

# **The Design of Residential Complex of 500 units With Approach to Prevention and Reduction Crime**

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**The need for security is one of the most fundamental needs of human and the crime issue is included in the most important issues of human society. Among the various strategies that can prevent and decrease crime and increase security in residential complexes, some are depended in architectural design, some are in field of design and urban planning, some are associated with human sciences such as psychology, sociology and criminology. The prevention and reduction of crime is a matter that has an interdisciplinary nature, and requires the together attention of architects, urban-planners, and humanities experts. Although crime prevention requires a multi-dimensional viewpoint or a combination of committing the crime and how to do it , but it seems, environmental prevention, has a strong talent and capabilities in crimes prevention against property and even against the people. Accordingly, this study attempts to evaluate the relationship between physical characteristics of residential complexes and reducing crime. In this paper, try using the theory of crime prevention through environmental design guidelines (CPTED) such as territory-definition, monitoring, entry and access controls, and environmental quality to design a residential complex in the city of Rasht in proper alignment of the physical environment in order to prevent and reduce the crime. it is hoped it can be an effective step in reducing the social obliquity and Prevent crimes and propel the community to psychological, social and economic safety. In this study, the descriptive-analytic research methods, a questionnaire-based quantitative method, and literature review has been used. Moreover, the field-researches method is another approach that has been used in this study. On the other hand, the software SPSS, Friedman test, and variance analysis have been used for statistical analysis. According to the infinity of the society, the sample size was calculated based on Cochran's optimal size formula and the result was 384 people. Finally, the main questionnaire with 36**

questions was provided for 390 people. The results show that the strategies of Crime Prevention through Environmental Designs (CPTDE) such as territory-definition, monitoring, entry and access controls, and environmental quality earned coefficients of -0.464, -0.533, -0.561, and -0.402 respectively and with meaningful level less than 0.05, have an inverse correlation with crime trend; in the other words when these factors are included in the architecture designs further, the crime trends are reduced in the residential complexes and crime prevention increased accordingly.

**Keywords : Crime, Prevention, Residential Complexes, CPTED, Rasht.**

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