TURKMEN CULTURE AND VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE
(INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF HISTORICAL AND NEW FABRIC OF GOMISHAN CITY)

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Abstract

An investigation into culture and architecture of Turkmen ethnic groups residing in Iran taken in this study where Turkmen Ethnic groups Housing Characteristics indicate the impact of culture in forming vernacular architecture assigned to Turkmens. The fundamental role in social, economic and culture of Turkmen Ethnic groups is sought in analysis and comparison of historical and new fabric of Gomishan city. Assessing climate and circumstances existing in the region, a survey on the architecture and urbanization of region, evaluation of construction methods and impact of culture on historical and new fabric of Gomishan city are all taken as the aims of this study. The research method includes Descriptive – analytical and historical – interpretative type of research and the data collected using library-documentary studies and field studies so as entered into the analysis. The results obtained from findings indicate the impact of culture and traditions on historical and new fabric of Gomishan city. Customs of the people, certain ethnic groups compared to other ethnic groups, different types of buildings, security due to the aristocracy of the space, extraversion of residential spaces, specific neighboring units, the use of certain and native materials accounted as the thorough effects inspired this region. In general, the behavioral and climatic effects of new residential fabric expected less than the ones in old residential fabric. The residential spaces existing in the historical fabric of Gomishan city found with favorable compatibility rather than Regional climate. The matter of importance "Security" because of extraversion existing in residential areas is totally approved in terms of cultural characteristic. This city and its historical region include valuable architecture elements where Porch, beautiful balconies in the term (Hall or Tlar) as well as Beautiful Roofs can be conveyed here.

Keywords: culture, Vernacular architecture, ethnic Turkmen, Gomishan, extraversion

Introduction

The region in which Turkmens of Iran are living can be divided into two areas of mountainous and plain. The mountainous area located in the east of Gorgan includes villages, Kalaleh, Goli Dagh, Ghara Bolkhan, Torveh Tappah and Hesarche, spanned a part of northwest and west Mountains of BOJNURD(Mirnia, 1965, pp. 106). The plain area is the region in which the Turkmens of Iran are living located in south of Atrak River. This area which is called Gorgan plain or Turkmen desert limited from west to Caspian Sea, and from South East to Forested foothills of the Alborz. The centers Crowded with Turkmens in BOJNURD and residence Place of tribes are as follows: 1- Maraveh Hill (Turkmen desert), Golkan, Teke, Yomut, 2- Jargalan, Nakhrali
Turkmens are mostly nomadic herders and move between Cold Balkan Mountains in summer and Gorgan plains in winter (Oliver, 1977). Turkmen in Gomishan region up to the middle of the Constitutional period, mainly used to live in the alcoves or the place of residence made of wood. The woods used in making these houses were made of Dicer, where brought mainly by ship Starkhan and few other regions such forests in the southern Livan and Kord Kuy villages. Yet, by the passage of time different homes made of construction materials such as Stone, brick, lime, plaster, wood, tin and so forth among those became common. For instance, The second mosque was built by Rajab Akhund in 1294 using materials such as stone, called "Dash mosque". The first mosque in Vambery age was built in Gomishan hill made of Brick wall defense where the altar was also asked by residents. Yet, use of other materials such as brick belonged to Brick wall defense of Gorgan started previously than the mosque was being built (Sotodeh, 1996). Yet, after building a house conventionalized through The main materials of construction, Turkmen architects and craftsmen in addition to hashtarkhani, Badkoobehi and Russian architects sought to use their creativity to form buildings to conveyed it with the most beauty so that while Reza Shah in 1305 had his first visit to Gomishan hill attracted by the most beauty in architecture, colors, forms and decorations of some buildings where he mentioned all in his logbook. Currently, Very beautiful old buildings in the old fabric of city (Khozein and Shirmohammadli living area) seem, left from the architectural style of the late Qajar and early Pahlavi era. The general form of these buildings in the area has been most impressed by geographic factors. Proximity to the sea and the high groundwater level, a high level of atmospheric precipitation, proximity to forest areas (by the south and southwest) are all those environmental factors influenced the Gomishan architecture,
and/or Building roof forms, building and enjoying a broad platform of sticks and straw in canebrake can be accounted as the other architecture characteristics and form of buildings. Yet, woods, i.e. large amount of woods are brought from Russian cities located in North and North-East coasts of the Caspian Sea. The remained were bought from the businessmen in Astarābād or Mazandaran.

Research method

The research method includes Descriptive – analytical and historical – interpretative type of research and the data collected using library-documentary studies and field studies so as entered into the analysis. The results have been registered in SWOT table and matrices.

Research Aims

1- Assessment of climate and conditions in the region and its impact on the fabric of the city, further the formation process of historical city of Gomishan according to sources and the situation existing in the region.
2- Analysis of architecture and urbanization of region and spaces, the culture and customs governing the people.
3- Evaluate construction methods with respect to structures, materials, process of design compared with new tissue.

Hypotheses

First hypothesis: the behavioral and climatic effects of new residential fabric compared to the ones in old residential fabric are desired (compare negative and positive points in both fabrics).

Second hypothesis: Vernacular architecture in the historical fabric of Gomishan city compared to regional climate adaptation will be found in consistency.

Third hypothesis: how the security would be provided regarding the extraversion at historical fabric of the Gomishan city

Geographical location of Gomishan

Gomishan is one of two districts of Turkmen port village in Golestan province, bordered on Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan in the western part and the north, respectively. The city is located at a distance of 55 km from the city of Gorgan, and Vegetation of Gomishan can be divided in three districts: Agricultural lands and gardens can be mentioned in the southern part of Gorganroud. Pastures can be seen in northern area and in surrounding Gorganroud where Semi-arid lands can be seen in the area surrounding Turkmenistan borders(Moeini, 1896, 150).

Climate

The regional climate is affected by the Caspian coastal climate having cold winters and very humid summers. Cold weather in winter is rarely less than zero. The average minimum temperature of 7/9 in January and Maximum of 9/28 in June, reported.

Climate impact on the historic fabric of Gomishan (Architecture)

1-Using an open and scattered combination in the context
2- using Steep roof due to Downpour
3- Using the Chinese seat to cope with humidity
Wind direction

In Gomishan, The prevailing wind (annoying) blows from west and the wind from north is desirable that has a major role in the direction of houses and streets. Impact of wind direction in historical fabric of Gomishan city includes:
- Crossings and pathways in the north - south direction is suitable to use wind.
- Plans elongation is in the east – west directions where mostly used to use the favorable wind more and avoid annoying wind.

Water Resources

Gorganroud is the major source of water replete with fresh water. Founded Gorganroud in forming the city of Gorgan, Major impact of water availability on Formation and expansion of the City have caused two main elements taken in selecting the area considered.

a- The main access to the city center (Imam Khomeini Avenue) along the North - South direction and location of Old Town Market and trade places with the rest of the city.
b- Water-based channel Along the east – west direction found as market-town Communication channel with harbor and commercial ships

People and careers in Gomishan

Gomishan residents and its surrounding areas are all Turkmen. They are a group of Yellow skins in Central Asia rushed to south due to a variety of natural and social reasons (Asgari Khanghah and Sharif Kamali, 1995). Currently, The main economic activities of the people in Gomishan include: Livestock, farming, fishing, handicrafts and local crafts including knitting and weaving carpets.
Figure 4. Turkmen Carpets and Turkmen livestock (Asgari Khanghah and Sharif Kamali, 1995)

**Turkmen Alcove (AVI)**

Turkmen herders live in an Alcove named AVI. Alcove, the primary housing of Turkmen, is fully consistent with their social construction. Several sets of Evi called Abbé. Many tourists who have passed beyond the territory of Turkmen, have been reported that Turkmen Alcove (AVI).

![Image of Turkmen Alcove](image)

Figure 5. Yomut Alcove and wooden house along Caspian coasts (Oliver, 1977)

Turkmen while setting up Turkmen Alcove (AVI) have specific customs. They attempt to set up it in a good day, believed the seventh day of week is proper to set up it (Asgari Khanghah, 1995, pp. 114). Alcove is not only Accommodation to have a rest for individuals, but also a place for livestock, dairy and food preparation area, storage room for grain and broom for handcrafts (Haji Ibrahim Zargar, 2006, 178). Turkmen villages to stay in touch with nature, with other tribes in the neighborhood are constructed in two ways. In the regions where village residents feel more secured, the houses even their close relatives' houses have been built far from them and In areas where there is danger of invasion of neighbors, houses leaning together like a fortress with high walls have been built (Kasraeian, 1994, pp.16). The skeleton of each Turkmen Alcove is composed of four parts: 1- The ring of roof that has a concave form and is two meters in diameter, 2- Tarom, a network of rotating timber with a height of 5/1 meter diameter which enclose the circle with approximately 5/5 meters, 3- arc South poles with length of 5/2 meter which one connects to the crossing of the arc timber end crossings with 20.5 meter in length and the other connects to the crossing at the end of Tarom timbers and the other connects to the roof ring, 4- Framework in the sheets placed in one side of Tarom network (Andrews, 1972).
Type of Residential buildings space
Spaces per dwelling unit in the Gorgan and Gomishan local housing can be classified into four groups: A- living spaces, B- mediated spaces, C- service spaces, D- the open spaces

A- living spaces: the spaces categorized in this group where include Living Room, Bedroom, family room, Dining room in traditional lifestyle, and Due to their location in residential units and their dimension in certain situations of day or month or season are multifunctional so that the spaces including Dining Room, Rooms and Hall categorized in this group.

B- mediated spaces: the spaces categorized in this group where can be related to other spaces found with biologically-inspired and communication functions or in other spaces go beyond communication functions Corridors, Ivan and Entrance spaces categorized in this group the first, second and third.
C- Service spaces: the spaces in this category include service functions like Kitchen, (small warehouse) basement, water storage, and restroom.
D- The open spaces: this group includes the open spaces found with multifunctional function such that the spaces at residential area relate with each other with service facets so that yard has been mentioned in this group (Ghaseminia, 2010).

Housing typology of Historic fabric of Gomishan Based on occupation

Aristocratic homes
People’s occupation mostly reported in business. Their houses have been developed from two stories as summer and winter houses. These two stories strongly have been relied on each other where their functions completed each other. Yet, the main building located, centered in the middle of a yard. Awesomeness derived from these houses with wooden materials, stretching plan in the east – west direction, and on the porch of the four sides of house draws viewer attention.
The structure of local housing plans in Gomishan is in a way that the Building has a large yard mentioned open in each four side for air circulation where organized open. Slenderness is mainly in the east - west direction.
Public houses
Artisans, shopkeepers, farmers and fishermen live in public houses. The materials used in public houses mainly built from brick rather than wood. The entrance from the outside be means of staircase driven to the upstairs, and in Building space segmentation, The ground floor dedicated to service spaces or livestock or crops, Bathroom or kitchen spaces separated from building mass considered as independent volumetric basis (Structural - Strategic design Organizing historical fabric of Gomishan pp. 60-61).

Cultural and climatic factors on the type of materials and form of Turkmen nation building

The materials that have been used in local Turkmen housing found in natural environment. Stone or mud brick have been used to build walls that both are found in the environment. Wood further has been used to build ceiling and roof. The wood used the most in Turkmen housing so that a glance makes it clear that wood used the most there. Wood is used to create columns and building doors and windows. Savin trees Timber Used for construction that grows in narrow forests throughout North of Khorasan. Firstly as the primary Turkmen housing, i.e. Turkmen's alcove, main frame and the roof made all of wood, utilizing wood in housing is a custom in their culture, accounted as the main part in Turkmen housing whereby it can expect that as wood used permanently in housing, would not left aside. Hence, it has to draw attention to the fact that Turkmens were nomadic Ethnic used to choose a place for their accommodation altogether, so that they do not have enough familiar with construction (Baboli Yazdi, 1998). Regarding
Nomadic Turkmens housing or Turkmen alcoves sustained on for a long time found with so efficient construction techniques adapted with the nomadic Turkmens’ lifestyle, so this influenced their culture where on Artifacts and handicrafts of the region, their lifestyle and clothes and so forth are all the key points immersed us. Housing appeared in open spaces in this region where on air passes all the time through houses, and decorations with coverage of Tin given a good view to the house so that traditional forms of houses seen where designed as hemispheres, mentioned that the inner space of hemispheres covered with Wad. Notable, the houses build with two and three stories made mainly of wood where the coverage used on the floor made of Board, seen that Joints of wood on floors or ceilings and columns built with tongue and groove wooden Joints. Neighborhood units in this city sustained on being open and scattered where security seen more in these regions. Balcony seen in all around the residential spaces in this city covered with Fencing, where the fences have height ranging from 70 meter to 80 cm and/or the columns vertically spanned the ceiling. Observations on analysis as well as comparing the historical and new fabrics of Gomishan proposed totally in table SWOT where matrices prepared culminating in approve of hypotheses and conclusion.

Table 1. swot on historical fabric of Gomishan: architecture’s features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics and features</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Strengthens</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture features</td>
<td>-Expand the scattering spaces with regard to sustaining on the spaces of neighborhood unit</td>
<td>-opening is seen in most buildings in west direction -partition walls made of poor quality materials -use of metal chips to cover roof with regard to high humidity in the region</td>
<td>-most spaces provided with proper light and radiation -proper security regarding lack of use the fence in surrounding building -eccentric buildings regarding climate -being provided with neighborhood unit -use Aboriginal constructions -use of ground floor as workshop -use of desirable materials in pavement and foundation -use the final cover from the materials used in local areas -use the specific cultural</td>
<td>-establish new buildings in old fabric and increase high density -do not approve use of old buildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Swot on historical fabric of Gomishan: land use and interior access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>-predict the service spaces like Fire Stations</td>
<td>-lack of green spaces in social environments</td>
<td>-neighborhood units</td>
<td>-improper construction cause the visual view disappears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-use the schools space in old fabric</td>
<td>-having topography avoids from moving the waters on surface</td>
<td>-integrative set</td>
<td>-difference in high height cause visual view disappears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-predict play ground for children</td>
<td>The direction of ground joint to building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior access</td>
<td>-establish lift for disabled people</td>
<td>-not having the space before the entrance</td>
<td>-access to staircase in a place suitable in terms of its coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-build opening in all around the building</td>
<td>-not having appropriate height of roof</td>
<td>-use wood materials with high decorations in plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-shortening the way to reach the building</td>
<td></td>
<td>-use wood fabric in ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-separate entrance space and establish space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-change interior decoration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-build balcony all around the building</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Swot on historical fabric of Gomishan: Proportions, light and radiation and networking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics and features</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Proportions | reach the spaces needed regarding dimensions | not having proportion in space cause non-systematic furniture appears in the city | reaching to specific dimensions and measures in space | build beautiful visual | ------------------

Light and radiation | provide light in the neighborhoods | light sometimes cause burdensome occurs | Place the radiation direction | ------------------

Communication network | sustain on the open paths | the width proportion to paths | ------------------

### Table 4. External Capacity Matrix of historical fabric of Gomishan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The factors investigated</th>
<th>Old fabric of Golmishan</th>
<th>New fabric of Golmishan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Totally improper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood units</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Totally improper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Totally improper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. Desirability Matrix of historical fabric of Gomishan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The factors considered</th>
<th>Old fabric of Golmishan</th>
<th>New fabric of Golmishan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground steep</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions of ground</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light and sunlight</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively improper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental factors</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalk access</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive access</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of ground</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building direction to the ground</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Internal Capacity Matrix of historical fabric of Gomishan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The factors studied</th>
<th>Old fabric of Golmishan</th>
<th>New fabric of Golmishan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions and size of corridors</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
<td>Relatively improper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dimensions and size of</td>
<td>Totally proper</td>
<td>Relatively proper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sleep room | Relatively improper | Totally proper
---|---|---
The dimensions and size of dining room | Relatively improper | Totally proper
Dimension and size of staircases | Totally proper | Totally proper
Dimension and size of entrance doors | Relatively proper | Relatively improper
The number of sleep rooms | Relatively improper | Relatively proper
Dimension and size of openings | Totally proper | Relatively proper
The extent of furniture in the spaces | Relatively improper | Relatively proper
The dimensions and extent of poultry | Totally proper | Totally improper
The extent to which green spaces used | Relatively proper | Totally proper
Dimension and size of kitchen | Relatively improper | Totally proper

Table 7. Dependency Matrix of historical fabric of Gomishan

| The factors studied | Old fabric of Golmishan | New fabric of Golmishan |
---|---|---|
The capacity of the residential unit uses | Relatively proper | Relatively properly
The adjacency of uses in surrounding the residential units | Relatively proper | Relatively proper
Neighborhood units | Totally proper | Relatively improper
Neighborhood center | Totally proper | Totally improper
The place at which the uses settled in residential unit | Relatively improper | Relatively proper

Table 8. Compatibility Matrix of historical fabric of Gomishan

| The factors investigated | Old fabric of Golmishan | New fabric of Golmishan |
---|---|---|
Urban uses in surrounding the neighborhood units | Relatively proper | Relatively improper
Dimensions and size of ground | Totally proper | Relatively improper
Ground steep | Relatively proper | Totally proper
Communication network | Totally proper | Relatively proper
Facilities and equipment | Relatively proper | Totally proper
Dependant uses | Relatively proper | Totally proper
Air quality | Totally proper | Relatively improper
Audio quality | Relatively proper | Relatively improper
Light and view | Totally proper | Relatively improper
Density of buildings | Totally proper | Relatively improper

First hypothesis: the behavioral and climatic effects of new residential fabric compared to the ones in old residential fabric is desired(compare negative and positive points in both fabrics). The
capacity existing in old fabric in the area as well as the units and blocks in neighborhood found proper but relatively improper in old fabric of Gomishan. Further, in surrounding the residential areas of old and new fabric of Gomishan reported proper. The units in neighborhood are all proper in old fabric, but improper in new fabric, regarding that predicting the area in old fabric of Gomishan proper but improper in new fabric of Gomishan so that center area in neighborhood is not seen in clear due to scattering existing in buildings. the area specified for users in residential areas found improper in old fabric of Gomishan, as well as improper in new fabric of Gomishan. Hence, more proper spatial relationships seen among the spaces and people living in old fabric had More lively spirit and vitality rather than the people living in new fabric, whereby people living in old fabric follow the tradition and customs used by Predecessors, sustain on the culture predominant for the Predecessors, yet this space due to the diversity in building houses and a change in lifestyle is seen, but faded whereby this hypothesis is somehow true.

Second hypothesis: Vernacular architecture in the historical fabric of Gomishan city compared to regional climate adaptation will be found in consistency.

This hypothesis can be evaluated in terms of different factors where conveyed important in proper direction of building to the ground in historical fabric so that this direction can come proper due to low density of the buildings whereby this would come beneficial for view and landscape in residential spaces. All these factors placed in an ideal level found proper in terms of dimensions of ground and weather quality, further found in terms of Dependent users as well as Sound quality in a proper status so that evaluation of the factors mentioned above help us to find about the confirmation of this hypothesis, consequently compatibility of historical fabric of Gomishan city compared to the climate of region found proper.

Third hypothesis: how the security would be provided regarding the extraversion at historical fabric of the Gomishan city

According to the observations provided to date, the area in surrounding historical fabric of Gomishan city did not find with a fence or wall but the security lied permanently in traditions, customs and culture of the people in this tribe. Security, in retrospect, followed by Predecessors affecting culture where the Cultural security lies in ethics and conduct seen. The context of their lives as an invisible imaginary line specified where all the individuals, neighbors and Pedestrians see this line and respect it; in this regards, the issue of Hospitality and simple life of individuals and being affected by the area have caused No boundary line appears among the residential units belonged to them and their neighbors.

Conclusion
Gomishan city consists of two districts, old and new fabrics where old fabric affected by culture and customs and its structural form is exactly based on Externalized area’s climate where Extraversion can be examined in both urban and residential fabric so that the distance of residential units is to the extent found with the most similarity with geographical Structure particularly in terms of geography. Air Ventilation and moisture would be seen in the area. What seen in urban fabric goes beyond this matter where mentioned the neighborhood units spontaneously develop in the urban fabric? Extraversion, in residential units, e.g. terrace existing all around residential houses, windows and Large openings show this fact. Unfortunately just a little attention has been paid to the climate of region in new fabric, mentioned the distance between residential units reduced and neighborhood units seen less. Land use in urban fabric within old region is relatively better than new fabric. The proper use of ground slopes as well as organizing spaces according to regional climate (in terms of light, wind blow, etc.), social context
in neighborhood units within old fabric in terms of culture cause a better communication among individuals, Brainstorming and thinking appear. The matter of importance is the security emerged where no security in surrounding residential units seen. Composition of space has been interpreted open and scatter, however the number of residential units shared and a proper personal society appeared. Decorations and Symbols of housing units, Native form of tents and traditional alcove can be seen. Use of decorations can be seen in abundance in aristocratic homes where this is less clear in public buildings. The thing can be seen in this area(old fabric in residential Gomishan city) is the specific and proper organizing seen between Climate and fabric expansion in open form which includes people’ tradition and customs among the individuals in this area. Optimal use of terrain, The use of indigenous materials and components, use of proper physical structures suitable for residential structures, neighborhood units and Pause points are all the points seen in this region and found of typical.

**Suggestions**

- Create a neighborhood center between the old and new fabric to create solidarity between the people and the attitudes and exchange culture, customs
- change typical residential use in Historic fabric to the cultural environment such as a workshop and local handicrafts Exhibition
- reconstruct Old fabric and develop opportunities such as small businesses
- Preserving the historic environment
- Installation of light poles, Tabulation, layout of streets
- Establishment of a health center and home to Turkmen music
- establish historic and mobile spaces such as Turkmen alcove for cultural, educational usage and ... (establish Educational and cultural center for the Turkmen people.)
- establish a Library suitable for the study of the lifestyle and culture of the Turkmen people
- Make a type fire extinguisher
- Rehabilitation of existing materials in floors, Buildings - sidewalks - streets, etc.
- Develop and promote a cultural security instead of physical security in the region

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