

Investigation of Sustainable Security Status of Residential Neighborhoods in the city of Shiraz, Iran, Using CPTED Approach

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Abstract:

Neighborhood as an urban space which is the icon for collective life in the 21st century, once was an assembly of our families in scales larger than a house. Due to the quality of its relation with residents, it has had and still has a significant impact on their behavioral patterns. Nevertheless, during the transitions happened in Iranian architecture (1942-1972), neighborhood areas were forgotten in contemporary architecture of large cities. Also, due to the quantitative growth of neighborhoods and increase of physical attention to those areas, their security has been jeopardized. As a result of this phenomenon, potential of criminal activities in residential spaces and residents' fear of crime have significantly enhanced.

Shiraz city—the capital of Fars province of Iran—has a specific situation in Iranian architecture since the Buyid dynasty (932-1055). Therefore the state of sustainable security was studied in several residential neighborhoods of Shiraz using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach. The objective of the study was to conduct a comparative analysis of residential neighborhoods, formed during different historical periods (Qajar dynasty, Pahlavi dynasty, after 1979 Islamic revolution dynasty). Descriptive and analytical methods such as, systematic observation, interview, and library resources were used. Results of this research revealed that the principles used for designing historical neighborhoods of Shiraz were close to the sustainable principles of the CPTED approach. Nevertheless they have been neglected in today's neighborhood designs. The results of this study can be also used in current urban architecture designs in order to improve the sustainable security of neighborhoods.

Keywords: Sustainable security, Residential neighborhood, CPTED.

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