

**Security in the semi-public spaces of residential complex**

The semi-public spaces of residential complexes are another very important space in security, which includes corridors, staircases and so on. These spaces as public space and private space is the interstitial space and control and monitoring by individuals and surrounding buildings is higher than the public space. Semi-public spaces are joint space between the private spaces. Therefore, approaches to se-
curity that could be easier and more from the solutions offered in the public space.

**Strategies to create security in the semi-public spaces**

1. Increase the visibility of the units around a semi-public space
2. Avoid dark spaces and cozy corners are in the semi-public space that is not under the control of individuals.
3. The use of intelligent lighting installations at any time of the day if not commute dark space.
4. Design and layout of semi-public space in such a way the units associated with the sense of belonging and the sense of responsibility they have to protect it.
5. Layout of residential units around a semi-public space so that their utilization and effectiveness of this space is to a degree
6. Increased stronger social relationships between units that are more associated with the aforementioned semi-public space (This is the traditional Iranian architecture and the corridors are well visible element).
7. Limited welfare facilities in semi-public spaces like hallways, lobby and... these spaces could be a defensible space have a good performance.

**Conclusion**

As mentioned above in the article content can deduced in the space of modern residential complexes due to growing in number and not quality and most important spaces are considered as public and semi-public defensible residential space. As it is evident in the solutions provided by public and semi-public space providing the appropriate arrangements integrated designer measures and considered as: Defensible space, increases vitality and increasing participation in open spaces and supervision of space, outdoor maintain the effectiveness of existing, and the commission of various crimes and even crime motivated at least reach the various spaces of the residential complex space is secure and defensible. An important factor in the creation of defensible space through architecture and urbanization and environments design is effective, security in public and semi-public residential complex; include territoriality or territories, access control, surveillance, image, inaccessible to the mass, support activities (support) presented in graph form.

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