Strategies to Design Sustainable Environment and Landscape of Urban Recreation to Promote Social Security in Kohneh Shahr Area of Shirvan City

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Abstract   Today, with the growth of cities, some of the valuable elements of urban green space, including rivers, urban forest parks, building and yard of sacred areas, and historical monuments, especially those located in the old textures of the city, are neglected and are abandoned as inactive areas. In old textures of Shirvan City, which has a history dating back to the millennia and a rich civilization, there are also indicative elements that unfortunately are left unused and subject to destruction and destruction. The study area is located in the historical context of Shirvan City near the Arg-e Naderi Hill as an important regional monument. Therefore, importance of preserving this historical-cultural monument and trying to record it in the national and global heritage is one of the necessities for this research. Given the lack of social security in this area, one of the study objectives is promoting security of the area using sustainable environment and perspective design techniques. In general, in expressing theoretical foundations, analytical and descriptive research methods and in design discussions, exploratory and analytical research methods are used. In analyzing the current situation, SWOT analysis and field analysis method were used. Then, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were determined based on 5 CPTED components and SWOT components and according to the resultant policies, design was carried out.

Introduction

Unfortunately, in todays cities, some elements of urban green space, especially those existing in old texture of cities, are neglected and are gradually being destroyed. Infrastructure and urban green space elements play an important role in improving the tourism industry. Unfortunately, these elements in the Shirvan City, Northern Khorasan province, i.e. the historical Arg-e Naderi and the Naderi Hill, Chailegh river, Imamzadeh Gheibi and the Kohneh Shahr forest park are all located in a worn out urban context. The lack of attention to the old texture can create major problems for their residents and places valuable historical buildings and textures as well as natural, cultural and religious elements subject to the risk of destruction.

Evidence shows that the worn out texture in Shirvan has a history dating back to the millennia and a rich civilization, which unfortunately is ignored as part of the tourism industry. The ancient hill is ignored and it has turned to a place for accumulation of addicts, while in the past nearly 40 years ago ; there was a flat surface on the hill and people used to go there for entertainment on holidays, especially in the summers. The historical Arg-e Naderi dates back to the 5th millennium BC and in excavations, ceramic

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Fig. 1. Satellite image of the study area (Source : https://www.google.com/earth/2015).

potteries with different designs was discovered and it was recognized as national sign in 1967.

The Chailegh river and valley, located along the northern side of the Naderi Hill, unfortunately has become a place to accumulate garbage and debris and delinquency. This river is located in the middle of 2 major arteries of the city, i.e. Imam Khomeini Street and Abuzar Street, resulting in an unpleasant view and landscape. The most important and holy place for pilgrims is Imamzadeh Gheibi, for which unfortunately no effort is made to develop tourism and maintain it (Fig. 1).

Basic definitions and concepts

Landscape design

Landscape design, first of all emerges in the form of coordination among the ecological, technological and cultural factors. These factors are constantly changing and every new element, which is introduced by the designer into the landscape, will change it.

Therefore, successful environment and landscape design by linking the ecological and human factors constitute part of development of the dynamic environment and cultural perspective.

Environment and landscape design is the conscious process of organizing, planning and making physical changes in the environment and landscape. This process involves the physical organization of the environment and landscape as well as design of places. Places are mental structures that through synergy of special scenes create the experiences and psychological state of the viewer within his mind (Matlack 1999).

Sustainable environment and landscape

One of the most important concerns of designers in design and intervention in landscapes is reaching the principles and norms of sustainability that their development in the design of these landscapes can establish a sustainable balance between the capacity and the ecological, social, and cultural potential of the

Table 1. Age classification of the site visitors.

Age	< 11	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-100	> 100
Percentage	3%	10%	31%	21%	17%	13%	3%	0	2%

Table 2. Employment status of the site visitors.

Employment status	Studying	Retired	Employee	Free business	Housewife	Others
Percentage	16%	14%	35%	21%	9%	5%

Table 3. Degree of education of the site visitors.

Education level	College education	Diploma	Middle school	Elementary	Illiterate
Percentage	61%	31%	2%	4%	2%

region as well as its users, including tourists and local people. Creating a social and self-standing perspective that is able to cover its costs and be sustainable is important. These elements (environmental, social, and economic) are recognized as general dimensions of sustainability. It is evident that sustainability of landscapes is determined with respect to its resistance against wear and deterioration, and on the other hand, preserving its social performance and cultural richness over time. If dynamics of ecosystems of a landscape (whether natural, cultural, historical) is preservted over the years and this space remains as a living space for the people so that people regularly visit it then, it is a confirmation for its sustainability (Pourjafar et al. 2010, Anvart 2009).

Sustainable landscape design

Sustainable landscape design can be defined as follows: A conscious attitude to the peripheral environment and nature that by relying on design arangement and protective principles benefits from spatial and environmental values of each area to promote the ecological, social, economic and cultural power of that area (Ahmadi et al. 2013).

Outing

Outing includes all kinds of recreation, which is

performed outside the closed and restricted environments. Recreation in open spaces requires space and resources. Among the most suitable sources that can improve quality of outing, we can refer to natural areas with the least changes, which has retained their aesthetic aspects. The use of all forms of parks regardless of quality, broadness or distance and access means outing (Majnoniyan 1995).

Promenade

Green space is effective information of any promenade system, which is an effective factor in peoples leisure time. Creating shadows, landscape, stylizing the air and clean air apart from beauty are factors that necessitates presence of green space in the formation of recreational facilities as inevitable (Majnoniyan 1995).

From Bell's viewpoint, promenade is defined as nature tourism, high - growth spaces at leisure and holidays. There are many reasons to visit open spaces, including physical activities, separation from anxiety and stress of urban life, clean air, getting closer to nature, enjoy the sceneries, hunting and fishing, dog walking, a place to meet family and friends.

The promenade is a concept commonly used for activities that take place not far from home and even in the home, while the concept of nature tourism implies activities that are part of a holiday or break and it includes staying out of the house. Some people using a space might be native and the rest might be tourists from another region or country (Bell 1997).

Social security

Social security is a type and level of confidence in

Table 4. Why the interviewee was present in the area.

Interviewee status	Passer-by	Residing in the site	Working in the site
Percentage	73%	12%	16%

Table 5. Access control policies (Source: Authors).

Target	Strategy	Politics
Access	Controlling walking and biking paths with security	The use of speed-limiting on parts of roads. Lighting of intersections at night. Decreasing the riding speed at the intersection of the pedestrian and bicycle. Creating bicycle especial paths along the path. Continued paths for pedestrian and bicycles along the path. The use of appropriate road bed on pedestrians and bicycles paths. Preventing entry of cars and motorcycles on the pedestrian path. Suitability and safety of the pedestrian route in the vicinity of river.

which community and group plays a major role (Csss. ir 2016). Social security in cities is a concept all citizens in their value hierarchy consider it as the highest values so that according to the Maslow's hierarchy of needs (1970), security is a basic need. The hierarchy of Maslow's needs is as follows : (1) Physiological needs, (2) The need for security, order and stability, (3) The need for love, (4) The need for respect and (5) Self-Flourishing needs (Mousavi 2009, Nejat and Yavari 2009, Newman 2008).

In general, in the traditional approach, social security is concerned with the survival of community members and those physical and material factors that threatens the survival of society are considered as a threat to social security and by using the force and power, it must be resolved. In a modern approach, social security is concerned with the survival of community members and the spiritual and cultural factors causing vulnerability of various life ways are considered as a social threat (Seddigh 1996). In the modern approach, social security means feeling

relaxed, confident and the lack of anxiety and fear.

Social security indicators in crime with respect to the crime type are as follows: Important robberies, for example, from houses, shops, banks, private plots, public places, motorcycles, cars, livestock and piracy, Small robberies, for example, from vehicles, pickpocketing, Armed robbery, Rape, Kidnappig, Wickedness, Murder (Nejat and Yavari 2009).

Position of effective environmental factors in emergence of crime

Human changes the environment according to his needs, goals and values and he mutually is affected by changes in the environment. Especially, the advanced technology increases the intensity and speed of human beings impact on the environment. Some people consider this kind of rapid transformation of the environment as destructive and disruptive for the ecological system of human-environment. They emphasize that any fundamental and profound transformation in

Table 6. Natural monitoring policies (Source: Authors).

Target	Strategy	Politics
Natural monitoring	Controlling the space and human behaviors	Deleting blind and hidden points with little traffic and weak lightening. Spreading peoples ownership sense. Placement of service activities in areas with less monitoring. Avoid from establishment of functionalities where quiet and inactive points exist. Increasing outdoor space lighting. Organizing diversified applications based on time over all day long. Avoiding breaking of the space. Possibility of free playing of children under monitoring of adults. Setting openings over crust of some residential units for supervision of residents.

Table 7. Natural territory strengthening policies (Source: Authors).

Target	Strategy	Policies
Strengthen natural territories	Reinforcing historical feature, region identity, making unique feature of the location prominent, definition and extension of public areas at prone points, defining a coherent network from public areas, increased vitality	Maintaining, using and reinforcing historical-cultural signs of the area to make people and tourists familiar with them.
		The use of naming suitable with identity and history of the area for familiarity of people.
		The use of identity pattern of historical-cultural elements to design urban furniture.
		The use of identity patterns of the area to design public areas.
		The use of identity pattern of natural-native elements to design urban furniture.
		The use of natural-native patterns of the area in public areas.
		Preserving and reinforcing unique features of location of the area like river and the hill.
		The use of empty lands of the area, especially those surrounding the river to create green space and develop open spaces.
		Creating green edges along the river with using vegetation suitable with the region climate.
		Redefining and changing some functionalities incompatible and inactive to open spaces.
		Creating and strengthening pedestrian routes for connecting and communicating public areas (public spaces and parks).
		Creating spaces for sitting and watching along the pedestrian path of the river.
		The use of diverse urban furniture along with the walking path.
		Creating service functionalities such as public telephones, kiosks and stores.
		Maintaining and strengthening physical indicators that reminders collective memories.
		Establishment of leisure functionalities in the area.
		Improving memorable points of the area.
		Establishment of childrens play equipment in parks and public areas.
		Presence of recreational leisure such as restaurant.
		The ability to equip public areas (parks) for collective uses such as family.

the natural environment is performed given its long-term effect on humans and with respect to prediction of its positive and negative effects (Mortazavi 1988). Theories proposed on the influence of environmental factors on social behaviors, in general, emphasize on two points: Emphasize on the environmental factors (weather, wind, mountain, sea, plains, latitudes) and their impact on human behavior and emphasize on effect of human-made environments, especially urban environments, on human behaviors.

About the first point, great thinkers like Hippocrates, Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Jean Bodin, Montesquieu, Jean-Jackques Rousseau, Gotfried, Fred Harder and Henry Thomas Buckle have made many comments. Each of which, somehow, has referred to importance of the geographical environment conditions in occurrence of physical and psychological characteristics of human beings and his behavioral abnormalities. Kutla and Julie used the statistics and detected a relationship between delinquency and geographical environment. The commission of a crime in an environment and its fluctuations depends on changes in its climatic, social and economic conditions (Validi 1980).

Other researchers have investigated impact of other factors of natural environment such as weather, wind, latitudes, mountains, plains, seas on the human deviations. These studies all based on a deterministic approach have attributed the social anomalies to environmental factors (Sheikhi 2012). That is why that it is mentioned that, the citys order form and the citys social order cannot be separated from one another,

Table 8. Management and maintenance policies (Source: Authors).

Target	Strategy	Policies
Management and maintenance	Maintenance of infrastructure, organizing the river and natural elements, preservation of historical elements	Repaire and maintenance of urban equipment such as signboards. Preventing from damaging the urban equipment such as shielding the lights. Repair and maintenance of the roads surface and existing furniture in the area. Determination of flood boundaries and observing it adjacent constructions. Natural river bedding. Avoiding construction on the river except bridges. Avoiding construction on the river. Preventing from transformation of the river bed to a place for waste and garbage. Proper and beautiful landscaping by employing environmental design techniques. Stabilization of the bed soil and body. Preventing from accumulation of waste along the river course. The use of special measures to reduce noise pollution. Preventing transformation of abandoned and empty land in the area to a place for waste. Encouraging creation of vegetation along the river. Preserving existing vegetation and preventing its destruction. Increasing vegetation density in some areas of the area. The use of necessary measures to protect and rebuild the historic hill. Avoiding construction in the hollow of the hill. Destruction of incompatible and prohibited construction around the hill.

but they are develop in parallel and mutually inspire each other (Eliei 1943–1971).

Methods

Depending on the subject, this paper uses various methods. In expressing theoretical foundations and basic concepts, it uses analytical, descriptive research methods and in design discussion, it uses exploratory and analytic research methods. A sample of the size 25 was selected in this research from Shirvans City. The sampling method in this research is the probabilistic method, and it was done in a way that the questionnaire is randomly distributed among participants.

Determination of the sample size was calculated using the Cochran formula. According to the citys population (98,000 people) and the total number of neighborhoods (25 neighborhoods), and according to the Cochran formula, the sample size was 382. In order to ensure accuracy of estimation, we used the Morgan table and the sample size was estimated equal to 384. Given the research limitations, including time constraints and with the guidance of the professor, 385 questionnaires were reduced to 100 ones and they were randomly distributed among all the residents of 25 neighborhoods of Shirvan City ; in each neighborhood, 4 questionnaires were reduced.

In order to recognize and study a case, the following techniques were used: Questionnaires distribution, observation and interviews with corporate officials and related departments. In the process of recognizing the case study of this research, the field method is also used widely.

Data analysis

This research is a qualitative research. Before analyzing information, it must be classified, grouped or categorized to find out to which extent the answers obtained either by questionnaire or by field observation affect the outcome. In this research, the analysis of questionnaires was done in both manual and

Table 9. Policies supporting the social activities (Source : Authors).

Target	Strategy	Policies
Supporting the social activities	Reinforcing social security, revolving economic activities existing in the area, increasing presence of people, increased participation	Establishment of diverse spaces for different uses during the day.
		Facilitating presence of women and disabled at space.
		Suitable lighting during the day.
		Preventing from conversion of river substrate and lands adjacent to the hill to a place for grow up crimes.
		Establishment of functionalities that cause economic boom of the area.
		Predicting areas for special ceremonies and activities such as festivals, games and exhibitions.
		Creating spaces for sitting and watching to attract more people.
		Continuous use of space by users.
		Establishment of urban amenities for public participation.
		Providing incentives for residents to participate.
		Participation in activities like maintaining the green space by NGO groups.

computerized ways by using the Excell software. In the present thesis, the results of processing the data are displayed in a circular graph.

Analytical techniques

In this research, we used SWOT technique to analyze the data obtained from the field observation. This technique is as follows. A table with horizontal and vertical columns is plotted. The vertical column includes the CPTED components and the horizontal column includes strength, weakness, opportunity and threat obtained from the brief method. Finally, we make these analyzes on a map. In addition, we place the data obtained from the distribution of questionnaires on a map, and we integrate these 2 analytical maps on a complete map and we make coherent all the data in a plan.

Identifying and analyzing the status quo in the study area

According to Shirvan detailed approved plan and the plan proposal of the cultural heritage bureau of North Khorasan Province and using the areas and traditions specified by these documents, the direct, immediate and inclusive intervention areas were determined. In addition, with reference to the studies when determining the theoretical foundations and case studies, we determined the design scope. On

this basis, the design scope is the same direct intervention scope, which was determined by overlaying the corresponding maps of detailed plan and the one proposed by the cultural heritage organization, i.e. from the Chaiylegh river to Sayyad Shirazi forest park (north-south) and from the Jihad Street to the old ring road (east of the west). This area was selected, because it has many abandoned spaces and plenty of potential to turn it into a lively area. After determining the design scope, a complete understanding of both immediate areas and direct intervention was made. In general, the most important features of the area based on studies is as follows: The main access path to the area is through Imam Khomeini Street and the old ring road. There are not special and appropriate roads for walking and biking. Fortunately, we do not have the problem of stopping and double parking of cars in the area. Inefficiency and the lack of public transportation system, especially bus and minibus in the area. The most important natural element of the site is the Chailegh river, which its bed has turned to a place for accumulation of household waste of adjacent inhabitants and accumulation construction waste. The most important visual element of the site is the Naderi Hill that unfortunately due to the lack of attention of authorities and cultural heritage is abandoned as a ruined location and it lacks any guard. There are environmental pollution in some areas of the site, especially in the dry bed of Chailegh river, destructive and vandalism effects in the western and
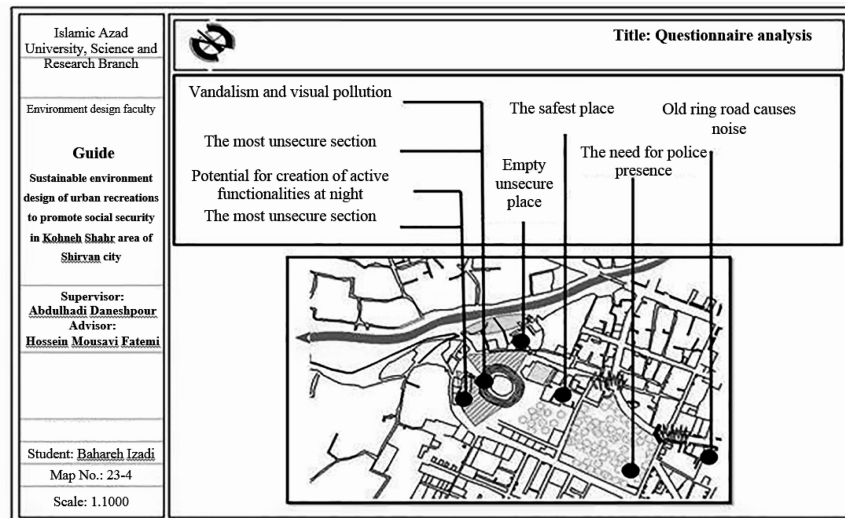
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Fig. 2a. Questionnaire analytic map.

northwestern parts of the hill, and the noise pollution by the motorcycle riders passing from the old ring road. Presence of appropriate vegetation is also one of the potentials of the site, which can be reinforced and maintained.

Analysis of the research findings

First, 100 questionnaires were distributed in 25 neighborhood to know the area residents opinion about the way to reach a resort a sustainable and secure environment and perspective. Then citizens responses were analyzed and we used circular diagrams to present the results. Then, we analyzed data from the first section by using the field analysis method and by matching the CPTED and SWOT components. At the end of the analysis section, a map called the integrated analysis map was proposed.

Analyzing the questionnaire

The original questionnaire used in this research is presented in appendix for the further investigation.

General characteristics of visitors

According to the results, 58% of visitors were male and the other 42% were female. About 77% of the visitors were married and 23% were single. The general specifications are presented in Tables 1–4.

The amount of space used

About 52% of people usually for weekends go to the surrounding areas of the city. About 48% of citizen in all seasons use these areas and about 31% only use them in summer. They go there mostly in the evenings and then in the morning. Most citizens stay there less than an hour.

Priority of citizens for visiting the area

Most citizens have chosen these priorities: Improving security of the area and preventing crime, Increasing leisure and sports facilities in the forest park, Reconstruction of the hill and the historical Arg-e Naderi, Reconstruction of Imamzadeh's area and building , Creating a linear park along the river, Creating a historic cultural park, Rebuilding and reconstructing of sidewalks and Clearing the area from rubbish and garbage.

The most important attraction features of the area are as follows: About 33% of citizens introduced the historic view of the hill and the Arg-e Naderi and
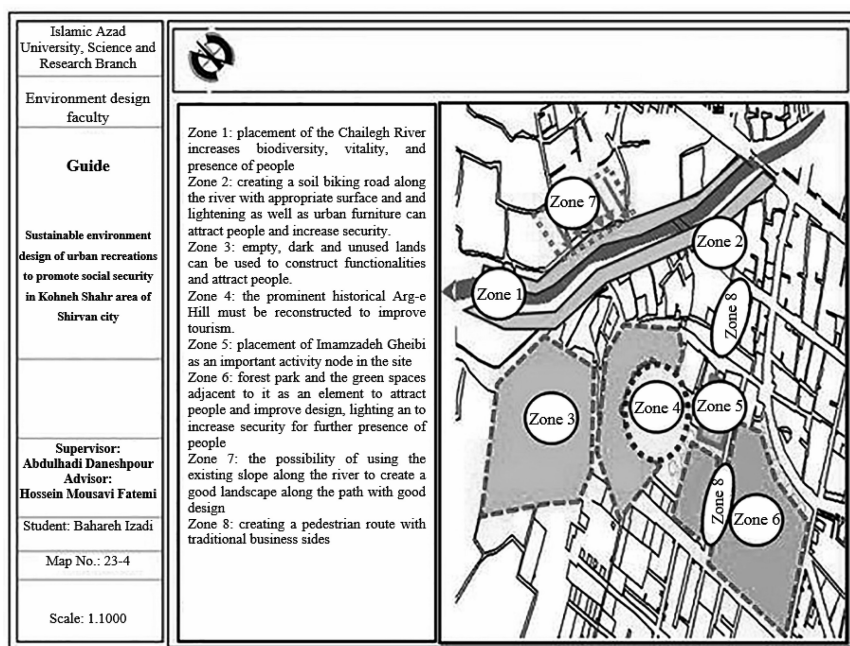
Fig. 2b. Questionnaire analytic map.

its historical value as the most important attraction aspect of the area.

General perception and visual pleasure

Wall-writings in the area in terms of form, color and location: Majority of respondent said that the lack of proper management of the relevant authorities was the main reason for unfairness status of the wall.

Cleaning the streets and other spaces: The majority of citizens said that presence of addicts, sleeping bags and stray people was the reason for poor cleaning status of the street. The lack of management and lack of facilities for garbage collection was the other reason.

Introduction of a prominent sign for addressing in the area: Most citizens used Imamzadeh building and Naderi Hill as the sign, since it is a well-known and old element in the area.

Form

Pedestrians requires repair of the street bed, lighting and street furniture: All the streets in Kohneh Shahr area and the old texture requires repair.

Visibility of the Naderi Hill landscape from streets leading to it: Majority of people believe that the Naderi Hill landscape can be seen from the ring road and the main bridge of the city and is are no obstacle.

Ecology and environment

The feeling of belonging to the nature: About 37% of citizens in the area due to the existence of the river, old gardens and Shirookh mountain landscape feel the sense of belonging to nature greatly.

Existence of insidious creature like rat in the area: According to citizens reports, there are rats in the rubbish around the river as well as ruins of the Naderi Hill and there are stray dogs and jackals in the area.

Location of noise pollution in the area: Due to high commuter traffic and presence of noisy jobs on this street, about 53% of citizens considered the old ring road as the noisiest street in the area.

Questions related to the concept of CPTED

Access control

The feel of safety when walking as pedestrians (against motorcyclists and thugs): Majority of pedestrians do not know consider the old ring road safe (Table 5). Preferring presence of police or guardians: Majority prefer presence of police and police patrols in the forest park place. Childs safety when playing: Due to the traffic of addicted people, corrupted women and drug traffickers and motorcyclists, 39% of the neighborhood people consider the region of low security. Preserving historical monuments in the study area: About 86% of respondents believe that maintenance of the monument was undesirable. The cultural heritage authorities are weak and people lack the culture of caring for the historical monuments. Secure sections of the area / why: Majority of citizens consider only the Imamzadeh area itself as safe in the area, because thugs and thefts are roaming in the rest areas and so it lacks security at all. Insecure points of the area / why: About 76% of citizens considered the whole area as insecure, especially around the Imamzadeh, the north and southwest side of the Naderi Hill and around the Chailegh river, since addicts and problematic people are there.

Natural control

There are empty (less visible) spaces in space and passages: Around the hill and the river, there are places that invaders can use to hide themselves (Table 6).

Strengthening natural territories

Safe and quiet riding paths: Due to traffic of heavy vehicle and driving at a slow pace, the majority of citizens consider the whole region unsafe (Table 7). Easy access to the study areas: About 47% of citizens believe that access to the area is easy. The need for special pedestrian and biking routes: About 89% of citizens consider creating special biking and walking routs as necessary for the following reasons: Increasing the safety and convenience of pedestrian traffic. Reducing air pollution and attracting and encouraging people to exercise. Increasing physical and mental health of people and optimal use of the proper slope of the ground in the Shirvan City for biking.

Management and maintenance

Damage signs in the area: Because of the low culture of the neighborhood people and traffic of stray people, majority of people believe that the Northwest and Southwest of Naderi Hill is destroyed (Table 8).

Supporting the social activities

According to the citizens, the active existing functionalities of the areas include Shanbebazar market, a retirement pool and a childrens playground in the forest park, religious sites such as Imamzadeh and Moslem Ibn Aqil mosque and traffic park on the east side of the forest park. Major deactivated and abandoned functionalities are located in Jihad Street, Imamzadeh area, Naderi Hill, around the river and abandoned farms (Table 9).

Suggesting recreational functionalities in the river: Construction of a linear cultural, tourism and historic park. Increasing green spaces, childrens playing spaces and adult sports spaces. Amusement park, cinema, outdoor amphitheater, exhibition and museum. Construction of the neighborhood commercial space and local markets. The free use of water facilities inside the park for the public. Special biking routes. Holding competitions like local wrestling championships, biking, 7 stones game, making mud structures for children.

Suggestions to improve the status quo of the area: Destruction of worn-out departments and renovation of the Northern area of the hill and creating suitable residential units for the Western side and the Southwest side of the hill in order to attract residential population to the area. Widening and rebuilding of pedestrian walkways and increasing the environment lighting, increasing security and collecting addicts, drug traffickers and corrupt women. Implementation of water elements and fountains, pools and diverse waters. Permanent presence of police and guard. Identification of the cultural heritage. Improving culture of the neighborhood people to prevent vandalism. Inviting businessmen to create stores in the area.

Questionnaires analytic map

After collecting the questionnaires and analyzing them and showing them as a circular diagram, questions answered by people were placed on a map. In fact, the map below reflects the peoples opinions. This map shows that around the Imamzadeh is the safest area and the Northern and Northwestern part of the Arg-e Naderi are the most insecure areas (Figs. 2a, b).

Integrated analysis

According to the questionnaires, their analysis and with regard to the recognition of the area with the brief method as well as the analysis of cognition based on 5 components of the CPTED topic and based on the SWOT technique and integration of all the maps, the following integrated map can be obtained. The map has zoned the area. It provides a brief description of each of the zones and the map will be effective in policymaking and design.

Answering the questions

What is importance of the study area from the environmental, cultural, historical and recreational point of view ? Since the hill dates back to about 5,000 years BC and it is an important historical work in this area, importance of maintaining and protecting this cultural work and trying to register it on the National and World Heritage List is obvious.

Which techniques and tools for environmental design can be used to rebuild the worn-out perspective of the study area ? Given the Principles and criteria of sustainability and designing sustainable environment and landscape, the worn-out landscaps can be reconstructed and recreated. In reconstruction of worn-out landscape, in order to achieve sustainability, 3 components are important, i.e. environmental, social and economic components.

What is the relationship between crime and addiction with environment and perspective design? Social behaviors of people is affected by 2 factors: Natural environmental factors and human environment factors, especially urban environments.

What suggestions can be made to enhance security of the study area ? Methods like access control, natural monitoring, natural resource enhancement, management and maintenance and supporting social activities can be exploited.

How we can reduce the addiction problem by rebuilding the worn-out view and texture of the study area ? The study area has special environmental, historical and recreational potentials, which can be employed to create employment and wealth.

Formulating strategies and policies

In this research, after analyzing based on 5 main components of CPTED with mutual outputs of SWOT components, i.e. strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats, the strategies will be specified and based on the achieved policies, design will be done.

Conclusion

According to the study findings, which was obtained from the recognition studies an analysis of the status quo ; qualitative indicators of existing spaces in the area were determined as undesirable. The results are as follows: Not only at night but also on the day, no supervision is made on the environment ; The area is full of crime, however, social activities are not supported ; Visual pollution in physical forms is existed in most places ; Strengthening natural territories in most places is highly in appropriate ; Lighting of the whole area in cumulative spaces and routes is very undesirable ; At some intersections, the vehicle and pedestrian routes are crossed ; There is not convenient and safe routes for walking and biking throughout the day ; Cultural-historical and natural elements are not well preserved.

Behavioral pollution and visual pollutions are coincided with each other in the area, which in turn shown the lack of security in the area. We hope that with the use of possible actions and the use of environmental design techniques, the environment can be rebuild and behavioral pollutions and insecurity can be reduced.

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