



Evaluation of effective components in security common city spatial and trying to raise them (Case study: Shiraz Besat Park)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: The city public places are the bedrock of urban society development. Sureness and security in such urban spheres are indispensable and failure to pay attention to this, brings about threats in the city and its surrounding. Insecurity and social anxiety in this space are preventing growth and development. Public spaces, including parks, as a platform for creating social interactions, require more security than any urban environment. Nowadays in urban planning processes attention to the security component in urban and development are appropriate policies to promote has been considered as a fundamental principle. In this urban space arrangement along with attention to behavior patterns of people and consumers, achieving the security of urban areas is very much considered. The parks as public spaces have been made to service the people as a green spaces and beside some necessary citizen services they become places for exhorting the people to present there and create a relation and interaction, the problem that can reduce people presence in this places is the lack of security. In spite of the extensive effort of urban and police administration in Shiraz urban areas are still facing a shortage lack of social and public security. This has led to decline in the number of people in these areas and increased tendency to private urban areas. One of the beautiful parks in Shiraz is Besat park, that is located in the new city context and has beautiful landscapes and abundant facilities. In this research, with emphasis on the area of the park and the identification of factors affecting the amount and variety of people presence, recognizing the effective factors that affect the security level in the city public spaces, will be sought to provide planned solutions for improvement and promoting effective social security environments.

Method: This study aimed to provide effective indicators on improving the security of urban public spaces to study security in generally and in the Besat park area particularly. After studying on the spaces the indicators were extracted to measure the security of the park space and presented in the form of a questionnaire among park users. In this study, one variable regression analysis and multivariate regression analysis as well as the data scale (sequential and nominal) were used, and in some assumption Friedman, chi-square tests, Fikramer and Kendal correlation coefficient were used to analyze the data. The criteria used in this study are: functional frame work (local) environmental (subjective). Each of these criteria according to the scope of the study has become sub-criteria.

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Results: in this stage every 12 selected criteria were evaluated determination of coefficient and their relation with security .the relationship between criteria and security was expressed in moderate ,weak and very strong in this study.in this measure ,it was determined that among the 12 criteria considered in the study area ,the environment relative to security with a correlation (R) of 0.519 and the rate of (F) with 102.445 and a significant level of 0.000 has a strong and close relationship. This relationship means increasing the level of social supervision and continuing it followed the security of places, as well as the physical branch, a place relative to security with the degree of correlation (R) and amount (F) 88.351 significant level equal with 0.000 has a strong and close relationship. This means that attention to the ph(R) and amount (F) 88.351 significant level equal with 0.000 has a strong and close relationship. This means that attention to the physical environment of the range and it index can be effective in increasing the safety. Also the relationship between criterion from branch (behavioral , environmental)to security with re correlation coefficient is 0.066 and the rate of F test is 5996.1 and the significant level of 0.208 has a weak relationship and it means that its existence or not existence does not have much impact on increasing or decreasing security and the nine remaining indicators also have an average relation to security and this means improving the conditions and importance of the utility in the range can be effective in increasing and decreasing security.

Conclusion: The result of our study, which evaluated the assumption of relationship between the independent variable of security showed that impact of population variability was confirmed with 99 percent by the correlation coefficient (R) of 0.26.there was a significant linear relationship between these 2 variable, in other words, this relationship means that security is reduced by increasing in the park. In fact there is an inverse relationship two variable ,that is the strength of one causes another weakness .the result of our comparison between the independent functional variable and the dependent variable of security showed that the effect of the functional variable relative to the dependent security variable with the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.542 with confidence can be confirmed and it shows that there is a meaningful linear relationship between these to variables .in other words this relationship means that increasing ,diversifying and improving existing function in the park and it surroundings can have a direct impact on the level of available security..

Keywords: Urban Security, City Public Places, Urban Parks, Besat Shiraz Park.

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