

Introduction

Worn out textures are less efficient compared to other urban textures in terms of physical, social and economic issues. These factors caused the drooping of these textures to be isolated from other urban textures. Neighborhoods that are separated from the physical social activities are also encouraged to isolation. Although it is important to access and move easily in the neighborhood, but the neighborhood should be safe from heavily traveled traffic. So reasons for physical isolation would be difficulty in access and this reason affects other factors.

So, one of the major problems in identifying worn out textures are the low road network efficiency. Lack of access into these textures, causing them to be drooped off from the rest of the urban areas and encourages other problems. While the old texture with passages that many of them are less than six meters, that are known as problematic urban textures and policy of widening roads as a solution to this problem is selected in the renovation and improvement projects.

The problem of spatial connection between elements in the Iranian city is also considered. Iranian traditional cities are structured and cohesive collection of great tracks from the main town center and local market. Structure of ancient Iranian city tracks is the main link between markets to other important element of the city. But with the arrival of the street, rather than as an element of communication in the metropolis, but also as substrates for motor vehicle traffic, the role of communication in urban spaces were trimmed. Finally, comprehensive planning and urban development projects including development and worn out textures regeneration scheme were presented. Also looking to access difficulty as a traffic problem, has led to solve this problem by the same policy in all urban textures without considering the position, shape and position of the organ metropolis in the city. This study seeks to answer the question of how the structure of the street network in worn out textures will alter the structure of the metropolis? The problem of impermeability worn out in all textures, has the same way in the metropolis? To answer these questions, the structure of the street network in Mashhad were analyzed by the method of space

layout and location plans of urban development approvals identified in worn out textures in the structure are identified and analyzed.

Materials and methods

In order to analyze the spatial structure of Mashhad, the axial map of the city and maps include lines of visual - motion, is prepared by the method of space layout. This map includes city sub-visual - motion systems and the relationship between the sub systems is exhibited in a systematic manner. The results of this map are analyzed graphically and each line (channel visual - motion) in the graph is considered as a point of intersection of two lines on a graph as edges. Thus the computation graphs - mathematical relationship with other elements in the graph is calculated for each element and the different values which will be presented as feature of the city can be introduced. Criterion which is studied in this paper is the interconnectedness.

On the map, the lines of the high degree of interconnectedness are bold red and blue lines are the degrees of interconnectedness are shown in bold. Thus, access to lines or spaces with higher level of interconnectedness is greater and vice versa. In this regard, two linear maps have been prepared at the local scale. The large map with all the elements in relation to each element of the system is examined while in the local map, the relationship with neighboring elements is determined are examined by the local radius.

Finding and results

In this study, the local radius of three, or a distance equal to the space of three steps behind rotational motion has been considered. The local radius is three by three other space spatial shift can be achieved. Local radius of criteria to evaluate the interconnectedness at the local level is the same shift. So the map is extracted to evaluate the local interconnectedness, the interconnectedness of each axis were measured with themes that are located within the space of three steps. The important

thing to remember in this connection is that the standard practice is to evaluate the interconnectedness between spaces.

The pattern of interconnectedness between local and global scale in Mashhad show that all worn out areas by introducing relevant institutions and organizations, the city has a low interconnectedness between two levels. The purpose of these four steps, showing the interconnectedness of the highest value to lowest value changes, it is worn out areas. For this reason, in figure 17, the worn out areas have been specified. These steps show that areas with a higher degree of interconnectedness are not located primarily in worn out areas, and areas with a lower degree of interconnectedness are located in worn out areas. Figure 1 shows that in second stage half of new textures are full, while only 37 percent of the old textures are formed at this stage.

This result indicates that the old textures in the metropolitan area are in isolation. And in addition to social and economic isolation, they may suffer the lack of appropriate links with the city's neighborhoods and surrounding textures. In other words, these changes indicate old areas in the macro-scale neighborhoods failed to establish a good relationship with other neighborhoods in the city and the whole structure of the city.

It is the remarkable thing, especially in the context of neighborhoods within the city center, while the association old down the whole town suffers which they have high margins in the interconnectedness of the main city, and they are formed in first and second phases. This shows the internal structure of these textures in a proper hierarchy failed to fuse these lines, the whole town and the streets have become so disconnected sub structure created by the torn texture. Therefore, any changes to the axis of the streets dead-end streets should be examined with respect to the overall analytical system.

The values obtained from the analysis of the association and old textures in Table 1 also shows the interconnectedness textures of the old textures consolidates less than all three scales.



Figure 1. Highest value to lowest value of the interconnectedness of the macro trends in four stages. (authors).

The value of local-scale association studies have been evaluated in worn out textures. The mean difference of local association in worn out textures of the city compare to macro scale is greater.



Fig 2. The local association of the highest value to lowest value changes in four stages

Source: authors 1390

To compare the association of worn out textures and center of Mashhad, the value of the macro and local association of these two textures were compared. Comparing the interconnectedness of local and metropolitan area of worn out textures showed textures margins in the interconnectedness has lower worn out textures of the central region and local-level changes and value of association gets higher. So what are particularly important given the large margin of worn out textures are transplant textures of the city. These internal textures are more associated textures than textures within the city. In fact these textures, are seen as the edge of the semi-autonomous islands and the function of social- ethnicity integration. In a minority group in their area attracts the same new groups of minority, because of the cultural differences between different groups and the tendency to get into the group with same culture. So despite the fact that this texture has a consistent local spatial structure of the social and economic structure, compare to the spatial structure of the macro (city), suffer from fragmentation and isolation of space.

However, the centers worn out textures (such as the textures around the shrine) are surrounded by large axles with high association value, but the association is very low in these tissues. The issue, according to the map of the local association and the lower rate of local association in this context is to be approved in the macro level. So the revival of the local association of these tissues is important for them to reform.



Fig 3. Compared to the suburbs and surrounding textures isolated shrine Integration of large-scale spatial structure (right), consolidates local scale (left) Source: authors

Conclusion

The results of the analyzing worn out textures street network in Mashhad showed that looking to street network and restoring the worn out textures with as a traffic problem, also drag the line around the textures and their organization as a whole, regardless of the spatial structure of cities leads to the further physical isolation and economic - social isolation. Findings of the research show that, the spatial isolation of the textures has direct relation with reduced association of the internal structure of the textures surrounding the whole city and also the relationship between the spatial changes and

characteristics of socio – economic in cities. Also able to identify and help the structural damage in a variety of worn out textures and their renovation development. Analysis of the spatial structure of the t worn out textures in Mashhad made it clear that Mashhad worn out of textures can be broken into two categories base on isolation and accessibility. The first set of neighborhoods are those who suffer from problem of accessibility while are located adjacent to axles with a high degree of interconnectedness. The second category can are those who are located in the border of town and due to isolation from the major structure of city has face to accessibility problems. Overlapping of areas which have been identified worn out textures and impenetrable by the supreme council for planning with the map analysis presented in this paper shows that strategies adopted for each of these textures with their specific features must be different and a general solution, such as new widening road policies, can not solve all the texture problems equally. For example the worn out texture around the shrine is considered as the areas that have accessibility problem while it is near one of the most accessible roads. This suggests that the characteristics of accessibility must divide to "access to" and "access within" for these textures. Thus we can conclude that access to the shrine is easy but access within the shrine is difficult in these textures. These new streets break down an integrated problematic texture into different parts while correct solution for isolation problem of these textures, is to consider their role in whole structure of the city and understanding the internal structure of the community and its relationship to surrounding textures. Thus, relying on the structure and development of open space and street network within their textures and the role that the textures plays in the overall structure of city we can reach solutions to increase interconnectedness of these textures with neighborhoods and streets surrounding textures and lead to improve the problem of isolation and impermeability.

Therefore, a detailed analysis of the spatial the structure cities, to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the main the structure of the city and redefining it in urban development projects as well as pathology of structure and spatial organization of worn out textures and less developed before any intervention (repair, reconstruction

or improvement) in these textures, particularly in relation with solving low permeability problem is necessary.