Introduction

The use of network thinking in urban areas, will form the structure of the fabric of a city that is considered not only a conjunction of physical spaces, but related activities will also contribute to the readability of the results, the formation of structure in the sense orientation and integration. The totality of the historical cities of Iran has been shaped in the form of integrated mix of urban spaces. The urban structure elements (between urban spaces and joints) as the most important places where people live and work are crucial. Cities had dense physical expression of a particular space and continuity of the downtown community centers through the main tracks. This paper attempts to examine the network of urban spaces in historical context Dardasht neighborhood, in order to explore the factors influencing the formation of these networks in a historical context. In this paper, an overview of the theoretical foundations of the concept of urban space is discussed, and then discusses the concept of urban spaces networks would end. And goes on to analyze the case and discover the factors which affect the formation of urban spaces in the context of network addresses.

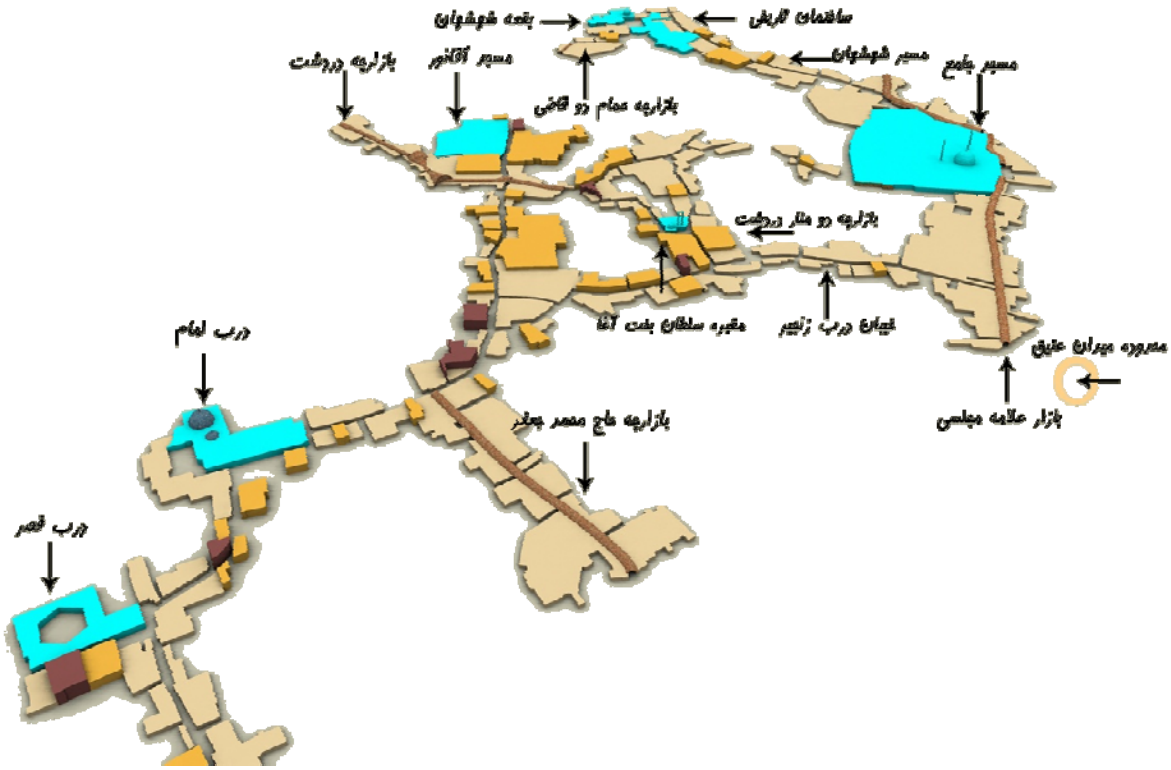
Materials and methods

The main objective of this study was to measure the spatial structure of the network of urban spaces in historic cities in Iran. So the question arises that network formation and function of urban spaces in the historical context of how and what components are organized? In the first study, library studies, theoretical papers are completed. Isfahan had built in Safavi Era, based on the principles of excellence and intellectual system of thought is formed. Dardasht neighborhood, including historic neighborhoods of the city is up to its spatial structure is partially preserved. The research is a scientific - practical. In addition to a library of tools and methods to track impressions, the descriptive research method of content analysis is also used.

Finding and results

Dardasht neighborhood of the historic city's neighborhoods is one of the primary nuclei are formed in the Seljuk era. and in the Safavid period has been completed. The

neighborhood in District 3 of the city is located in the northeastern part. The neighborhood has long passages from the Old Testament that have come to the



mosque and the anatomical relationship to the street before drawing the first side of the main market, the end part of the market is considered.

Fig 1. Three-dimensional models of urban spaces in the backbone network of neighborhood Dardasht, Source: The authors.

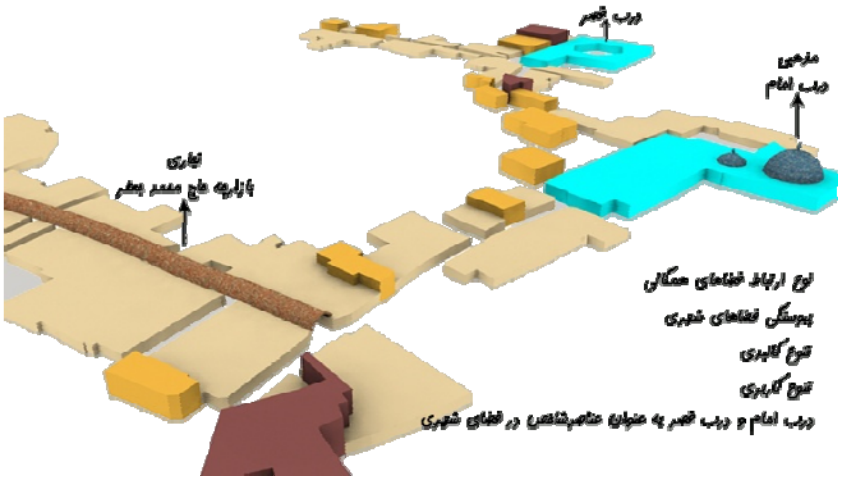
As can be seen in the image formation of networks in sequence space (urban spaces combining static and dynamic) states that this entry. The reasons for the improvement in the quality of the neighborhood's historic character and Iran can be given as to how the spaces together and make connections between the details of the design space and set up an integrated network of urban spaces.

Hierarchy of Space: An important feature of the historical context of the Organic order and hierarchy of the physical space of the largest to the smallest scale. Passing through the deliberate engagement of the impasse, the main campus and through

public domain to the private sphere is scaled. And a space such as the location of the original structure that directs and controls the activities and behaviors is ongoing.

Unity in combination: Metropolitan area network is a set of fixed elements of the structure composed of static and dynamic spaces that we know it as the nodes and the pathways. Each element of this set can be placed before or after another element. Science of urban design, in addition to the types of nodes and paths to form a fabric structure and to create unity in the structure must use factors such as the use of climate and textures-related materials and using specific modules for designing the walls. In Iran surrounded nodes have the ratio of 1 to 3 and 1 to 1, and deadlocks than 1 to 2 main roads are designed.

The principle of continuity in the urban areas: What generality form a coherent structure, a neighborhood; a town in the urban fabric and an observer, there is just not something the cumulative all the components are there, but a coherent generality, it is



nothing more than a collection.

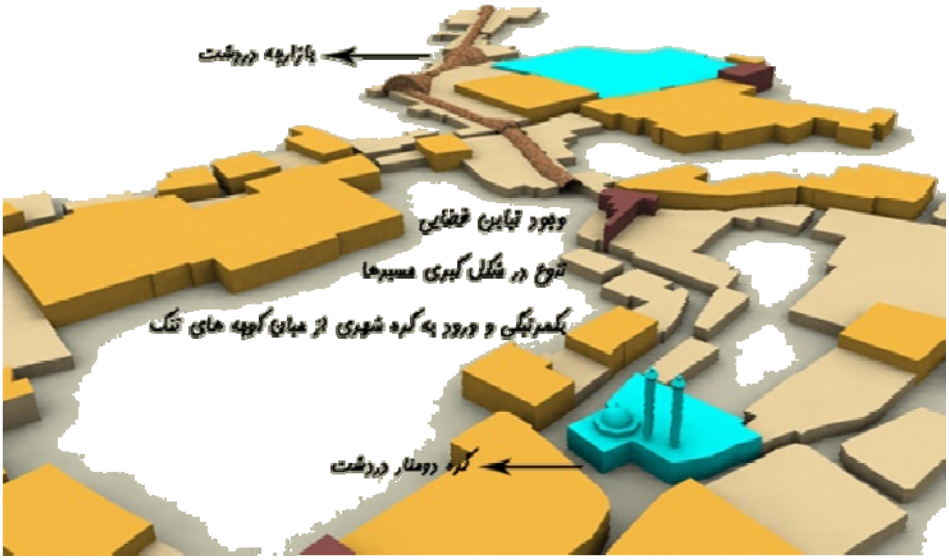
fig 2. How to combine static and dynamic spaces in the spatial structure of urban space network Dardasht neighborhood, Source: The authors.

Human scale: Combined network and squares in the texture, so that the observer passing through them makes them feel good correlation and on the other hand, the confined spaces of human scale is proportional to the field that people can view the

same space. The space between each moving space to the next appropriate step in human pause as his speed is low and measures have been considered.

Once happening: the concept of newly function, form and quality or the visual space. This is evident in the tissue spaces in a row, so that after passing through the narrow alleys of organic and sometimes dark order once we arrive in large spaces and geometric order. Using this principle, the creation of variations and modifications can affect the viewer's perception.

Making space diversity: The design of urban spaces in historical context had the principle that the path to a more diverse and more complex in terms of body composition, the more interesting it seems also to have been considered in past. In this way with the change and diversity in the field of two elements of way and square,



along the way the network can create a variety of urban spaces.

Fig 3. The discipline the move the organic and the geometric arrangement of nodes, once happening, the contrast and spatial variation in texture space, Source: The authors.

The use of spatial contrast: Creating variety of physical features and visual quality of urban spaces network elements, at the same time, maintain contact with the tissue

spaces and the collection will cause identity and freedom from monotony is the spatial contrast. The contrast can be seen as part of a continuous process of diversification in urban areas; thus, the spatial contrast of light and shadow creates a sense of space to play with light and shade or indoors or covered up in some parts. Also when urban wall design to create an atmosphere emphasizing contrast with the slight change in style to apply to the diversity and contrast with their background is not in focus.

Conclusion

A city is a combination of targeted combination of different components with different scales and functions, as it was discussed in the paper with the regular structure of a space is not random; but it acquired itself with special features and principles. So if you can not take the necessary steps to protect its integrity, it dies and disappears. The results of the present study are summarized in two directions:

First, the identification of three main measures of spatial structure, activity structure and identity structure as a key concept in network formation of urban spaces.

Second, recognizing the importance of maintaining these networks and their impact on the survival of historic fabric is tissue on how to meet the needs of residents.

In response to the question of what factors can shape urban spaces in the spatial network can be effective in a historical context? It said that according to pictures, charts and analysis provided in the case, there are three bodies, meaning and identity of the major factors in the formation of networks in urban spaces. Basic Tips is on how to mix and create spaces between the adjacent spaces in any space. Table 1 introduces standards that must be applied in the context of the spatial structure of the network design. The result of this research is planning and management applications for improving the quality of life in their historical context. In the case of publicly networking concepts and components manufacturer provided a logical process and landscape management specifies urban planning priorities in the context of spatial network structure.

Measure	Factors studied		Criteria forming networks in urban spaces
Readability, the perception of space	Hierarchy of Space	The combination of space	**Spatial structure**
	Bonding combination of urban spaces		
	Principle of unity in the composition		
	Human scale		
	Once happening		
	Space diversity		
	The use of spatial contrast		
Social networking vitality, the incentives operating in space, diversity	Combining Performances	Services Life Assurance Society	**Activity structure**
	Scale activities		
Compliance and performance spaces. Adapt space with signs Type of Event Locations	Mental image	Meaning space transforming space to place	**Identity structure**
	Sense of Place		

Table 1. Criteria forming networks in urban spaces, Source: The authors.

As can be seen in table physical structure of the network factors in urban spaces considers factors and how the static and dynamic link between the network address spaces. Factors causing the formation of a suitable combination of a sequence of continuous spaces are principles such as the principle of continuity in the urban areas, the hierarchy of space, human scale, the principle of unity in the composition, once happening and the use of contrast and spatial variation.

Another point that should be considered in the design of the network is considering social - servicing needs of the residents of the texture to shape the structure of network activity. The purpose of setting activities over a network is to promote vitality and presence in space. The last part of the criteria for forming a network structure to construct an identity that goes back to urban areas, which the outcome is both physical structure and network activity. The main purpose of this section is to establish the

identity of the spaces, helping to shape the residents a sense of place and create a mental picture for them with each other to make sense of this network is thus becoming a place to live in the neighborhood and social interaction. This could be the basis for understanding the structure and function of the space it is in the historical Iranian texture. With the help of these concepts and to identify measures that can be effective in shapings involved in urban management and use proper course of action in this way.