

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE AND THE ROLF OF NEIGHBORHOOD MANAGEMENT IN PROMOTING URBAN SPACES SECURITY WITH AN EMPHASIS ON CPTED APPROACH: (CASTE STUDY: EL BAGHI PARK, URMIA)

Mohammad Rahimi¹, MasoudTaghvai²

Mohammad Rahimi, Masoudtaghvai. Public Surveillance And The Rolf Of Neighborhood Management In Promoting Urban Spaces Security With An Emphasis On Cpted Approach: (Caste Study: El Baghi Park, Urmia)-- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(10), 205-223. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Security, Urban Spaces, Crime Prevention, Park, CPTED, Participation, Neighborhood Management

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, paying attention to the security of citizens and ways to promote it is one of the key priorities in urban planning and urban design issues. What gives meaning to urban space is the presence of people in the space and doing social, cultural activities. Urban public spaces, parks, in particular, are a context for social interactions. On one hand, various factors such as social abnormalities and insecurity in every urban space can affect these interactions and their types. One of the methods to improve the security of urban spaces is using CPTED approach (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) in the process of urban design and planning of urban spaces. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to offer a practical method to people's participation in the planning and design of urban spaces in order to improve security and prevent crime incidence with an emphasis on the abovementioned approach. The current research is applied in terms of objective and is based on the crime prevention theory. The research method is documentary and surveying the texts and finally, considering the nature of research data, the research method is qualitative. In order to collect the data, first, the theoretical foundations of the research were gathered and conceptualized using library materials and then, the indices and components of the CPTED approach (including natural surveillance and territorialism) were analyzed in designing the Elbaghi Park. The research results indicate that the incidence of crime in the urban public spaces can be significantly decreased using and empowering the natural and public surveillance in urban parks with an emphasis on the establishment of "Neighborhood Management" as a non-spatial and preventive factor in the increase of public surveillance along with "the redesign

¹Department of Geography , Faculty of Geography, PhD Student in Urban and Regional Planning, Research Indicators Research Institute, Isfahan, Iran. (shakhespajoo)

²Department of Geography and Urban and Regional Planning , Faculty Member of Isfahan University, Iran

and create of appropriate urban spaces with an emphasis on the principles of the CPTED approach”. Eventually, the necessity of improvement and redesign of cities’ spaces (public parks) have been emphasized through offering solutions and essential recommendations for the separation of indices considered for the current research. This paper is derived for the final thesis of “Planning and Designing of Urban Spaces and Crime Prevention”.

INTRODUCTION

Security in “the public spaces of a city as physical spaces with psychological and social dimensions” (Ebrahimzadeh, Isa, Maleki, Saeed and Hatami, Davood, 2014:18) has a significant position neglecting which, the negative consequences such as the reduction in social relationships will be undeniable (Atkinson & Blandy, 2005). On the other hand, over the past decades, the conception of security in public spaces of cities has been beyond the initial state and tangible physical aspects due to the growth and development of urbanization and expansion of metropolitans and complexity of social relationships of citizens in the cities and included the various political, social, cultural, and economic dimensions (Jahani Dolatabad, Rahman, 2013). Among the urban spaces prone to the incidence of crime, insecure public spaces, and parks. Parks, as one of the most important urban places with leisure, recreational and social functions, are the visiting place of many people and if the design and construction of these spaces are not according to the principle of urban planning and social safety, they can be easily turned to the place for crime (Agha Ghanizadeh & Kalantari, 2013).

In the perspective of the urban planners, particularly, based on the systematic characteristics of locating, type of design, accessibility, lighting, population structure and so on, can be effective in the induction of lack of induction of sense of security of the addict and criminals gathering and the conflict among them. However, nowadays, such situations are shown by dangerous behaviors, particularly, in the outlying spaces of the park (Gobster, 2002). Moreover, in some hours of the day and night, parks are often significantly solitary in which, as Jane Jacobs states, the possibility of the occurrence of criminal behavior increases (Jackobs, 1981). Considering safety in the public spaces, especially urban parks, due to the issues and problems resulted from the lack of proper floor in the children playgrounds, worn out play and entertainment equipment, inappropriate lighting system in some parts of the park, lack of designing the defensible spaces, lack of aid facilities in the parks and so on has caused that the responding to the questions such as the safety status in the urban parks and recognizing the most important effective parameters on the safety situation in these parks be considered as a serious necessity.

Due to the historical and cultural background, Urmia Metropolitan is among the cities with great potential in public spaces including urban parks. El-Baghi park of Urmia, as the biggest park of the city, is the focal place of many citizens and passengers with various cultures and behavioral characteristics due to which, different behaviors can be seen. furthermore, according to the report of Deputy of Social Affairs and Crime Prevention of Justice Administration of West Azerbaijan Province (2016), the mean growth rate of

crime in the West Azerbaijan Province is more than other provinces of the country and is an alarm for the corresponding authorities.

Considering the extensive presence of people and the maintenance of security in this park, the current research tries to redesign and plan the public spaces of the city through analyzing the indices of the CPTED approach in order to improve the environmental quality of the city and crime prevention using environmental design (with an emphasis on the public surveillance and neighborhood-oriented management), and propose a practical method to the participation of presence of people in the urban spaces to improve the security and crime prevention.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- 1- Recognizing concepts, principles, and strategies of the CPTED approach
- 2- Offering the strategy of public surveillance and people participation (neighborhood-centered management) in the creation of urban safe places
- 3- Offering effective scientific and practical solutions to improve security and crime prevention

RESEARCH THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Urban space

Urban space is a scene in which the story of collective life happens. In this space, there is an opportunity to break some social boundaries (Lynch, 1972). The studies show that the public spaces and centers are vulnerable to crime in which, the specific characteristics of crime are as follows: elements in the urban centers such as theaters, restaurants, parks, public transportation stations, and so on. The commercial and recreational positions affect the security, crime and criminal behavior around their environments (Bell, 1998). Considering the increasing growth of urban population around the world and subsequently, the increase in the urban issues and problems, pathology of the urban issues and the fields that study the urban issues are of considerable importance (Ziari et al, 2014).

Security

Security which is one of the main factors of the sustainability of the today's communities, has been always among the most fundamental demands of the human and the issue of various types of crime incidence has been the most important issue of human societies; by increasing and the complexity of the urban societies, the terms of providing this demand and supplying it has been more complicated as well (Bahian, Shapour and Firouzabadi, Amene, 2013). As the security in the urban environment increases, the social relationships between individuals of a society or neighborhood expand more as well and they can establish a network of relationships for themselves by which, the sense of belonging to the society will be formed (Sadeghi et al, 2011).

According to the social sciences and sociology studies, it has been obvious that there is a direct relationship between environmental security (safe urban spaces) and understanding of security, legibility, and environmental design. In other words, the more the space is legible, and the design of the environment is based on the principles and approaches of the environmental security, the more the environment will be secure (Almasifar& Ansari, 2010).

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Approach (CPTED)

Approaching the present time, the cost of dealing with delinquency has changed from methods after committing the crime to the methods before committing the crime (crime prevention) (Yousefvand&Hamidian, 2008). Since the 1960s, many perspectives and measures have been explained to understand the relationship between place and crime. The Theory of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is one of these perspectives. The CPTED term was first applied in 1971 by C Ray Jeffery (Jeffery, 1971), a criminologist from the University of Florida state, through publishing his book with the same name.

The main core of this approach is to design and efficient use in the reduction of crime, fear and subsequently, an increase in life quality (ZamaniMoghaddam et al., 2011).

This theory emphasized the environmental properties and the types of environmental design and its effect on criminal behaviors as well. Although they believe that Jane Jacobs was the first one who explained the first clues of the relationship between environmental conditions and crime prevention (Jeffery and Zahm, 1993).

Therefore, the thoughts of Jeffery and Jacobs are important in the formation and expansion of this theory (Pourmohammadi, Mohammad Reza and Mesibzadeh, Ali, 2008). Jacobs (Jacobs, 1961) in her impressive book titled "Death and life of the great American cities", through using the ideas of "Mixed Landuse" in the city, the theory of "Eyes on the Streets", explained that the new cities are not designed in a way that people be able to see the public street and the places around their houses which led to the people being stripped from the possibility of the unofficial social control to prevent crime. In other words, she believed that the new form of the cities has disturbed many of the natural controls on criminal behavior. The CPTED have recommended the following principles and strategies for the appropriate design of the urban environment and crime reduction:

Natural surveillance

Natural Surveillance means the empowering of the urban environment through visual exposure and the ease of surveillance which provides the possibility of the surveillance of the urban regions by citizens or police, and the creation of the uncontrollable regions and so-called "blind regions" is avoided (Landsman, 2000). In this kind of surveillance, the locals supervise the public

and semipublic spaces of their living place in a normal and random way and recognize the strangers in the neighborhood (Jayson, 2011). If the criminal believes that he/she will be supervised and observed in case of crime commitment, even if it is not so, the commitment of crime by him/her will be less (Mostofi al-mamaleki and Bahrami, 2015). One of the main principles of this approach is the public surveillance that can lead to the local surveillance of the urban spaces in the case of separation to the micro-levels. In this paper, it is emphasized that through public surveillance, the public participation and local management can prevent the crime incidence in the public spaces of the city (including local parks) and provide a safe place for their users.

Access control

Access control is one of the CPTED's ideas which is obtained by the focus on the reduction of access opportunity to the crime targets for the possible criminals and the increase of the sense of danger in them (Cozens et al, 2005). In order to prevent the entrance of criminals and intruders to the place, it is essential to use physical or mental barriers. The physical barriers can be included as lace fences, break wall and hedge. The mental barriers can be created through the development of the stores in a row, construction of garden or changing in the level of the ground floor (Agha GhaniZadeh&Kalantari, 2013). The studies show that the regions with irregular and disordered entrances and access experience more crimes than the regions with limited access and entrances (Ebrahimzadeh, Isa, Maleki, Saeed and Hatami, Davood, 2014).

Improving the sense of ownership or territoriality

Territoriality is a method of design that emphasizes the ownership thoughts and creates a sense of ownership in the space users in the result of which the crime opportunities for the criminals decrease using barriers for the illegal users (Cozens et al, 2005). In other words, the design of urban spaces must be in a way that each individual has a sense of belonging to their surroundings and as a result, cares for and supervises them when strangers or invaders enter (Ghourchibeygi, 2007). This action reduces the possibility of the presence of people who do not belong to this place and intend to commit criminal behaviors and disturb (Bahian, Shapour and Firouzabadi, Amene, 2013).

Quality of environment/ image and maintenance

This principle is related to the sense of ownership; the destruction of a region is rapidly led to the attraction of undesirable activities. As the environment and neighborhood are maintained better, in addition to the increase in the sense of ownership of the residents and improvement of the sense of belonging to the neighborhood, the houses and empty and vacant spaces act as a magnet to the crime (Mostofi al- Mamaleki&Bahrami, 2014). By the proper maintenance of the urban furniture, urban signs, and lighting lights and landscaping, in addition to the urban cost optimization, the increase in the capacity of the crime hotspot regions can be reduced (Ilka&Ilka: 2011).

Supporting social activities

In this method, it is tried to empower the social activities and the social activities and people presence be added to the urban regions and particularly, those regions with the high possibility of crime incidence (JahaniDolatabad, Rahman, 2013). A recreational or sports space, in addition to the increase in the sense of belonging to the neighborhood, lead to the increase in the eyes on the street, the increase of surveillance opportunity, improvement of the social solidarity and increase in the unofficial social control (Gobster and Paul, 2002).

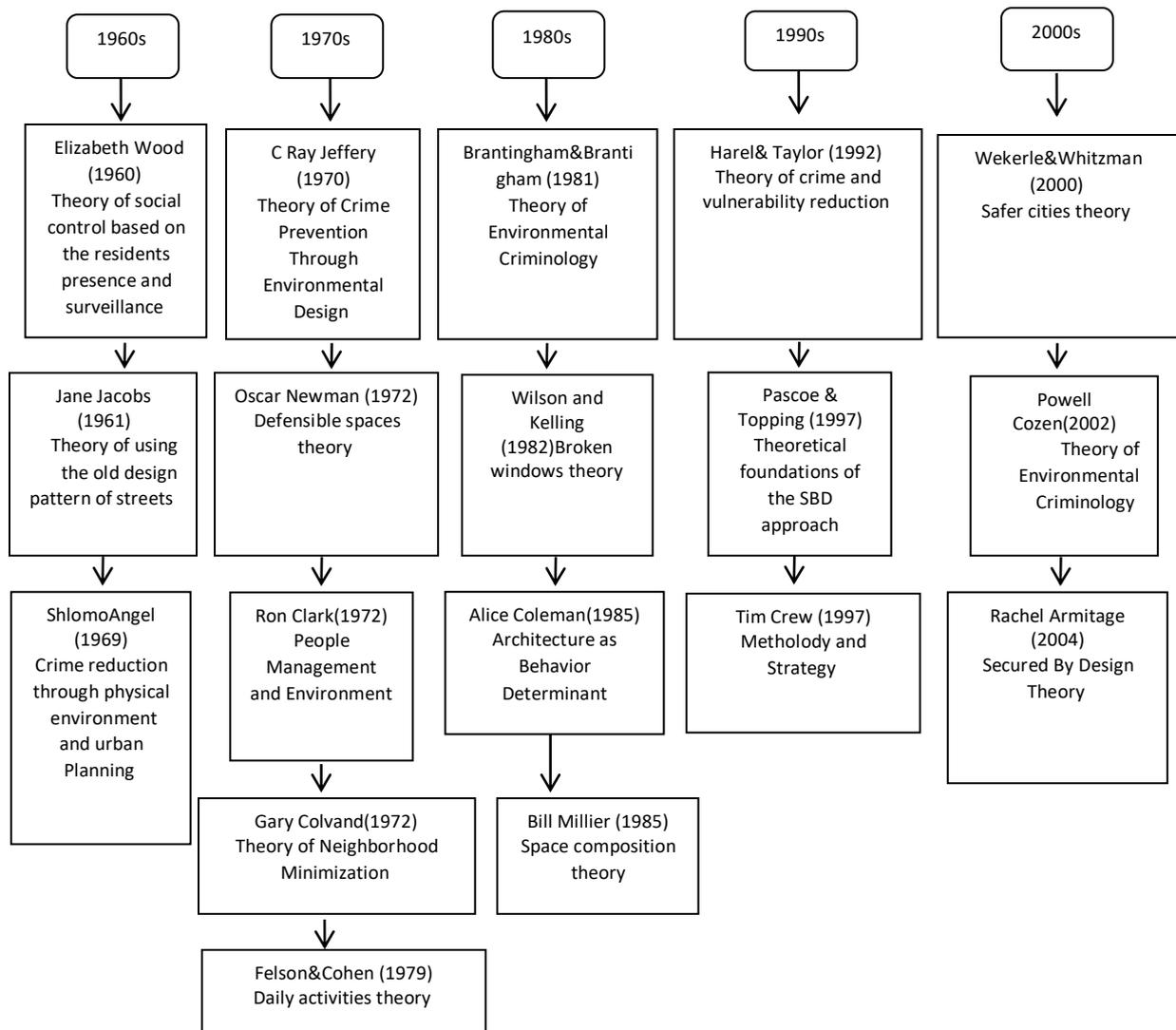


Figure1: Evolution of theories related to environmental crimes (Resource: Zabini et al, 2013).

People participation and localization

As an activity is organized in small spatial size and scale, the possibility of utilizing its components and elements in the crisis management increases. In smaller units, all the links are more private, the social relationships between

individuals are stronger, the responsibility of the individuals in the decision-making process (Participation) is more and the coordination among them occurs more easily (JahaniDolatabad, Rahman, 2013).

Local planners are the only option that the various thinkers including urban planners have considered the most proper level for the realization of the abovementioned goals (Pourmohammadi& Mosayyebzadeh,2007). The crime incidence in traditional societies is much fewer than the bigger communities due to the extensive and face to face relationship between the residents resulted from the small size of the residence (Duhl, 1987). Nowadays, due to the wide possibility of the cities, such an expectation from the cities does not seem logical, however, it can be generalized at the level of the spatial structure of the neighborhoods (Park, 1980).

If the residents of a neighborhood have a sense of belonging (sense of ownership and territoriality) and consider it like their home as the park defines the neighborhood, they will naturally exhibit effective behaviors. Considering the aim of the current research and emphasis on the security of the urban spaces, the role of citizen participation (localization) to reduce the crime is investigated. However, such participation requires the effect of urban design in the attraction of presence disregarding the managerial hierarchy. Numerous studies conducted on spatial belonging and the sense of insecurity including Merry's research showed that the individuals who have weak social relationships and neighborhood bonds have more fear of crimes (Merry, 1981). Fischer considers the lack of interactions and distrust between the neighborhood individuals as a reason for the residents' fear of the outside world (Fischer, 1982). Greenberg et al, consider the sense of belonging to society as a main factor in the neighborhood control and believe that such social solidarity makes people feel under the control of society (Greenberg, 1982) and therefore, they consider their neighborhood safer than how it is in reality.

In order to the establishment of the relationship at the level of the neighborhoods, the gathering centers can be very effective. The most striking manifestation of this kind of gatherings is visible in the neighborhood parks. If a park is considered as a place for the residents' interaction, the crime incidence will reduce; because the residents feel responsible and ownership towards that place and their public and local surveillance will be considered a strong factor in crime prevention (Boroumand, 2010: 8-9). Neighborhood management plan in the public spaces of the city adapted from the indicators of the CPTED approach such as natural surveillance index (public view of the surveillance by the residents of that place) and improvement of the territoriality (sense of belonging to the surroundings), is a solution which seems to be effective in dealing with the problems of the crime prevention in the public spaces of Urmia city and pave the ground for the participation and conscious and lasting presence of the citizens in the planning and management of the neighborhoods.

RESEARCH METHOD

The current research is applied in terms of objective and is based on the theory of crime prevention. The research method is documentary and investigation of the texts and finally, considering the nature of the research data, the research method is qualitative. In order to data collection, first, the theoretical foundations of the research were collected and conceptualized using library materials; then, the indices and components of the CPTED approach (including natural surveillance index and territoriality) are analyzed and investigated in the design of the El-Baghi Park.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

One of the first individuals who defended the importance of the physical design to reach social aims was Elizabeth Wood (Newman, 1972). Elizabeth Wood (1960) was the first person who mentioned the relationship between crime and the physical environment in the book of “social aspects of housing in the urban development”. To improve the life quality for the residence and increase the beauty of the residential environment, she tried to change the design of these environments (ZamaniMoghaddam et al, 2012).

Further investigations on the effectivity of the physical and social factors of the cities in the individuals and their interactions were manifested with the activities of Jane Jacobs (1960) and the book of “death and life of great American cities”. She was the first person who found out that the special physical forms in some urban regions lead to security or insecurity. Therefore, she suggested the theory of the Eyes on Street (Atlas, 2008).

It was her first impressive book that emphasized the activity factor in the streets and the reduction of the crime opportunities, i.e. the effect of the urban physical and social factors on the people’s behaviors and interactions (Kalantari& Salami Beyrami, 2008). According to her, the lack of “natural surveillance” in the environment leads to the incidence of crimes (Zabihi et al, 2013).

In 1969, Ray Jeffery with the book entitled “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design”, was the first one who applied the term of crime prevention through urban design. He emphasized on the urban planning and design of the urban structures and neighborhood units to the control and prevention of crimes (Cozens, 2000).

Regarding the thoughts on the crime prevention, Oscar Newman (1973) researched the persistent space perspective against crime in his book entitled “Defensible Space: People and Design in the Violent City” and on the crime incidence places in the residential complexes of New York city (Abdollahi, 2005).

Reviewing the conducted studies on this area showed that due to the novelty of the subject, investigations on crime prevention and reduction through environmental design are in the initial phase in Iran and extensive studies have not been conducted yet on this area. Over the last years, some studies have

been done regarding the crime prevention approach in the urban spaces and neighborhood management such as urban parks that are represented in Table 1.

Table 1. Research background on the prevention and reduction of crimes

Research Title	Author/Authors	Research Findings
Pathology of Order and Security in Tehran Parks Using Principles and Strategies of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	Aghaghanizadeh & Kalantari (2012)	The research findings show that out of the 116 cases of crime in the 16th district, about 30 cases occurred in Be'sat Park and the spatial distribution of the patterns of crime in Be'sat Park is highly concentrated and clustered. It seems to have been due to the inadequate design of the environmental and physical elements within and around Be'sat Park.
The Integrated Function of Urban Design and Neighborhood Management in Creating Urban Safe Spaces: CPTED Approach, Case Study of Shariati Park of SeyyedKhandanNeighborhood, District 4, District 3, Tehran Municipality	Maryam Borumand (2010)	The research findings indicate that the design and creation of urban spaces which resulted in the presence of citizens and their routine activities as a physical factor and neighborhood management as a non-spatial factor in the increase in the public surveillance as a preventive factor in the crime incidence, are fundamental elements in the development and maintenance of the safe urban space.
Improvement of Environmental Security and Reduction of Urban Crimes with an emphasis on the CPTED Approach	Pourja'far et al, (2008)	After an introduction to the motivations and the theoretical necessities in urban security, the research points to the physical role of the city (urban planning and design) in the reduction and prevention of urban crimes in the CPTED approach.
Evaluation of the Safety Status in the Urban Parks (Case study: Ize urban parks)	Ebrahimzadeh et al (2012)	The research findings show that none of the urban parks enjoys adequate normal safety status. Therefore, it is required that the urban planners pay more attention to

		this issue and take the necessary actions in order to improve and promote the safety of the urban parks.
Investigating the Effects of Neighborhood Identity on the Urban Crimes (case study: Varamin city)	RahmanJahaniDol atabad (2011)	The results showed that the identity and sense of belonging of Varamin citizens are lower than in other neighborhoods. The findings indicated that whenever the interactions and relationships among people at the neighborhood level are high, consequently, the fear and concerns of people towards urban crimes are decreased. More people feel secure in the neighborhoods, their fear and concerns of urban crimes will be eliminated as much.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this section, some of the indicators of the CPTED approach and its effects in the environmental security in the space of El-Baghi Park are evaluated and investigated the results of which are pointed out as follows:

Violation of territoriality and the sense of belonging

According to the definition of the territoriality index in the previous sections, and the field study of El-Baghi Park, it can be concluded that the solutions of the territoriality index (using landscaping, safeguard, fence in the park design, using signs and visual cues in the park) in the park environment has been slightly observed (Figure 1). However, in order to improve the security and crime prevention in the park, it is required to: 1) the solitude and un-safe spaces of the park be used constantly by the users. For example, the permission to do the sports and social activities be given to the park users in these parts. 2) the sense of ownership and belonging among the residents of the El-Baghi neighborhood be expanded and increased through the establishment of the social institutes including the councils of the neighborhood, neighborhood-centered management, people’s participation in the park management and so on, by the municipality of the Urmia Metropolitan and other stakeholders in the urban management.

Warning signs



Social activity and public surveillance in the park



Figure 1. Observing the Natural Territory Index in the park



Presence of Parkman in Park



Increased visibility using furniture

Figure 2. Observing the Natural Territory Index in the park

Natural surveillance by neighborhood residents

Natural or unofficial surveillance is realized when the space is designed in such a way that the people be able to monitor their surrounding space. Based on the observations and the field study in the case study, this strategy is not properly implemented in some parts of the park, however, in some other parts of the park, the abovementioned index is relatively observed (Figures 2,3, and 4).



Figure 2. Violation of Natural Surveillance in the park



Figure 3. Using dense vegetation in the park



Figure 4. Observing Natural Surveillance and using hidden and blind space as Parkmen' Office

Access control

The results show that the entrances of the regions with the irregular and disordered access, experience more crime than the regions with limited access and entrance (Ghourchibeygi, 2008: 78). According to the field and survey studies, it is indicated that all the entrance parts of the El-Baghi Park are

inappropriate for the criminals due to the access control in these parts (Figure 5) as a result of which, the crime incidence rarely occur in this part of the park. However, to improve the security of the park users, it is required to provide the proper lightings in the dark pathways and the entrance and exit parts of the park.



Figure 5.using fence and barriers to prevent the entrance of motorcycles in the park

Violation of supporting social activities

According to the field observations in the case study, it was indicated that in the north and northwestern part of the park, there is a proper space for the presence of the park users and performing social and sports activities (Figure 6). However, due to the low lighting and visibility in this part of the park, especially in dark hours, the possibility of crime incidence increases. Also, in some parts of the abovementioned park, some barriers (pot) are developed to the presence and social and sports activities of the people (Figure 7) which is in contradiction with the standards and criteria of the CPTED approach and a review in the lighting and design of the required spaces to perform sports and social activities inside the case study is necessary.



Figure 6. Providing a proper space for the sports and social activities in the blind and low visible spaces of the park



Figure 7. Developing a barrier in the performing of the social activities of the park users through placing barriers (Pot) in the sports space of the users

Installing lights and proper lighting

According to the field investigations, the proper and adequate lighting is not observed in the northwestern part (Health road and sports space of the park users), northern part (subsidiary entrance), and southeastern part (the hill in the southern side of the pool). Due to the proper visibility and lighting during dark hours, there is a possibility of the occurrence of abnormal behaviors in the abovementioned parts. Furthermore, in the northeastern part of the park, due to the private property beside the park (outside the park's area), and lack of maintenance of these places by the private owners, a dark place has been provided in this side of the park during the night; therefore, the possession of the mentioned property and its integration to the El-Baghi Park area must be performed and resultantly, by conducting the improvement plan, the necessary actions must be done to prevent the crime and improve the security and comfortability of the citizens and visitors of the park. It is noteworthy that the lighting and superficial covering of the pathways of the park center (around the pool of the park) are relatively observed based on the related standards (Figure 9).



Figure 8. lack of observation of lighting and installing lights among the bunch of trees

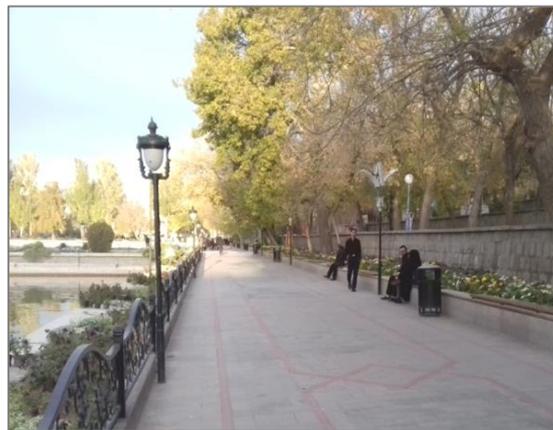


Figure 9.proper lighting around the pool

CONCLUSION

The need for security and comfort are among the fundamental demands of human following the physiological demands. Nowadays, considering the increasing trend of the growth and development of the cities, the reduction in the social communications and diminishing of the traditional customs, establishing the security of the citizens in the urban spaces is of considerable importance as a welfare measurement criterion. Meanwhile, urban design knowledge as one of the sub-set of the urban planning knowledge is interrelated with the urban security. Urban design can increase the presence of people in a space by providing a proper context. Therefore, public surveillance will prevent the occurrence of improper behaviors following which, the insecurity in the place. The CPTED approach is a relatively new approach to reduce crime incidence. By applying the principles of this approach in the redesign of the internal space of the park with a focus on public participation, the following solutions for the safety of the urban spaces can be recommended.

Recommendations regarding the natural surveillance and sense of ownership in the urban parks

- ✓ Increasing the public surveillance resulted from the development of the sense of ownership to the neighborhood spaces among the residents through providing and distribution of booklets and brochures required among the citizens and residents of the neighborhood and providing the related education through the media.
- ✓ Providing the necessary measures to the participation of the neighborhood residents and the presence of the citizens in the management of the neighborhood parks through establishing neighborhood councils and implementing the plan of neighborhood management with the participation of the Urmia Metropolitan Municipality and the stakeholders in the urban management.
- ✓ Promoting the perspective of decision-making with people instead of decision-making for people among the authorities, urban managers and citizens by holding public seminars and specialized meetings in this regard.
- ✓ Removing the insecure situations and places in the park by replacing the public spaces and service activities in the regions with low surveillance.

Recommendations regarding the natural surveillance, control access and supporting social activities in the parks of Urmia

- ✓ Creating density in the sports and social activities in the crime hotspots and solitude parts of the park.
- ✓ Landscaping based on the criteria of increasing visibility and public surveillance.
- ✓ Using lights with green and blue colors based on the principle of the crime reduction and increasing the lighting of the park to the use of more families and citizens in order to maintain the physical and mental security of the users in the northern, northwestern, and southern parts of El-Baghi Park.
- ✓ Surveillance and taking care of the vegetation in the park, removing the dense bushes and shrubs and replacing them with short permanent and seasonal flowers to increase the natural and public surveillance inside the park.
- ✓ Removing the barriers placed in front of the restroom part of the park and supporting the social and sports activities in this part of the park to reduce the crime.

Recommendations regarding the organizations and related organs in the urban affairs and urban parks management

- ✓ Providing and codifying Crime atlas of the province, recognizing the crime hotspots, identifying the causes of the incidence of crimes, and analyzing the data of the crime to crime prevention.
- ✓ Cooperation and participation of municipalities and the related organs in the management of the urban affairs to implement the preventive solutions in the design of the crime-free environment.

- ✓ Holding a specialized meeting on the mentioned subject at the province scale and emphasizing on the environmental design (crime prevention) in the providing and codifying of the long term, midterm, and short term plans.
- ✓ Acceleration in the provision and performance of the improvement and organization plan of El-Baghi Park of Urmia according to the strategies and approaches of the CPTED in order to improve the environmental quality and provide the security and comfort for the citizens and users of the park.
- ✓ Cooperation with the academic centers (university) to hold the educational workshops and provide the required expertise training for designers, planners, and urban managers on the redesign of the urban spaces to prevent crime.

REFERENCES

- Abdollahi, M. (2004). Crime Prevention through Urban Land Use Planning (Case Study of Theft in Zanjan, MA Thesis in Geography and Urban Planning, Zanjan University, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Geography).
- Aghaghnizadeh, J., and Kalantari, M. (2012). Pathology of Order and Security in Tehran Parks Using Principles and Strategies of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, *Journal Law and Order Security Research*, Fifth Year, Third Issue 19, 76-106
- Almassifar, N. and Ansari, M. (2010). Investigating Environmental Security in Regional Parks as a Part of Urban Spaces from the Women's Perspective Based on the CPTED Approach (Case Study: Saei Park), *Urban Management Quarterly*, 25, 21-34.
- Atkinson, R., and Blandy, S. (2005). Introduction: International Perspectives on the New Enclavism and the Rise of Gated communities. *Housing Studies*, 20(2), 177-186.
- Bahian, S., Firouzabadi, A. (2013). Investigating the Factors Affecting the Sense of Social Security in Cities (Case Study: Kerman City), *Urban Sociological Studies (Urban Studies)*.
- Bell, W. (1998). Women and Community Safety, *Planning Associates South Australia*, 20, 1-12.
- Boroumand, M. (2010). Integrated Function of Urban Design and Neighborhood Management in Creating Urban Safe Spaces with CPTED Approach, Case Study: Shariati Park of SeyyedKhandan Neighborhood, Region 4, District 3, Tehran Municipality, Administration of Social and Cultural Studies of Tehran Municipality.
- Cozens, P. M., Saville, G., & Hillier, D. (2005), Crime Prevention Through - Environmental Design (CPTED): a review and modern bibliography, *propertyManagement*, 23(15), 328-356.
- Cozens, P., Hiller, D., Prescott, G. (2000). Crime and the Design of new-build Housing and Country Planning, 62, 231.
- Dick, Robert. 2008. Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Guidelines for Outdoor Lighting in Urban Star Parks (RASC-USP-GOL).
- Duhl, Leonard (1987), *The Healthy city it's Function and its Future Health Promotion*, Oxford University Press, 2(2), 1-10.
- East Azarbaijan Province Justice website, Social Deputy of Justice and Prevention of Crime, East Azerbaijan Province, 2016.

- Ebrahimzadeh, I., Maleki, S., and Hatami, D. (2014). Assessment of Safety Status in Urban Parks Case Study; Izeh City Parks, *Journal of Urban Research and Planning*, Volume 5, Number 19, pp. 57-72.
- GhourchiBeigi, M. (2007). Theoretical Foundations of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), Regional Conference on the Prevention of Crime, Islamic Azad University of Abarkoh Branch.
- Gobster, A., (2002). Managing Urban Parks for a Racially and Ethnically Diverse Clientele, USDA Forest Service North Central Research Station Chicago, Illinois, USA *Leisure Sciences*, 24, 143–159.
- Ilka, S. and Ilka, S. (2011). Reducing the Crisis Rate in Reconstruction of Earthquake-hit Urban Areas by CPTED Approach with Emphasis on Crisis Management; Case Study: Reconstruction of Bam City after 2004 Earthquake. *Journal of Urban Management*, Tehran, 28, 305-320.
- Jacobs, J. (1961). *The death and life of great American cities*. New York, VintageBooks, 45-52.
- Jacobs, J. (1981). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, New York, NK: vintage book.
- JahaniDolatabad, R. (2013). Investigating the Effects of Neighborhood Identity on the Urban Crime (Case Study of Varamin City), *East Tehran Police Knowledge Journal*, Volume One, Number One, 81-100.
- Jason, S. & Wilson, Paul AR, (2011). *Criminal Environmental Design (Criminal Prevention through Environmental Design)*, Translated by: Dr Mohsen Kalantari and Abouzar Salami Beirami, Tehran, Azar Kulak, Naja Police Practical Research Bureau.
- Jeffery, C.R and Zahm, D.I. (1993). CPTED. Opportunity Theory, Rational Choice Model, In *Routine Activity and RationalChoice*, *Advance in Criminology Theory*, 5(2), 1-10.
- Lynch, K. (1972). *The openness of open spaces*, *Arts of environment Aidan Elis*.
- Mostofi al-Mamaleki, R., Bahrami, F. (2014). Investigation of Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies Using CPTED Approach, *Journal of KhorasanRazavi Justice Knowledge*, 24, 91-134.
- Newman, O. (1973). *Defensible Space Peopleand Design in the Violent City*. London, Architectural Press, 110-112
- Park, R. (1979). *The concept of the city (1)*, translation; Farah Hesamian et al., Department of Urban Research and Studies.
- Pour Jafar, M.R., Mahmoudinejad, H., Rafieian, M., & Ansari, M. (2008). Improving Environmental Security and Reducing Urban Crimes with Emphasis on CPTED Approach, Tehran, *International Journal of Engineering Science*, Iran University of Science and Technology, Special Edition of Architecture Engineering and Urban Planning, 19(6),73-82.
- Pourmohammadi, Mohammad Reza and Mesibzadeh, Ali, 2008; Vulnerability of Iranian Cities to Earthquake and the Role of Neighborhood Participation in Their Relief, *Journal of Geography and Development*, No. 12, pp. 117-144.
- Sadeghi, L., Bani-Ameri, J. and Zoghi, A., (2011). The Role of Urban Development in Improving Urban Security, *Quarterly of Iranian Political Science of Kurdistan*, 8, 1-18.

- Siders, A.I., Rabin L., Hiroyuki H. (2002).the Geography of Transit Crime: documentation and evaluation of crime incidence on and around the green line station in Los Angeles, department of urban planning, UCLA school of public policy.
- Yousefvand, H., Hamidian, A. (2007). Topical Prevention of Crime with Emphasis on the Enjoining Good and Forbidding Wrong in Esfahan, Proceedings of the Regional Conference on the Prevention of Crime, Yazd, Islamic Azad University of Abarkuh Branch.
- Zabihi, H., Larimian, T. and Pourani, Hamideh, (2013). Developing an Analytical Model for Improving Urban Security through Secured By Design (SBD) Case Study: District 17 of Tehran Municipality, Journal of Urban and Regional Studies, 5th Year, Issue 17th, 119-136.
- ZamaniMoghaddam, A., Rezaei, A.,Khelghatdoust, R. (2011). The Relationship between Urban Design and Citizens' Social Security Based on CPTED Model (Case Study: Karaj City), Tehran Quarterly, Urban Management Studies, Third Year, 7 , 1-13.
- Ziyari, K., Mehdi, A., Masoumeh, M.B. (2013). An Analysis on the Security of Urban Public Spaces Case Study: Parks of Qom Municipality Quadruple Regions, Journal of Geographical Space Preparation, 3rd Year, 7th Circuit No., 26-50.