

Urban housing considerations for dealing with security

Mays Falah Radhi¹, prof dr.arshad ALAnzi²

¹Student, Dept. of Architecture Engineering, AL-nahrain university & Baghdad

²Professor, Dept. of Architecture Engineering, AL-nahrain university & Baghdad

Abstract - Urban housing security is one of the most important factors that must be taken into consideration. Measuring its efficiency in several housing types helps build a general perception of how it deals with housing as well as the possibility of improving it. The research provides a general concept of urban security and crime, then arrives at the most prominent urban considerations that achieve security. Then it was applied in the practical study represented by an important residential part of the city of Baghdad, with its traditional and modern patterns, which in turn are divided into horizontal and vertical. The most prominent conclusions that are achieved by the high efficiency of contemporary on the traditional and the vertical on the horizontal

Key Words: Security, urban security, traditional housing type, contemporary housing type, housing

1.INTRODUCTION (Size 11, cambria font)

Architectural and urban designers face many dilemmas when designing any residential complex or a suitable residential environment, and these dilemmas or problems represent a set of urban challenges that accompany the rapid development of cities and may hinder them when designing and implementing their projects.

One of the important challenges that must be taken into consideration when designing is the challenge of providing security and safety in the residential environment, where the need for security and safety is one of the most important basic human needs that provide a person with peace and a sense of stability when available.

And previous literature indicated that there is a knowledge gap about the concepts of safety and security and their relationship to design, especially urban design.

1.1 Security and crime:

Security means "providing protection, reassurance and safety for the members of society, from a danger that may be realized or is expected to occur." .As for (urban security): the concept of "urban security" is considered a relic of the Cold War and is believed to be related to the social, economic, cultural, political and environmental need for human security in cities whose inhabitants are differentiated on the basis of race, class and origin. It is a multi-faceted and complex concept, as is the case with the nature of Cities, their Composition and Structure (Hasan, 2007, pp. 15-24).

As for the concept of crime, people frequently use the word "crime" and call it many and varied patterns of behavior. In general, despite the difference in the patterns of behaviors that are described as crimes by people, the common factor remains that they are all harmful to society and hostile to others. It must be pointed out that the different opinions of specialists and researchers regarding the interpretation of the crime have led to the failure to reach a unified and comprehensive concept that can be adopted by all societies, and this is primarily due to the relative characteristics of the crime. It is, according to sociologists, a behavior that contradicts the standards and values of the society in which the criminal lives or in which the crime occurs. As for the religious concept, it is related to the concept of guilt and sin in addition to taking into account the factors of place and time, but this does not prevent the existence of concepts that are almost common in relation to this phenomenon that People and researchers' minds occupied (Hassan, 2007, pp. 25-26).

That values, age, professional and marital status are the main reasons for the variation in the types of crime and their rates in the Arab world, including Iraq, so that crime is concentrated in the age groups under the age of thirty and in the low living and educational standards, and that poverty is the primary motivation for committing these crimes .This study revealed that the percentage of crimes in cities is higher than in the countryside and that some crimes such as drug use, theft, abuse and murder are the most common types of crime (Hassan, 2007, p.57) The importance of achieving human security is increasing in countries that are experiencing exceptional cases of Iraq. High rates of inflation, unemployment, terrorist operations, deteriorating health, living, and educational levels, administrative and financial corruption, and declining aid, which are the most important obstacles and challenges that stand in the way of the investigation. (Kazem and others, 2015, p.91).

1.2 Urban dealing with the problem of security:

Jacobs's opinion:

When addressing community safety, Jacobs emphasized the importance of promoting movement within urban spaces

to provide surveillance, and the need to distinguish between public and private spaces. For her, the success of neighborhoods hinges on residents' sense of safety and security on the street.

Oscar Newman opinion:

Oscar Newman developed some of Jacobs' ideas, emphasized the importance of monitoring and separating public and private space, and based on a study of crime sites in residential areas in New York City, Newman proposed in his book *City Violent Defensible Space: People & Design* in the 1973, restructuring the environment Urban areas to become more livable, and for safety to be maintained in it, not only by the police but by members of the community itself who share in the use of any urban area.

Newman has identified three factors that contribute to the increase in the crime rate in residential areas:

Anonymity: The population's lack of knowledge of its neighbors.

- The lack of monitoring of buildings, which facilitates the occurrence of crime without anyone seeing it.

- The existence of escape routes, which enables criminals to escape from the crime scene. Based on these factors, Newman developed his idea of a space that could be defensible, and a set of means that combine to make any urban environment under security control by its inhabitants. These methods include real and symbolic barriers and the development of surveillance methods. (Abbas, 2008, pp. 81-82).

Prevention of crime in its contemporary sense is the first step to reducing the chance of crime by confronting the environment that encourages its occurrence, and thus not tempting the criminal to think about taking his crime, and because there are three elements that a person can have in order to commit the crime are the opportunities, ability and motivation, so The attempt to raise the level of security through urban and architectural design leads to preventing or reducing the opportunity for criminals and their ability to commit crime, and so it will leave its impact on their motives.

On the other hand, it was found that the costs of urban and architectural design to reduce crime are less than the costs of increasing the security forces and less than the costs of spending in providing individual or private protection for residential units, which make them appear in the end as if

they are forts or castles and not as dwellings. (Bahamam, 2015, pp. 11-15).

Many ecologists tend to divide cities into several regions, such as the central area, which is a vital area full of various commercial and population activities and is characterized by its rowding and includes most companies and institutions, and this area is often not desirable for housing. And the transitional zone, in which the housing pattern conflicts with the commercial and industrial pattern. It is also crowded areas and is often inhabited by the poor or [those close to the poverty line]. The housing areas for workers and employees are in the form of belts surrounding the factories and institutions, and the residential area for the middle and upper class, which is better than its predecessors where there are offices and free professions and most of their members have received a degree of education. Suburban areas are often residential areas for the wealthy classes, and they are planned areas that are not crowded, in which people travel to the city with their own cars. By linking crime to these patterns, it became clear that crime rates increased in the first and second types, and gradually increased after that until they reached their lowest levels in suburban areas (Hassan, 2007, p. 46).

It is also important to shed light on the issue of gender and its relationship with the formation and planning of urban spaces in residential areas, and how to design these spaces from a female point of view. Based on meeting the material and moral needs of women within the urban environment in which they live, and ensuring that they give them a sense of urban comfort and safety, through knowledge of the voidal reality of women in the Iraqi city, with the aim of identifying the behavior of local women within these spaces, and whether their needs are taken into account by planning policies When designing and shaping the urban environment or not. (Abbas, 2008).

As for securing these needs, for example:

- Young women need easy access to transportation, and safety when moving around the city.
- The working mother needs housing that she can afford, proximity to public services, especially childcare services, and she also needs proximity to the workplace and a sense of security.
- Mothers who assume responsibilities for their teenage children need services specific to this age, including easy access to public services
- Older women need adequate homes, easy access to services, and a sense of security. (Abbas, 2008, p. 50).

- Residential units should also include design features such as kitchens facing outdoor play

areas (Gallant, 2017, p22). As in Figure (1)



fig-1: an example of the design features

that assist females in monitoring

(Gallant, 2017,p22).

1.3 Urban considerations for dealing with security and crime:

There are several design solutions that can be used for a residential environment with a lower potential for criminal activities to occur in it, such as the visibility of entrances to the neighborhood as gates that define the neighborhood and give it its distinctive identity in a way that enables residents to monitor and control these entrances (Bahammam, 2015, p. 15), in contrast to the excessive permeability that it is considered a critical feature in criminology which is most evident within the characteristics of informal housing (Meth & Buthelezi, 2017, p. 85).

In addition to canceling the roads entering residential neighborhoods, as well as designing a road network that reduces the speed of cars, as well as designing that increases the opportunity for residents and passers-by to monitor so that residents from within their housing units can monitor suspicious activities around the housing units (Bahamam, 2015, p. 15), Clearly defining the boundaries of private and public spaces to enhance a sense of ownership among residents so that they can assume responsibility for the area allocated to them (Abdul Mohit & Elsayahli, 2017, p. 57) . And working with a hierarchical system for spaces and streets, which leads to enabling residents to perform some common activities outside residential units, thus strengthening social relations between them and distinguishing strangers clearly and easily. Whereas the large size of the city and the complexity of the relations in it

may lead to a weakness in social control, as many studies have revealed the existence of a direct relationship between the size of the city and the increase in the crime rate in terms of population density. Consequently, traditions, customs and norms may lose much of their power, which helps the development of crime, its types, forms, and methods used in its practice. For example, it was found that residential architecture with entrances confined to a common space reduces the vulnerability of its residents to theft crimes compared to the same open entrances, regardless of other variables such as income level, ethnic gender, location, etc. Also, there are individual solutions and treatments that many residents resort to, since robbery and armed robbery are one of the biggest problems in residential neighborhoods, so we find residents resorting to raising the level of crime prevention, such as placing iron for protection on windows, doors and around air-conditioning units, as well as exaggerating raising fences Although these solutions make storming the residential unit seem more difficult and less attractive to thieves, some of these solutions may in fact make the building visually distorted (Bahammam, 2015, pp.45-15) .

The residential environment is the place in which a woman spends most of her time, whether it is at home or in its surroundings, so the residential environment has great importance in influencing a woman's life in all its aspects, and throughout the different stages of her life. A good residential neighborhood for women is one that provides her with comfortable space arrangements only, in addition to providing necessary public services such as public transportation, health services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities, those services that help her fulfill her dual responsibilities of caring for children inside the home and earning a livelihood outside it.(Abbas, 2008, p. 49).

It must also refer to the safety and security of people with special needs within their residential areas, as they are more vulnerable to harm from those with weak souls. If the design of the residential surroundings does not take them into account, they may suffer greatly in the slightest movement or activity.

Some believe that the low density of residential neighborhoods and poor neighborhoods are factors that contribute to the formation of crime, and the safety of directing the construction and planning of new settlements in such a way as to prevent the emergence of informal settlements helps in that, and thus a major source of social,

economic and political insecurity for families and communities is eliminated. A person also needs to feel secure, connected and close to nature, which helps to secure his psychological stability.(Taha, 2010, pp. 30-31).

Also, consideration must be given to avoiding fires and providing design measures to prevent them, as there are factors that affect the planning of the residential building, such as the size of the building, where the greater the size of the area exposed to fire in the building, the greater the risk to property and lives and the more difficult it is to control it, so there must be outlets that penetrate the large size For spaces. In addition to the presence of access points for the fire fighting vehicle to the place of the fire to be quick and safe outlets for the firefighting teams to arrive and penetrate the building from any direction, and for the entrances to be not closed and wide to allow the passage of the fire truck, while securing traffic. Also, it is not allowed to increase the length or width of the facade beyond 50 linear meters except with an entrance because this prevents the firefighting teams from reaching inside the building, and also consideration must be given to the use of fire-resistant materials in the construction of the building such as bricks and concrete, and the provision of emergency exits and the need for a sufficient distance between the buildings to avoid The ignition heat reaches by radiation or by the load, and the distance between the buildings. In the event of the difference in the height of the adjacent buildings indicates that it does not allow sparks to fly from the burning building to the ceilings of the lower buildings. In the case of multi-storey buildings, escape routes and outlets must be provided, such as the basic and alternative stairs, so that they are sufficient and clear entrances and exits easily accessible from and for every floor in the building (Ali, 2015, pp. 32-34). The table (1) provides a summary of the urban considerations to deal with security:

Table -1: provides a summary of the urban considerations to deal with security:

The societal factor associated with housing	Urban considerations
General Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The visibility of the entrances to the neighborhood. - Preventing excessive permeability. The nature and speed of car roads within residential areas. - The resident's ability to monitor the activities around him. The extent of applying the hierarchy system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of places for common activities. Shared entrances are safer than open entrances. - The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences. -Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities. -Dealing with people with special needs. Density -The possibility of a pattern in the formation of slums. -The existence of basic design requirements. The proximity of the dwelling to nature. - The change in the uses of residential land negatively affects safety
Fire safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The size of the buildings. -Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe). Wide entrances. -The width of the facade does not exceed 50 except with an entrance. -Provide adequate distance between buildings. Escape lanes from tall buildings.

2-Practical study:

After extracting the most prominent urban considerations that achieve security, we will conduct a practical study of a multi-residential area that has been tested for a sufficient time by its inhabitants (from the Iraqi community), to find out the extent of its security efficiency and compare between an old traditional type and a modern (contemporary).

The chosen area is the "Al-Karimat" neighborhood, which is a traditional locality on the Karkh side of the capital, Baghdad, and the residential part is in the Al-Salihya area(modern type.), with both horizontal and vertical patterns.

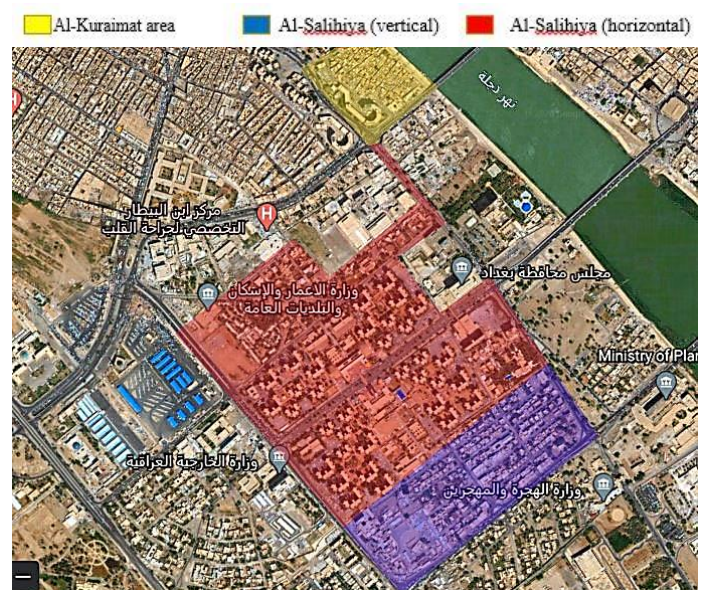


Fig-2: Limits of the area to be studied

2.1 Analysis method:

-Discussing how both traditional and contemporary styles deal with every societal security consideration.

-Giving a rating (in light of the discussion) within three levels (efficient, average competence, and weak competence).

- Then assuming that for each eligible consideration, 3 points are calculated, while two points are given for the average and one point for the weak, so that they can be converted into numbers to measure efficiency.

2.2 An analysis of the traditional residential pattern (represented by the Al-Kuraimat area):

Description of the Al-Kuraimat area:

It is a traditional locality located on the western side of Baghdad, on the side of Al-Karkh, surrounded on the northeast by the Tigris River, on the south by Karada Maryam, and from the northwest by Al Shawka, and Alawi Al-Hillah and Al-Durayyin district from the west, and adjacent to it is Al-Ahrar Bridge.



Fig-3: Al-Kuraimat area and its environs

2-3 Urban considerations to achieve security:

The clarity of the entrances to the neighborhood: that the multiple and thin entrances are not safe, and there are basic entrances that are safe, as shown in Figure (4).



Fig-4: The main entrances to the area

The size of additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences: Figure 5 shows additions to windows and doors. As for raising fences, roof fences are of a low height

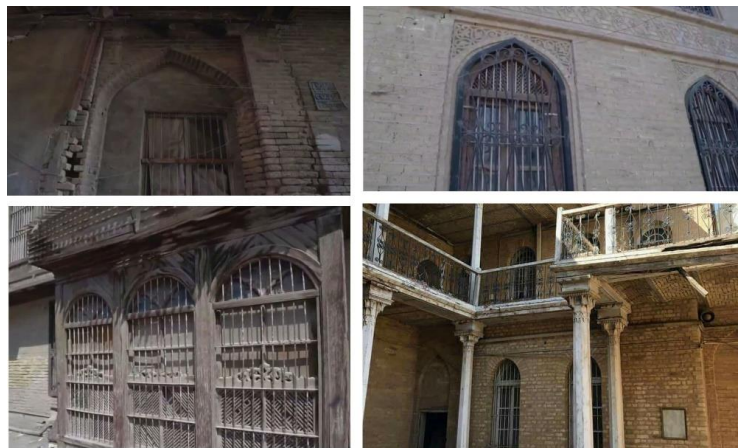


Fig- 5: shows additions to windows and doors

Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment: transportation is available in the area, as for schools, they do not contain any school, nursery or kindergarten inside them, but rather depend on what is found in the neighboring areas of the Shawaka. But it does contain a collector and a market. As for entertainment venues, the area is close to the Tigris River, which is an

important entertainment component for the people of the region.

Dealing with people with special needs: the residential area has horizontal dwellings consisting of two floors, and people with special needs can carry out their activities without the obstacles of the stairs or elevators, and the area does not contain cars or life threatening when touring it, but it contains bicycles or motorcycles and vehicles, These means may pose a danger to pedestrians, in addition to the fact that the alleys are in a state of activity and constant movement that allows passersby to help them if they need it.

Density: Areas with a high density of this type, may lead to widespread crime due to the increase in poverty.

The possibility of the pattern in the formation of slums: The possibility of this pattern in forming slums is weak, due to the lack of empty or abandoned lands, and the dwellings are contiguous, and there is no wide space left in front of or behind them that allows residents to override it or form slums.

How close the house is to nature: the inner courtyard maintains the dwelling's connection with nature, and may guarantee the natural psychological stability of the inhabitants, as well as this pattern is related to the use of natural materials that can be observed when walking around the area, such as the use of wood in abundance, and some decorations inspired by nature, as well as it deals with Well with the sun's rays and temperatures, it makes the inhabitants connected with nature instead of hiding from the harsh weather conditions in the summer, and it is close to the Tigris River, but it lacks green areas outside the housing.

The size of the buildings: Small-sized housing, which causes easy transmission of fires.

Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe): the alleys are unequal in width, but in general they are narrow and do not allow the passage of fire trucks and vehicles.

The extent of the proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers:



Fig- 6: shows the political centers near Karimat.

Table 2 Urban considerations appropriate to security in the traditional type

Appropriate urban security considerations	Efficient	Middle efficiency	Poor efficiency
-Clarity of entrances to the neighborhood.		*	
- Preventing excessive permeability.			
-The nature and speed of car roads within residential areas.	*		
-The resident's ability to observe the surrounding activities.		*	
-The extent of applying the hierarchy system.		*	
-Existence of places for common activities.	*		
-Shared entrances are safer than open entrances.			*
- The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences.		*	
-Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities.		*	
-Dealing with people with special needs.		*	
-Density		*	
-The possibility of a pattern in the formation of slums.	*	*	
-The proximity of the dwelling to nature.		*	
-A change in residential land uses adversely affects safety.			*
-The spread of insects.			*
-Size of buildings.			*
-Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe).	*	*	*
-Wide entrances.		*	*
-The width of the facade does not exceed 50 except with an entrance.	*		
-Provide adequate distance between buildings.			*
-Escape lanes from tall buildings.	*		
-The extent to which flammable materials such as wood are used.			*
- The proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers		*	

47 points out of 69 points, equivalent to 68.11%.

2.4 Contemporary type: (Al-Salhiya Complex and the horizontal residential area in the southeast - Al-Salhiya area):

Description of the area:

The area selected for study is located on the Karkh side of Baghdad, and is surrounded on the northeast by Haifa Street, and is crossed by the street that separates the residential buildings of the Salhiya complex, and is bordered on the southwest by Alawi Street, while on the southeast side it is bordered by the "Jaffa Street" linked to a bridge The Republic.

Salhia Residential Complex:

It was inaugurated in 1983, and includes forty residential buildings of different sizes, each consisting of six floors, all of which contain 2,300 apartments, the apartments are designed in two types, the large apartments, which are 120 square meters, contain three bedrooms with a lounge and other facilities of a kitchen, bathroom and kitchen Small, the second type apartments are 100 square meters each, and it contains two bedrooms with a hall.

Project area: 365 thousand square meters. It bears the name (Housing Project No. 10), and it is an integrated residential city in terms of modern housing requirements, taking into account the provision of places for educational, cultural and social activities, in addition to allocating spaces for public events, as the project includes eight schools from kindergarten to middle school, and a central building for services. And another eleven-storey building designed to be occupied by one of the departments, as well as a large supermarket, a public warehouse, green playgrounds for children and parking lots. It is worth noting that the complex represents a residential neighborhood, as it consists of four residential stores (North, South, East and West), with a central service center that represents its core.

Horizontal housing:It is located to the southeast of the Salhiya residential complex, and it is a role with large areas, up to 600 square meters, but most of them were divided into several houses, and some of them were converted for commercial purposes.



Vertical housing Horizontal Service center Surrounding streets

Fig-7: Al-Salhiya area (study area)

2.5 Appropriate urban security considerations:

The visibility of the entrances to the neighborhood: The entrances are clear, as shown below:



Fig-8: Clarity of entrances to the neighborhood

Preventing excessive penetration: The area is located in the busy city center and is surrounded by important political and administrative centers, which usually cause road closures due to security issues, and this causes great congestion, so people resort to penetrating the residential

area to cross the cuts or congestions that happen outside it (in some parts of the horizontal).

- The nature and speed of car roads inside residential areas: The street that penetrates the complex, “Salhiya Street,” and some of the secondary streets in the horizontal part that have changed due to a change in the use of residential land, are more quickly than the rest of the secondary streets.

The resident's ability to observe the surrounding activities: communication with the street and urban spaces can be reasonable within the balconies of the first five floors, as for what is above it, the situation changes drastically as it is difficult to see details, distinguish people and contact them. It is possible that this surveillance is passive when violating the privacy of neighbors. On the other hand, residential buildings help their residents to converge, communicate and spread news among them. As for the horizontal, they are dwellings of different styles, spaced apart, isolated, and low in height, which makes them less familiar with the ocean.

The extent of applying the hierarchical system: We previously discussed the hierarchy and the shift from general to specific.

Existence of places for joint activities: As for vertical housing, it contains common and green spaces, in addition to the fact that the residential buildings are a source for residents to meet on the stairs and corridors.

As for the horizontal, the chances of meeting in it are significantly less than the vertical.

- Shared entrances are safer than open entrances: residential buildings have common entrances, while the horizontal ones have single entrances.



Fig-9: Shared and Green Places

Al-Shawaf Global Trade and Real Estate Office, 2020.

- Shared entrances are safer than open entrances: residential buildings have common entrances, while the horizontal ones have single entrances.

-The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences: Despite what is known in vertical residential complexes of placing iron on balconies and external doors to buildings in large quantities and a large spread, but in the Salhia residential complex this is partial. As for horizontal housing, people are keen to put iron bars on the windows. As for the houses built in the 1970s and 1980s, and some homes of the 1990s, they have a fence and a low curtain.



Fig-10: Additions to Residential Buildings Oases (Basem, 2020)

Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment:

Regarding public transport: the area is surrounded by a vital and important transportation center, and public taxis enter the street separating the residential buildings. And being an area surrounded by streets on all sides, the distance to walk to reach the main street is small.

Dealing with people with special needs:

Although vertical housing includes elevators, most of them are disabled. In addition, the residential complex lacks slopes that help people with special needs to move around.

As for the horizontal, it is suitable only because it is few floors, but it also lacks slopes and places of crossing, and the change in land uses makes cars pass more and faster, making them a danger to the movement of people within their area.

- The possibility of the pattern in the formation of slums: due to the city's location in the center of the capital, and the overcrowding of the area and intense control over it, complete slum neighborhoods cannot be formed, but they are limited to encroachments on the sidewalks and front areas of residential units.

How close the house is to nature: the vertical part contains green places, while the horizontal is limited to home gardens, which gradually receded, and what distinguishes the area is its proximity to the Tigris River.



Fig-11: The area near the Tigris River

When we compare it with the old area, it is more affected by the rise in temperatures because the streets, patios, and branches are wide and not shaded, as well as they contain parking spaces and have large concrete floors.

- The size of the buildings: residential buildings are large, while horizontal buildings are relatively small and close

together, which makes the spread of fires in horizontal housing faster than in vertical housing.

- Passable entry points for the arrival of the fire truck (fast and safe): There are wide ports, but the area is crowded, which hinders the arrival of ambulances quickly.

Provide adequate distance between buildings: vertical buildings have a great distance between them. As for the horizontal ones, they are at their origin separate and far from each other, but due to fragmentation, they have become contiguous or on the way to contiguity, which increases the chance of fire transmission through them.

- Paths to escape from tall buildings: due to the neglect and oldness of residential buildings and due to the large number of items stored in their corridors and their narrowing, this makes access to the stairs more difficult in the event of an emergency.

- The proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers: This indicator caused many bombings that worked to harm the people of the region in human,

Material and moral terms.

Table 3: Urban considerations appropriate to security in the Contemporary type

Appropriate urban security considerations	Efficient	Middle efficiency	Poor efficiency
-Clarity of entrances to the neighborhood.	*		
- Preventing excessive permeability.		*	
-The nature and speed of car roads within residential areas.		*	
-The resident's ability to observe the surrounding activities.		*	
-The extent of applying the hierarchy system.	*		
-Existence of places for common activities.		*	
-Shared entrances are safer than open entrances.		*	*
- The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences.		*	
-Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities.		*	
-Dealing with people with special needs.		*	
-Density		*	
-The possibility of a pattern in the formation of slums.		*	*
-The proximity of the dwelling to nature.		*	*
-A change in residential land uses adversely affects safety.	*		
-The spread of insects.		*	
-Size of buildings.		*	
-Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe).		*	
-Wide entrances.		*	
-The width of the facade does not exceed 50 except with an entrance.	*	*	*
-Provide adequate distance between buildings.		*	
-Escape lanes from tall buildings.	*		
-The extent to which flammable materials such as wood are used.			*
- The proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers			*

48 points out of 69 points, equivalent to 69.56%.

Table 4: Appropriate Urban Considerations for Security in the Contemporary Horizontal Segment

Appropriate urban security considerations	Efficient	Middle efficiency	Poor efficiency
-Clarity of entrances to the neighborhood.	*		
- Preventing excessive permeability.		*	
-The nature and speed of car roads within residential areas.		*	
-The resident's ability to observe the surrounding activities.		*	*
-The extent of applying the hierarchy system.		*	
-Existence of places for common activities.		*	*
-Shared entrances are safer than open entrances.		*	
- The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences.		*	
-Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities.		*	
-Dealing with people with special needs.		*	
-Density		*	
-The possibility of a pattern in the formation of slums.		*	*
-The proximity of the dwelling to nature.		*	*
-A change in residential land uses adversely affects safety.		*	*
-The spread of insects.	*		
-Size of buildings.		*	
-Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe).		*	
-Wide entrances.		*	
-The width of the facade does not exceed 50 except with an entrance.		*	*
-Provide adequate distance between buildings.		*	
-Escape lanes from tall buildings.	*		
-The extent to which flammable materials such as wood are used.	*		
- The proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers			*

47 points out of 69 points, equivalent to 68.11%.

Table 5: Appropriate Urban Considerations for Security in the Contemporary Vertical

Appropriate urban security considerations	Efficient	Middle efficiency	Poor efficiency
-Clarity of entrances to the neighborhood.	*		
- Preventing excessive permeability.		*	
-The nature and speed of car roads within residential areas.		*	
-The resident's ability to observe the surrounding activities.		*	
-The extent of applying the hierarchy system.	*		*
-Existence of places for common activities.	*		
-Shared entrances are safer than open entrances.	*		
- The size of the additions represented by placing iron on windows and doors and raising fences.			
-Provides necessary public services such as public transportation, services, schools, shops and entertainment facilities.		*	
-Dealing with people with special needs.		*	
-Density		*	
-The possibility of a pattern in the formation of slums.			*
-The proximity of the dwelling to nature.		*	
-A change in residential land uses adversely affects safety.		*	
-The spread of insects.		*	
-Size of buildings.	*		*
-Access to the fire trucks (fast and safe).		*	
-Wide entrances.		*	
-The width of the facade does not exceed 50 except with an entrance.	*		
-Provide adequate distance between buildings.	*		
-Escape lanes from tall buildings.			*
-The extent to which flammable materials such as wood are used.	*		
- The proximity of the region to political, critical, or targeted centers			*

49 points out of 69 points, equivalent to 71.01%

4- B, Ali, "Utilizing Urban Design to Reduce Crime," a case study of contemporary residential neighborhoods in Riyadh, 2015.

- [5] Meth, P and B, Sibongile, 'New housing/new crime? Changes in safety, governance and everyday incivilities for residents relocated from informal to formal housing at Hammond's Farm', *eThekwini* 2017.
- [6] A, Mohammad and El, Hanan, "Crime and Housing in Kuala Lumpur: Taman Melati terrace housing", Malaysia, *Asian Journal of Environment-Behaviour Studies*, 2017.
- [7] T, Rania, "The Cross-Effect Between the Urban Reality of Housing and the Socio-Cultural Identity of the Population," Nablus - Palestine, An-Najah National University, 2010.
- [8] A, Mohammed, "Regulations and Procedures in Safety on Residential Complexes Against Fire", Sudan, Sudan University of Science and Technology, 2015.
- [9] Al-Shawaf Global Trade and Real Estate Office, 2020.
- [10] Basim, Mohamed, 2020. <https://www.facebook.com/mohamad.basim>

3. CONCLUSIONS

- Through the study, it was found that the security efficiency in the old traditional style is 68.11%, while in the contemporary it is 69.56% ... while in the contemporary horizontal it is 68.11% and 71.01% for the contemporary vertical.

-The contemporary vertical is considered the best in security.

- These considerations need to be dealt with cautiously and an attempt to raise their efficiency by planners, architects and housing workers.

Traditional environments require a lot of safety measure

REFERENCES

- [1] H, Muhammad, "The Importance and Role of Urban Security in Reducing Crime in Palestinian Cities," An Analytical Study of Nablus, MT Mohammed, 2007.
- [2] K, Kamil and Al-, Mahmoud and Al-, Hassan, "Housing and Human Security in Iraq," 2015.
- [3] A, Makram-M, Qadri, "Urban Safety - Urban Design from a Woman's Point of View", Nablus, 2008.
- [4]