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## CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

### The role of designing and modifying urban spaces in preventing crime for women (Case study: District 6 of Tehran City)

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#### ABSTRACT

The importance of the issue of security in all broad levels of science is obvious, and this issue has been paid attention to in the field of urban design for some time, but women, who are generally known as relatively vulnerable groups, are not particularly considered in urban security issues. Have not been paid attention to. In the current research, the role of designing and modifying urban spaces in preventing the occurrence of crime for women has been discussed. In order to achieve this goal, field studies were carried out in Tehran's 6th district, especially Valiasr Street, which was chosen because of the high traffic density and the number of visitors to it, as well as the problems related to the safety of women using the environment. In order to analyze the collected research data, two analytical and inferential methods have been used. In the analytical part, average and standard deviation statistics have been used to present the analytical information of the society and the statistical sample, and in the inferential part, statistical inferential tests have been used to test the hypotheses. The tool used in this research to analyze research data is SPSS software, and Chi-square test, beta coefficient, correlation coefficient, standardized multiplication and unstandardized coefficient and other statistical tests were used to analyze the data. The results of the research show that the results of this survey show that women's sense of security in public spaces is affected by environmental design and the proximity of public spaces to various uses. The result is that the necessity of meeting the specific needs and standards of women and using approaches such as defensible space, crime prevention through environmental design, rational choice and public security and other related ideas that can provide these needs and standards in the design of public spaces and environments in cities. Should be noticed by planners and urban designers.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the indicators that are effective in the quality of life is paying attention to women in urban design and planning. Because the design of the urban structure has interest groups that are expected to coordinate the decision-making process in accordance with their needs and demands in order to achieve effective results. In the urban structure, socially vulnerable groups such as the disabled, children, women, etc. should be taken into consideration and the spaces should be designed in harmony with their behavioral and behavioral needs (Abdini et al., 2016, 55). Cities are built, planned and designed without women, and they grow without women because women do not participate in the planning of cities (Assarian, 2018, 23). Therefore, according to the increasing presence of women in the city and their participation in various social, economic and cultural activities, and their daily needs, the feeling of security in the city environment and urban commuting is one of the most important of them, it should be given the attention of urban planners. In the first urban planning in the first half of the 20th century, cities have been considered based on the separation of functions in a traditional way. That is, women belonged to the private sphere and men in the public sphere. Despite the increase in urbanization, the development of cities and changes, this separation has remained and has caused a contradiction, the result of which is the insecurity of women in urban spaces. For example, pedestrian bridges, underpasses and their darkness, street lighting, public transportation system, and other public services and facilities available for citizens in the city are such that the needs of women are not taken into account. (Assarian, 2018, 44). A suitable urban environment provides security to a large extent, and an inappropriate environment destroys it and causes all kinds of damage and social problems. But the problem is in the way the said spaces affect the population surrounded by these cases and vice versa, and the sense that the citizens understand from these old and

crowded city centers and that the crowding and crowding and the uses and traffic have been able to make them feel safe and ultimately satisfied. Become citizens of this place (Jacobs, 1981, 74). Of course, the issue of weak security in an abandoned and dead place such as urban slums cannot be too surprising, but this issue will be very important to investigate and root in an active space such as the selected area. Therefore, in this research, an attempt has been made to examine and analyze this issue with reflection. The research conducted in England on the issue of women's safety in urban spaces, determined that the weaknesses in urban planning and design limit women's enjoyment of urban spaces during the day and that women's use of public spaces is limited. To make more use of shopping malls, parks, sidewalks, residential areas and public transportation systems, all of which have been proven in research to be vulnerable to crime and injustice (Minnery and Lim, 2023, 33). Urban designers believe that in order to ensure the security of cities, the needs and differences of all age and gender groups should be taken into account. If the urban space is inappropriate, its security will be lost and all kinds of social problems and harms will appear in it. Among these inappropriate spaces, we can mention defenseless spaces, unsafe neighborhoods and areas with little surveillance that threaten the security of cities. The presence of such places in urban life due to the increased possibility of crime causes fear, worry and a sense of insecurity in people. Among citizens. What is evident is that the urban space cannot be seen as purely physical or purely social, the urban space is a combination of body and activity, and what gives identity to the urban space is not only the physical components of the space, but the activity that takes place in it is a part of the current activities. It happens in urban spaces under the influence of existing functions and uses in urban spaces. Accordingly, it is very important to have a plan for the security of the neighborhood units around the houses and on the way from the

houses to the transit stations. But planning and presenting plans to improve women's security in urban spaces will bring chain-like and hierarchical benefits that make it vital to focus on it.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

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### *Theories of space and security*

Theories about the effect of the physical environment and urban space on the security of expression and different theories have been proposed in relation to this issue, which are explained below in four important and basic theories:

#### *Crime Prevention Theory of Environmental Design (CPTED):*

This theory, which is the most famous theory in reducing crime opportunities, is influenced by the ideas of Jeffrey and Jane Jacobs ([Aliabadi, 2022, 14](#)). This theory began by using the ideas of mixed use in the city and eyes watching the street, which were proposed in 1961 in the book *Death and Life of Great American Cities* by Jane Jacobs. In this theory, it is believed that the physical environment plays an important role in the occurrence of crime and it can be said that designing an environment in order to reduce crime through natural and mechanical means is very effective in reducing the fear of crime. According to the theory of eyes watching over the street, in order to monitor and take care of the street, the eyes of those who can be called the natural owners of the street, i.e. The residents, are necessary. And in this way it is possible to avoid spaces that have the potential to commit crimes, and in the meantime, women can use the desired space with less fear and anxiety, and people can be encouraged to behave in that space ([Jacobs, 1981, 25](#)). By using the crime prevention approach through environmental design and through the five principles of territory, natural surveillance, access control, activity support and security maintenance in the environment, crime can be effectively prevented. In other words, if the environment somehow it should be designed to improve people's monitoring of the environment and make them feel more attached to their living space. It will reduce the

opportunities for criminals to commit crimes, which will bring vitality to urban areas. In fact, people's perception of beautiful and lively places is that people feel safe and comfortable in it ([Cozens et al., 2001, 33](#)).

### *Theory of defensible space*

In this context, Oscar Newman (1970) investigated the physical factors effective in creating fear of the environment or the occurrence of crime and presented the theory of defensible spaces. He considered factors such as creating a suitable territory, a sense of belonging to a place, the possibility of monitoring and improving physical conditions as the most important factors to reduce fear. He believed that the three factors of alienation, lack of supervision and the availability of escape routes are among the factors that lead to an increase in crime in residential neighborhoods. Therefore, by using the symbolic mechanisms of shaping defined areas, the environment can be controlled by its inhabitants.

### *Location model theory*

David Kanter, one of the pioneers of perceptual studies of architecture and urban design, in his theoretical framework known as the place model, sees the urban environment as a place consisting of three interwoven dimensions, the body, activities and meaning or imagination. This framework is an efficient and significant theoretical foundation for recognizing the constituent components of urban environmental quality, including the quality of users' sense of security. ([Rahimi and Sabouri, 2016, 48](#))

### *Theory of environmental pollution*

The presence of various types of pollution such as physical, symbolic, visual, light and noise pollution in the surrounding environment, in addition to destroying the environment and reducing the quality of life, also affects the physical and mental health of people living in the city. Environmental pollution creates the conditions for the occurrence of behavioral pollution. Therefore, if a group of types of environmental pollution is created, the ground is also provided

for the occurrence of behavioral pollution. All types of pollution, such as air pollution, are a source of fear and increase in crime because it causes nervous states in a person and puts the control of people's behavior under the radius, and thus leads to the occurrence of many violent behaviors (Hayat and Noor Mohammadi). (Hayati et al., 2019, 36) or the existence of various noises such as cars or constructions, etc., which creates sound pollution that makes the city look crowded and unsafe and leads to people's annoyance and fear.

#### *Space size*

This measure is one of the other things that are effective in the fear of crime and it includes the indicators of the space scale. According to Mumford, in order to establish social relations in the urban space, it is necessary to limit the size of the space and population density. According to Kevin Lynch, factors such as the level of employment and the density of texture and furniture in the park space, the way of arrangement and issues related to the proximity of residential places have an effect on the feeling of security of the users (Lynch, 2013, 25). According to Collins, in huge urban squares, people get anxious. Therefore, the larger the size of the space, the more likely criminal and deviant behavior will occur (Paydar et al, 2016, 33). Therefore, the issue of crowding in relation to the size of the space is of interest. However, infinite and empty spaces are anxiety-inducing and provide conditions for crime. On the other hand, small spaces combined with overcrowding can also cause vulnerable conditions.

#### *Space form*

This criterion actually expresses the shape and appearance of a space. Undoubtedly, a criminal does not want to be seen while committing a crime. The lack of visibility caused by the space form provides very suitable conditions for the goals and behaviors of criminals and criminals. The physical structure or the shape of the space plays an important role in creating defenseless spaces. So that the surfaces and vertical elements

of its protruding space and the corners become places where many anomalies occur in those spaces due to the lack of visual visibility (Khaliji, 2019, 55). In fact, seeing and being seen is one of the important principles for crime prevention, so in the field of designing defensible urban spaces, the role of planting trees and shrubs in personal safety should be considered. This idea is based on the fact that trees and shrubs in cities can help criminals (Pourahmad et al., 2017, 40).

#### *Urban transportation system and women's safety*

Transportation is one of the most important pillars of urban development, which is necessary for the movement of people and goods, and the achievement of constructive productivity in urban areas will only be met by meeting the needs of movement. One of the major issues and problems of women in Iranian cities is the state of public transportation and the feeling of insecurity in urban spaces. As Jerry Penk and his colleagues (2019) pointed out, the highest number of women's fear is from train stations or public transportation, as well as their distance and the amount of walking they have to go to shopping centers, which makes anxiety and fear prevail over them. (Lyon., 2022, 43). In our society, women are facing various restrictions in the field of transportation, due to the lack of proper access networks, including public transportation networks and good sidewalks, according to their needs, considering their multi-dimensional and daily activities, they do not have enough facilities. There is no gender segregation for them, even in the abandoned buses and lines, the capacity of the space intended for women is not proportional to the volume of users, and the segregation has been done only on the assumption of social presence and limited needs of women. This is despite the fact that women are under severe pressure to use these networks most of the day (Rasouli, 2017, 26.)

#### *Defenseless spaces*

Undefended urban spaces are desolate and desolate places that do not have enough light and visibility, or in other words, places that are less

exposed to public traffic or police surveillance. Being in these places causes worry and a sense of danger for women and greatly reduces the feeling of security. Undefined urban spaces are among the spaces that have a high chance of crime and violence due to their physical and social characteristics. According to the studies of Jerry Penk and his colleagues (2019), one of the factors that cause women to fear more is blind and remote spots or defenseless spaces in the urban space, and the number of addicts in these places is also higher than in other places due to the lack of visibility. And passing through these places causes fear and anxiety for most people (Lyon., 2022, 45). Defenseless spaces are the product of a complex interaction where the lack of symbolic and real barriers, the lack of definition of a specific field and the possibility of surveillance, both natural, social and physical, have caused the amount of crimes and social harms to be significant in them, perhaps it can be said that in the urban space It is assumed that there is a certain amount of violence, but the violence is not randomly distributed in different urban spaces. Defenseless or contaminated spaces are the place of all kinds of violence, while in other neighborhoods, no violence occurs or Less violence happens (Zardasht and Khanizadeh, 2019, 51). Newman considered defensible spaces to include the four main elements of territorialisation, monitoring, improving the quality of the environment and the proximity of residential use to other facilities needed by the people (Shafiei, 2018, 32). For crime to happen, it causes a decrease in social security, especially the social security of women.

#### *Mixing uses and sense of security*

The appropriate combination of existing uses in the public space according to their type of function can be effective in the level of security of the space for the user, and the type of functions in urban environments and the separation of spaces according to the type of function and their functional importance in the level of security of public spaces. A city has a significant role, which

actually means functional importance including those elements and activities that have important functions in urban spaces (Khalij., 2019, 18).

In the studies conducted by Panek, by combining different uses in one place, it can be helped to secure it because it increases the natural surveillance of that space. The amount of presence and use of public spaces in the society is affected by the way of monitoring the geographical boundaries and its environmental characteristics. In other words, the presence of a certain number of people in public spaces, along with other physical characteristics of the space, such as the type of use and access to access networks, can play a role in improving the sense of security and increasing people's referrals (Twinnam, 2022, 33). In fact, when an urban space can display the function that is defined for it, well, it means that it has established a good relationship between its function and the use of citizens, therefore, every urban use must be designed in such a way that it can fulfill its function. To implement without causing incompatibility and disturbance to other users and without causing fear and inducing lack of security for people.

#### *Methodology*

The current research is an applied research in terms of its purpose, and a descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology, and its technique is a survey. In the descriptive part of the studies and researches, descriptive statistics are used, and in the analytical part, it is tested by analyzing the results of past researches and analyzing the collected data of the research with inferential statistical methods. The sampling method in this research is a random method and the sample size was calculated based on Cochran's formula with an error rate of 0.05. Therefore, the sample size is equal to 385 people, and the same number of questionnaires was collected in the 6th district of Tehran. In order to analyze the collected research data, two analytical and inferential methods have been used. In the analytical part, average and standard deviation statistics have been used to pres-

ent the analytical information of the society and the statistical sample, and in the inferential part, statistical inferential tests have been used to test the hypotheses. The tool used in this research to analyze the research data is SPSS software, and Chi-square test, beta coefficient, correlation coefficient, standardized multiplication and unstandardized coefficient and other statistical tests were used to analyze the data.

## DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

In any research, the type of estimation or statistical assumption test begins with the determination of the research statistic, and based on the test statistic section, the test statistic is measured using the variables obtained from the measured sample. According to the objectives of the research, Chi-square test, beta coefficient, correlation coefficient, standardized multiplication and unstandardized coefficient and other statistical tests have been used.

### *Inferential findings*

Measuring the relationship between the attractiveness of uses and activities and increasing security using the chi-square test

At this stage, the relationship between the decrease and increase of the attractiveness of the uses of the study area and the level of security has been measured, and the attractiveness in this table is a function of the safety of transportation, the compatibility of the activities with the spirit of women and the nocturnal attractiveness of the area's uses. 2 indicates the significance of the relationship between these two variables. In the table below, the chi-square test shows the significance of the relationship between these two variables

The following table also shows using the correlation method that the gamma of these two variables, which expresses their intensity, is equal to 0.702, which indicates a good and direct intensity between these two variables.

### *Measuring the relationship between the variety of users and activities and increasing security*

Similar to the previous step, here also the relationship between the decrease and increase in the diversity of uses and activities of the study area with the safety of women has been measured. In the table below, the chi-square test shows the significance of the relationship between these two variables.

**Table 1:** chi-square test to investigate the significance of the relationship between the attractiveness of uses and activities and increasing security

| Asymp. Sig. (T-sided) | DF | Value      |                              |
|-----------------------|----|------------|------------------------------|
| 0.001                 | 9  | 29.088 (a) | Pearson Chi-Square           |
| 0.001                 | 9  | 30.550     | Likelihood Ratio             |
| 0.00                  | 2  | 23.22      | Linear-by-Linear Association |
| -                     | -  | 385        | N of Valid Cases             |

**Table 2:** Examining the correlation and intensity of the relationship between the attractiveness of uses and activities and increasing security

|                  |       | Value | Asymp. Std. | Approx. | Approx. Sig. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| Ordinal by       | Gamma | 0.702 | 0.075       | 4.622   | 0.001        |
| N of Valid Cases |       | 385   | -           | -       | -            |

The following table also shows using the correlation method that the gamma of these two variables, which expresses their intensity, is equal to 0.599, which indicates a good and direct intensity between these two variables.

*Investigating the level of women's security in different parts of the study area*

In order to compare the level of safety of women in different areas of the study area, the amount of traffic and safety of women in the areas of:

- City Park;
- Sectors with dominant commercial performance;
- Departments with mixed performance;
- Workshops and production centers that are generally located in the back layers of the range;
- Residential sector.

For this purpose, the one-sample T-test method was used. According to the table below,

the security of each section has been calculated and since the Likert scale and ranks 1 to 5 were used in the preparation of the questionnaire, the number 1 represents the lowest level of security and the number 5 represents the highest level of perceived security. And the average of this security is shown in the table. Of course, the security of the sectors with predominant administrative use in all parts of the study area has been measured in the same way, and its average is equal to 3.

According to the above table, the average security in the residential sector is equal to 3.11 and the city park is 3.02 and average, and the security is low in the commercial and mixed sectors and very low in the workshops and back layers of the roads, and in fact the highest level of feeling of security is after the sectors It has a dominant administrative use, related to the residential sector and then the city park.

**Table 3:** chi-square test to check the significance of the relationship between the diversity of users and activities and increasing security

|                              | Value     | DF | Asymp. Sig. (T-sided) |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 31.23 (a) | 11 | 0.001                 |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 0.022     | 12 | 0.00                  |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 0.22      | 1  | 0.833                 |
| N of Valid Cases             | 385       | -  | -                     |

**Table 4:** Examining the correlation and intensity of the relationship between the variety of uses and activities and increasing security

| Ordinal by       | Gamma | Value | Asymp. Std. | Approx. | Approx. Sig. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|
|                  |       | 0.599 | 0.1         | 3.02    | 0.022        |
| N of Valid Cases |       | 385   | -           | -       | -            |

**Table 5:** The level of security in each of the investigated sections of the study area

| Ranges   | Average  | Std. Deviation | Std. Error |
|--|----------|----------------|------------|
| Residential sector                               | 3.11     | 1.09           | 0.06589    |
| City Park  | 3.02     | 1.15           | 0.06812    |
| Business template functional sections            | 2.18     | 0.8499         | 0.0489     |
| Mixed function sections                          | 2.22     | 0.8230         | 0.04523    |
| Workshops and productions in the sub-back layers | 1.911.02 | 1.0223         | 0.06020    |

*The amount of traffic of women in each of the sections of the study area*

For this purpose, the average number of people in each of these places was calculated using the t-test. The results of the mentioned calculations are presented in the table below

According to the above table, the average commuting in the city park is equal to 3.4202, which is almost average, but in the commercial areas, it is equal to 2.135, which shows the lack of attractiveness of commercial activities in the streets with the needs and tastes of women.

*Investigations related to the dimensions of the concept of women's security*

Examining the relationship of three dimensions with each other in measuring the concept For this purpose, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to find the relationship between physical, social and physical-social dimensions, and in addition, the significance level of the relationship between the variables was calculated. Considering that in Pearson's method, if the significance level (sig) is greater than 0.05, it can

be said that there is no significant relationship between the two variables, the investigated dimensions are on the significance level. Also, the table below shows the intensity of the three dimensions, two by two.

*Investigating indicators of the physical-social dimension*

This dimension has two indicators of reputation on the environment and its level of familiarity. Here, according to the table below, these indicators are ranked. For this purpose, the method of multivariate regression analysis and beta coefficients, which are standardized coefficients and show the importance of each variable, have been used.

As can be seen in the above table, each of the indicators has a meaningful relationship with the physical-social dimension because Sig. Have less than 0.05. Also, the value of the reputation index variable is 0.53 and the value of the space familiarity index is 0.634, and as a result, the space familiarity index is more important than the environment reputation index.

**Table 6:** The average commuting of people in each of these sections examined in the questionnaire

| Ranges   | Average | Std. Deviation | Std. Error |
|--|---------|----------------|------------|
| Residential sector                               | 2.34    | 1.33           | 0.07990    |
| City Park  | 3.4202  | 10.490         | 0.0622     |
| Business template functional sections            | 2.135   | 1.122          | 0.701      |
| Mixed function sections                          | 3.562   | 1.52           |            |
| Workshops and productions in the sub-back layers | 1.4220  | 0.688          | 0.0292     |

**Table 7:** Examining the intensity of the relationship between the three dimensions of the experimental model

| Dimensions        |                 | Physical | Physical - social | Social  |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Physical          | Pearson         | 1        | *0.218            | **0.203 |
|                   | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0        | 0.00              | 0.00    |
|                   | N               | 385      | 385               | 385     |
| Physical - social | Pearson         | **0.320  | 1                 | *0.415  |
|                   | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.00     | 0                 | 0.19    |
|                   | N               | 385      | 385               | 385     |
| Social            | Pearson         | *0.129   | *0.141            | 1       |
|                   | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.02     | 0.019             | 0       |
|                   | N               | 385      | 385               | 385     |

*Comparing the importance of social-physical dimension and social dimension*

In this section, with the help of the beta test, according to the table below, the importance of each of the social and physical-social dimensions has been compared:

As can be seen, each of the dimensions has a significant relationship with the overall security of women in the study area because Sig. They have less than 0.05. Also, the beta of the physical-social dimension is equal to 0.752 and is more important than the social dimension of beta 0.425. The coefficient of determination is presented in the following table:

According to the table above, the value of R Square in this table, which is equal to 0.863, indicates that 0.85% of women's security is measured by these two variables, and the remaining

14% is explained by other dimensions.

*Comparing the importance of diversity of uses and diversity of activities carried out in the area*

In this section, the two variables of diversity of users and diversity of activities are compared according to their importance in the table below.

As the above table shows, each of these variables has a significant relationship with the overall security level of women in the study area because they have sig less than 0.05. Also, the variable beta of the variety of users is equal to 0.532 and the variable beta of the variety of activities in the public space is equal to 0.749, which indicates that the variety of activities is more important than the variety of users in increasing the sense of security.

**Table 8:** ranking of socio-physical dimension indicators

|                              | Unstandardized coefficients |            | Standardized coefficients | t      | Sig.  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
|                              | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |       |
| (Constant)                   | -0.451                      | 0.055      | -                         | 9.09-  | 0.001 |
| The reputation of the space  | 0.552                       | 0.019      | 0.532                     | 30.958 | 0.00  |
| The familiarity of the space | 0.522                       | 0.013      | 0.634                     | 36.710 | 0.00  |

**Table 9:** the importance of each of the social and physical-social dimensions

|                              | Unstandardized coefficients |            | Standardized coefficients | t      | Sig.  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
|                              | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |       |
| (Constant)                   | 0.22-                       | 0.083      | -                         | 2.705- | 0.008 |
| The reputation of the space  | 0.480                       | 0.022      | 0.425                     | 19.135 | 0.00  |
| The familiarity of the space | 0.503                       | 0.017      | 0.755                     | 33.03  | 0.00  |

**Table 10:** Coefficient of determination of measured dimensions in measuring women's security

|   | R         | R Square | Adjusted R | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 0.922 (a) | 0.232    | 0.863      | 0.24235                    |

**Table 11:** Comparison of the importance of the variety of uses and the variety of activities carried out in the area

|                                | Unstandardized coefficients |            | Standardized coefficients | t       | Sig. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|------|
|                                | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |         |      |
| (Constant)                     | 0.902-                      | 0.080593   | -                         | 15.601- | 0.00 |
| Variety of uses                | 0.875                       | 0.019      | 0.532                     | 38.132  | 0.01 |
| Variety of activities in space | 0.701                       | 0.013      | 0.749                     | 53.39   | 0.00 |

## RESULT AND CONCLUSION

Security is one of the basic and necessary rights for well-being and healthy life, and it has two objective and subjective dimensions, where the subjective dimension refers to possible components and the objective dimension refers to physical and bodily components. Also, personality components have a significant effect on the sense of security perceived from a space, which include factors such as age, gender, geography, environment, ethnicity, culture, and the like, and among these, the most important factor affecting the sense of security is gender as the main emphasis. Based on this research, improving the security of urban courts, especially for women, is a very complex and ponderable issue, and it requires different solutions depending on the time and place conditions, so the solutions presented in this research should be adapted to the conditions. Reflecting the participatory approach in urban designs, such as the plan to improve the security of the urban environment and using the direct opinions of citizens, realizes the best solutions and results according to the conditions of any place or time. Among the most important goals of the research can be two goals of helping to improve and sustain urban environments by creating suitable conditions to meet the needs of women's groups, achieving criteria and principles effective on urban planning processes in order to create a safe urban environment for carrying out activities Women's society pointed out. The concept of security is very complex and therefore its improvement requires a complex process and there are various approaches to improve security, one of the most important of which is the participatory approach and the intervention approach. Comprehensive strategies are needed to create security. Therefore, according to the limitations of time and implementation costs, identifying and prioritizing vulnerable and unsafe urban areas using a collaborative approach and preparing a comprehensive plan with a hierarchical level should be considered fundamental measures in the process of improving security, and the proposed solutions The following can be provided to get rid of the problems of reaching ideal security:

- Identifying vulnerable places and increasing traffic on them
- Increasing the familiarity and fame of the neighborhood
- Maintaining the justice of the space and preventing gender dominance
- Increasing the variety of activities and uses, improving the security of pedestrian spaces
- Increase the readability of the environment
- Increasing the desire to use the night space
- Increasing access to aid
- Using active natural monitoring and starting artificial monitoring
- Mobilizing the population and increasing social prosperity
- Creating spaces to stop pauses
- Continuous and active presence of the police force in the spaces

The results of this study show that women's sense of security in public spaces is affected by environmental design and the proximity of public spaces to various uses. The personal characteristics of the interviewed women such as age, level of education, immigration and employment, although it has an effect on the number of hours they use these services and the way they attend, does not have a significant effect on their sense of security. The existence of uses such as religious, law enforcement and mixed and crowded uses such as administrative and commercial uses and main roads has a significant effect on increasing the sense of security. Contrary to the uniform uses that have a density only during certain office hours and other times of the day and night, there is a significant population flow, they are considered indefensible spaces that prevent the presence of women in such cases. Therefore, it is necessary to provide specific needs and standards of women and use approaches such as defensible space, crime prevention through environmental design, rational choice and public security, and other related ideas that can provide these needs and standards in the design of public spaces and environments in cities. , should be considered by urban planners and designers.

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