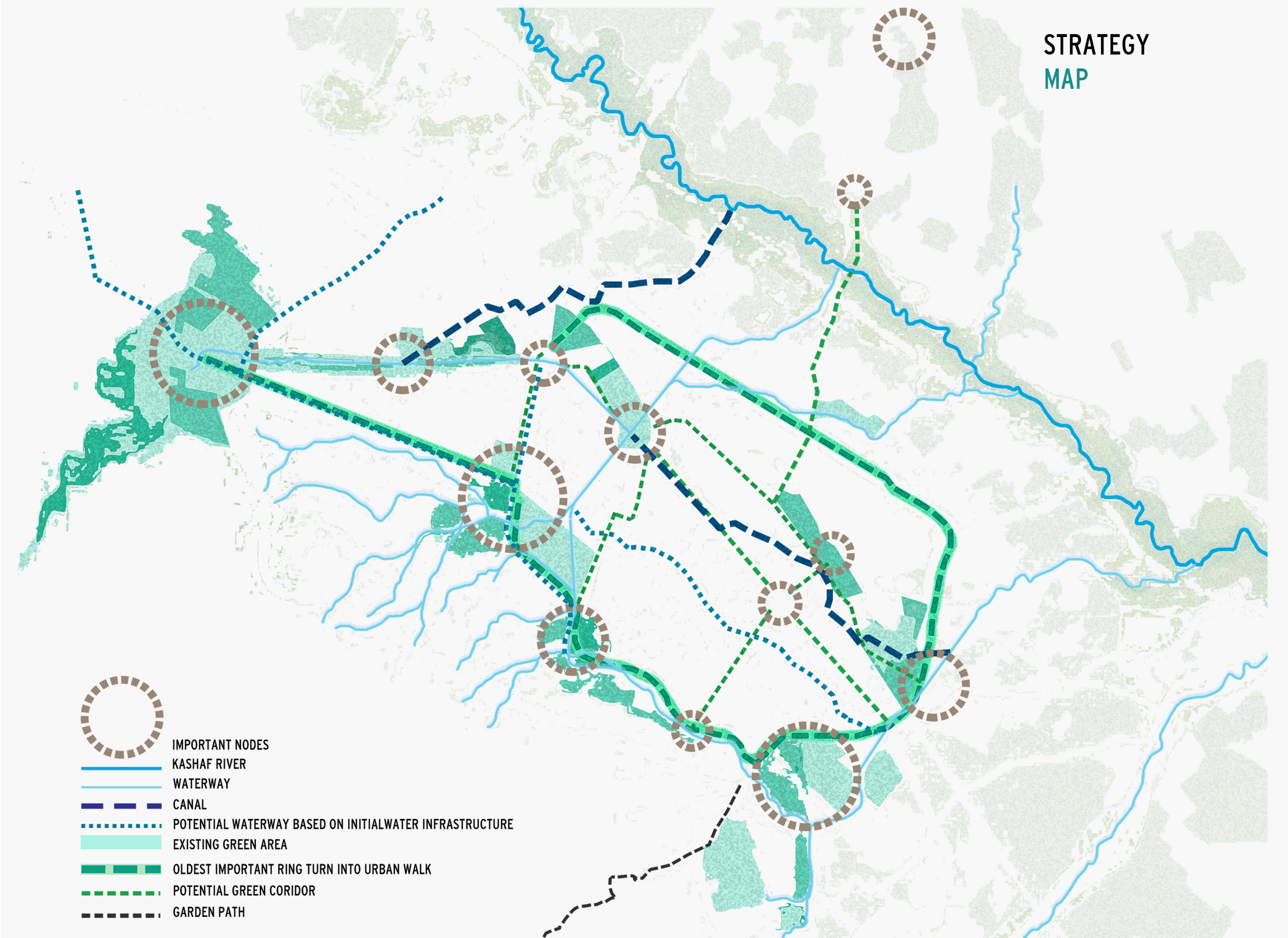


MASHHAD ANALYSIS CONCLUSION

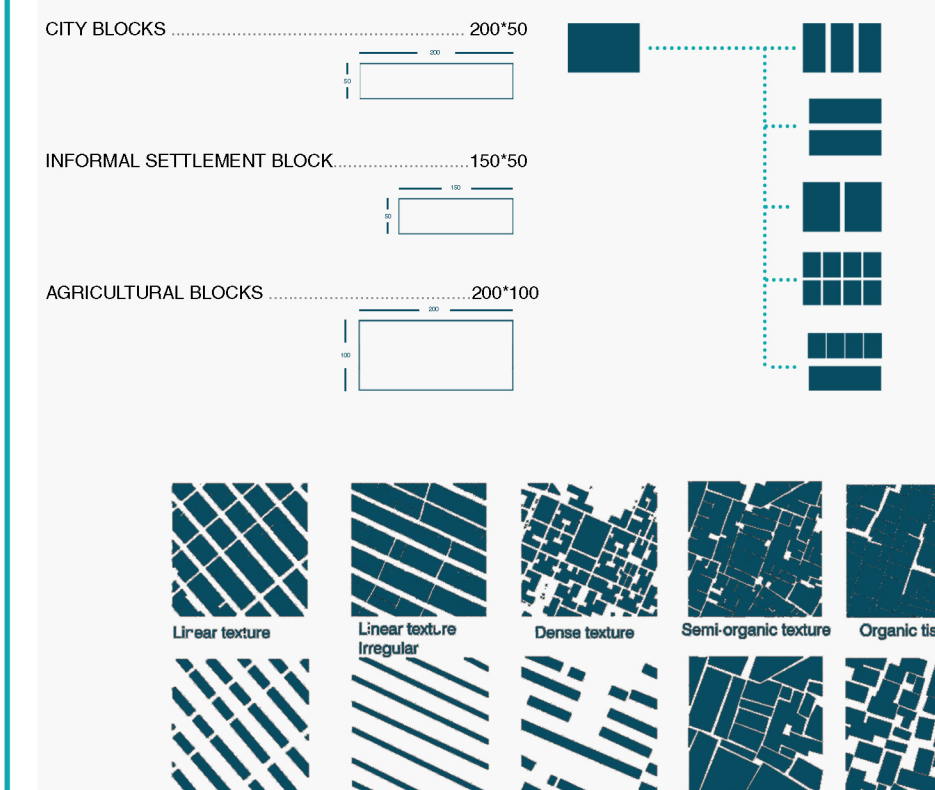
PRIMARY STRATEGY

USING THE EXISTING GREEN AND BLUE CORRIDORS OF MASHHAD AND THE PROPOSED GREEN BELT FOR THE CITY AND THEN ADDING ANY POTENTIAL GREEN OR BLUE CONNECTION IN OR TO THE CITY WE DEFINED A GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY FOR THE CITY THAT COUNTAINS ALSO ALL 9 MAJOR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL NODES OF MASHHAD. FROM THE HOLLY SHRIME TO KASHAFROOD RIVER TO UNIVERSITY OF MASHHAD ETC. AND THEN TRIED TO LOCATE THE GREEN POTENTIAL OF OUR DESIGN AREA THAT WERE MOSTLY AGRICULTURE FILEDS AND CONNECTING THAT TROUGH A CORRIDOR TO THE GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY.

IN OUR PROJECT AREA WE WERE SORRUDED BY AGRICULTURE OF NORTH OF MASHHAD. SO WE TRIED TO USE THIS LANDSCAPE IN OUR DESIGN TO KEEP THE CONTINUITY OF GREEN AND ALSO KEEP THIS LANDSCAPE'S HERITAGE . WE IDENTIFIED A GAP IN THE CONTINUITY OF AGRICULTURE THAT LATER DUE TO IT'S POTENTIAL WE PROPOSED THE NEW CAMPUS OF AGRICULTURE FOR MASHHAD UNIVERSITY TO BE BUILT THERE.



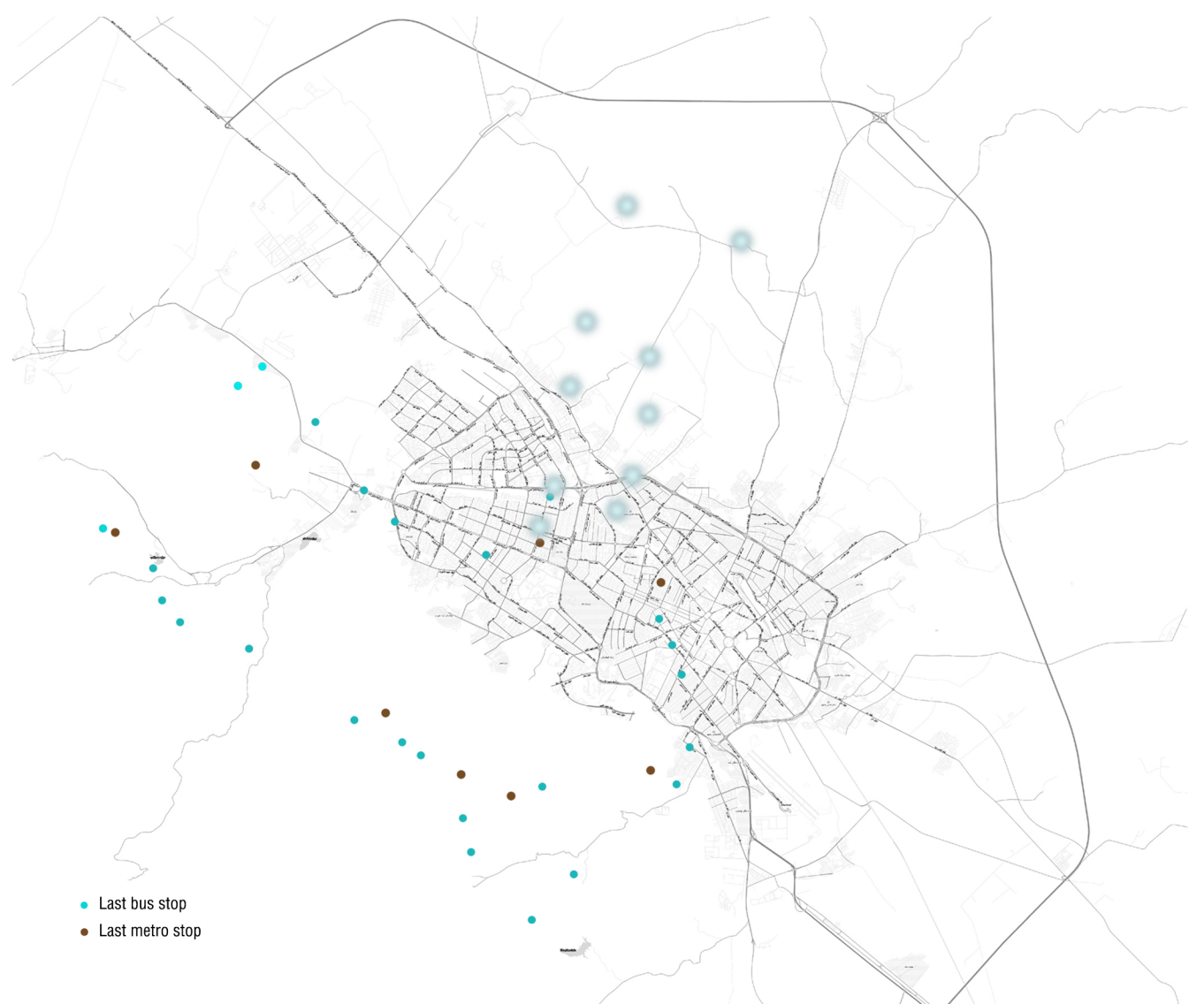
URBAN FABRIC



ACORDING TO ANALYSIS MASHHAD DEALING WITH WITH 6 KIND OF PROBLEMS:

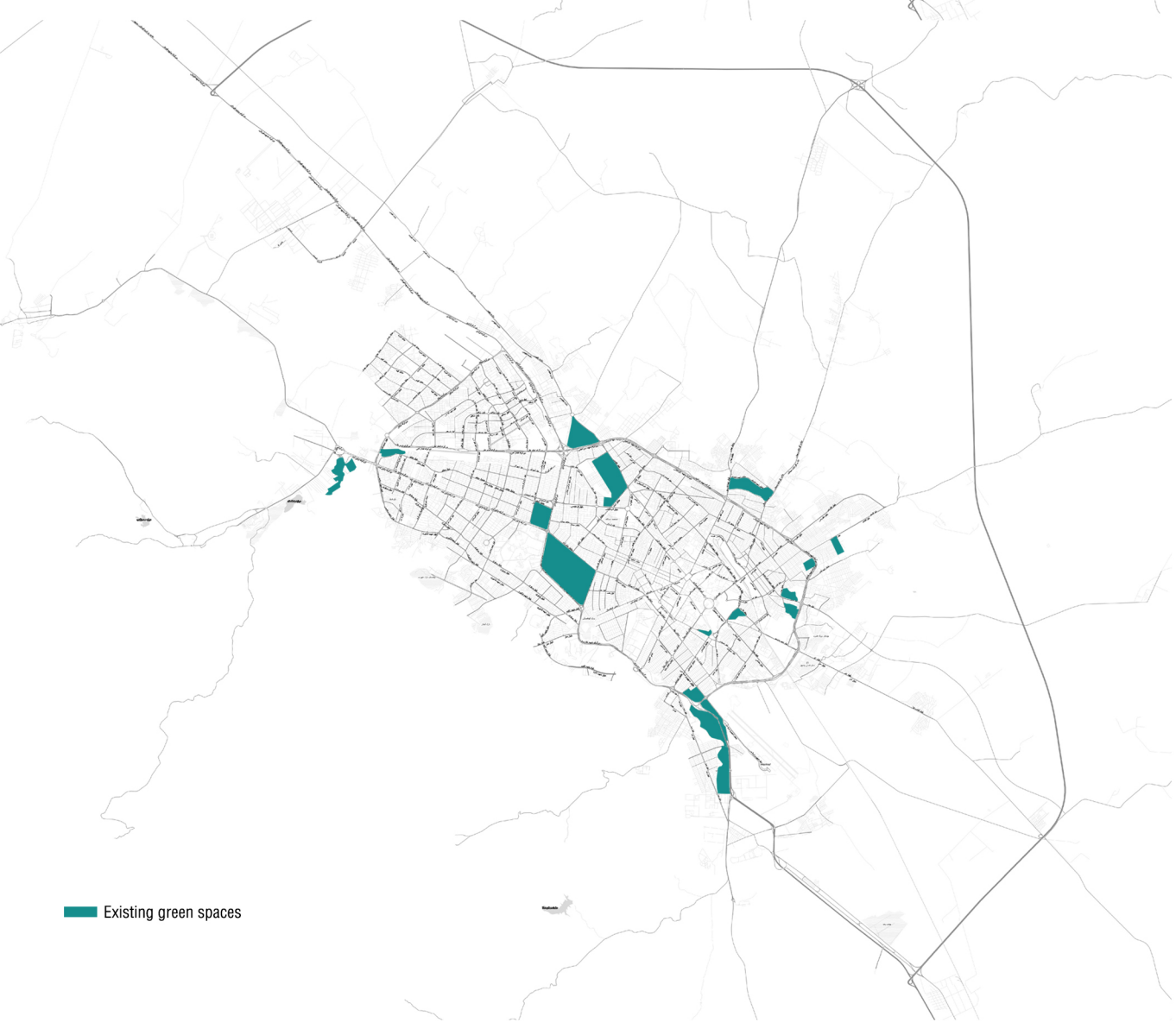
-Poor PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM
MASHHAD HAS TWO TYPE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT
-METRO
-BUS
BUT THEY ONLY COVER INSIDE THE CITY, IN THISH CASE SMALL CENTRALITIES ARROUND MASHHAD DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

SOLUTION:
-EXPAND GRAY INFRASTRUCTURE



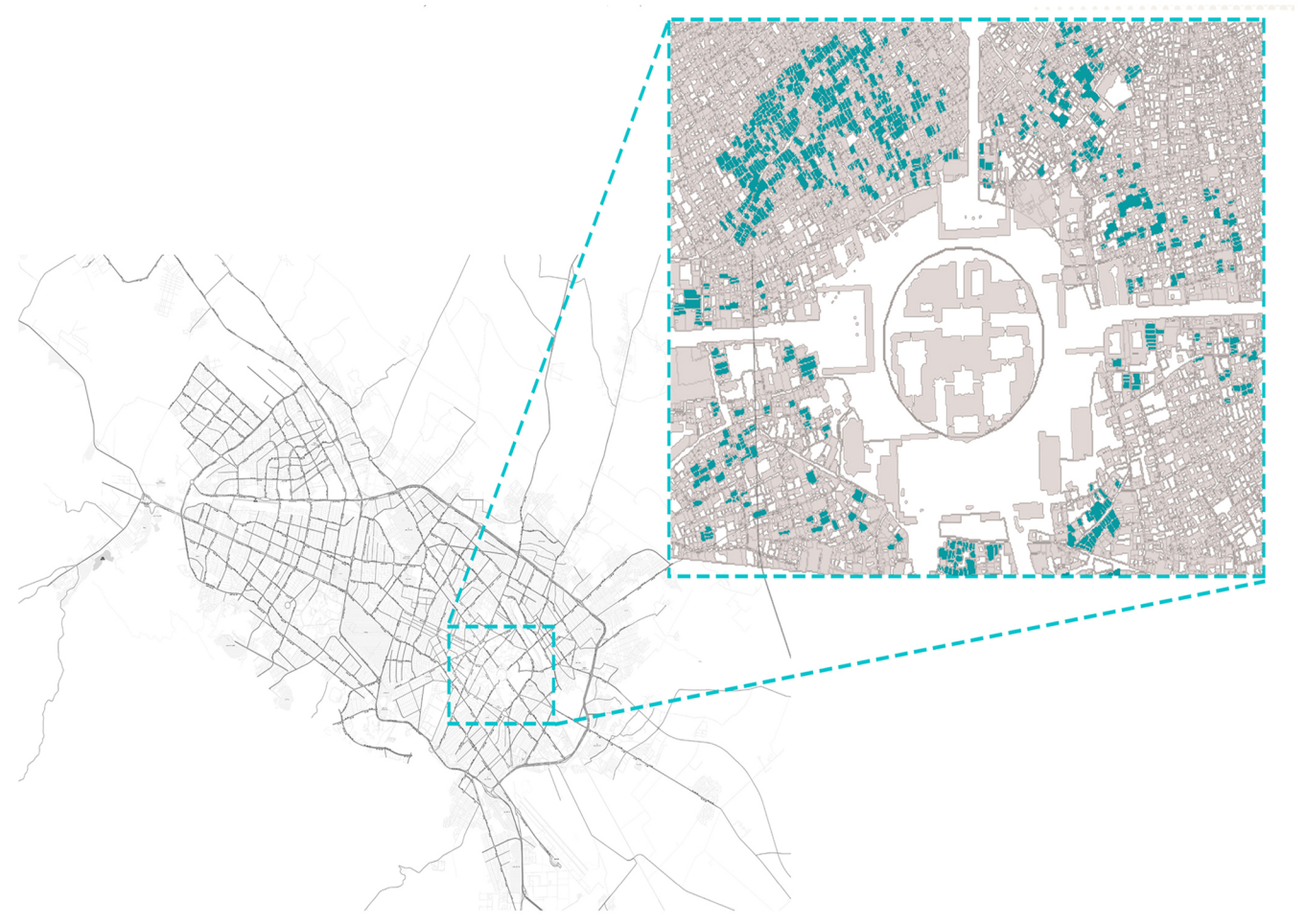
-Poor CONNECTION BETWEEN MASHHAD GREEN SPACES:
MASHHAD HAS MANY GREEN SPACES HIGH SOME OF THEM ARE PUBLIC & OTHER ARE OPEN TO PUBLI BUT THERE IS TWO KIND OF PROBLEM ABOUT THEM:
-THERE IS NOT ANY CONNECTION AMONG PUBLIC SPACES
-HISTORICAL CENTER OF CITY DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH GREEN SPACES COMPARE TO POPULATION & DENSITY.

SOLUTION:
-EXPAND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE.



-DESTROY HISTORIC CENTER:
CENTER OF MASHHAD BUILDINGS DENSITY IS HIGH & MUNICIPALITY PLANNED TO REPLACE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS WITH NEW ONE, THE PROBLEM IS THAT AS CITIZENS ARE NOT OWNER OF THEIR LAND GOVERNMENT FORCE THEM TO LEAVE THEIR HOUSES WITH OUT HAVING ANY NEW PLACE TO STAY.

SOLUTION:
-BUILD SOCIAL HOUSING FOR CITIZENS.



-LOW INCOME TOURISTS:
THERE IS TWO TYPE OF TOURIST IN MASHHAD:
-RELIGIOUS TOURISTS
-MEDICAL TOURISTS
IN THIS CASE EVERY YEAR 30 MILLION PERSON VISIT MASHHAD,THE PROBLEM IS THAT MOST OF THEM DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO STAY IN HOTEL SO THEY HAVE TO STAY IN THE SHRINE. HOTEL PRICE IS BETWEEN 26\$ TO 134\$ PER NIGHT.

Solution:
-BUILD LOW PRICE HOTEL FOR LOW INCOME TOURISTS.



-JACK OF HOSPITAL:
AS MENTIONED IN PREVIOUS MAP EVERY YEAR MANY PEOPLE FROM NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES & VARIOUS CITIES OF IRAN TRAVEL TO MASHHAD TO USE MEDICAL SERVICES BUT NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE HOSPITAL ARE NOT ADEQUET FOR THAT AMOUNT OF MEDICAL TOURISTS.

SOLUTION:
-BUILD NEW HEALTH CARE CENTER.



-JACK OF ENOUGH SPACE IN STATIONS:
MASHHAD AIRPORT & RAILWAY STATION ARE SECOND CROWDED STATION OF IRAN, AS STATISTIC SHOWS WITH INCREASING AMOUNT OF TOURIST IN FOLLOEING YEARS, AIRPORT, RAILWAY STAION & BUS STATION CANNOT SUPPORT FACILITIES FOR THEM.

SOLUTION:
-BUILD NEW AIRPORT, RAILWAY STATION & BUS STOP.

