Achieving sustainable urban security in insecure areas with CPTED approach (Case Study: Javadieh neighborhood of Bojnourd)

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Abstract— *Security has always been the most basic human needs most relevant to the issue of crime as security nowadays has become one of the main concerns of sustainable urban management. The only place to prevent crime in the police force , judiciary and not too many, not just reasonable. To prevent the rise of crime in urban areas intuitive control methods (the place of the police force), social prevention (through education from birth) and non-tangible ways as well. In this context, this paper is the role of environmental factors in the incidence of crime prevention strategies based on crime "position - centered" approach to prevention through environmental design and planning CPTED can be introduced as an independent theory. In this regard, in reviewing the case, which includes the neighborhoods surrounding neighborhood Javadieh of Bojnoord be obtained from the statistics indicate crime and crime such as drug addiction, drug dealing, street spam, theft and.... This paper uses qualitative research methods - a case study of the techniques of questionnaire respondents and the research library of the 100 people questioned have been attempted to the next stage field analysis define. Second indices (attitudesand the CPTED) experts check list utility (at different times at the location) has been enjoying. Finally, according to our results, the approach to CPTED strategies and approaches have been tried in order to increase the safety of the neighborhood design of the urban environment is presented.*

Keywords— **security, crime "location – central", CPTED, environmental design, neighborhood Javadieh BOJNURD**

I. Introduction

The vast majority of studies of environmental experts believe that the incidence of crime in urban areas only through formal controls such as the police and judiciary and logic is not possible. Thus, in addition to tangible control (through the police engage) and social prevention (through birth control, social behaviour and provide the necessary training), experts in environmental sciences to adopt measures and physical space (controlled passive defence in appreciative) with increasing social supervision, the probability mass as possible seismicity and eliminates sagging.

In this context, the role of environmental factors in the incidence of crime prevention strategies based on crime "position - centred" approach to crime prevention through environmental design and planning, has emerged as an independent theory and Today, as an approach to developing and running global scale is known (Salehi, 1390:5).

Sense of security in urban areas is one of the most important indicators of space quality. This issue is important enough to classify human needs by Maslow, American psychologist,

sociologist and raised the security of physiological needs (food, water ...) as the second floor of the most basic needs is introduced. In this regard, the United Nations scientific opinion for the attention of all political, administrative and general theme of World Habitat Day in 2007, the association "A safe city is a just city " chosen (www.unhabitat.org).

I I. Theoretical

Here are some of the theoretical foundations of the subject:
A) The concept of security:
Broad definition of security has been provided so far . " Security" from the Arabic root is safe. In the Oxford Dictionary , the term security to " keep being free from danger or anxiety " is meaningless (oxford, 1999, p: 371), which is necessary to explain the difference between term safety (security) and safety (safety) ; security «relief or protection from danger concerns preventive measures to ensure the security of a country , person, concept of value" and safety «state of being exempt status, safety and ability to stay healthy" is meaningless (ibid., 390).

In a safe city, security and personal safety provided in urban spaces because of the lack of security in danger . The basic fact is that the amount of discussion focused on issues of safety risks to a minimum. Accordingly, any interventions in the urban fabric should be done according to the guidelines of this approach.

B) the general concept of crime
The close relationship between the notion of security and crime will require to define and explain the reasons for its occurrence are:

The word "crime" French scientists Topinard called the hub Infrequently reported for the first time in his psychological studies on the application and then other scientists with different views of the scene were criminal. Studies on the mass distribution based on the assumption that crime does not happen randomly, but concentrated in specific sites can guess. On the other hand , if the mass of random spatial distribution , targeting specific locations of the same will not happen and enable the effective implementation of crime control does not exist.

Urban crimes is that occur in urban environments. Same purpose as urban environment is social and geography of the city and it is from this point of including those who are the informal settlements on the fringes of the cities. The standard distinction in urban areas, some researchers have proposed 3 major criteria of size, density and diversity. size is important; because of as important as the population increases, people are connected with each other no strangers to each other, are not dependent on each other led to the formation of different classes in terms of community among people. The density factor is that the crimes committed itself such that it cannot be found in non-urban environments. The variety of people with

different characteristics in terms of cultural, economic, ethical and ... Live together, is crucial, because of all these factors and the difference in having these qualities, their crimes provides background incidence in the rural environment classification and crimes cannot be imagined. Also, the city has a lot of blind spots and is more prone to crime than other parts. The size of the urban environment and anonymity for each of the causes of various categories of people in cities .

From the perspective of criminology, urbanization leads to more opportunities for crime and the absence or weakness of informal social controls, and it provides the background for most of the criminal activities of this difference in structure and social issues of offense resulting in itself different areas. for example in crowded areas such as theft crimes, crimes such as pick pocketing and conflict in the privacy of rape, beatings and murder, are more common. Urban crime and crime in rural areas or areas that are vacant on the effects of climate on geographic areas with higher crime and reduce the possibility of crime in terms of type, amount and circumstances are different and sometimes considerably different but these have similar cases.

▪ Causes of crime

Anomie and especially the mass occurrence causes are so complex. Generally, when a crime takes place there is a provocation and a motivated offender has a previous background, providing background crime. Of occurrence, in fact contain a suitable target at a desired time and environment, in the absence of people who may help prevent crime and to facilitate the participation of individuals who committed the crime. The conjunction of these terms refers to the offense. So why crime is influenced by the following conditions:

• Crime under the influence of living conditions (for example, drug addiction, social exclusion, conflict, unemployment, poor neighborhoods and lack of recreational facilities).

• Attitudes toward criminal offenders who face risk and reward (Risk Reward) are watching.

• The possibility of a criminal offense in position.

• The presence of criminals' goals (targets) (such persons, property and the like) that are vulnerable are interesting and stimulating.

• A target enclosure (such as buildings, cars, factories, warehouses, etc.), which contains a wealth of valuable or vulnerable people.

• A large environments (such as urban centers, residential properties), the presence of protective factors than the facilitating factors.

• The absence of crime-prevention elements (residents, workers, pedestrians, police or security forces are ready to monitor and intervene)

• The facilitator of the offense and the offense (e.g. theft of residents who are considering or protected from the inappropriate objects).

• Offenders who do not have the knowledge to prevent crime and abuse

• the offenses they have committed a crime (like bandits).

C) the prevention of crime and environmental planning and design

According to the above process for establishing adequate security, particularly in large urban communities to official control tools , such as police and judicial agencies to prevent crime is not sufficient. Thus, sociologists and specialists will emphasize community education on prevention solution.

Accordingly, attention to prevention through environmental design and planning of the urban environment, while recognizing the important features of spatial and environmental conditions and may engage in other activities occurring maladaptive behaviours socially efficient approach to crime in urban areas and specialists in, to the extent that the enforcement of criminal behaviour and criminal offending fewer opportunities in urban spaces takes place.

The issue of international experience in Project Applications under urban violence and security policies in both Barcelona and Bogota to secure space in the urban center was founded on crime prevention, crime prevention three main pillars include:

• Law enforcement.
• Identify high-risk groups.
• Physical management plan.

Security is also an indicator that the space estimates, the rate of women in urban places. For example, pedestrian bridges, bridge underpass and the dark, the lighting of streets, public transportation systems and other public services and facilities available to citizens in the most dangerous spaces of the city is such that women's needs are not considered.

What is directly related to urban planning and urban management will be titled "Physical Planning and Management " , including improving street lighting , restoration of public space and gardens, the design of streets, buildings , parks , etc. is to reduce opportunities for crime .

I I I .Criminological theories on urban and environmental

The main theories of criminology surrounding metropolitan area are as follows:

1.3 School of Urban Ecology

This theory was first developed in 1916 by Robert Park. In his study of human behaviour as studied in vitro and biological factors such as competitive factors, compliance, continuity, basic survival and the study of social inequality in the reform has made use of. From an ecological perspective, the physical characteristic of urban areas is one of the factors affecting social deviant.

2.3 School of Urban Pathology

The behavioural pathology of urban schools in terms of social and economic developments in the global structure is considered.

3.3 street eyes Theory by Jane Jacobs

Jane Jacobs's 1960 book, "Death and Life of Great American Cities" has played a significant impact on urban criminology. In this theory, the condition of the neighbourhood's sense of safety among strangers on the street, in addition to enforcement efforts by police and security forces, requires a complex network of voluntary controls on the sidewalks and use of criteria and considers the neighborhood. His theory of zoning (zonning) from the perspective of human security and disaster calls for cities.

Average Jeffrey (1970), originally the term "crime prevention through environmental design" was coined in a book with the same title. Also, Oscar Newman's Defensible space makes the book also promoted the general acceptance of the idea that architecture and environmental design can affect the crime.

In 1980, George Klyng, Wilson and Paul Bratyng·ham and the broken windows theory of urban criminology book refers to the ravages of the built environment and the natural obstacles and inhibitors for the abuses and crimes of opportunity, the

opportunity to reduce their city. The 1990s, Crowe's next CPTED approach by providing a systematic strategy proposed

IV. Review the definitions and concepts of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design CPTED approach

This new approach to environmental crime, which could be based on the structure of the urban fabric and design of the built environment, can be prevented from committing crimes. This approach is important because it must be treated before the occurrence of the event. Since every place in the city where citizens behaviour and crime on the other hand are the only places that are not under public supervision or potential to commit a crime to be the citizens of urban architecture of the building of the prevent urban crime (Mahmoudinejad and Taghvai, 90:1386). So that in addition to its main purpose (to prevent the commission of a criminal act) to outcomes such as reducing the fear of crime (increased security), increase the aesthetic quality of the environment, a sense of loyalty to the law among citizens, especially reduced susceptibility to protect the environment from the criminal leads.

In addition to the basic concepts, such territoriality, surveillance, maintenance, access control and activity support and target hardening at building quickly spread. According to this perspective, the following questions are posed:

What is the purpose or meaning of urban space? Do any of these spaces in order to support specific behaviors, are meant to be? How social, cultural, legal and psychological space that defines how things are?

The special design of the three strategies of CPTED uses "natural access control, natural surveillance and strengthen the region" (ibid, 1386:23). In this context, theorists have pointed to various strategies. These strategies can be expressed as:
• Definition of controlled spaces in streets and urban spaces;
• increase the natural surveillance of streets and urban spaces;
• clear definition of public, semi-public and private spaces;
• Create or possibility of safe behavior in insecure regions of the city;
• avoid unsafe places in the city for safer areas.

Strategy at this point there is an effort to empower local citizens through local capacity (e.g. NGO, CBO) will achieve these goals through participatory urban planning.

4.1 Basic principles of CPTED approach

Environmental planning and design principles of international experience and the results derived in the two categories will be examined:

4-1-1 Basic principles of CPTED approach based on global experiences and perspectives

The most basic principles of this approach can be summarized in terms OTREF. That is a function of the purpose of committing a target, risk, effort and opportunity. In a secure environment, an environment in which there are fewer easy targets, Offenders may think that they are high risk of being arrested. So, Carp, Ston and Yulz have acknowledged, some studies have shown how urban conditions that anonymity may increase, which could lead to increased violence.

Newman (1773) and Moffat (1983) proposed that the six main characteristics of the basic concepts cpted includes Territoriality, surveillance, access control, activity support, readability / Management, is aimed invigoration.
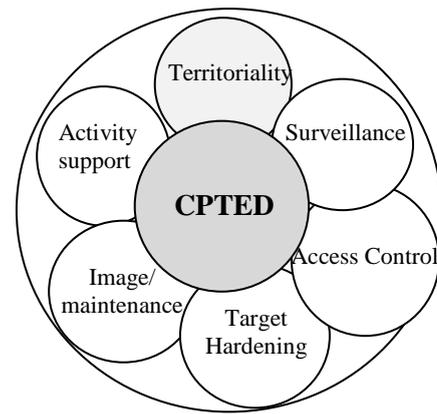

Figure 1 - principles of crime prevention through environmental design

In the above diagram cpted in a wider environment (The wider environment) in the center of the principles, scope oriented (Territoriality); monitoring (Surveillance); access control (Access control); Support Activity (Activity support); readability Environment - Management and Maintenance (Image maintenance); robust objective (Target hardening) is located.

Another topic of global experience in the field of crime-scale survey of the experiences brief Italy and Canada were studied:

Italy: This research by Maria FranCESCA Cracolici and Teodora Erika Uberti entitled "Geographical Distribution of mass in Italian Provinces: spatial analysis based economy" have been made. In this study the spatial distribution of four different types of crimes including murder, robbery, fraud and Force measurement United Italy in 1999 and 2003, an exploratory analysis of spatial data1 deals . (Cracolici, Uberti, 2005)

Canada: a spatial analysis of the spatial distribution of crime in Canada by Josée Savoie in Canada in 2008 was at the center of judicial statistics. Based on this study, it was found that the lowest crime rates in the Western Province and the Province east is the highest amount of crime. A study of mass indicated and necessary, particularly in small urban centers and rural areas less massive than the city, site dedicated to the great of mass of big cities do not.

4.1.2 Basic principles of CPTED approach derived in Iran

Crime prevention through environmental design in Iran in the context of actions taken; Tehran, Zanjan, Golestan and Birjand as internal experiences zoning crimes are a matter of considerable. Including, Tehran municipality started to control spaces under bridges and underpasses and creating some equipment in its attempt to become a lively urban citizens. If there is a natural surveillance of these spaces , these spaces can be a good urban space , but not good if all aspects of urban space and attention to lighting and public scrutiny is not in this space, into the space will have the inaccessible . In some cases, this reflects the fact that our public spaces are equipped so that all social groups, for example women or children or people with disabilities so they can evenly.

V. Case presentation: Quarter Javadieh Bojnoord

Among Iranian cities, BOJNURD beacause of the specific geographic location of various ethnic diversity in East country (Turks, Kurds, Turkmen, and Persian TAT) is significant in the

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[1] Explanatory Spatial Data Analysis(ESDA)

incidence of crimes . The city's special situation in the region and the establishment of the new province of North Khorasan economic transformation over the last decade, has experienced rapid social and cultural development .

On the other hand, according to the neighborhood as a residential area with a population of more or less appropriate for a wide range of special characteristics have been is defined as the area of a While giving certain identity of identifiable relative Delimitation possibility flurry embodiment space is provided for supervisors or residents. According to this view, bounded and set Introduction Localities in Bojnoord very difficult. Bojnoord as the political center of Northern Khorasan province with a population of about 214,000 people, with locations vary based on studies adviser (Kavosh Memari: 1386), in 2007 approximately $\frac{1}{7}$ The population of the city live in exotic places and sub-standard urban difculties subsistence, According to unofficial statistics, the rate was increased. Until in 25 quarter have given in a way that places the marginal marginalized populations Bojnourd in his place. In addition to informal settlements, some of the older neighborhoods due to tissue deterioration and failure are informal settlement in sub-urban services in the informal settlements vulnerable neighborhoods you neglect to keep, social, and the injury under the city of think is economic.

Indices of quality space in the neighborhood Javadieh relatively unfavorable conditions exist in the city, so that, based on Kavosh Memari consulting, Javadieh neighborhoods sanitation indicators, 7/90% of waste water from wells, 8/20% of waste sent to St. and disposal of municipal waste is done at a rate of zero. Studies also show that the share of services and recreational enjoyment User (login to backup and residential), considerably more than the per capita level is lower Bojnoord defined in the master Plan.

Figure 2.3 - ruined buildings and quality residential neighborhoods revealed

VI. Methods and Tools for Environmental Planning and Design Research in Security

The method of this research is Qualitative - case study. The Questionnaire and developing techniques, master check lists are used in the following description will be covered :

Questionnaire in which questions of expensive trained and skilled citizens (including pedestrians , residents, bystanders and workers in urban spaces targeted by criminals and convicts or victims or the community) to get the actual data that we needed to. Therefore the target population (in this neighborhood Javadieh Bojnord) of 100 respondents were asked the following question was considered:

- *General characteristics* (including gender, age, marital status, national origin, place of birth, education, occupation, work, etc.)

- *Profile of communal life* (including duration of residence, physical problems in the neighborhood, neighborhood level passing of time, the time spent in space by traveling, problems such as substance abuse and beatings, hangouts, places of leisure, leaving most neighborhood and ...)

- *Image analysis* (including symptoms, causes neighborhood readability, hierarchy, consistent with the image maps, etc.)

It explained the importance of gender and age of residents in the analysis of questionnaires security issue according to sex and age range were studied separately. The questionnaire analyzes suggest that neighborhood context in terms of social indicators such as immigration low, high residence time (Mandy identity), spending time in the neighborhood has many strengths.

But studies show that proper security environment in the neighborhood women, especially in the hours of day and night is not the legibility of small neighborhoods and physical factors such as hidden corners, bad lighting, bad tracks and ... In addition, certain social factors such as social context, heterogeneity and low levels of literacy and non-formal and unusual jobs ... Influence tends to increase crime neighborhoods are fertile.

The next tool is field analysis and surveying and *direct observation.*

Other means of attribution studies *is statistical library of relevant institutions*, including institutions of civil administration and the police to combat crime community.

Important tool in the study is *comprehensive check list of BS* that will be completed by the Urban Planning (Environmental planners and designers). The list includes one hundred and twenty twelve title as a major component of the index of the criminal environment. However, these techniques are complementary tools such as cameras and camcorders, as well as field observations and describe the design techniques and professional image. It is explained in the check list desired list of three experts in different seasons and at different times and have been examined and the following were the following results:

As well as a comprehensive check list by experts see the date and time at different phases of experts in place scrutinized and evaluated by the following:

• space scale (space-to-human ratio of the area, the closest distance will help, etc)

Javadieh the main spaces in the neighborhood of observing human scale and distance will aid in partly adhered main thoroughfares, side streets,but significantly reduced the extent of.

• **Overcrowding**: (respecting personal space, crowding and over population on

Figure 4 - environmental contamination and unsanitary tracks

sidewalks, bus stops, bridges, underpasses, benches between the seats and the ground around ATM machines at different hours of the day and too quiet or too busy or being undefenceable). Of samples in the original and secondary space compression rate is low and sparsely populated to be induced.

• **space form** (gaps or voids, spaces u and L-shaped ,far-field corners, difference in the horizontal plane, the visibility, the aristocratic balconies and windows in public spaces, readability physical forms for newcomers, play spaces where children and ...). The overall visibility in the neighborhood of the physical form of space (corners concealed spaces L and U-shaped, etc.) is invisible.

• **Symbol Pollution**: (being help element such as information centers, booths of public telephone, location maps etc, and Vandalism degradation of the signal) Readability of signs in neighborhoods and with absent or damaged books are available Vandalism.

• **Visual pollution**: (Buildings with broken windows, dirty shots, coordination, rhythm, abnormal graffiti, Flooring, Furniture and vegetation, colours used) were in abundance in the neighbourhood.

• **light** (night light mode, face detection distance, burned and broken lamps, lighting inputs and corners, in parks, etc). Non-uniform lighting in key areas compared to areas not well lit side is visible.

• **Environmental pollution** (abandoned waste, construction debris, dirt, sewage ducts). There wastewater in open canals, abandoned waste at the district and lower levels of perceived health.

• **noise** (noise pollution, noise fluctuations, the general level of noise). Abundance was found in the neighborhood.

• **Permeability Control** (differentiated realms of space, visual permeability and private spaces, mixed cavalry and infantry motorcycle space, etc.). Traffic is moving, overlapping spatial domains, including the problems that is facing the neighbourhood.

• **Access to public transport services** (seniors and children access to public transport, quality and diversity in the use of public transport). There is public transportation, but there is a uniform neighbourhood.

• **Overall quality of residence**: (population density, damaging buildings and dilapidated condition, children play there, benches and seats in public spaces, etc). Lands forlorn and desolate, conditions for children and women, and the low quality housing is visible.

• **The quality and land use activities** (police and police centers, garages and warehouses, stores and service centers, sporting activities, boarding, mixed land uses, , nuisance activities, etc). User shortage of recreational activities, informal, lack of mixed uses in the absence of a vibrant user community and boarding in the neighbourhood is the problems in this area.

Therefore, the results suggest that the direct effect of the sample and the correlation between the rise of crime and the physical features and environmental design is inappropriate.

VII. Executive Solutions in Urban Design and Architecture

The following table shows a comparison between the city safe and crime take place and operational strategies to increase as has been developed:

Table 1 - Comparison of features based on the principles of safe and crime as

indexes	Crime- prone urban spaces	Safer urban spaces
Scale and size	The boundaries are relatively large and boundless spaces and non-sense	-Fully understanding the limits of space and are visible from any point in human scale.
environment information	- No images and environmental data from place to feel safe and guide elements such as location maps and information centers - The occurrence of the symptoms Vandalism city information and telephone booths	- There are information kiosks in major metropolitan areas. - There Vandalism rarely works and if found to be solved by enforcement agencies
Visual pollution	- The symbols of visual pollution due to lack of monitoring locations and visual disturbances: - There are broken windows and abandoned buildings - The buildings look dirty and distorted view - There are dirty and broken boards - Mixed cavalry and infantry - Abnormal abundance of graffiti and Vandalism - Status adverse Flooring	-The dynamic monitoring of contaminated sites resulting in a handful of - There are fewer derelict buildings - Clean and almost finished building facades - Complete separation of walkways and roadway - Graffiti Vandalism work environment becomes immediately clear. - A favourable situation Flooring
visibility capabilities in the form of the spaces	- In the form of physical spaces crime of abundance corners away from the field, the spaces U and L shaped bodies, and even in some of the spaces between the horizontal plane of the floor area of the principal or accessory there a way that prevents vision and capabilities of physical form reduces visibility. - Windows and balconies overlooking the street and visibility capabilities in the form of the facade there is a small amount. - The volume of non-physical elements such as trees, shrubs and ...	- In physical form, secure spaces, no craze and physical features that can significantly reduce visibility and the ability to form a hidden does not increase - Major and minor forms of physical spaces around or through the nobility of neighboring businesses or the residential service units feature balconies and windows, visibility is desirable - Form, height and density of the plants in landscaping to be considered.

Category	(existing condition)	(desired condition)
	Due to lack of proper maintenance and pruning has been disproportion and brushed.	
Status light	- Night lighting quality in major and minor areas is not uniformly and in a good state, so that the faces are not clearly identified. - In these spaces, burned lighting and broken lamps has observed and there are dark corners in the path of pedestrians.	- Overall brightness in the desired position - The quality and distribution of light in the dark corners of the track is in better condition pedestrians rarely seen. Due to the supervision of the executive bodies burnt and broken lamps are less
Noise	- Noise level (greater than 75 dB) was evident in some cases the noise fluctuations caused by passing trains, planes, etc. industry there	- Less noise, so that will help people voice heard. No sound of extreme volatility
Environment pollution	- Sewage flows in open pit unsanitary appearance - Garbage collection will not be immediately abandoned. - Population density is 300 people per hectare - Building quality is degraded or abandoned. - Local children play in areas where there is no defined	- Waste at the abandoned space, relatively little is invisible (because of formal and informal controls) - Drains relatively healthy appearance and a covered
The overall quality of living	- Population density is 300 people per hectare - Building quality is degraded or abandoned. - Local children play in areas where there is no defined	- Tal population density of 100- 200 people per hectare - Sabotage and abandoned buildings rarely - The requirement for Children's Residential tissues nearby shortly and there are certain areas
Quality and land use activities	- Land recreation, sport and leisure for young people is too small - The user combines and activities, there are places that cannot be the current user and the type of activities in which it is being detected.	- Sports and recreational uses of capital and there is a need for people. - User types and activities are distinct and clear
Permeability Control	- The intersection between the realms of space, and there is only separated completely private realm - Hybridization with a pedestrian, motorcycle rides and walks and abundance is observed.	- Permeability of the public realm is a separate state. - Ability to influence space vehicles, there are fewer pedestrians. - Traffic flow is less opportunity to influence the spatial organization
	- Tissue permeability and access to private parking is generally difficult - Construction density increases due to the fine grained nature of most components, visual permeability of the nobility there	providing residential buildings. - Generally, the nobility and the privacy of tall buildings Urban Development regulations are to be observed
The presence of space	- The main areas of congestion and overpopulation personal space does not comply with the same vulnerability of these areas will be influenced - But in some sub spaces for quiet and empty spaces are too mainstream population is	- Feature space in a way that always respect the personal space between people is possible, as well as a continuing flow of minimum attendance or informal monitoring of the days of various types (shut down and) various hours ('s Day night)'s a space of legs be.
Access to public transport	- Public transportation services is not desirable performance	- Access the elderly, children and women in public transport services is relatively easy to provide

Source: Adapted from Salehi, 1390: 52-56

The implementation strategies - a recommendation under cpted approach to considering the case as will be discussed:

A) enhancement of natural realms: strengthening the sense of ownership towards the city and its neighborhood security is effective.

B) access controlling: to the site location and how to access the inputs and outputs of the site, you should be trying to define a clear and specific vulnerabilities (especially input and output) is created to allow the public to provide oversight.

C) Natural surveillance: in this context, in order to directly monitor citizens on urban spaces, , prevent from creating blind environments and away from access of all the fertile areas of potential crime increases.

D) Supporting social activities: areas that are bedder of social interaction and citizen supervision should be put on the agenda.

E) Repair and Maintenance: The maintenance of urban furniture and especially urban infrastructure can support the regulation of normal and shaping the natural realm helped to reduce this problem.

VIII. Conclusion and recommendations

The consequences of overpopulation and uncontrolled urban growth, increased crime in them. Recognition of causing Factors of a crime is a major step toward reducing crime. The study, conducted by scientists shows that *motivation, time* and *place*, are the three main elements of the crime. Among "the place" plays an important role in the incidence of abnormal. Any crime that occurs in a particular time and place. In some places, time and environmental conditions appropriate for criminal offenders they create and in turn, prevent anomalies are in some environments. Therefore, efforts to eliminate these opportunities offenses will lead to a decrease in urban spaces.

In this context, urban design can play an important role to play in preventing crime. With knowing the causes of crime

in urban environments, urban planners and planning and good design can create spaces of resistance and the incidence of crime that prevented from accuring many crimes.

As mentioned, the CPTED approach as an independent theory of the "mass location - based" title, and after the introduction of this approach adapted with BOJNURD Javadieh neighborhood. This evaluation indicates that measures taken environmental design the sample under study have had an effect on the amount of insecurity. Therefore measures and strategies for curbing serious escalation of physical factors seem necessary.

Since the phenomenon of crime and urbanization are associated with each other, in some countries the management of crime prevention and municipalities has been assigned to the Ministry of Works and Urban Development. According to the Ministry of Works and Urban Development is responsible for crime prevention, we can create new and develop existing cities towns and cities may use the results of preventive criminology.

It is necessary to note that the crime preventing architecture should be matched with other common issues in urban planning and construction of residential such as beautification, economic saving, upholding the rights of individual liberty alone and the correspondence of privacy. Preventive approach to environmental design principles can be so easy, cheap and efficient when applied to build or repair housing complexes.

The lost urban spaces that is consequences of rapid growth and Holistic view to urban development, create public spaces that are not monitored and that safety is not defined, and risks that could cause the escape of urban spaces. On urban bridges, the underpasses, air bridges covered with advertising, sunken and hollow land, property without the owner trustee ,corners, semi-finished and abandoned buildings which are undefended or abandoned spaces around the city as seen from security and trust of the people, especially women, due to a pre-defined non similar position more likely to feel diminishes.

Meanwhile, the recipes developed in conjunction with the size of the physical space of buildings and the spaces between them with respect and it is necessary to reduce urban crime. Among them are: the volume and the distance between buildings (masses in space), directions and visual corridors, alignment, location, site access and residential complexes, public access and even locate and land settlement in the amount and type of crime that likely caused by them or their possible place.

Factors such as light, respect for space hierarchy, and poor spatial hierarchy never be more private, urban furniture layout

with regard to the most vulnerable population groups such as women, children, elderly, disabled, and also taking into account the ability of the program variety of fields such as city planning, transportation, land use and ... And also taking into account cultural factors, climate and ... Among them are those who get considering the interdisciplinary nature of the field requires coordination with other science and expertise.

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