

## **INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF BURNOUT OF RURAL MUD TISSUES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE APPROACHES BY PRESENTING A PROPOSAL FOR THE REVIVAL AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL TEXTS (CASE STUDY OF SOUTHEAST IRAN)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

As time go on and the spread of modernity and its impact on architecture, a lot of changes were made to the structure of the tissues and the buildings created the least adaptation to their climatic conditions. The growth of the population caused many architectural principles to be forgotten, and the tissues that were made with native domestics were abandoned and vacant. Hence, most people turned to urban communities in order to achieve amenities. So the tissues of the village were destroyed and vanished. But in recent years, the cultural heritage is trying to keep and preserve what is left, and has recorded many of the masonry moldings as national and international works. However, still a large part of these tiny texture and rural mud are still being destroyed. Therefore, in this research, the researcher, in addition to studying the causes of erosion and classifying existing factors, addresses the approaches and challenges facing the cultural heritage. The results suggest a plan for management and planning for the restoration and survival of tissues. In this regard, we have studied a sample of traditional tissues in southeast villages of Iran that have a warm and dry climate and we say that the appropriate approaches to modern cultural heritage can help protect, maintain and revive the tissues. Research method: Historical, analytical based on field studies and library studies.

**Keywords:** Cultural Heritage, Historical Context, Southeast of Iran, Restoration, Improvement, Modernization

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The great land of Iran is one of the few countries in the world to offer its own lifetime as a special architectural culture to the architectural world. The important cultural and geographic features of Iran have caused a great deal of variation in its architecture. In the southeastern region of Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan is located, which villages has formed a large part of Sistan Which has long been shaped by the unique architecture of its region and its geographic climate. The type of Islamic civilization and architecture, with its own specific features, has influenced the spaces of the villages' homes. But with the development of modern architecture and the emergence of modern materials over time and urbanization, rural areas abandoned and due to the overflow, the erosion of rural architecture in this area increased, and given the fact that most of Sistan was shaped by its villages, the type of its architectural tissue is destroying. As a result, the cultural heritage and tourism of the province, with due consideration of appropriate approaches and the recognition of problems, can revive this heritage and revitalize and preserve the remaining culture. Obviously, it is necessary to identify the correct boundaries between the tendencies of modernization and preserving the traditions and forms of the past, but more importantly, we need to understand the people and their needs correctly. One of the most important factors in the development of endogenous sustainable development is intelligent growth. Therefore, the most important issue is the proper planning management with the participation of the people and the relevant organizations.

## 2. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

Considering the importance of rural spaces, which are part of the history and culture of a region, it can be argued that studying these types of tissues is important. Because these tissues are shaped in a climate-coincident manner consistent with the climate. In addition to studying for sustainable architectural patterns, they should be considered as a dynamic and vibrant museum that reflects the history, culture and identity of the region and its inhabitants in terms of their lifestyle, their economic and social conditions and Conservation and maintenance it. Therefore, the most basic way can be to restore and preserve the remains it and there are many ways to offer it. Hence, the researcher has tried to present his data in a way to offer a plan of rural tourism systems to provide a way to maintain survival and rehabilitation of tissues. The main goal is to express the value of rural tissues and to provide solutions that can be protected throughout the veins of muds.

## 3. EROSION AND FRUSTRATION

Burnout is one of the most important issues that cause organizational disorientation, imbalance, inappropriateness, and lack of architectural space. Burnout is a factor that helps to eliminate collective memories, loss of city life, and the formation of everyday urban life. (Habibi 2000:15). The word "burnout" and "worn out texture" may be more than anything else related to a situation in which the useful life of a phenomenon is over. In such a way that one must either wait until the phenomenon itself is destroyed or that it is replaced and changed. (Golrokh 2015: 57). The worn out texture is the whole or the part of the urban space whose biological system has been interrupted and inefficient in both its construction and its vital functions. In another definition of deteriorated and deteriorated tissues, including areas that have fallen and the spatial focus of problems, including economic, social, physical, environmental and mental dimensions. These tissues have reduced or disrupted their physical and functional qualities (Toopchi 2010: 32).

### 3.1. Features Identifying Worn-Out Texture Indicators

- a. Body shape: Organic or irregularity of tissue, Rizdong, Low density
- b. texture non-integrity, unsustainability of the building, especially against earthquakes, low quality of materials and inadequate geographic location
- c. Inefficiency Network Access
- d. The number of housing incompatible cabins
- e. Social dimensions: immigrants or non-native inhabitants, poverty, addiction, maladministration, and insecurity.
- f. Economic Dimensions: Low value of land and housing, financial disadvantage of residents in modernization, investors' reluctance, low income, unusual and informal employment
- g. Management functions: Lack of services, facilities and equipment, and lack of development and improvement.
- h. Type of ownership: unclear segregation, registration and legal problems of property documents, and inheritance multiplicity

When the motivation of the inhabitants to restore and preserve disappears, then old texture worms out. When it disappears, the motivation of the inhabitants to restore and preserve old texture is worn out (Amini 2015: 6). Location fatigue can be considered a situation in which, for the person to look at the place, there is no sense of distinction, continuity, ghostliness and self-efficacy. (Golrokh 2015: 57).

Table 1: Definitions concerning the methods of recovery of worn-out tissues (Habibi, 25, 29, 33, 2002)

Reform	The set of measures to be taken to reduce the relative burnout of space from a functional point of view
Resuscitation	The steps that can be taken to overcome the overall problem have been restored and redefined
Rebuild	All the actions that made us rebuild according to what we have been
Reunification	This will happen during activation, and in fact when part of the traffic is out of circulation and re-activating it
Find the position again	Rebuilding a state or texture that has lost most of its traditional performance
Revitalization	A variety of measures to restore life or rejuvenate the building and the collection or the ancient texture

In addition to existing definitions, the erosion of declarations and congresses by relevant organizations was established in which several laws were created to protect the tissues and villages and other landscapes.

Table 2: The international community's approaches to the recovery of the worn out areas

Athens Congress 1931 (Article 65)	Architectural values should be protected, both for monuments and for all urban buildings
UNESCO Recommendation 1962	Protect nature and characteristics of natural and rural natural areas and countryside
Congress of Venice, 1964 (Article 6)	Maintenance of the environment and tissues surrounding the monument is necessary. The construction of any new building in this environment, as well as the demolition of buildings or the modification of their use in general, is prohibited.
The Rothenburg Declaration (1975), the Rothenburg Declaration (1975)	Impact on the rural environment of the old historical collections
Amsterdam Congress Resolution 1975	Analysis of the texture of urban and rural complexes to recognize the foundations of applied physical space
Dresden Statement 1982	The physical and social reconstruction of the city of Hurrows, along with the protection of the identity and structure of the historic building

### 3.2. The Worn-Out Texture In Iran And The Evaluation Of Clay And Mud-Tissue In Rural Areas

The study of the actions taken in the historical and ancient texts of Iran represents the ups and downs in the field of gratitude and in the manner and type of implementation. Until the period of 1986-2006, it did not act as an intervention in the ancient context, and in general due to many changes, the historical and ancient texture was meaningless. After this period, there will be little intervention, which is very unprofitable. The first milestone in the culmination of the interventions is the rule of Reza Shah. He was able to propagate his ideas, though criticized, for the sake of public authority in society. After this time, never again was this speed and breadth of intervention. The next milestone is the era after the victory of the Islamic Revolution until the end of the Iran-Iraq war, which was not only handed down due to the economic, social and political conditions of the old ones, but because of the settled population of the war-torn and immigrant population, it went more towards deterioration. But with the end of the war and the problems of the central tissues of the cities, once again the attention of the government and planners was drawn to these areas. Thus, during the period of the development and implementation of the second program of economic, social and cultural development of Iran, a new turning point in the reconstruction and restoration of tissues arose created (Arabic, Entezar 13: 1394). Prior to urbanization, rural tissues with their specific characteristics were important. As time went by, changes in lifestyle and urban life caused the destruction of the rural areas and caused the disappearance of their texture due to extant migrants. In recent decades, the physical development of rural settlements as places of "living" and "activity" of villagers has been considered in the form of physical projects more than before. In 2000, due to the agreement of the management and planning organization in Iran, rural tissues were revived and improved. (Managing Rural Waste Tissue 2006). Rural texture, especially in the southeastern part of Iran, in the Sistan and Baluchestan region, has historical and cultural value and because of having the most rural spaces, we must seek to restore the tissues of this area. Due to the use of indigenous materials such as clay and mud in their physical structure, they should be designed according to the clay structure and the mudflute according to the climatic type, which is a warm and dry climate. In addition to restoration of tissues, protect the living entity and decreasing history.

### 3.3. The Position Of Sistan, And The Architecture Of Worn Out Tissues

Sistan plain with an average height of 500 meters above sea level is located in southeastern Iran and southwest of Afghanistan (Bater, Mishmast 82, 1388). The hot and dry climate and 120 day winds in the area has effected the forming of architectural design of residential houses. Construction of buildings and structures is a complex with dome arch cover and thick walls. The arches of the vault in the desert climate are arranged in the form of an arched vault or arched vault, a four-part vault, or four turquoise, a vault of four pollen and a cradle, a vault and, finally, a vault arched arch And the materials were completely mud brick. in the construction of residential buildings and also in the remains of the historical buildings. The rural tissues coexist with ancient cities such as the urban, the fire temple of the craters of the Golan, and the mountain of Khajeh in the past of Islam and has grown to its peak in Islamic era. Indeed, Sistan consist of countless villages that various factors have caused its destruction, and in the new era, the formation of modern cities has made them desperate.



Picture1: houses wich located in Dolat Abad village (Sistan)( 1392)



Picture2: Ruins of Dolatabad Village (1392)

Table 1: Properties of tissues in the Sistan region / Source: Writer 1396

Buildings are built in solid form with thick walls of mud	The use of Hashti, create decoration with mud, and the kind of grandeur of the building represent the power and affinity among the inhabitants.
In the design of the ceilings of these buildings, communication with the interior is carried out by canals called "Windhoer"	The use of insulating clay in winter will warm the living space and cool in the summer, the presence of valves for ventilation, has gone down in the architecture of the building.

### 3.4. The Reasons For The Decline In This Region

Sistan has a large number of villages built alongside agricultural fields, the type of texture architecture has been unique. But due to the increasing rise of modern architecture and the growth of modern materials, residents of these villages have been encouraged to build housing houses with materials that have nothing to do with the climate of the region. Finally, the villages of Sistan, abundant in different parts of the country, have been deserted and evacuated to build on the pretext of creating prosperity, or in the same villages, today's buildings with concrete walls and ceilings Or completely abandoned rural areas and built the cities. This asserted that most of the rural tissue that was historically old was destroyed because there were no attempts to preserve these tissues by the related organizations. And many residents have destroyed houses for the construction of modern buildings for reasons of absolute ownership of the buildings. The other reason is the extinction and migration to the metropolis, which exacerbates this deterioration. In this case, we have investigated a number of these villages that have historically been exclusively located in the city of Sistan in the southeastern part of Iran And we have explained the reasons for its exhaustion, its size and its architectural features.



### 3.5. SeKuhe Village

It is related to the Afshariyeh age and before it. In addition to having a famous three-montaine built on top of a hill above ground level and the old village has remains in the village. Until recently, the fort was in severe erosion. With the reintroduction of cultural heritage, this has, on the one hand, boosted the countryside, unfortunately, most of its rural texture has been destroyed. And instead of brick-and-mortar houses, cement and brick houses were created and its historic sections without inhabiting and replacing and place for keeping forage changed.



Figure 3: The Erosion Texture of the Three Hills (Writer 1393)

Architectural Properties: Adhesive and mud texture in a large part of the region, historic, clustered architectural, architectural indices including: The presence of domes, windings, valves, the use of gypsum in the building of the ruling ruler, the use of arches and the existence of houses with an Islamic approach, the existence of walls with an appropriate diameter for controlling airflow

Type of exfoliation of mud: damage to body tissues, loss of appearance and view of the village and the main parts, destruction and destruction of materials due to wind and rain, abandonment and misuse of buildings, or alteration of structure and texture deformation of Village



Figure 4: New Texture Sekohe

Immigration of the former inhabitants of the old clay and mud brick village to the main road of the village, which links with the main road of the city, is due to the creation of tissue with cement and brick materials. Which has no specificity with the climate of the region and causes excessive use of energy from fossil fuels for cooling and heating.

### 3.6. Khamak Village

This village is another example of the old claddings of the province, which was abandoned by the displacement of the inhabitants to the edge of the main road. These old textures, along with the Khan's historical home, which disappeared from the Pahlavi dynasty, is disappearing. Many villages have been erected due to newly constructed buildings and instead of new homes. Unfortunately, the old sections of this village are completely destroying.



Figure 5: Historical textures of the village of Khamak have been abandoned due to drainage (Author: 2014).

**Muddy Properties:** The ancient and historic texture of this village is completely and It has climatic features. The existence of two-storey houses is one of the characteristics of this village, which has been tried to conform to the architecture according to the type of materials. The features of these winders include wind turbine, dome, valve, vault and arches, and the use of the central courtyard, and observing the walls and its walls to control the cooling and heating.

The type of burnout and causes of destruction: the destruction and collapse of walls, domes and abandonment of houses, and destruction due to the climatic conditions of wind and heavy rains

### 3.7. Abbasia Village

This village is one of Zabol city villages and located about five kilometers from this city. Due to its specific architecture and its local and regional architectural elements, it has been completely immobilized and discharged, which has caused the destruction and exhaustion of this village.



Figure 6: Complete view of Abbasia village (author 2014)

**Mud Properties of the Village:** One of the unique features of this village is the presence of special icons and decorations on the foreheads of the house and the creation of arches on it. The characteristic features of this historic village include the presence of a pine tree before entering the main courtyard, two-storey buildings, winter and summer sections, the existence of special valves for air cooling, and the presence of winding and domes and houses around the central courtyard

**Type of erosion:** The burnout in this village has been created due to the abandonment and vacancy of its spaces Which includes the complete disappearance of one floor and central courtyard and entrance section. In addition, due to the activity of monsoon winds and raining rains, a large part of the tissues and dome have been lost.





Figure 7: The houses of the Abbasiya village, which, in the beauty of architecture, have gone down due to abandonment and degeneration (Writer 1393)

### 3.8. Qala-e-Nou Village

These villages are still under construction and are under the control of cultural heritage. But with the process of increasing modern construction and after physical repairs, part of the rural space and texture has been abandoned and is being evacuated and degraded. This village is the only example of a cultural heritage organization that has been trying to preserve its shape, which unfortunately is deteriorating due to lack of proper monitoring.

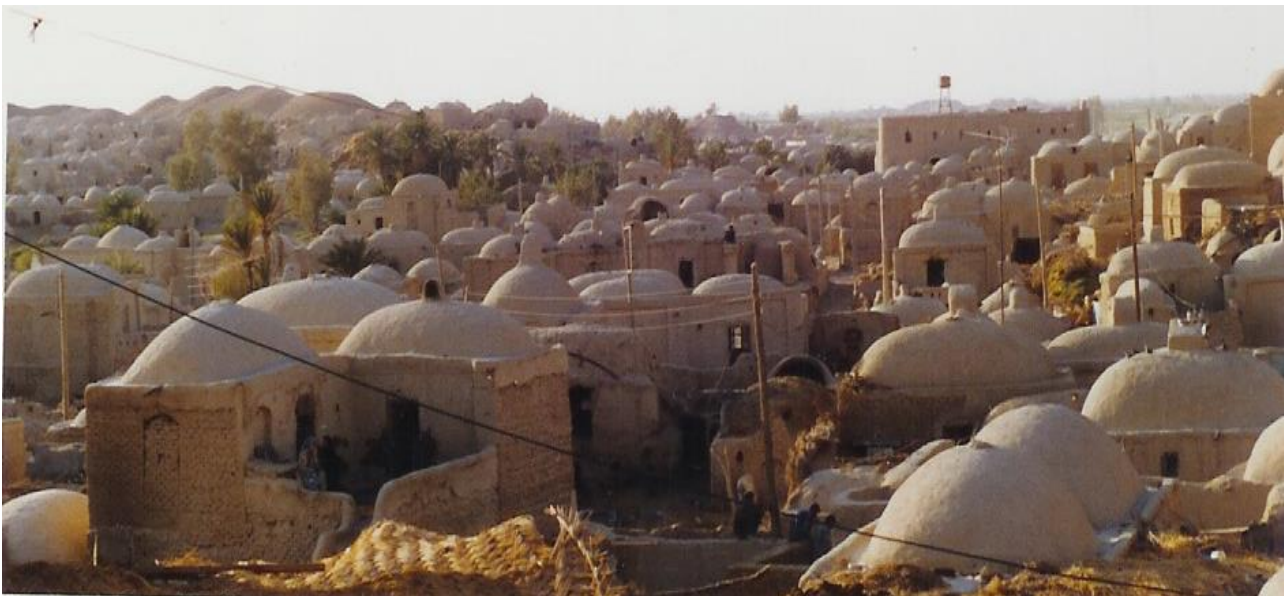


Figure 8: Historical texture of Ghale-Noe Village (Archeumythar-e Farhangi 2005)

Rural texture features: This village is located next to one of the historical and ancient sites known as the "Dahane- Ghollaman", which dates back to the Achaemenid era. Hence, physical repair has taken place in recent years, but has recently become more and more burnout due to poor weather conditions and poor economic conditions of its inhabitants. It should be noted that this village has a historical dating with architectural features compatible with the warm and dry climate, which in part of the cases changed by the owners of the houses and its materials have changed.

### 3.9. Challenges Against Cultural Heritage Organization

Facing the problems of the worn-out and historical tissues due to numerous aspects, it is inherently complex and elegant that makes planning, decision-making and action difficult and sensitive. The Sistan area is one of

the major areas of the vast array of historical and historical sites. It is not suitable for their revival, with the typical problems and challenges facing the entire cultural heritage include:

Table 2: Legacy Challenges / Source: Writer 1396

Public Participation: Identifying the values of residential and historic textures for residents of the area to preserve them by local residents.
Creating minimum welfare facilities for residents of tissues to avoid draining tissues and migrating to cities.
The recognition of the benefits of ancient architecture in the residential areas of the general population of the inhabitants according to the teachings necessary for the protection of rural tissues
In addition to the participation of people in the commitment of government departments and the implementation of the proper rules and implementation of protective projects with the implementation of the budget
Provide specific criteria based on the location and importance of the site and provide a complete list of all cultural resources of the site.
Crafts, livestock and agriculture boom to create economic resources and make money to prevent the migration of residents
Knowing the tissues and estates worn out and preventing modern structures

### 3.10. Threats To Cities And Historical Textures

Today, functional and historical integrity is being threatened, especially in developing countries. What follows comes as examples of the causes of these devastations:

1. Population growth and massive migration from rural areas to urban centers that lead to social and cultural changes in historic centers. Gradually the palaces are facing high levels of pollution and business centers and housing districts.
2. Increasing use of motor vehicles where they are equipped for such use. Consequently, it leads to serious pollution and devastating sports
3. Growth and development of multi-storey buildings that choke the air of old centers
4. The transformation of the methods and scale of commercial and industrial operations that affect the economic functions of the old regions.
5. The shift in manual production leads to more production as a result of buildings and more traffic, and the old areas lack these facilities.
6. Introducing modern functions and services rather than traditional infrastructure that leads to outsourcing.
7. Failure to maintain old buildings and understand the historical and cultural values that increase the risk of damage to the environment. (Philadelphia-Yukilto, 1368, 106, 107)

### 3.11. Proposed Management Approaches

There are two major tendencies and perspectives in the world of thinking and in the Word of Intervention in ancient textures and spaces: Functionalism and Culturalism. In terms of functionalism, priority is given to economic categories and cultural content does not have a proper position and On the contrary, in terms of culturalism, cultural conditions and values are considered to be the dominant factor in shaping space. But there is a realistic view that allows intervention, and its main objective is the modernization of ancient textures and spaces and civil revival, observing historical, cultural, artistic aspects (Arabi, Entezar Yazdi 2015). Due to the situation in this province, and the huge economic conditions of these enormous tissues are being evacuated, this results in the destruction of old rural tissues. And the migration of more people to cities has left a lot of shame. Therefore, the cultural heritage faces a great task, which should, on the one hand, manage the ancient and historical monuments and castles and, on the other hand, preserve historical rural texture.



Chart 1: Overview of General Management Programs (Bernard M. Filled, 1988)

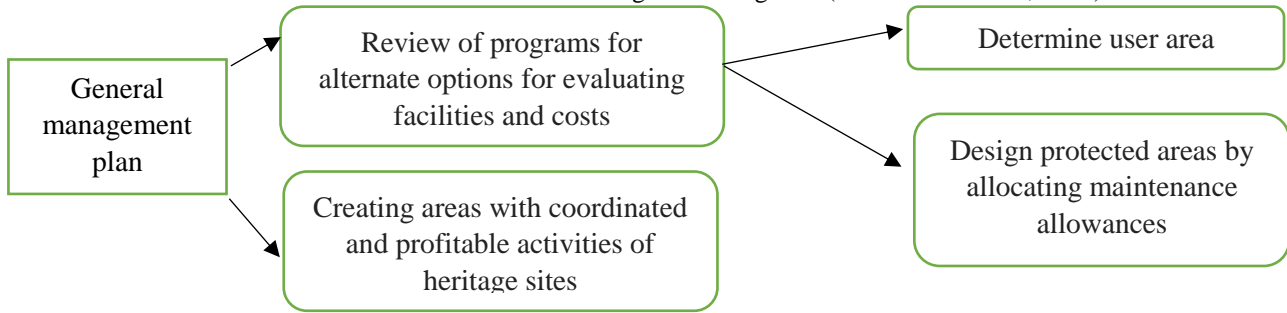


Table 3: Management / Source Suggestions: Research Writer 2017

Public Participation: Identifying the values of residential and historic textures for residents of the area to preserve them by local residents.
Lost Identity, Harmony of Old and New Symbols, Identification of New Places and Value, and Restoration, Improvement, and Update
Granting new functionality in agreement with the nature of the space - Modernizing the texture and restoring civil life with regard to texture in the city and cultural region.
Making the most of amenities for the residents of the tissues to ensure that the tissues are not drained, migrating to cities and providing adequate access to amenities.
Identify the benefits of traditional architecture in traditional villages and increase the general awareness of residents with regard to the training needed for the protection of rural tissues.
In addition to the participation of people in the commitment of government departments and the implementation of appropriate rules and protective projects with the implementation of the budget
Improvement of cultural characteristics: Identification and evaluation of cultural elements and their revitalization, protection and restoration of lost cultural identity in texture
Provide specific criteria based on the location and importance of the site and provide a complete list of all cultural resources of the site.
Crafts, livestock and agriculture boom to create economic resources and income to prevent the migration of residents
Knowing the tissues and estates worn out and preventing modern structures
Educational and informative programs that raise public awareness of these works, especially young ones
The continuity of traditional architectural techniques and professional skills related to the national heritage has played a fundamental role in the quality of the body, and a new way of developing this body, preserving and maintaining these skills, construction and equipment. Therefore, transferring these skills and knowledge to the future generations and the future of the community should be considered.
Adoption of specialist forces to study the tissues worn out of the environment by providing appropriate protection solutions.
Educating residents in order to maintain their homes and change the use of abandoned textiles for residents, such as the library, and the areas of renovation, reconstruction, and demolition of deprived parts.
A large-scale academic and research study on the characteristics of the villages in this area and its application in modern architecture in the same region.

### 3.12. Presentation Of The Plan: Providing A Rural Tourism System

Considering the unfortunate situation in Sistan due to the very poor economic situation of the inhabitants and the unfavorable climate conditions of the region, it is possible to say that most of the villages of this region, especially the new sections and tissues of the vacant and disappearing village, are gradually increasing. And part of the villages, which are the old texture, have almost completely disappeared, hence, to eliminate this basic problem, management and curriculum planning is necessary. Therefore, the proposed scheme is based on the existence of several hills and an ancient monument, a rural tourism project. Due to the increasing number of mud and mudflats in this area, the tourists can also visit the ancient sites of the rural tourism program in addition to attracting tourists.

### 3.13. Indicators of the Rural Tourism System Index

1. Creating a framework for attracting investors from urban management and planning and cultural heritage
2. Creating modern spaces alongside traditional spaces adapted to indigenous patterns to show how livelihoods and lives of residents from the past to today
3. Due to the existence of famous artifacts in the province, it is possible to provide a platform for the promotion and identification of villages for tourists.
4. Alteration and restoration of the remaining rural space and restoration of existing parts. It creates spaces in most villages, such as traditional cafes, anthropological museum, shops and handicrafts, and the creation of ways to use spaces and circulate in the countryside.
5. Creating job incentives for young people for their stability in rural areas by training and advertising on their investment in rural agriculture
6. Creating green spaces in a vast area in order to attract tourists to visit the countryside and use gardens as a restaurant garden.
7. Increasing the facilities for accessing spaces and facilities similar to urban living and updating the living system but in the form of an old and precious body
8. Creating spaces such as hotels or hospitality to accommodate tourists by residents in their homes, which is a kind of economic assistance to the residents of the region, and thus the culture and customs are also known and expanded.

## 4. CONCLUSION

According to studies, erosion of historically rural villages has been increasing day by day due to immigration of the inhabitants and their desire for urbanization. This trend is most prominent in Sistan province, and the majority of the city is rural. With low agricultural growth due to long-term drought, people have evacuated villages, or modern texture with new materials is built alongside the main road connected to the city. The volume and size of the structures and structures that are worn out is so much that the ability of the cultural heritage is limited in the amount of budgeting and consideration. Therefore, by creating proper management of worn-out tissues in patients, the improvement of rural tissues should be taken into account. In addition, it must strive to persuade the inhabitants to stay in the tissues to preserve the essence of history. Because the only way to preserve the rural texture is to live in it, and this is when the public awareness of the inhabitants grows from the existing heritage and the recognition of historical values Which is possible with regard to sequential training, especially for future generations. Tissues in urban environments can be given more attention, but rural tissue that is poorly drained and abandoned due to geographical location and inappropriate climates and bad economic conditions. Tissue survival can help by identifying the historical values of tissues to people, helping to revitalize and restoration of tissues to the public and stimulating public participation.

Table 4: Proposals and Activities in Rural Tricks: Writer 2014

Teaching to preserve historical values and values for children in rural schools and to educate all residents continuously and continually through cultural heritage by creating schools, broadcasting films ...
Helping people to rehabilitate and repair the tissues and services for the welfare of new builders.
Establishing trajectory routes and roaming routes according to traditional principles without disturbing the identity of historical textures.
Establishing welfare departments such as school hospitals and ... apart from historical and traditional textures
Education of professionals and agents protecting the tissues from the villagers themselves and creating a cultural center in the villages

### PS:

**Vent:** A window like a small window on the wall for air conditioning

**Wind turbine:** Spaces that are built up in warm and dry climates on top of dome roofs, so that the air enters the home and controls the heat and cold.

**Hashti:** The hallway's space is between the entrance and the main courtyard and the entrance door from the main courtyard for a less sophisticated, less secluded and stranger view of the private home.

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