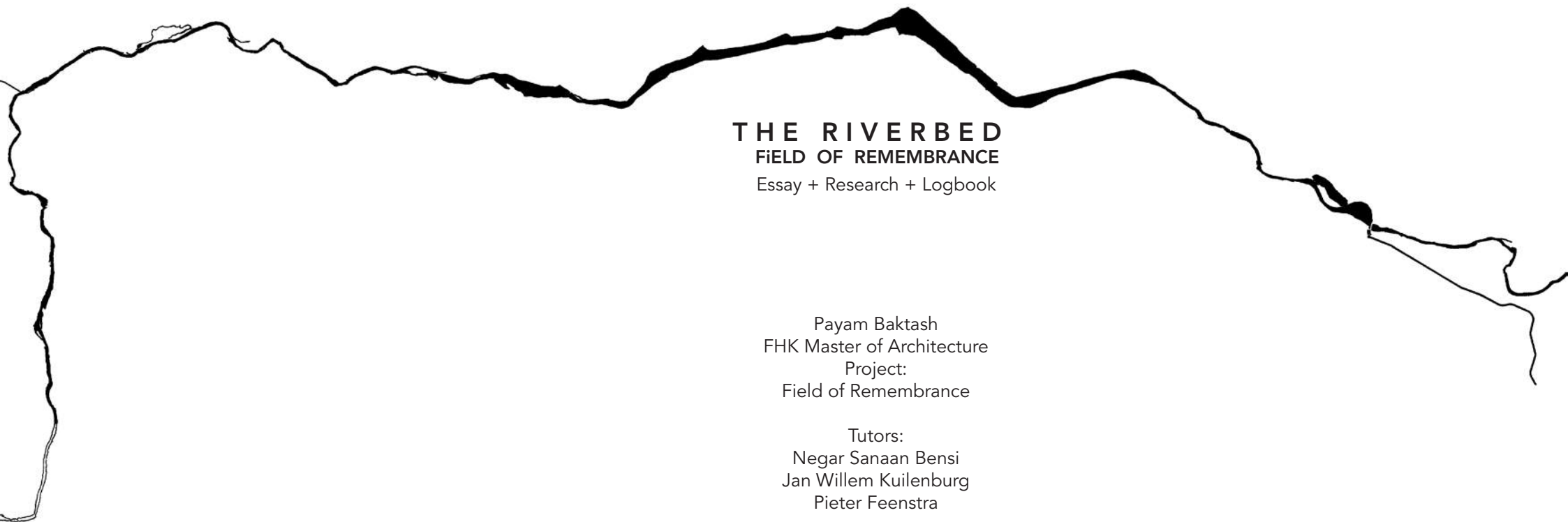


THE RIVERBED
FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE
Essay + Research + Logbook

Payam Baktash

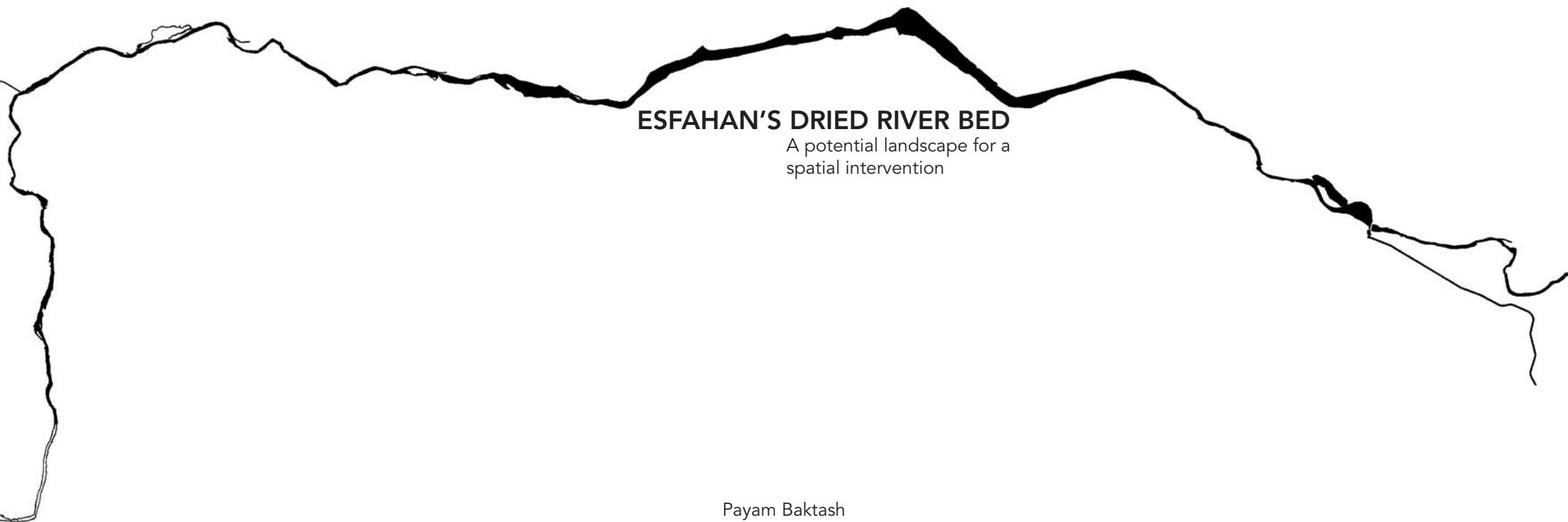


THE RIVERBED
FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE
Essay + Research + Logbook

Payam Baktash
FHK Master of Architecture
Project:
Field of Remembrance

Tutors:
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2018 - 2019



ESFAHAN'S DRIED RIVER BED

A potential landscape for a
spatial intervention

Payam Baktash

The dried riverbed provides a unique potential land in heart of the city. The Zayanderood was the largest river in the center of Iran which passed through the city of Esfahan. Although by the disappearance of water through Zayanderood, created lifestyle and connection of people, psychological security and economic opportunities has been destroyed, but **I believe through designing a network of spatial interventions on the river bed, it is possible to connect different isolated existing historical and architectural features. Here the riverbed is considered as a landscape in the process of forming and transforming which can provide an experience about the water and its absence; while seeking a new social and cultural interaction to raise collective awareness and the shared knowledge about the history and the culture of water.**



EssaY

Esfahan's Dried Riverbed

Zayanderood is the largest river in the center of Iran's plateau in a dry and semi-desert landscape which passes through the city of Esfahan. Zayandehrood, literally meaning life-giving River, effects on people socially, culturally and mentally. Unfortunately, the river, which has created the lifestyle and social adherence, psychological security, and economic opportunities, has been diminishing and drying since eight years ago. There are several reasons behind this disaster of which the most important one is the lack of knowledge and ignorance about water and its absence in this territory. The dried riverbed provides a unique potential territory in the heart of the city. Now the question is; Would it be possible to use the dried riverbed as a potential connecting space, a sort of soft-scape where time and social condensers are important elements to raise collective awareness ?!

Esfahan; Past and Present

Esfahan granted its growth and prosperity through activating its hidden potential resources during different historical periods. Indeed, Zayandehrood is not just a river for the city. Through the time, the inhabitants of Esfahan nurtured the territory and trained the river for the sake of establishing the city.

In fact, the early core of the city has been formed far from the river. Since 1597 A.C. the situation of the territory and its features have been studied and its hidden potential sources has been activated in order to develop the city toward the river. Therefore, the land has been prepared for planting and making gardens by distributing the river water through canals – to wash the salty soil and feed underground resources. At the same time, the soil was enriched by pigeon fertilizer, through the construction of the pigeon towers in this area. As a result, the garden has been expanded in two main axes of the city. This was the initial process to transcend the idea of the garden to the city. Esfahan is still growing according to the defined axis and structure.

Hence, to develop the city, it has been necessary to

deal with the river patiently and smoothly. In other words, to cultivate this territory, the inhabitants have had an understanding of the limitations and potentials of where they live. Indeed living in this territory would not be possible without a collective awareness of the value of water. Thanks to intelligent measures of the ancestors, Esfahan looked like a city, which was rich with water and lush greenery.

However, during the last decades, planning and urban development have consumed and exhausted the water sources, by assuming the water as a constant given. Governments and Esfahan's inhabitant were water consumer in the last few decades without attention to water shortage. In fact, there is a lack of collective knowledge and shared awareness about water shortage and limitation of Esfahan's territory and landscape since a few decades ago.

Esfahan; Tomorrow

The dried riverbed provides a unique potential land in the heart of the city to design a network of spatial interventions on the riverbed. Here the riverbed is considered as a landscape in the process of forming and transforming which can provide experience about the water and its absence; while seeking a new social and cultural interaction to raise collective awareness and the shared knowledge about the history and the culture of water.

This spatial intervention which is called 'the field of remembrance' appears in heart of the dried riverbed in the same direction of water-flow. It is embodied as a network of five different pavilions, with the purpose of raising awareness of citizens about water and its importance in this territory. The network of pavilions, which changed the dried riverbed to the field of remembrance, in fact, is acting as an extended water museum. Every pavilion extends certain features and conditions of its surrounding urban tissue, meaning that each zone of the river and thus the pavilion has its own theme and spatial formation. The position

of every single pavilion and the connecting path has been defined according to the practical and conceptual connection between different important water-related existing features along the river. Furthermore, by looking to the project in urban scale it is realizable that, the 'field of remembrance', including surrounding parks and urban districts like a garden, acts as a "state of exception". In this garden in scale of the city, existing surrounding parks which are the green belt act as edge. On one hand, this edge separates this area from the urban tissue and creates an isolated area in the heart of the city, and on the other hand, it acts as an inviting threshold to the 'field of remembrance'. Three existing historical bridges are landmarks, which act as a reference point for orientation in the environment. In addition, they are also gates or 'connectors' between the urban fabric and the project. The garden has been divided according to five different zones related to the urban context. These five zones are defined according to characters of every area as cultural zone, historical zone, social zone, life zone, and political zone, which influence the formation of each pavilion. Therefore, the existing edges, landmarks, districts, and dried riverbed created the base to complete the design of the 'field of remembrance' by defining paths and nodes in the dried riverbed. Accordingly, in the 'field of the remembrance', five pavilions, act as the nodes, focal points, and social condenser. These nodes are connected together through a series of paths in the riverbed. It is interesting to know that all pavilions and paths are accessible for use in both condition of dryness and river flow, but in some points, their function, image, and accessibility can change.

Pavilion 1. Water Gallery

Void of water

Water Gallery is the first Pavilion in the network. It has designed as a void space in the riverbed to remind people about the absence of water in Esfahan's territory. In other words, the void (which in a way frames

the landscape) shows the lack of something, in this case is the water, which supposes to be there but it is not, . The form of the pavilion has been inspired from Naqshe Jahan Square that it was a public square in front of the gate of empire garden in the Safavid period.

Existing void in the riverbed attracts people to get there through a temporary entrance?. After reaching the pavilion, they will face the sunken public square, which is designed as a place for a water-base cultural event. Due to its function, one side of the square has been designed as a stepped sitting area. Sunken square provides a natural open isolated territory in the heart of the busy city where only earth, sky and people are present. The space wishes to give a kind of similar feeling to people while being in the desert. Besides that, the open square is surrounded by a completely enclosed gallery, which is accessible, by stairs from the top and it provides a rather more permanent place for water-base cultural exhibitions and events .

By returning of water to the riverbed, the open square will be the last part which becomes full of water, so in the beginning, the void square will remain in the river, and after a while, the water fills the void. It is interesting that when the river becomes dry again, the void will be the last part, which will be dried, and it looks like a pond in the heart of the dried riverbed. When the water is back to the river, this pavilion will be accessible only by boat (to keep the concept of the void), therefore, the gallery is useable and accessible all the time in the riverbed with or without water.

Pavilion 2. Water Chamber

Extraction of hidden water

The water chamber is the highest pavilion in the network to show the presence of water from underground resources. While the pavilion is sunken into the riverbed to reach the underground water resources as a hidden potential, it frames unique views to the city, such as historical bridges and Charbagh Street in three different levels.

The design of water chamber, which is inspired by Ali-Qapou palace (the gate of the Safavid garden Empire) is the integration of two different volumes. The outer volume (cubic form) is mainly used for circulation. Through openings, it provides unique views to the city for visitors. The created void by the integration of the second volume inside the cubic volume provides a special sitting area for the visitors which at the same time have the view to the outside (city) and inside (underground water). The inner volume (cylinder form) sunken into the ground, provides underground water for few numbers of purposes. The main purpose is to keep people attention to underground resources as an extremely valuable gift in the desert. The water is used for planting (desert plants) around the pavilion and by the vertical circulation of water inside the pavilion; a cool and nice place will be provided for the visitor to experience the joy of the proper usage of water. The experience of space becomes more and more pleasant by directing main south-west wind through the big openings into the pavilion. In fact, this pavilion by providing a unique view to outside and creating a cool and pleasant place inside invites people to remember a glance of treasure of water enhancing life in the city. Therefore, this pavilion is the cool and pleasant tower museum, which is showing the city to the people (as a reminder).

Pavilion 3. Water Terrace

As the scene for urban water ceremonies

The water terrace has been designed as a place to celebrate the existing small amount of water. This Pavilion itself formed from five different terraces one of which provides the facilities and four others are the exhibitions and gathering places. Each of these four terraces has been designed according to the features and circulation of water. An entrance gate is a place where water is pumped from the underground resources and from there it circulates in terraces. In order to communicate the feeling of the existing water in this terrace, local materials has been used like brick and

clay. Combination of clay and water create an amazing smell, which is water reminder as well. A grid of short columns in the riverbed create a texture in the water, in the time that river flows. It aims to play with a formless substance like water, to enhance it to a spatial level by employing its sound, colour, fluidity, and texture. This pavilion is considered to become a place related to water festivities that have been part of the history and culture of the city such as *Abpashan*, *Tirgan* and etc. to make all these festivals alive again.

Moreover, the considered distance between the pavilions has been designed mainly by forming and transforming the landscape. In some point by digging the riverbed, people will experience the surroundings in different ways and height, which at same time they enjoy the created shades. Furthermore, there are few numbers of architectural elements like walls which create shadows for people to walk beside it and during the return of water into the riverbed, these walls stand outside the flow as a reminder of absence of water. At the end, there are people who will navigate and find their way and direct to get their point in the riverbed. Therefore, all these pavilions together with connection paths provide a unique experience about the water and its absence, to raise collective awareness and the shared knowledge about the history and the culture of water.

Payam Baktash

ResearchH

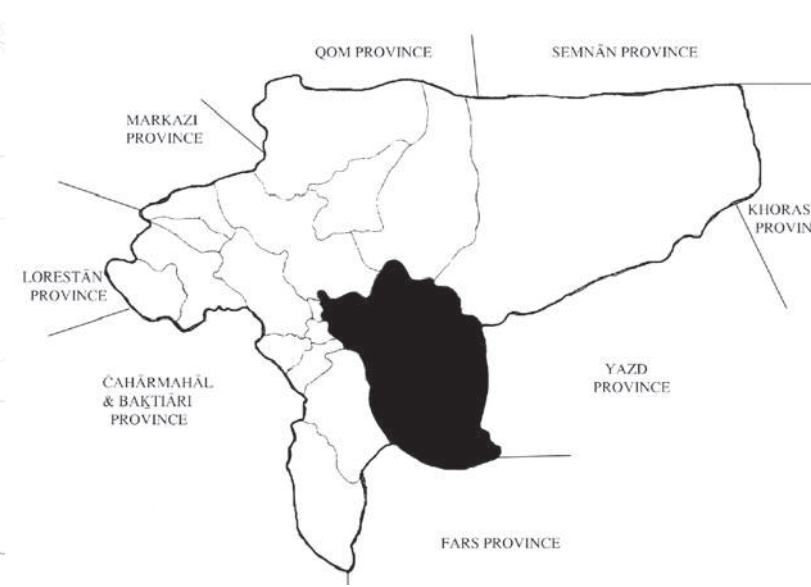
About Esfahan . . .



Research



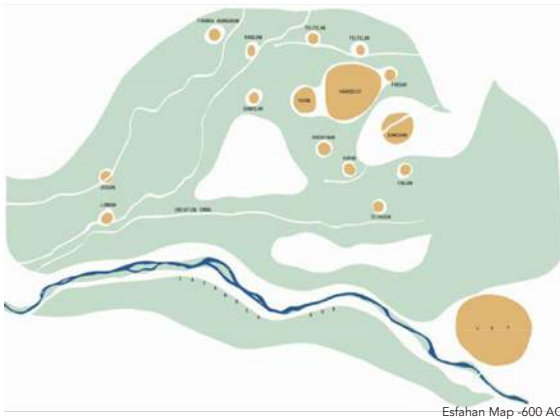
- . Located in centre of Iran's plateau
- . Located in dry and semi-desert area
- . Located beside the most Important river of Iran's plateau (zayanderood)



- . 3rd biggest city of Iran
- . 2,000,000 inhabitants
- . Area of 300 km²



- . Well-known due to its Art & Architecture
- . It was Capital of Iran 3 times during history
- . Industrial city



Esfahan Map -600 AC

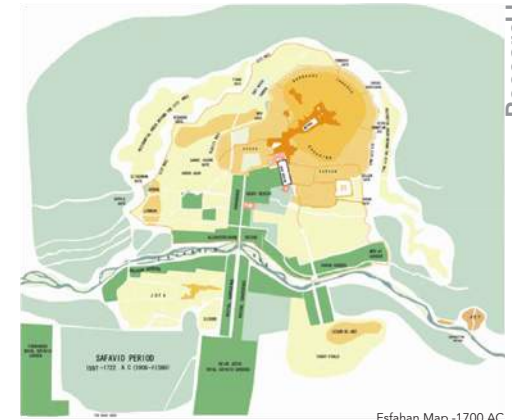
The city primary cores has been formed far from the river !



Esfahan Map -1400 AC

Esfahan has been formed & developed far from river because :

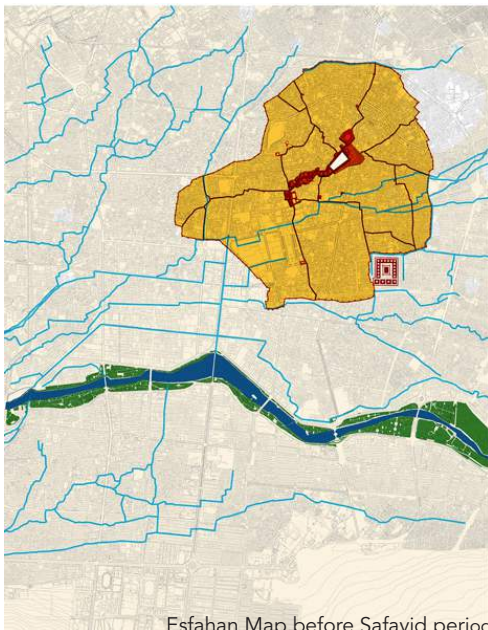
- . Poor soil condition along river
- . Preventing city destruction by river flood
- . High fluctuating of water (summer / winter)



Esfahan Map -1700 AC

Since 1597 AC Esfahan has been developed toward the river. To gain this purpose they studied about situation of Esfahan and its features which they realized that Esfahan is a city with many hidden potential.

Zayanderood and underground resources has been consider as an main potential which through water management of these two resources they could spread gardens in that district through two man axis. In fact, gardens were initial preparation for developing the city which it was a successful idea and even nowadays the city are developing according to defined axis and structure.



Esfahan Map before Safavid period

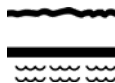
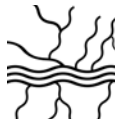
+ Canals

+ Control Underground water resources

+ Planting
(suitable and powerful plant for dry weather & poor soil)

+ Planting along the river

+ Pigeon tower



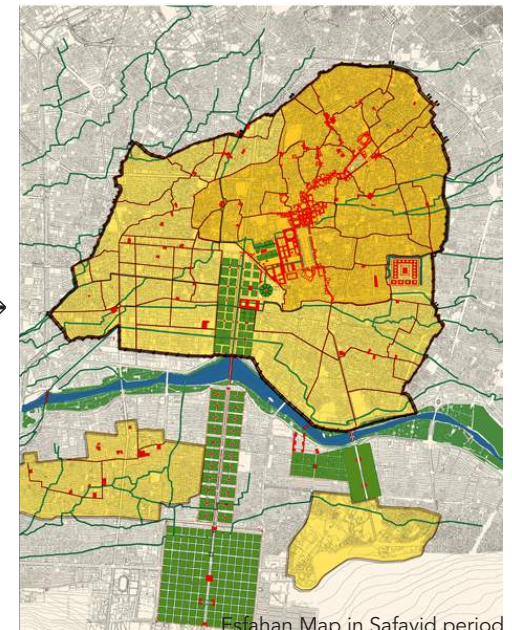
→ . Washing soil
. Injecting water to underground resources

→ . Saving water for water shortage period
Khaju Bridge foundation used as underground dam

→ . Creating mulch
. Refusing of water wast during soil wash
. Climate change

→ . Control water fluctuating
. Speed down the water speed
. Transfer water to underground sources

→ . Enrich soil by pigeon fertilizer

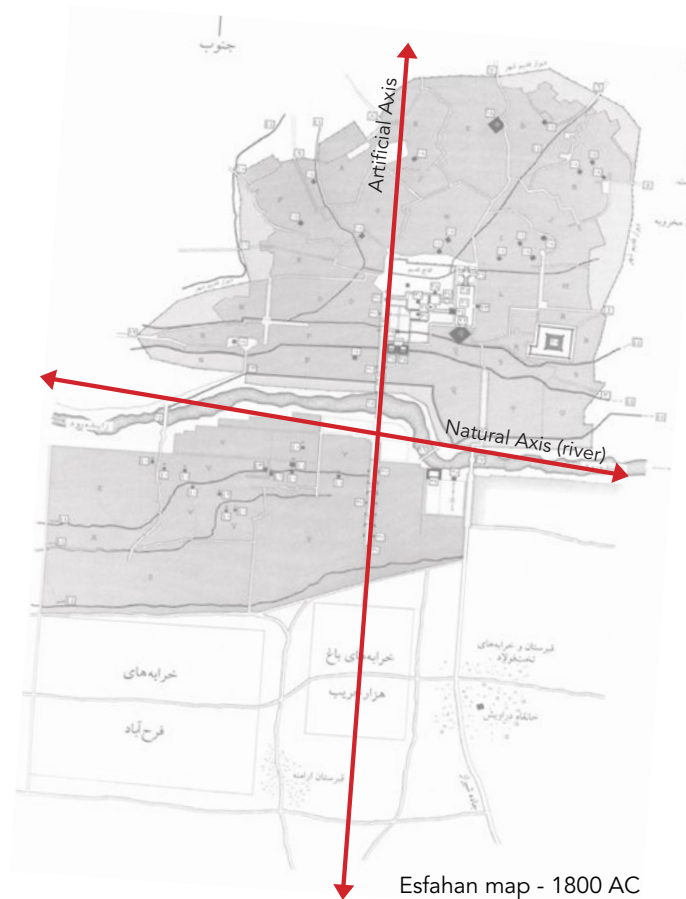


Esfahan Map in Safavid period

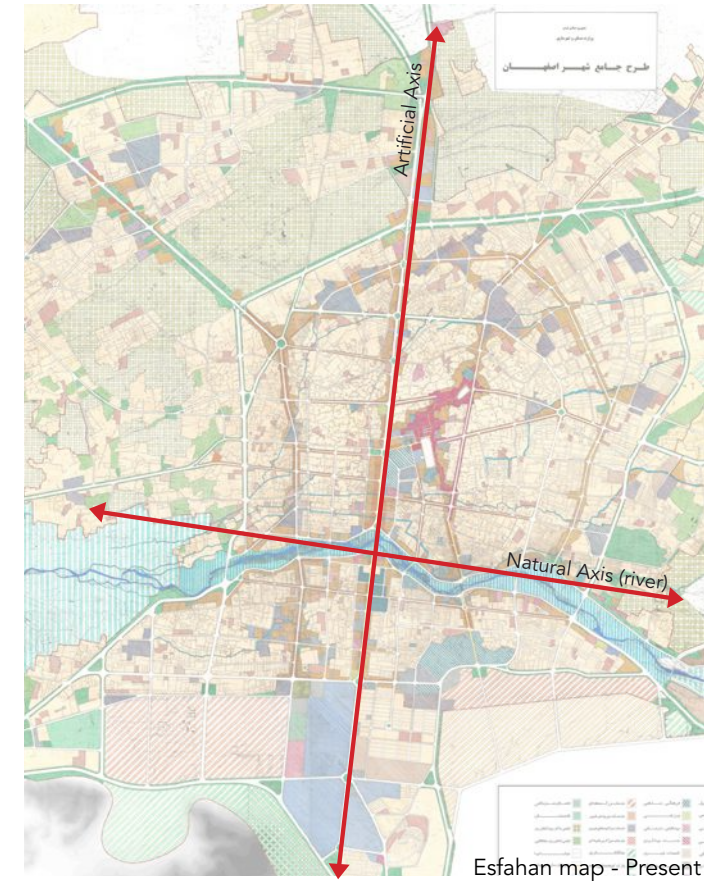


Esfahan has been changed from a desert city to the garden city. It developed both side the river and from old city toward the river. The city grew over the gardens which were made to prepare the land for inhabitation the master plan of Isfahan. For example the naqshe jahan sqaure which is still the main public space of the city was constructed over a garden which was bought by Shah Abbas to construct the square.

By considering the idea of garden as the public spaces of the city, chahar bagh street and khajou street has been formed by making gardens along them which after that the city has been grown along the mentioned streets and gardens. Nowadays, the main square and streets remain in same green format as before which it is shown in next page.



Esfahan map - 1800 AC



Esfahan map - Present

The city has been formed according to two main axis, which it still are using as city development base.

Isfahan granted its growth and prosperity through **activating its hidden potential resource** during different periods.

Zayandehrood is **not** just a river for the city. Through the time, the inhabitants of Isfahan **nurtured the territory and trained the river for the sake of establishing the city.**

Hence, to develop the city, it has been necessary to **deal with the river patiently and smoothly.** For that, the potentials of this territory should be **recognized and activated.**

Therefore, the river effects on people socially, culturally and mentally. Esfahan inhabitant are really depended on river.

Zayandehrood a live giving river
Social interaction along the river

Zayandehrood created social interaction, cultural pattern and life style in Esfahan....



Side river walking



Sitting along the river



Sitting on bridge stairs



walking on bridge - river-view



Both riding



Gathering under the bridge and singing



Gathering along river



Cafe under the bridge

Zayandehrood a live giving river
Social activities along the river



Running along river



Boat riding



Parks along the river



Collective cycling along the river



Rafting



Forest park /picnic area along the river



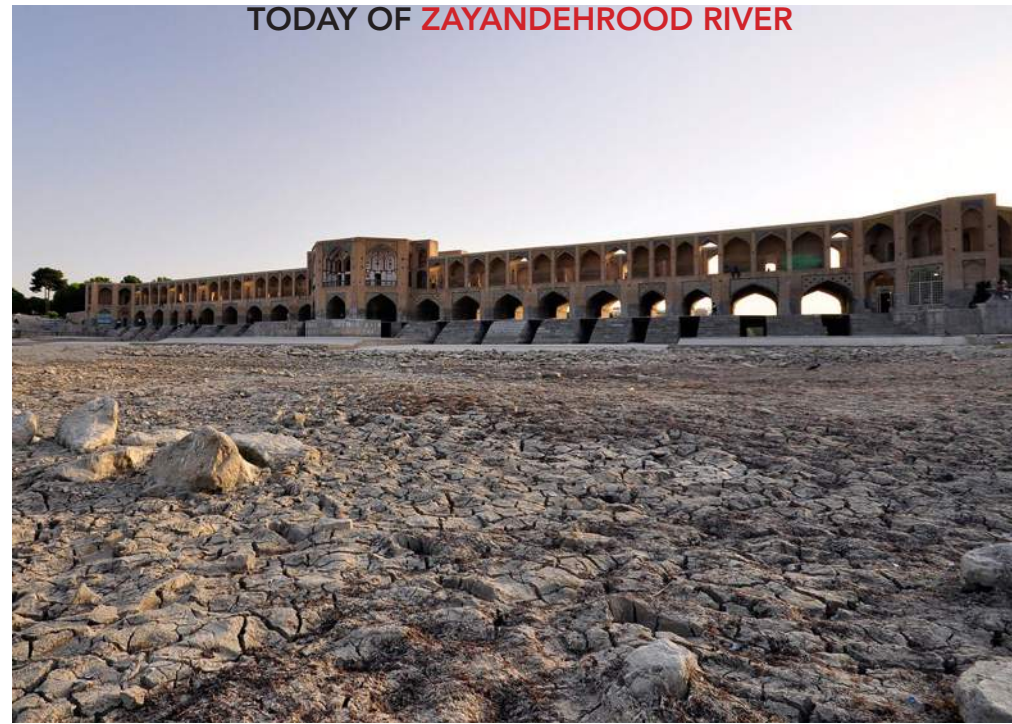
Cycling along the river



Selling local agriculture products



Cabin car along the river with river view



River drought reasons

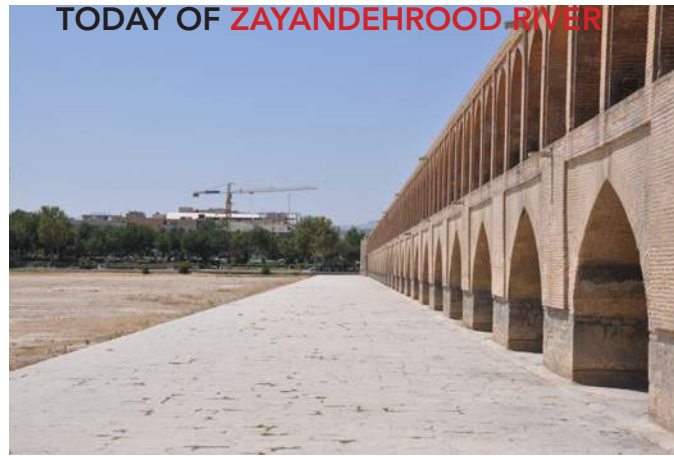
- Irregular water usage for drinking and industrial purpose
- Illegal water usage
- Transferring water to three other cities
- Population increase
- **Mismanagement**
- Climate change
- Considering Zayanderood as permanent water resources

River drought effects

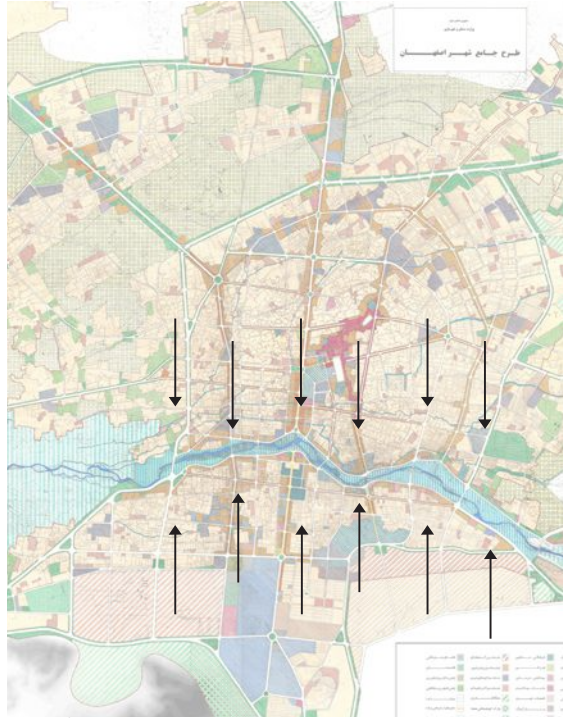
- Ecological issues
- **Social issues**
- Economical issues
- Climate change
- Dusty wind
- Agriculture production
- Increase disease
- Urban management

Social issue

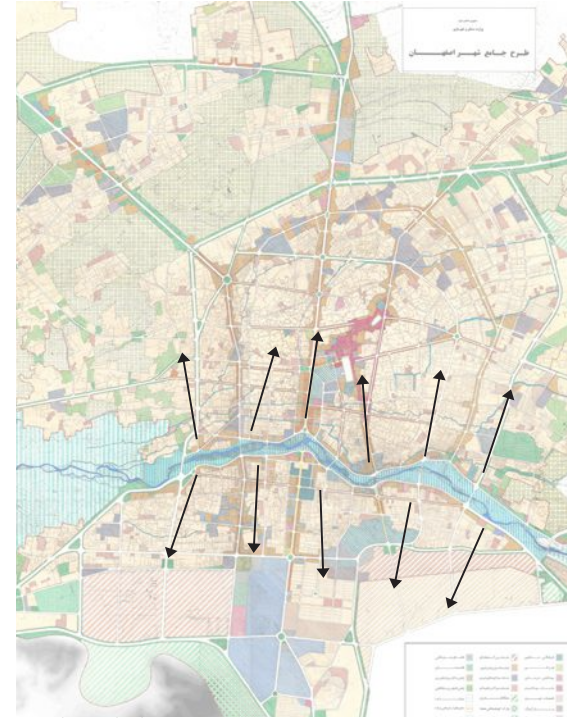
- Collective depression
- Low energy level
- Increase social tension
- Decreasing social interaction
- Decreasing of people connection with environment
- Decreasing of people association in social activities
- Decreasing of psychological security in public area around the river
- No motivation for people to be at river sides for entertainment and sport
- People are not using the provided facilities around the river (for sport, picnic, walking, biking & etc.)
- Tourist reduction
- Jobless population increase



Drought river bed created a social separation and it disconnected people from each other



River with water



Drought river bed

Would it be possible to use the dried riverbed as a potential connecting space, a sort of soft scape where time and social condensers are important elements !?



Infrastructure map

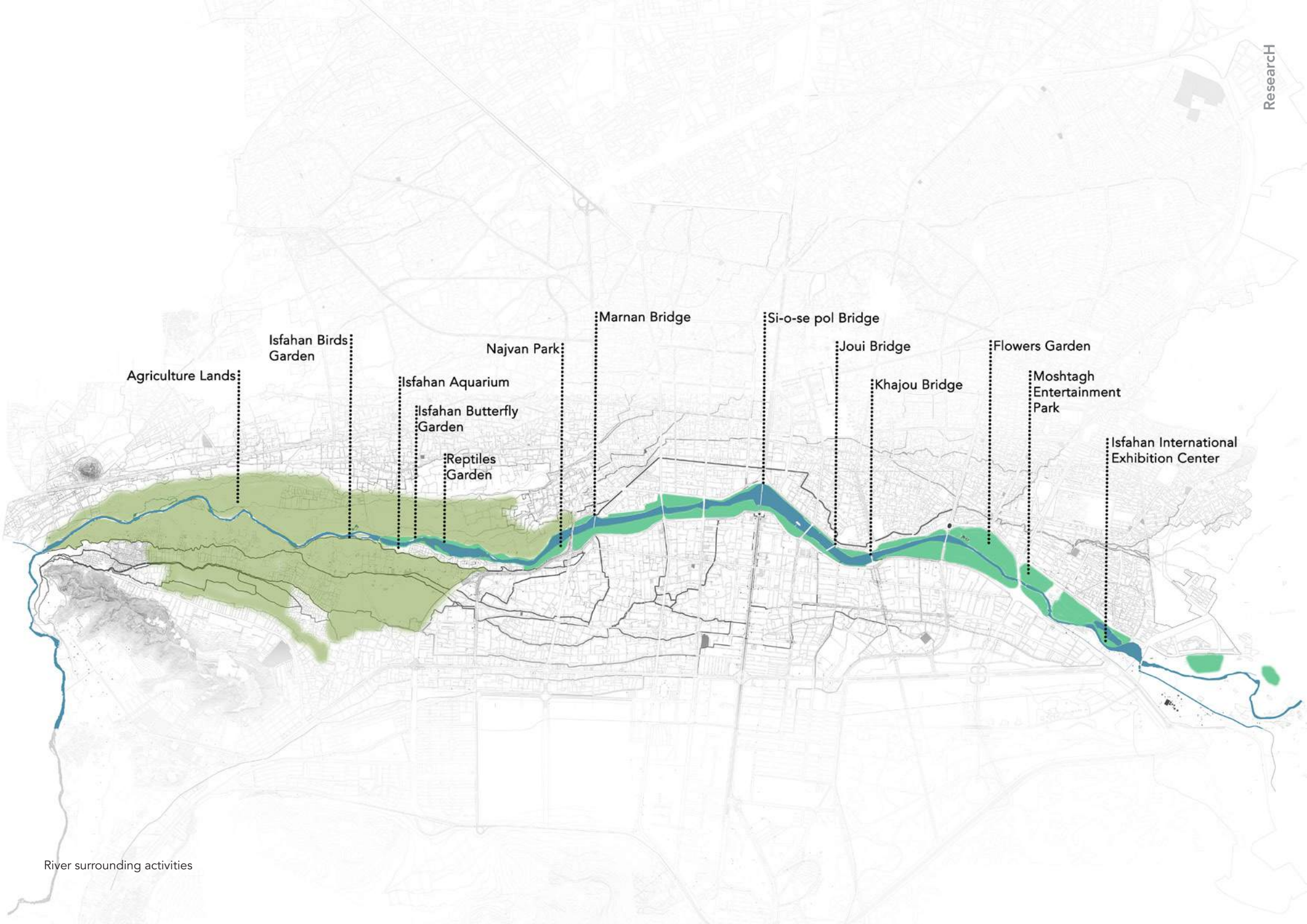
Main Road
Ditch



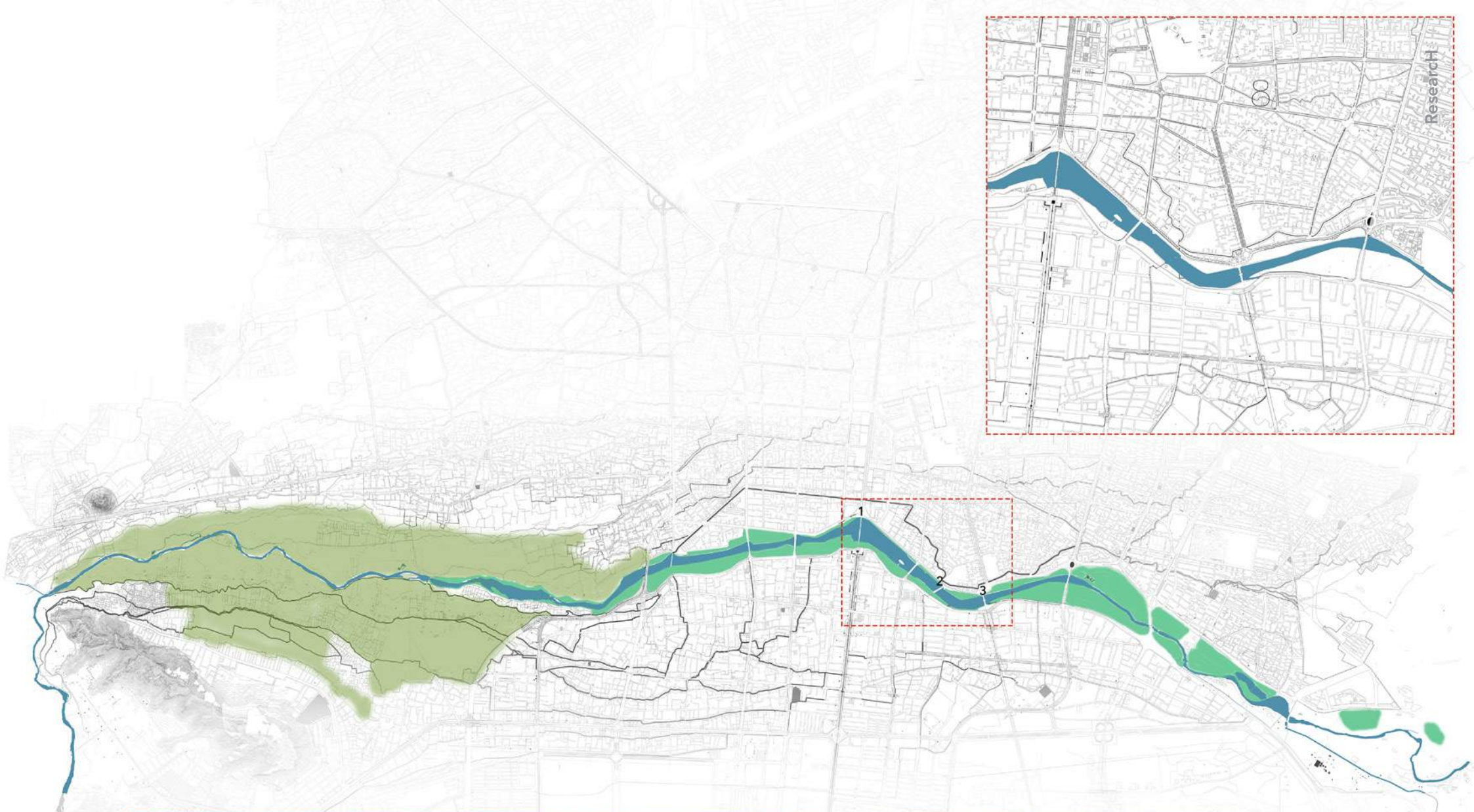
Public transportation map

- Bus
- Taxi
- Subway





River surrounding activities



1.Si-o-se pol Bridge

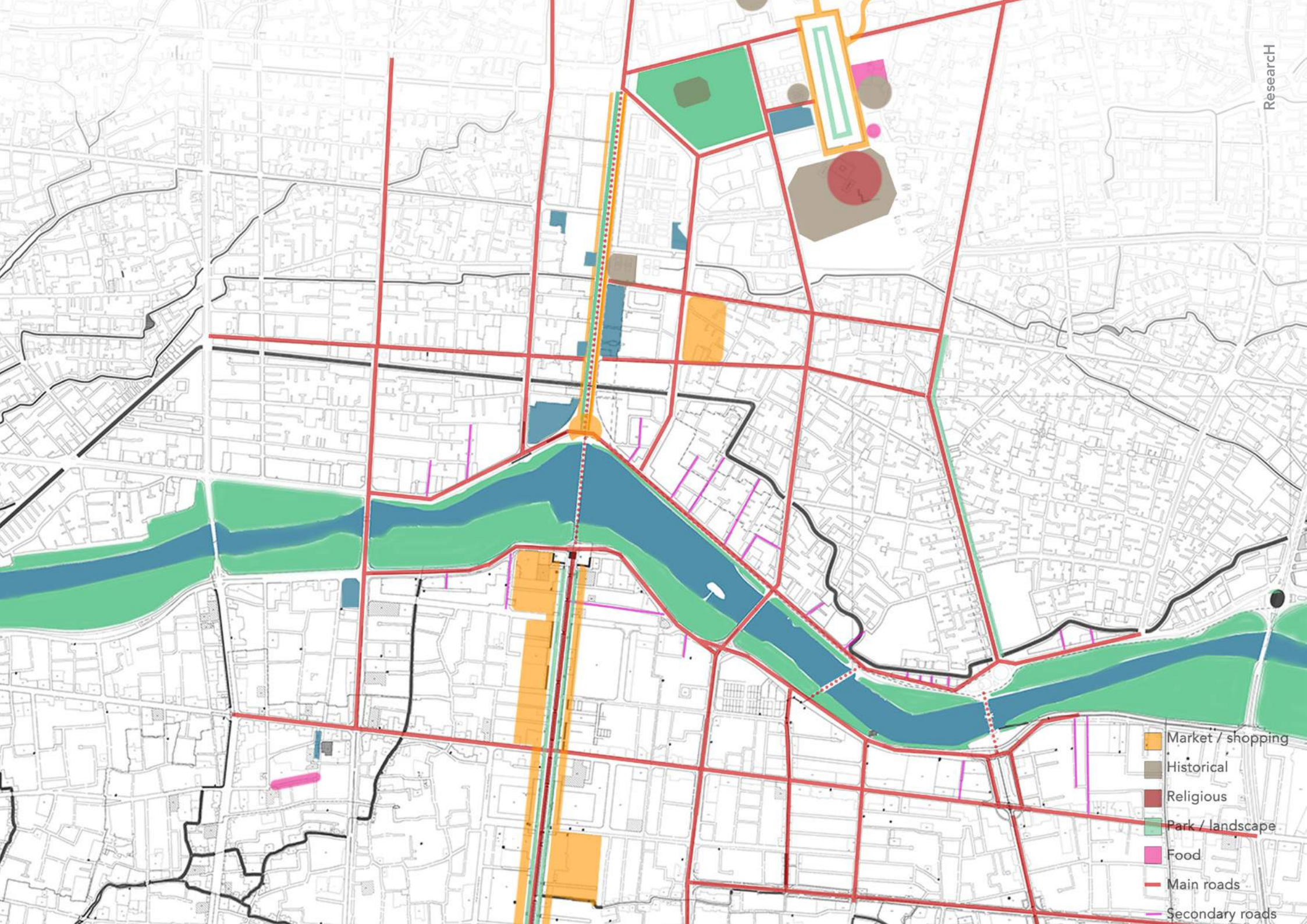


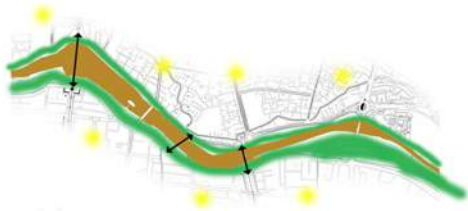
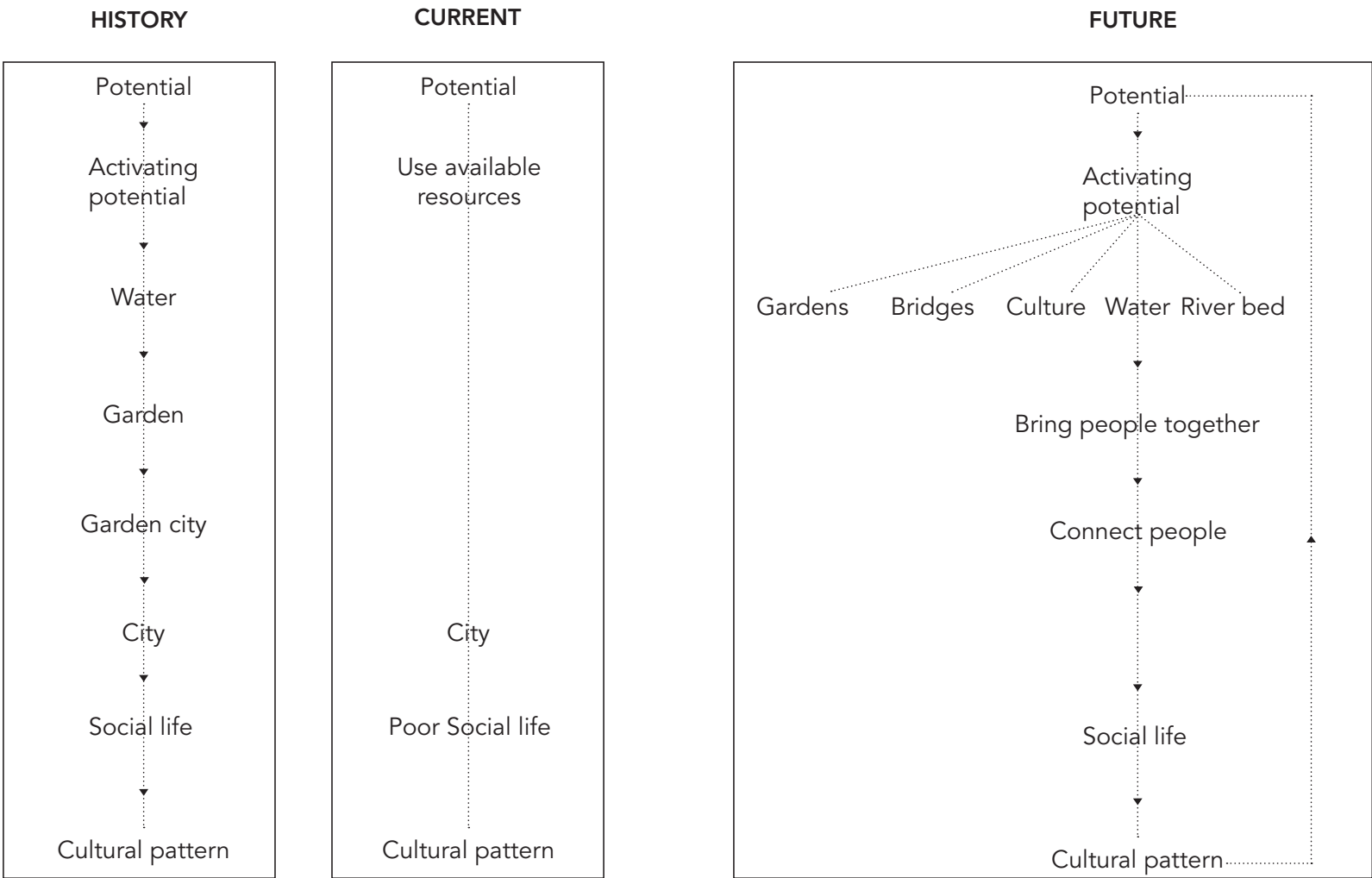
2.Joui Bridge



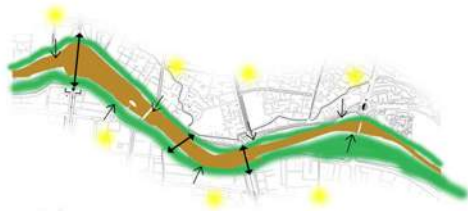
3.Khajou Bridge

Chosen site

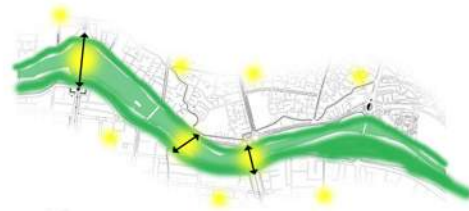




Current situation



Program



Future

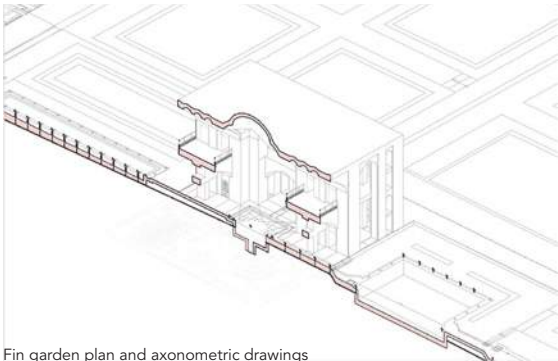
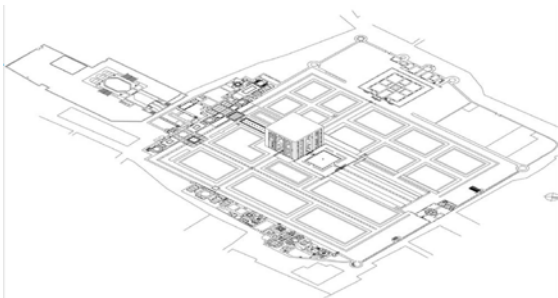
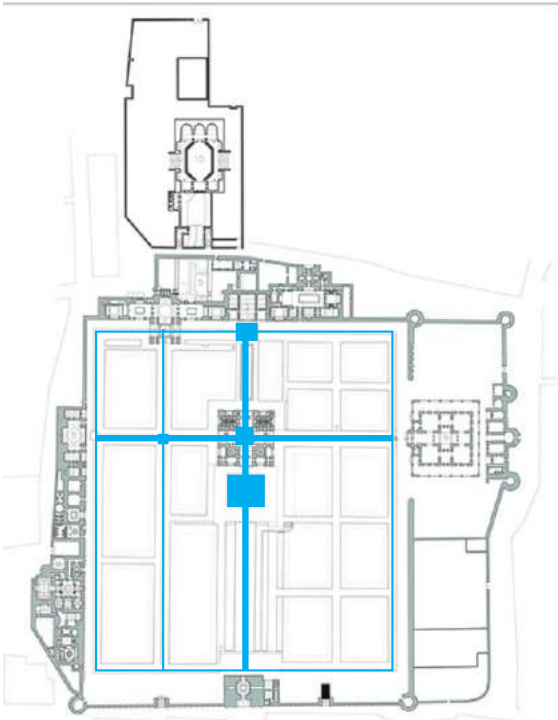
Research & Back to History 1600 A.C
Iran
Persian Garden
Water Management
Esfahan

Due to geographical location and geological condition of Esfahan, this city has been dealing with the lack of water throughout the history. In fact, **dealing with water and its fluctuation and shortage** has been the main focus of the city making and places of inhabitation.

Persian Garden (Water management)



Fin Garden is the paragon of ancient Persian Gardens. Founded by Shah Abbas between the end of the 16th century the garden was one of a series designed at that time. Fin is situated in Kashan, province of Esfahan. It is structured similarly to the palatial gardens of the Middle Ages, a perimeter wall with four control towers encloses a highly organised system of prominent walkways, pavilion, waterways and pond. The planning of Persian gardens derived from the careful consideration of environmental conditions and performative criteria. **The gardens were strategically positioned at the point where underground water springs came to the surface.**



Fin garden plan and axonometric drawings

Main stream - transferring water from source
Secondary stream -spread water in garden

Canals - separation in water movement

Grids - creating volume in water

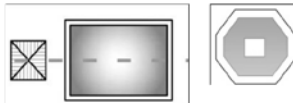
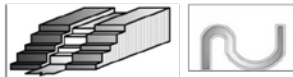
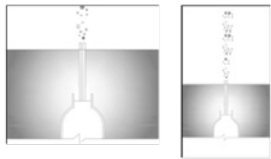
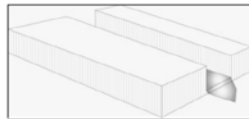
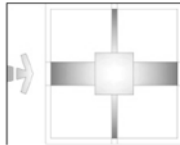
Circulator - making permanent water circulation

Tubes - transferring water to above surface

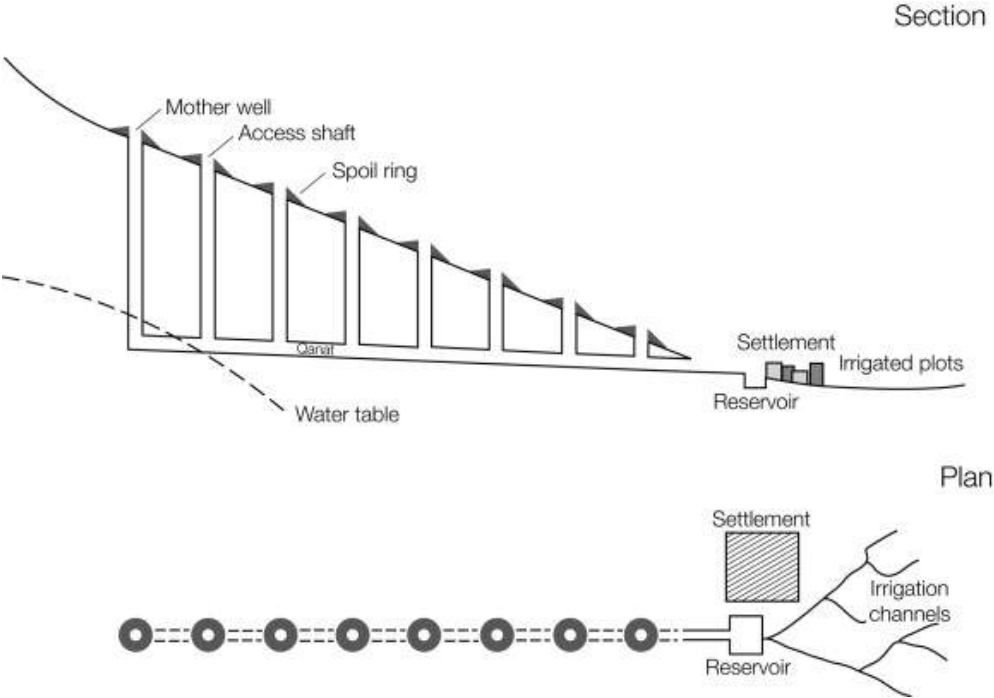
Fountain - show of amount of water

Step canal - creating waterfall

Pond - water storage , pause in water



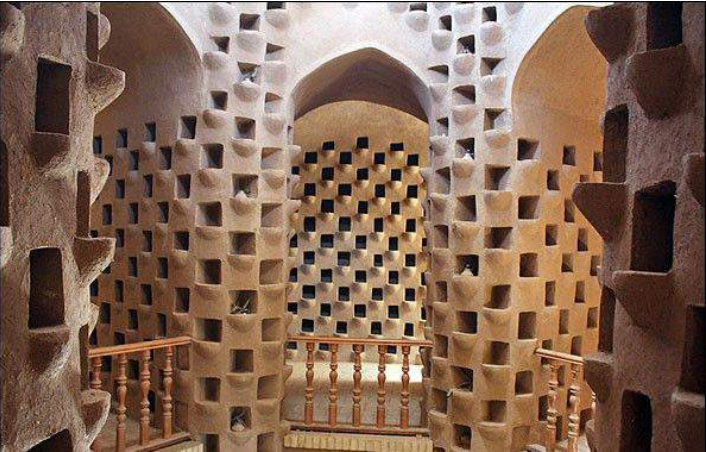
Qanat (Water management)



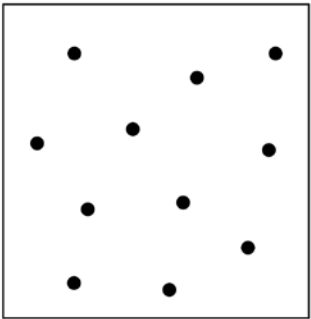
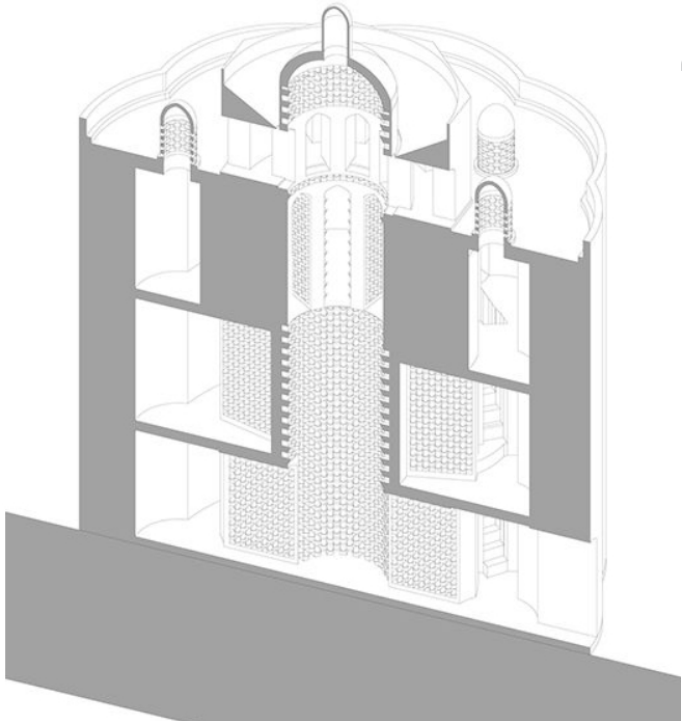
Type of underground irrigation canal between an aquifer on the piedmont to a garden on an arid plain.
This system is best known from Iran.



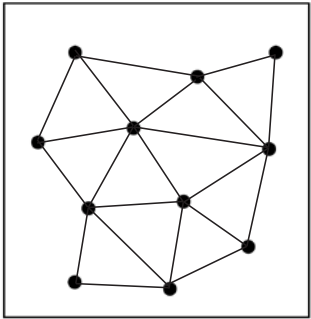
Pigeon tower (Water management + Soil enrichment)



The monumental pigeon towers that are still a feature of the landscape near Isfahan (Pis. 102,103) have amazed travellers through the ages. The towers were designed for the collection of pigeon dung to fertilize the fields. Such dung is exceptionally rich in phosphorus and nitrogen and when mixed with ash and soil was called *tehalgous* (enlivening) according to Jean Chardin. The dung was also used for the manufacture of gunpowder. The towers are build of sun-dried mud-brick and cob (which has no tensile strength), so a circular plan makes for maximum stability (a few rectangular towers exist and one square one may also survive).



every tower work individually as an architectural element



All tower together worked as an network system to provide fertilizer to enriched soil.

To cultivate this territory, the inhabitants have had an understanding about the limitations and potentials of where they live. Indeed living in this territory would not be possible without a **collective awareness of the value of water**.

Thanks to intelligent measures of the ancestors, Esfahan looked like a city which was rich with water and lush greenery. However, during the last decades, planning and urban development has consumed and exhausted the water sources, by assuming the water as a constant given.

Governments and Esfahan's inhabitants were water consumers in last few decades without attention to water shortage. In fact, there is a lack of **collective knowledge and shared awareness** about water shortage and limitation of Esfahan's territory and landscape since few decades ago.

Abuse of water

Transferring river water to the hill-sides by water pump for agriculture purpose increased water harvesting 9 times more that before since 2008.



Overusing water for agriculture



Illegal well



Esfahan steel company



Esfahan Oil Refining company



Isfahan Petrochemical Co.



Several industrial township



Building several town around Zayanderood

ResearchH & AnalysiS

Esfahan of Today
Analysis of chosen site



- Art & cultural complex
- Shop
- Shopping center
- Mosque
- Restaurant
- Hotel
- School
- Bank
- IRIB
- Government organization
- Cinema

There are different kind of social activities along the river

Social interaction potential

High

Low

Chahar bagh street is most important as main axis
Historical bridge are using just as connection



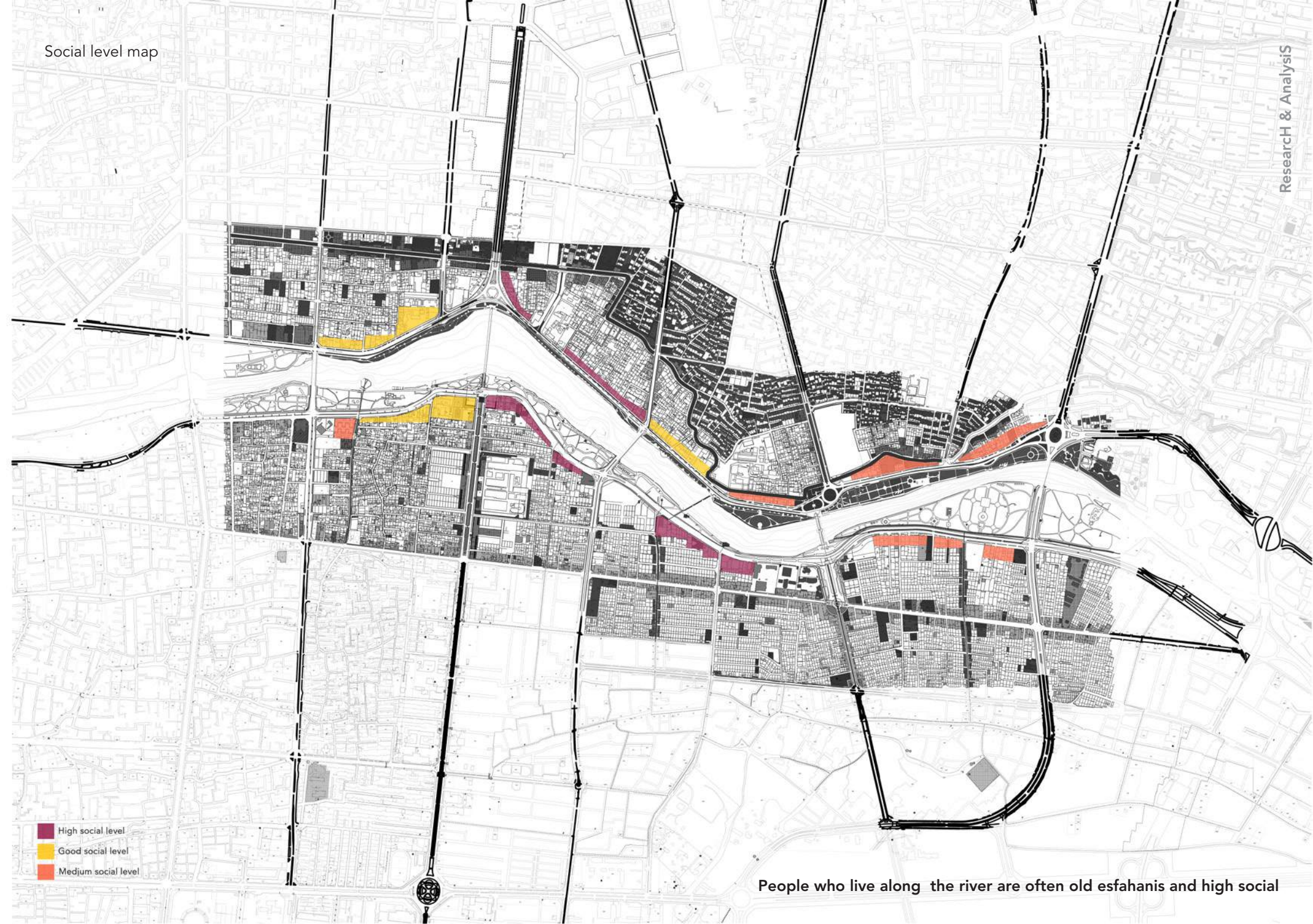
- Historical place
- Historical and traditional house

House along Niasarm canal are historically valuable
The factories are historically and architecturally important

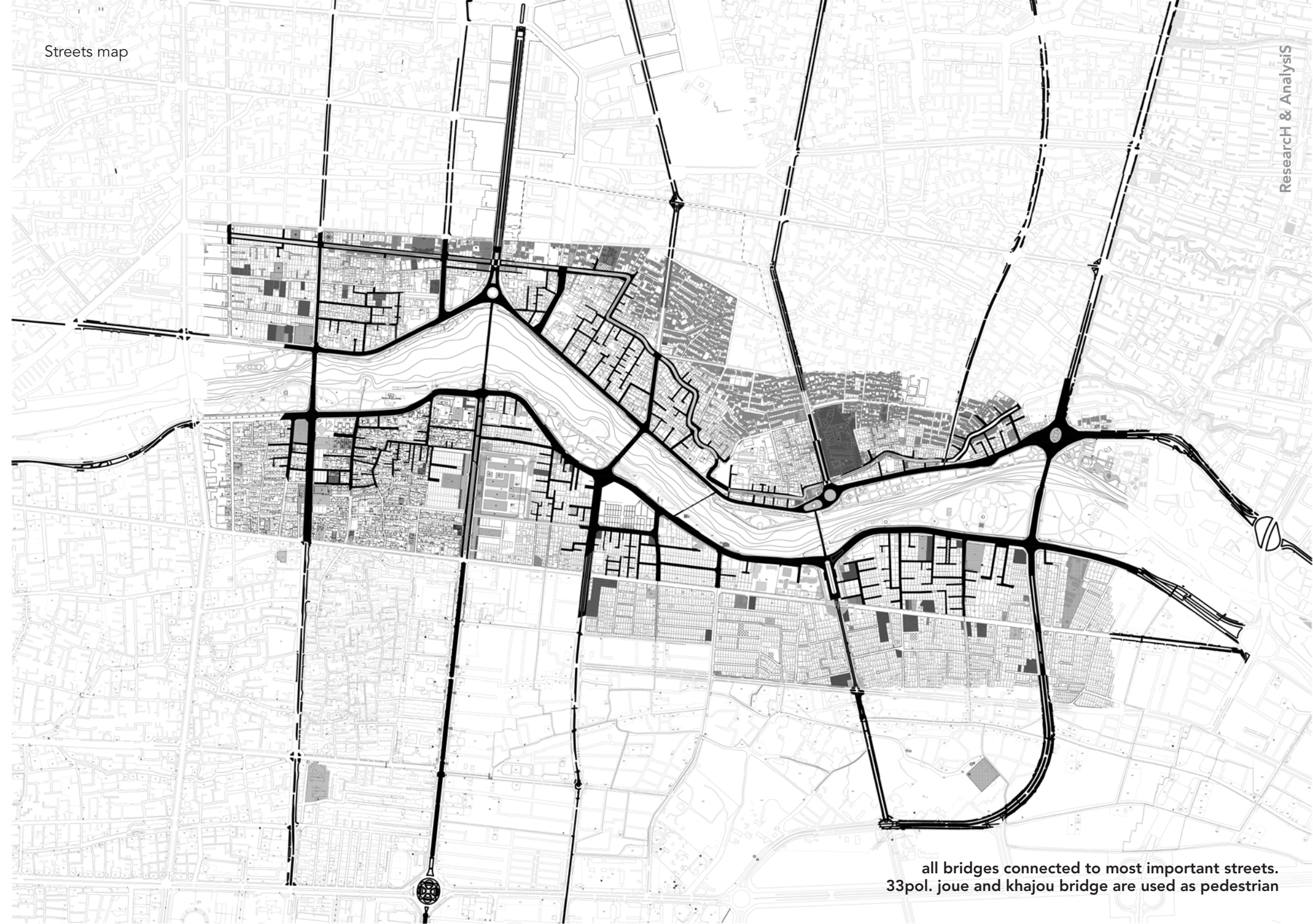


- High social level
- Good social level
- Medjum social level

People who live along the river are often old esfahanis and high social



all bridges connected to most important streets.
33pol. joue and khajou bridge are used as pedestrian



Different orientation of houses in north and south part of the river





Canals map

Research & Analysis

All canals are exist but they are dried as well

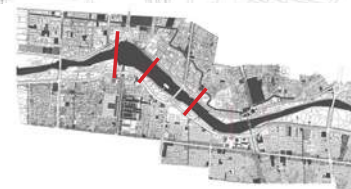
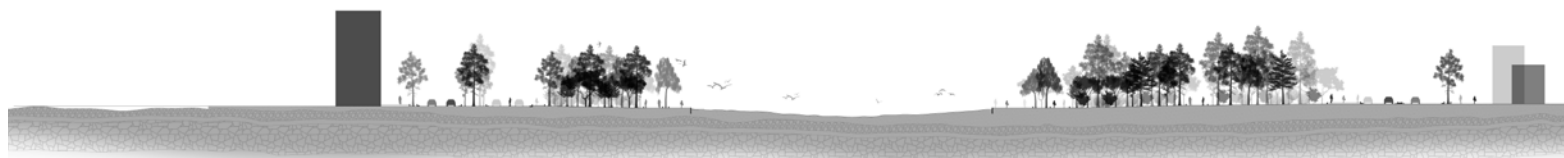
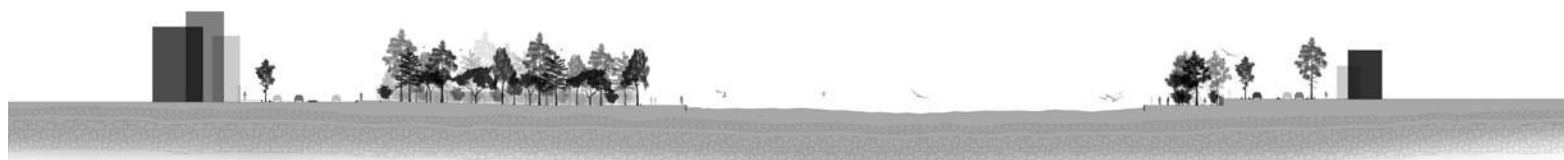
Parks are first layer after river bed
Parks in north are more narrow
Parks in south were facilitated more



Surrounding parks map (zoom)



Section



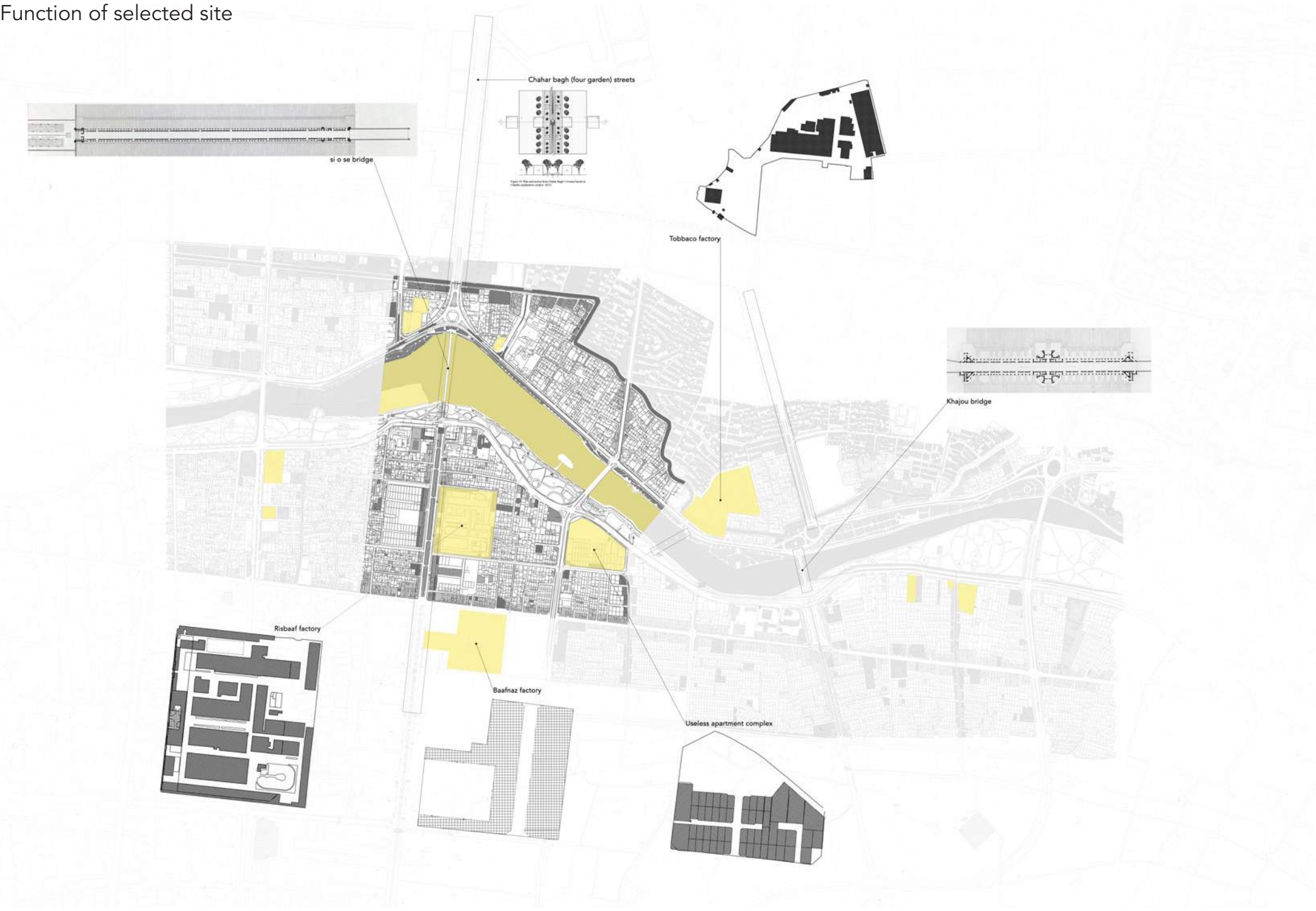


There are several vacant area near by riverbed

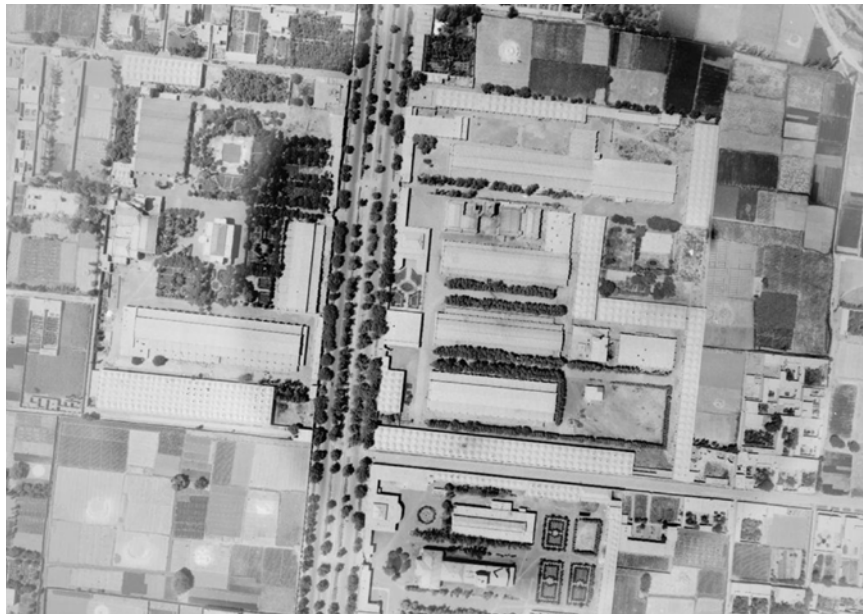
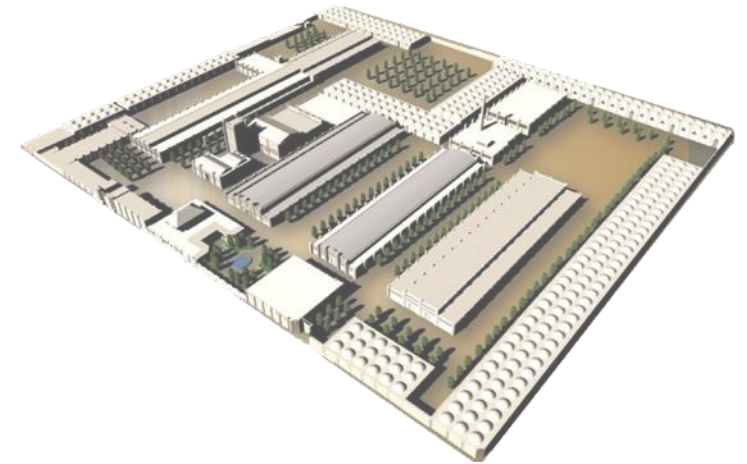
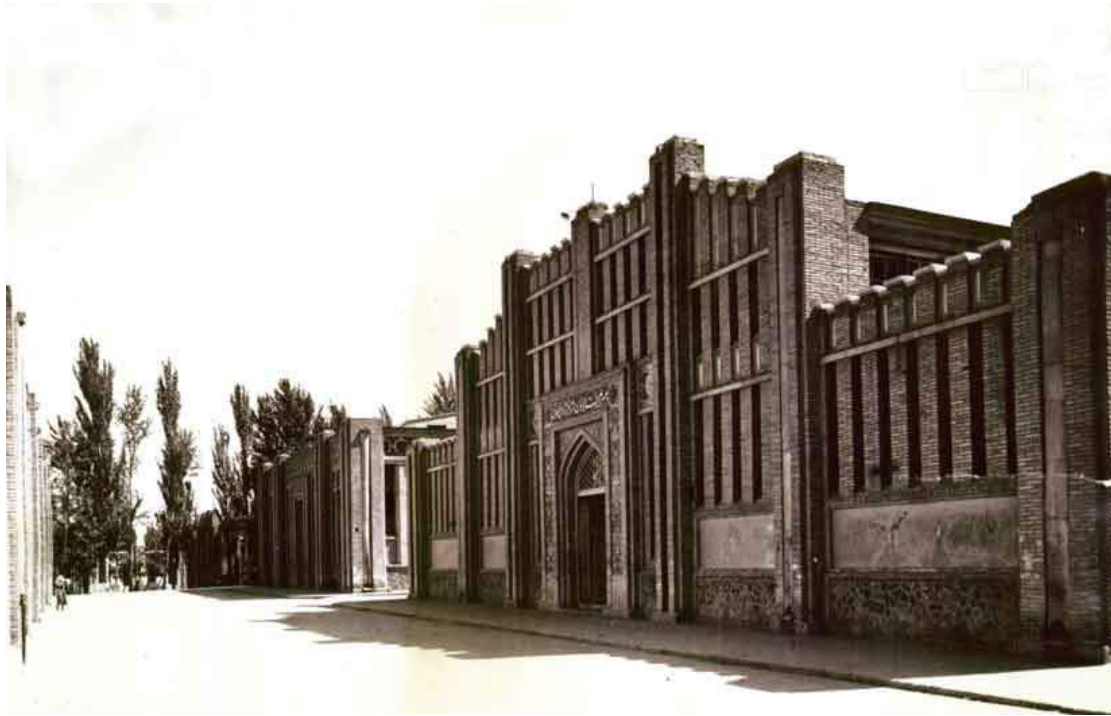


There are valuable vacant places near by river

Function of selected site



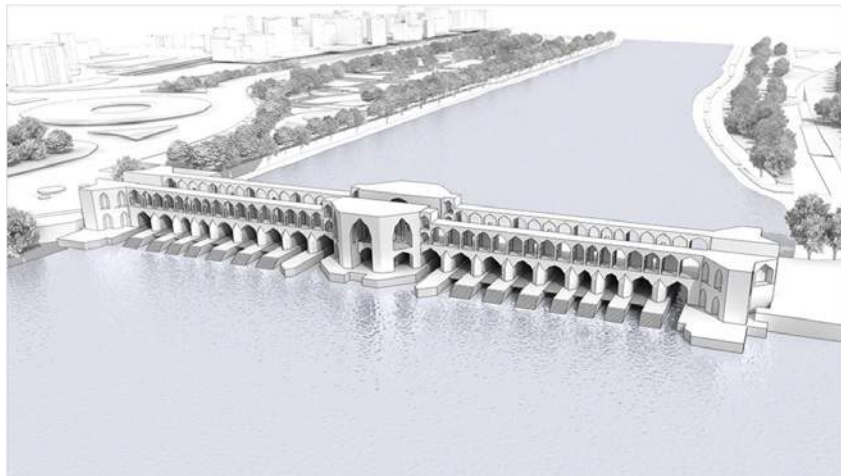
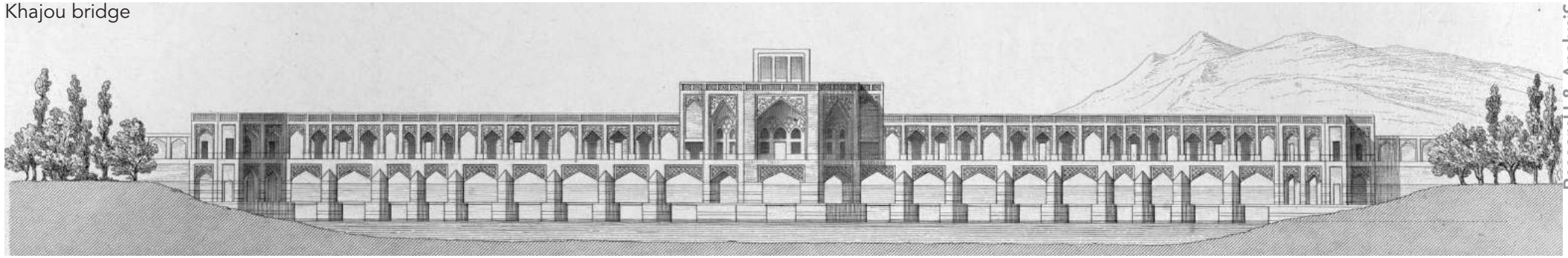




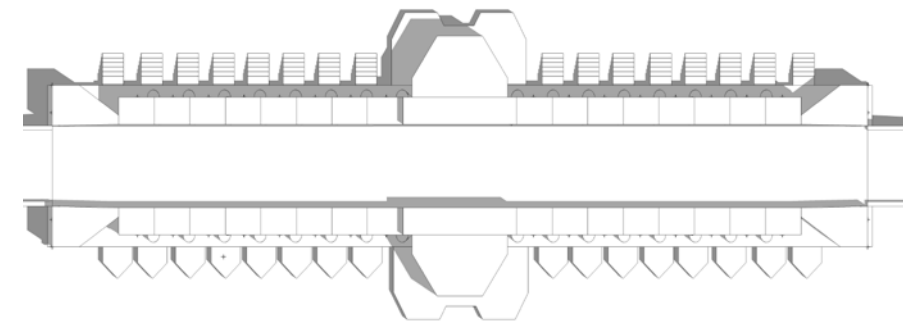
Risbaaf textile factory and other factories which has been established around 90 years ago along charbagh streets (south part of river) have been entered Esfahan to different phase and changed Esfahan to an industrial city. Layout and size of these factorizes plots shows that most of the gardens in south part of river changed to factory. Few number of these factories remain which they are valuable historically and architecturally.



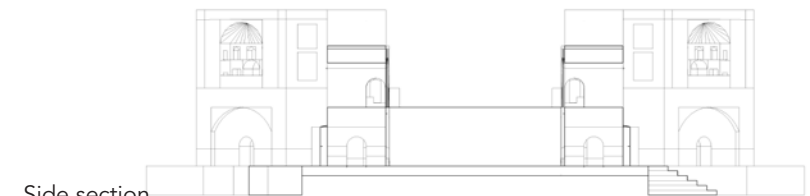
Khajou bridge



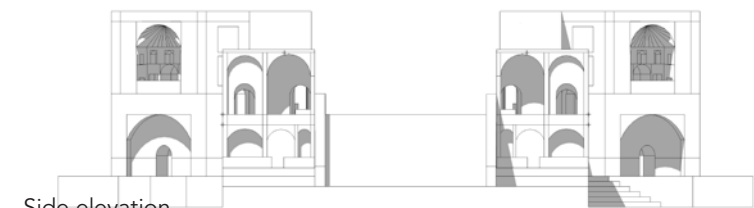
Front elevation



Plan



Side section



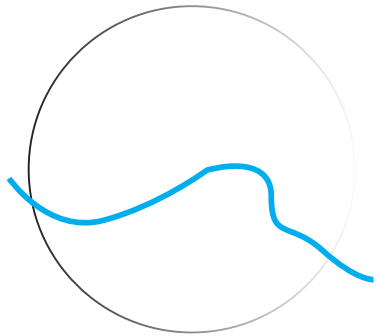
Side elevation

The Khaju Bridge spanning across the Zayandeh River. Built on the foundations of an ancient bridge in 1667 it is an archetypical model of a Roman Arch bridge. The **two-storey** Khaju Bridge with a length of approximately 132 meters and a width of 14 meters is constructed entirely from stone and brick. The pedestrianised lower level of the bridge comprises vaulted spaces within the arches, which not only provide public circulation routes but also microclimatic conditions.

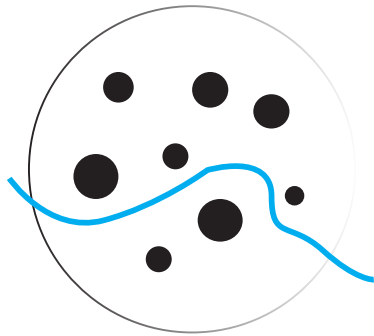
Khaju not only forms a crossing point across the Zayandeh River, but it also performs as a social focal point, a dam and sluice gates. The longevity and consistent structural stability of the Khaju Bridge illustrates the effectiveness and sophistication of the design and engineering which was involved with its construction. The combination of environmental and climatic conditioning alongside auxiliary social functions epitomizes the overall success of the bridge as an urban heterogeneous piece of architecture and infrastructure.

Khaiou bridge

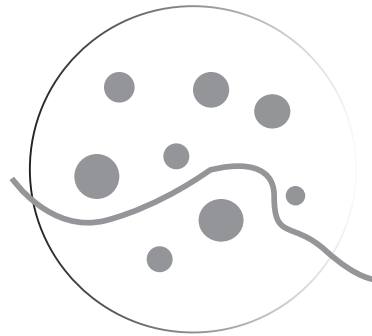




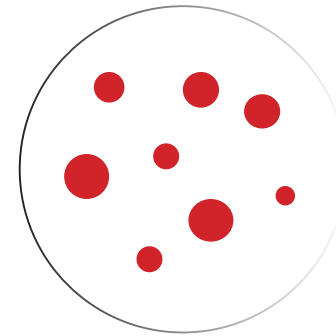
Nurtured river



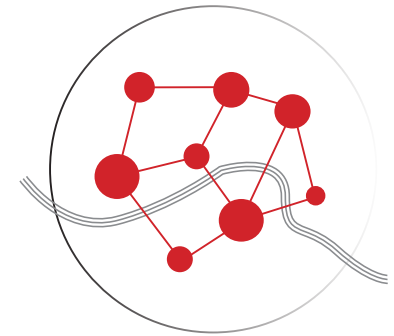
River presented many character to inhabitant



Lack of inhabitant's awareness about water and this district during the years destroyed the river



Lack of river put its created character in crisis



All will be united to increase people awareness about their creators

Program

The interventions seek to raise a collective awareness for the cultural and historical importance of water. It intends to be a reminder to the collective responsibility of all citizens. A platform for knowledge about water and a space for experiencing water.

Architectural theme

- . Temporary sensitive intervention in river bed
- . A permanent temporary intervention in riverbed.

scale

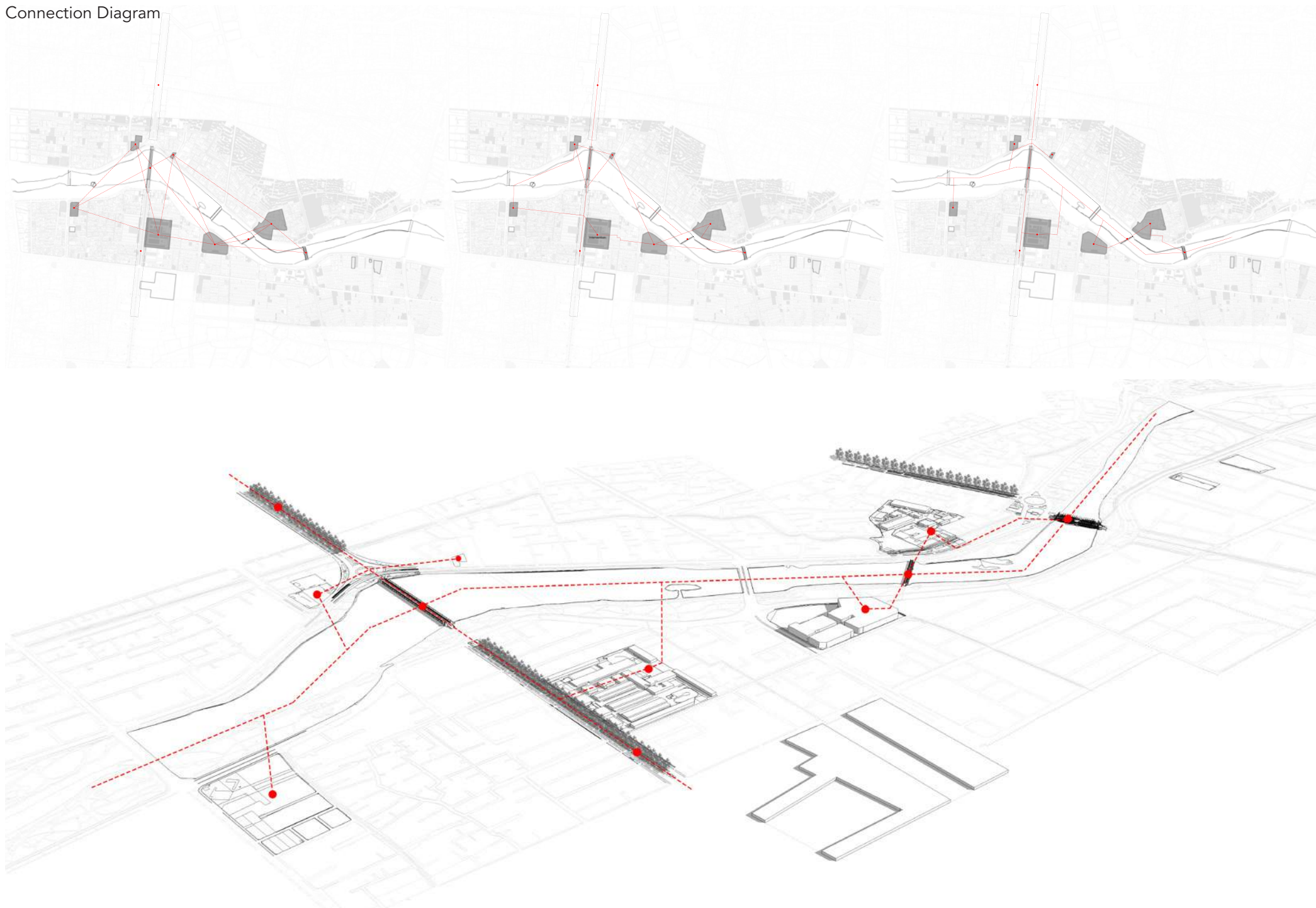
Landscape and architectural scale

Location

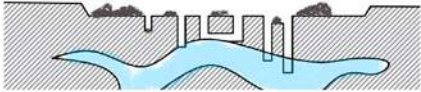
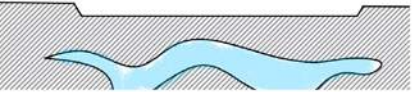
Different spot and riverbed in heart of Esfahan (as shown)

Concept

Network as a reminder

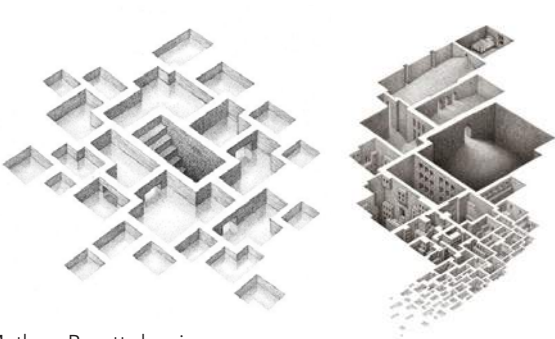


Future design consideration

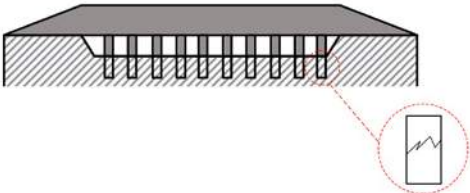


Riverbed acts an open field which can be formed and transformed by digging and adding the earth

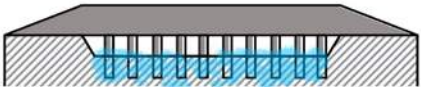
The river landscape is considered to be transformed and reshaped when the water flows again



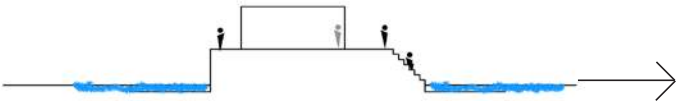
Research & Analysis



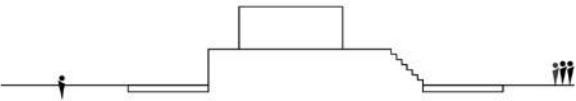
bridges need water for their foundation.



How to address such urgent necessity



The bridges were designed as places of observing and spending time.



The relation of dried river bed and bridge can be vice versa



View from river side to water



Observing experience can be different



Garden river project -Georges Descombes



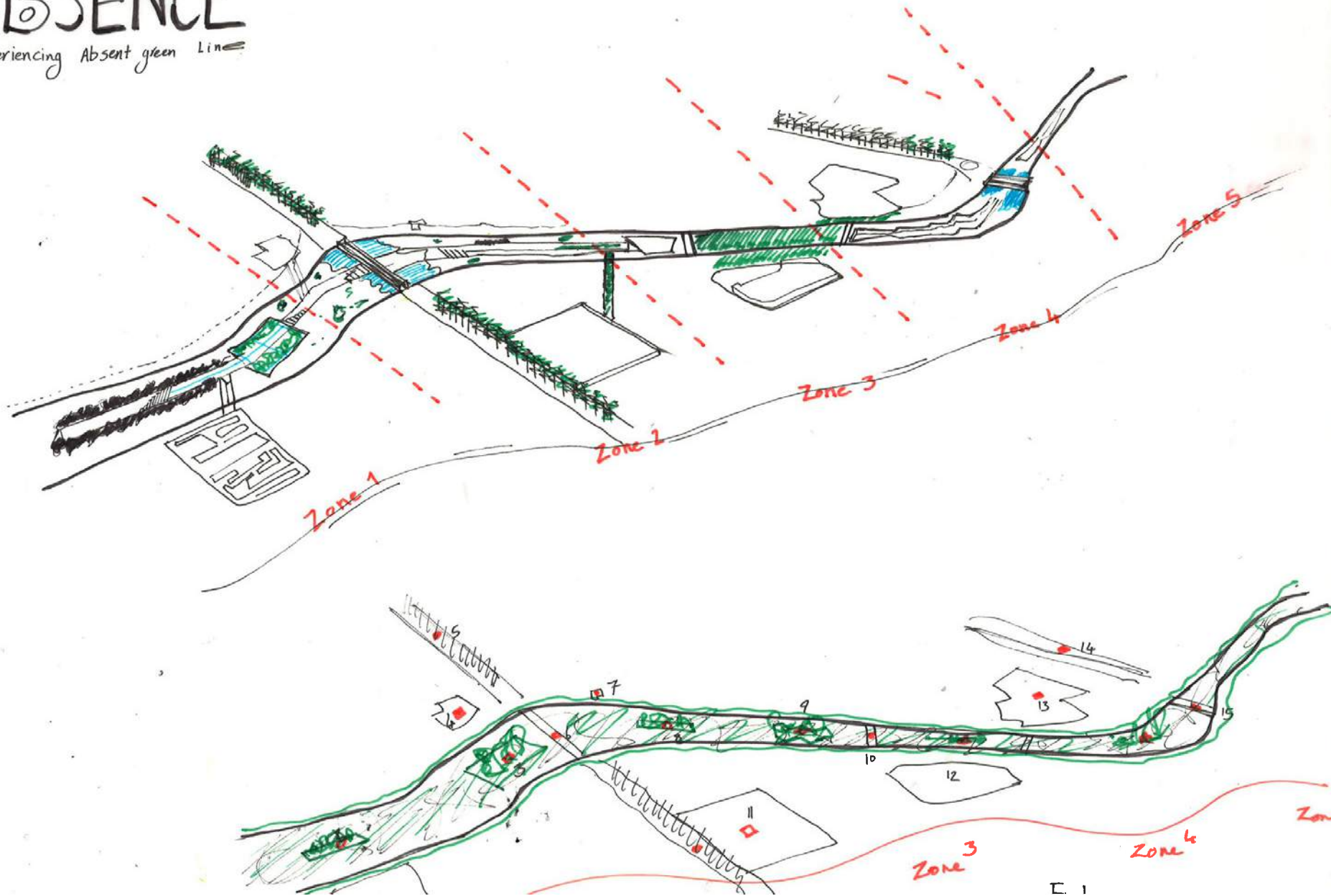
Garden river project -Georges Descombes

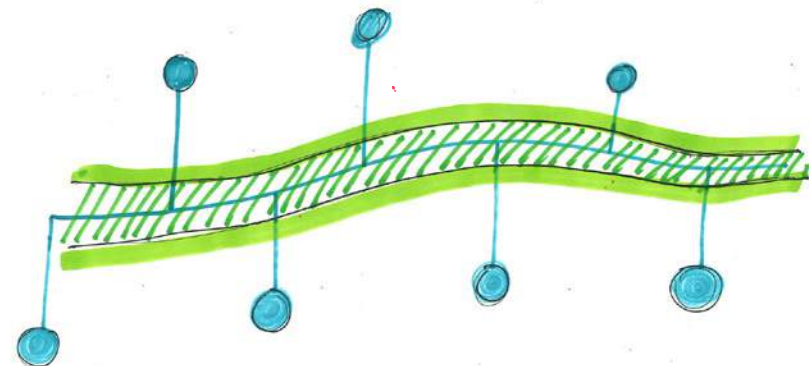
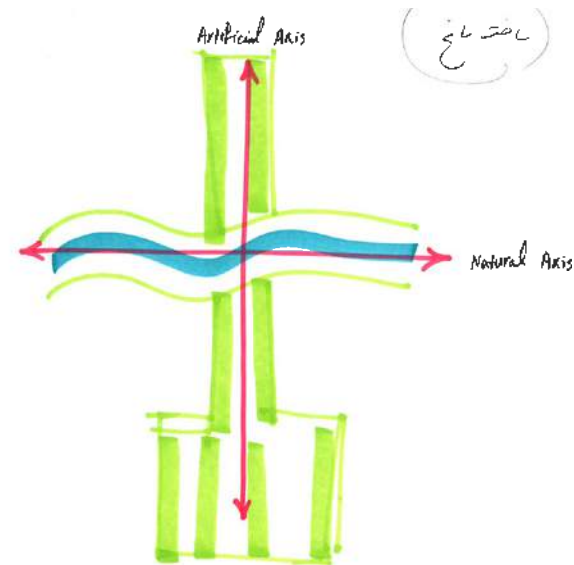
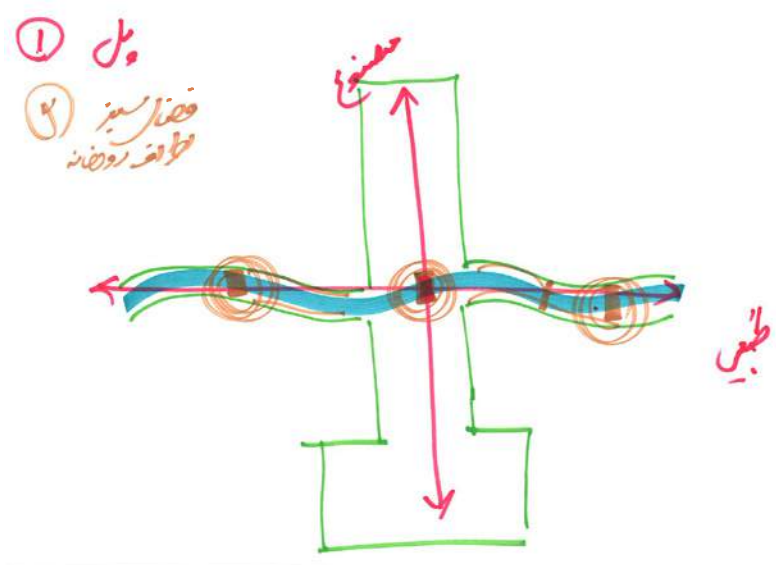
Concept

The dried riverbed provides a unique potential land in heart of the city. The Zayanderood was the largest river in the center of Iran which passed through the city of Esfahan. Although by the disappearance of water through Zayanderood, created lifestyle and connection of people, psychological security and economic opportunities has been destroyed, but **I believe through designing a network of spatial interventions on the river bed, it is possible to connect different isolated existing historical and architectural features. Here the riverbed is considered as a landscape in the process of forming and transforming which can provide an experience about the water and its absence; while seeking a new social and cultural interaction to raise collective awareness and the shared knowledge about the history and the culture of water.**

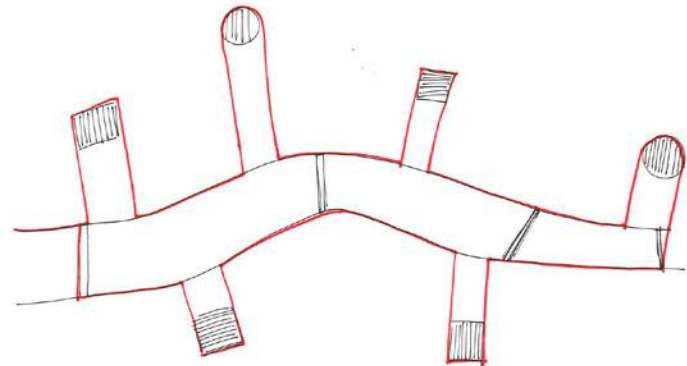
SPACE OF ABSENCE

Experiencing Absent green Line





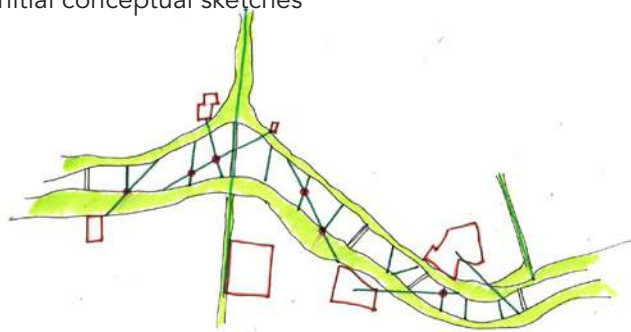
Supply water from every elements to river-bed.
Showing Absence of water with its presence.



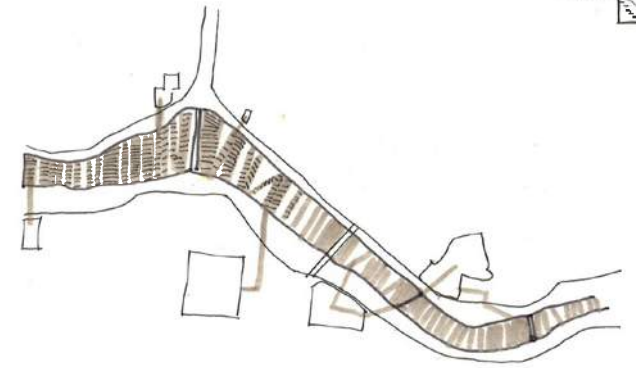
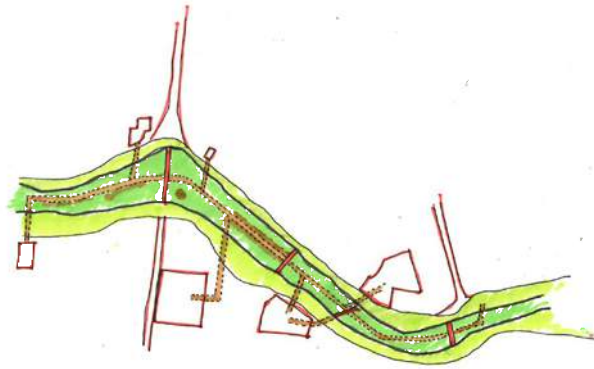
Absence in city.

From people around

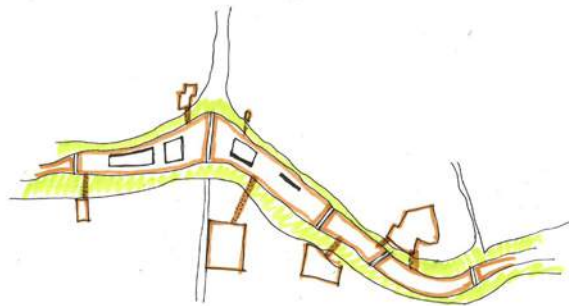
Initial conceptual sketches



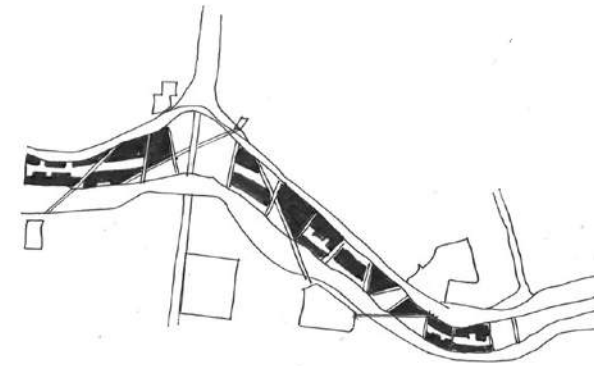
- Event
- Green cross



Concept



State of Exception
(injection of Persian Garden)
Desert city / Desert Hall
Open event Center
New eco-system
Forbidden District

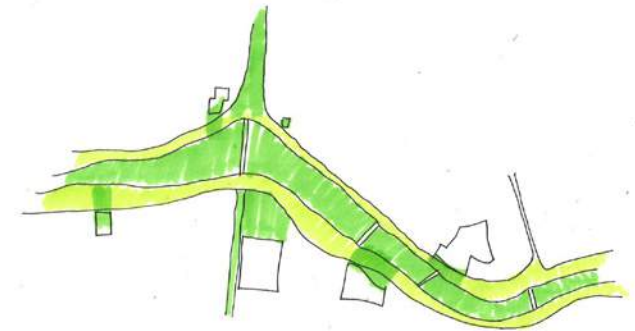


Development of urban Tissue
in River bed

Connecting by Developing

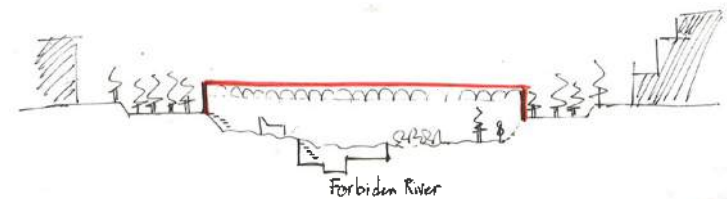
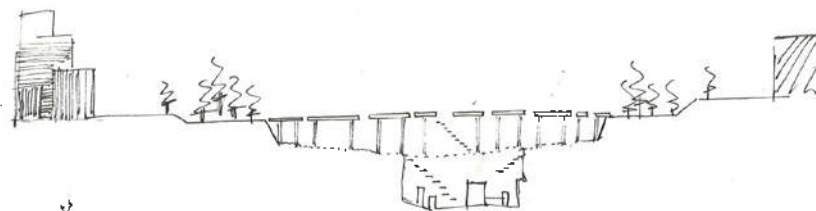
Next Step

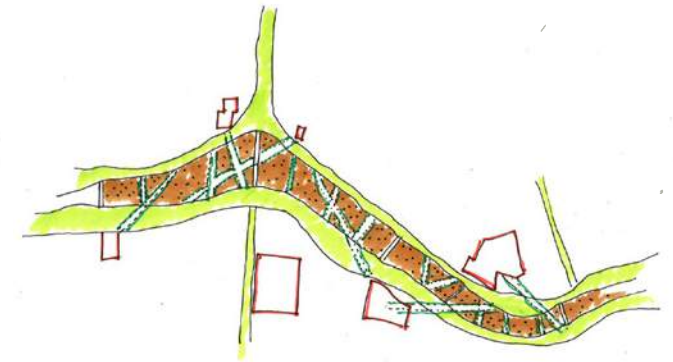
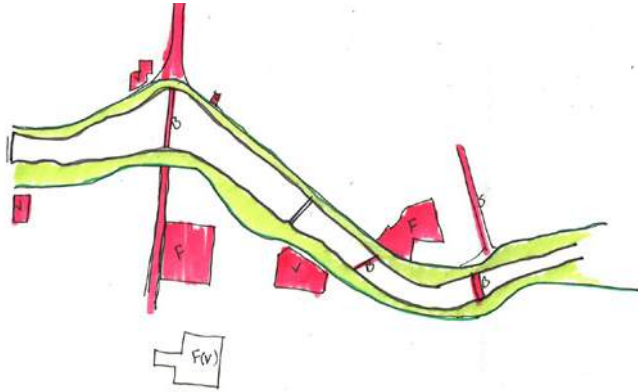
Feature → Acting as architectural element (water museum)



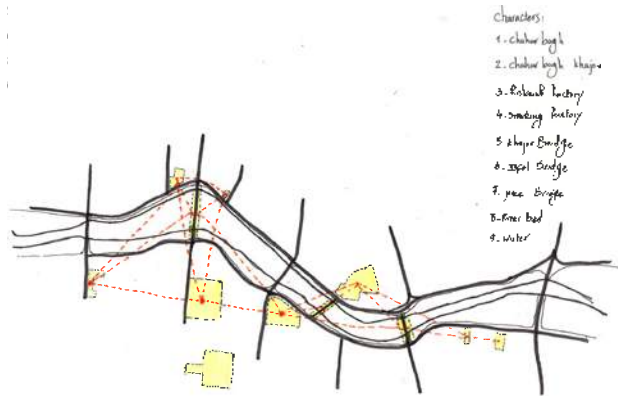
- Connection through Landscape
- new eco-system
- Green wall (district) in ^{heart} middle of city
- Feature → Acting as water supplier
- showing Absence of water by its effects

COVERED RIVER
Plate on River bed...

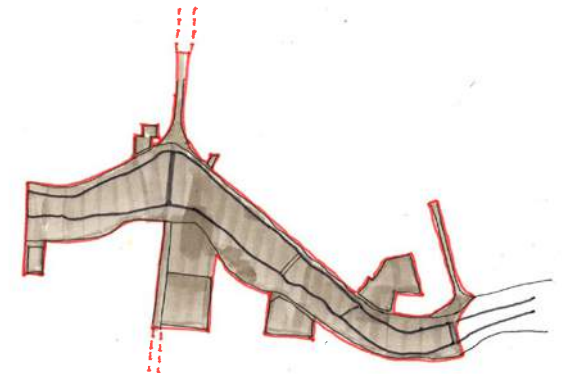




- Cross Point as event area
- Walk in green look to desert
- Connection to streets
- special species of desert plant can grow
- Different level in walking (Dig in foot)



- Characters:
1. Chahar bagh
 2. Chahar bagh khajur
 3. Bazaar
 4. Smoking Bazaar
 5. Khajur Bridge
 6. Canal Bridge
 7. Peace Bridge
 8. River bed
 9. Water



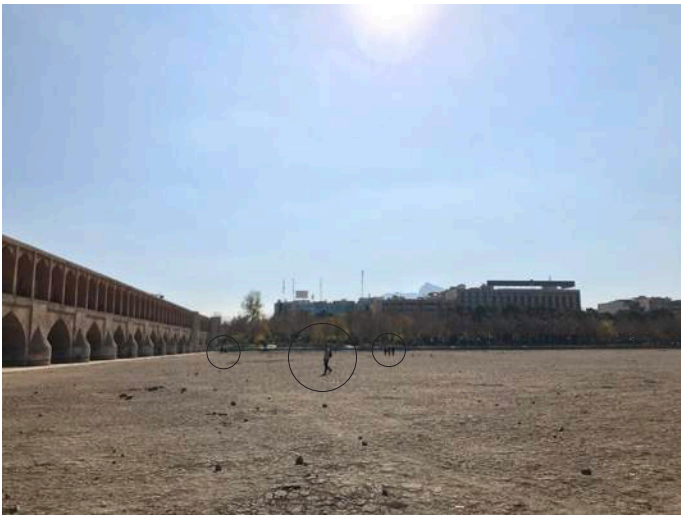
Absence in City...

(region)
All Parks, Feature (characters) and
riverbed considered as a Absence
region in heart of the city...
unpredictable, Different Look, environment,
Feeling, texture, (context) will appear
in this districts.

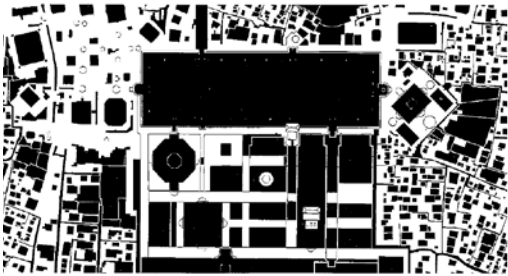
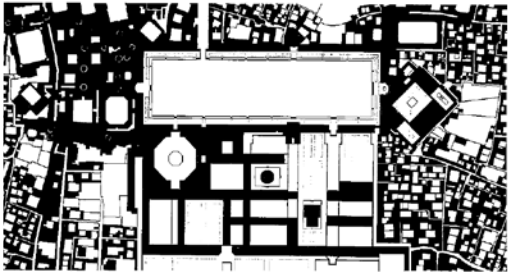
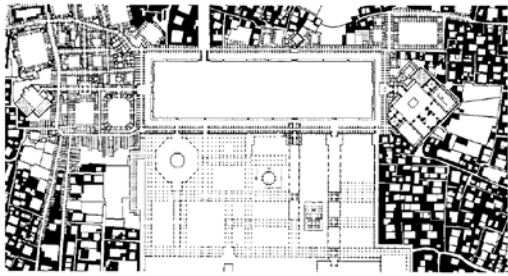
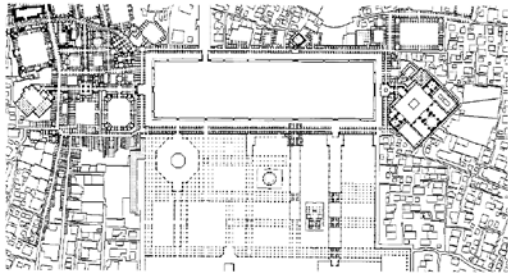
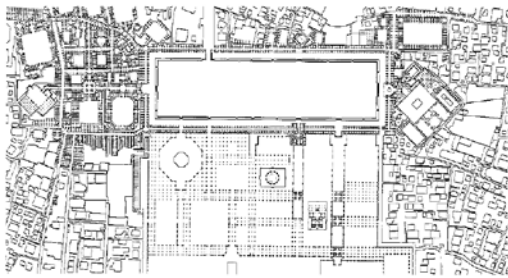
- chahar bagh + khajur will use as pedestrian



People crossing dried riverbed + desert plants



Existing public space (square in Esfahan)

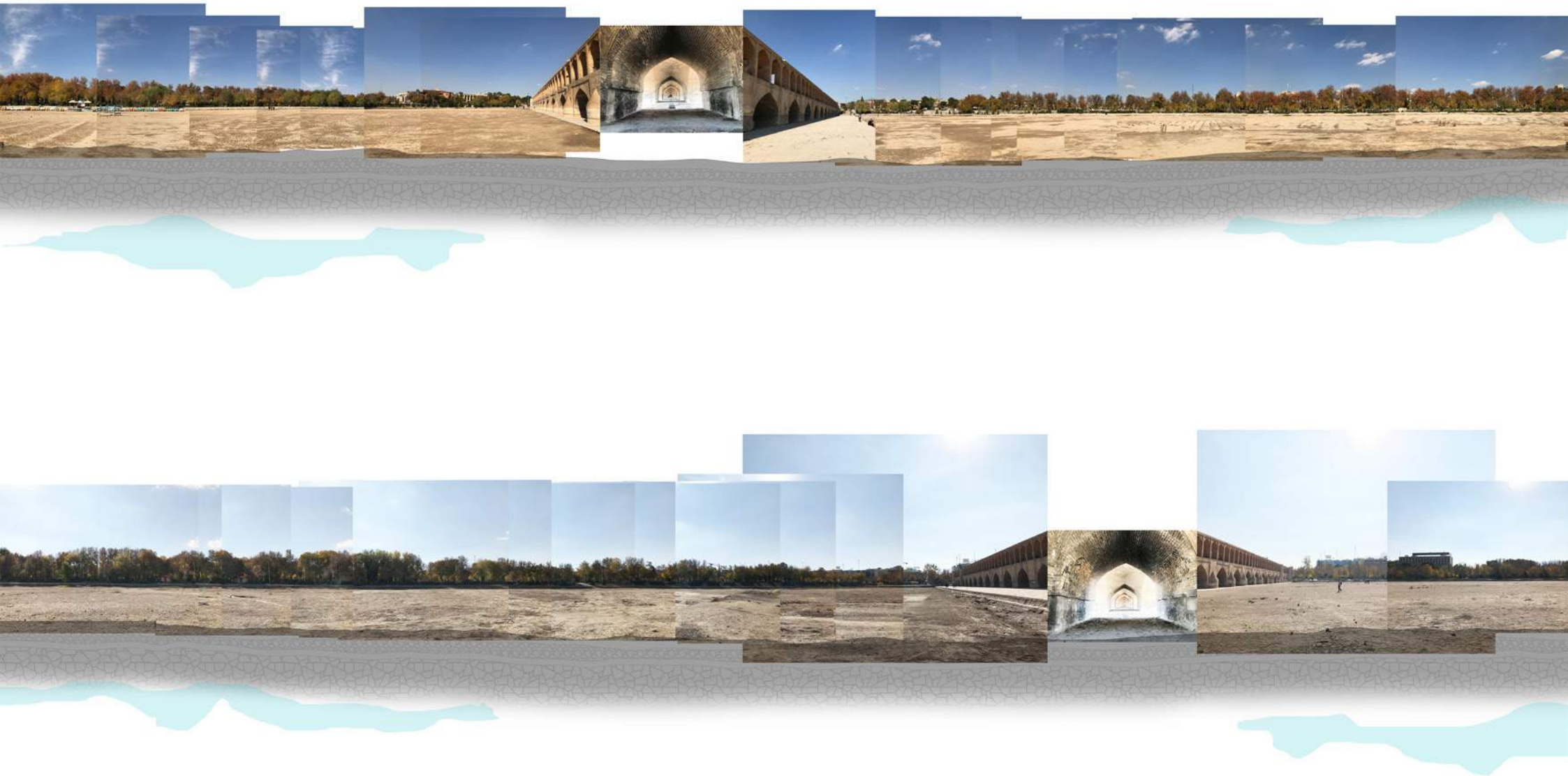


Concept

Desert ecosystem



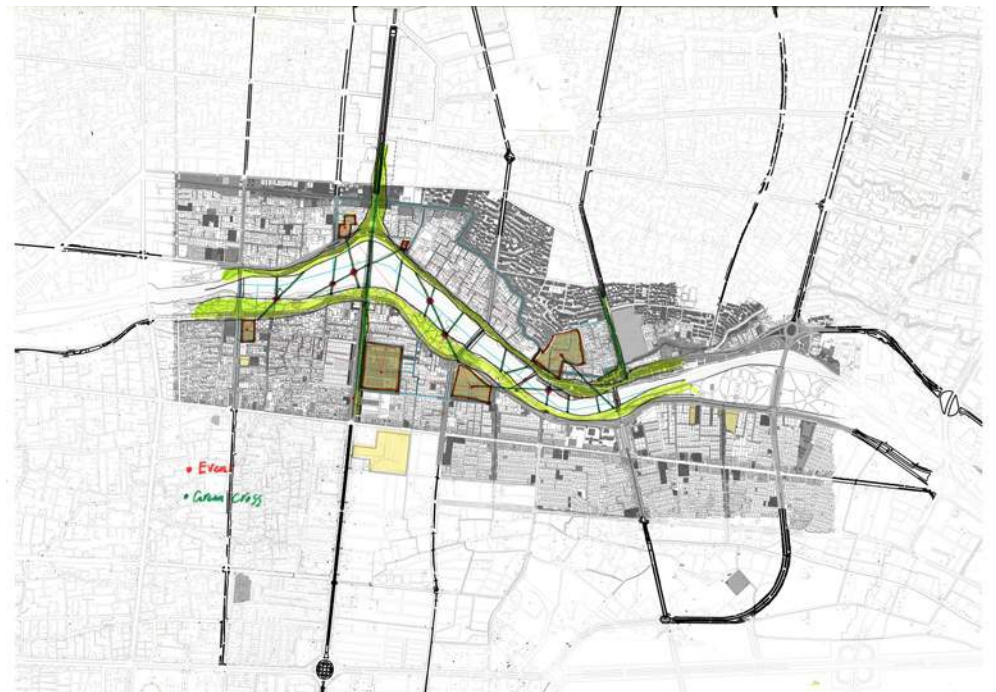
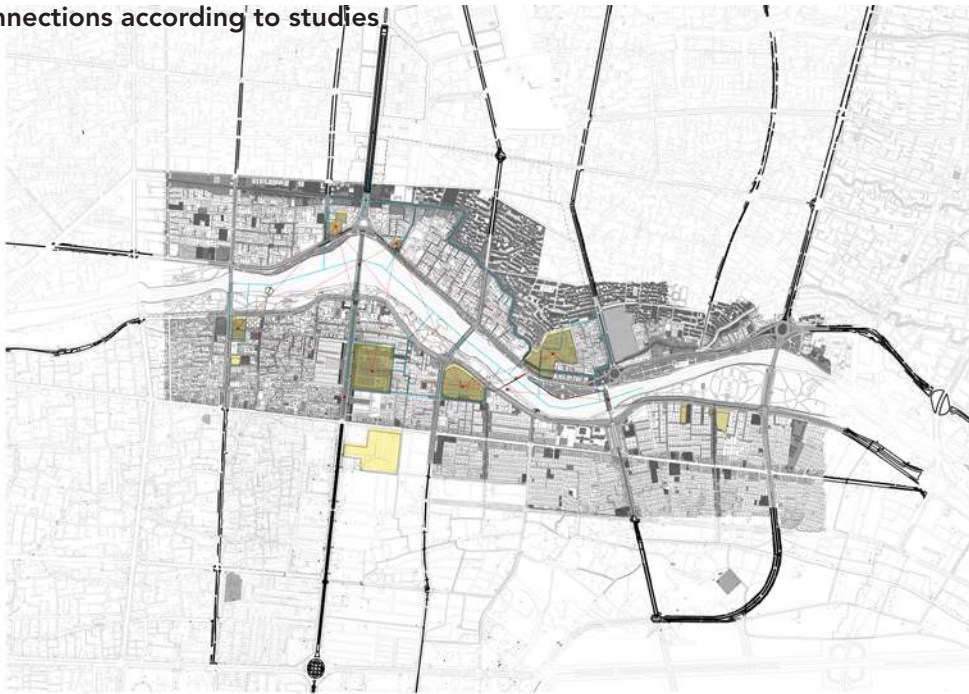
Collage of View from riverbed to surroundings



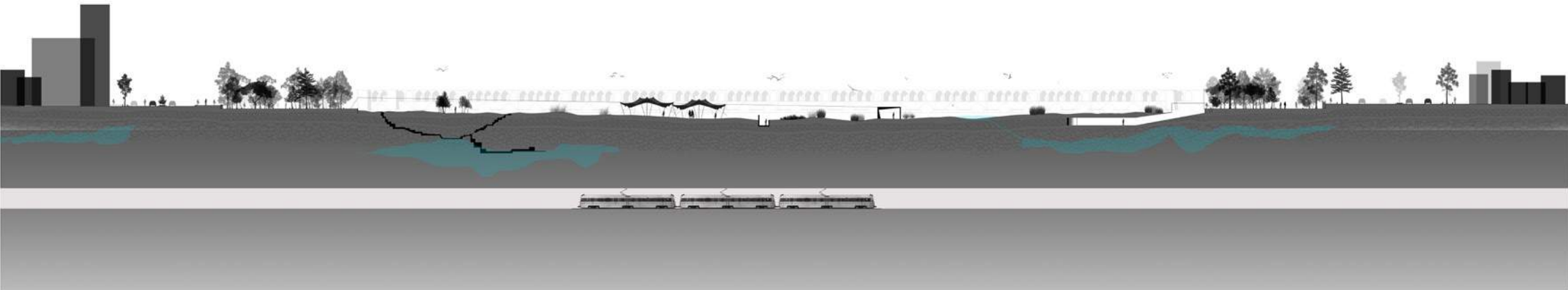
Collage of View from riverbed to surroundings



Connections according to studies

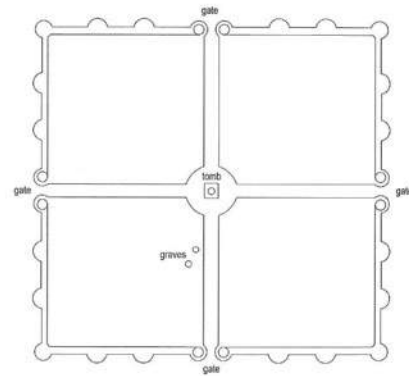
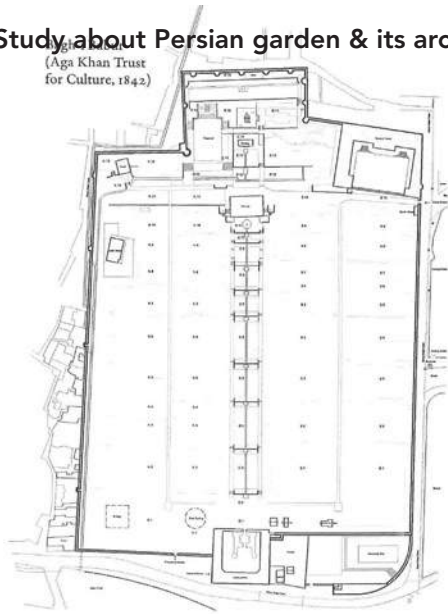




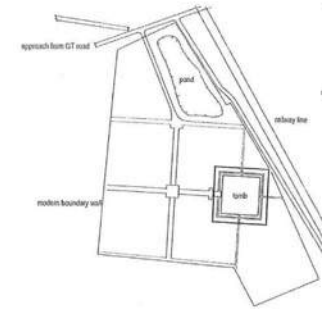


Study about Persian garden & its architecture

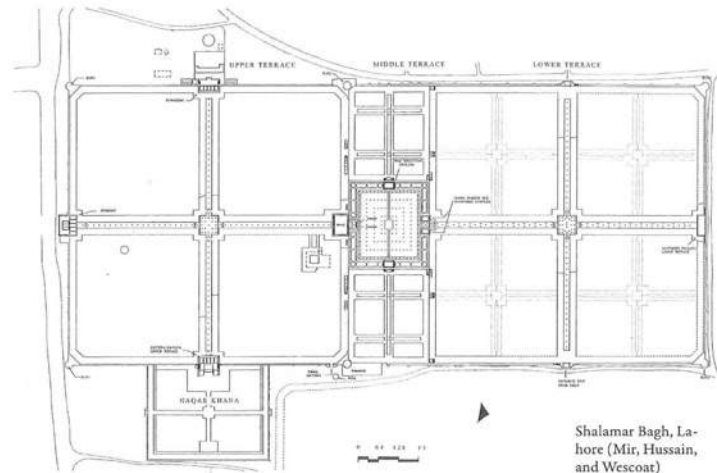
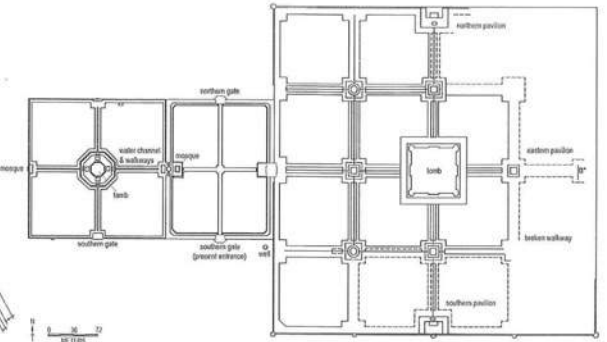
(Aga Khan Trust for Culture, 1842)



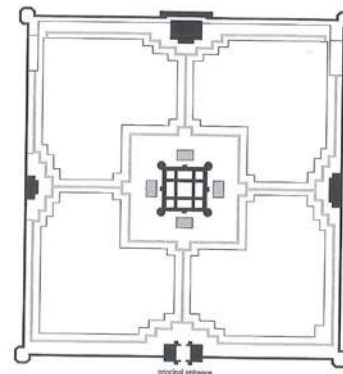
Tomb of Sultan Sanjar (O'Donovan)



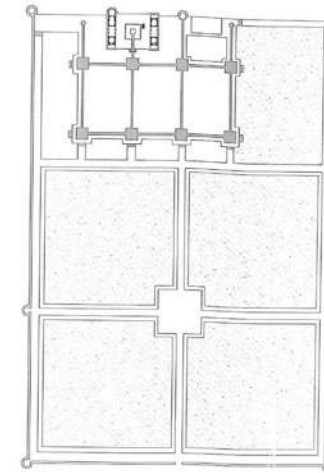
Tombs of Jahangir, Asaf Khan, and Nur Jahan (after Mir, Hussain, and Wescoat)



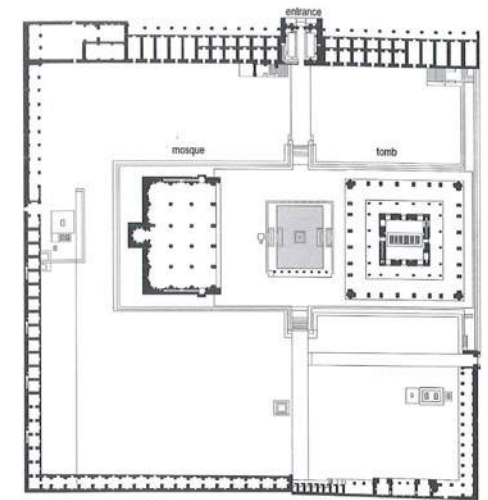
Shalamar Bagh, Lahore (Mir, Hussain, and Wescoat)



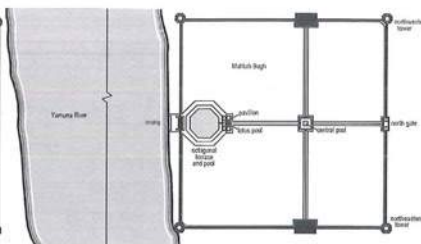
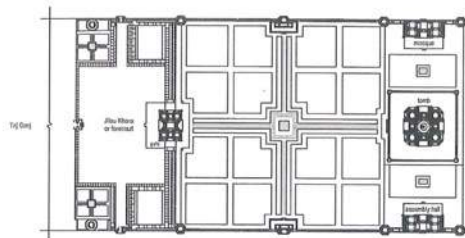
Tomb of I'timad al-Daula (Ruggles and Variava)



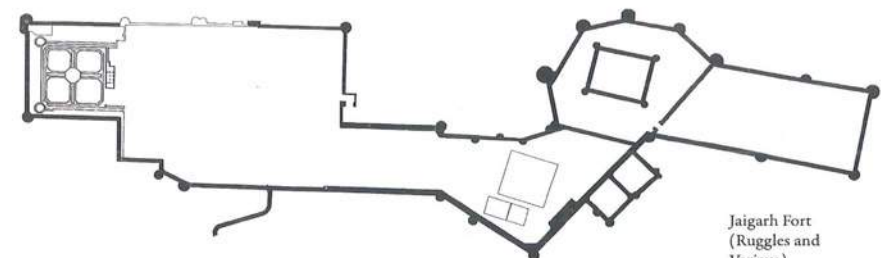
Ram Bagh (Chodon)



Ibrahim Rauza complex (Chodon after Christopher Tadgell)



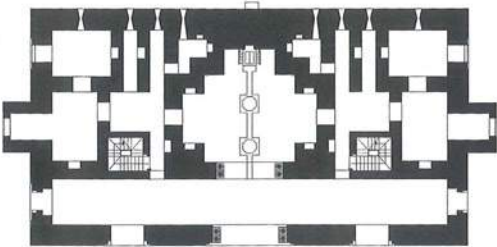
Taj Mahal and Mahtab Bagh (Chodon, after Elizabeth Moynihan)



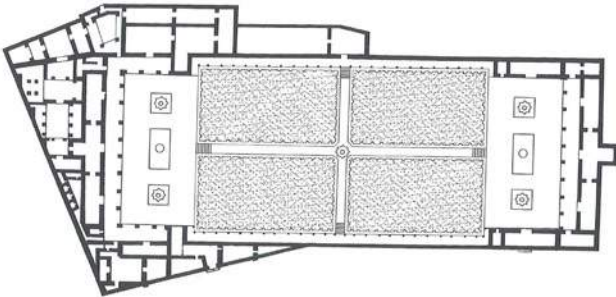
Jaigarh Fort (Ruggles and Variava)

Study about Persian garden & its architecture

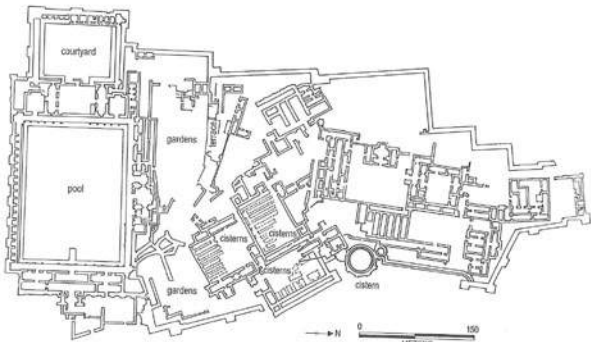
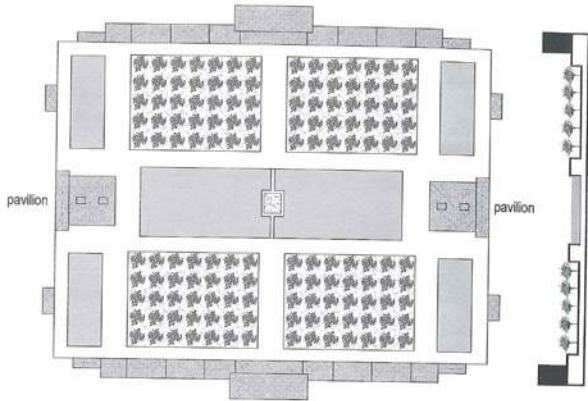
Ziza Palace
(Variava,
after
Giuseppe
Caronia)



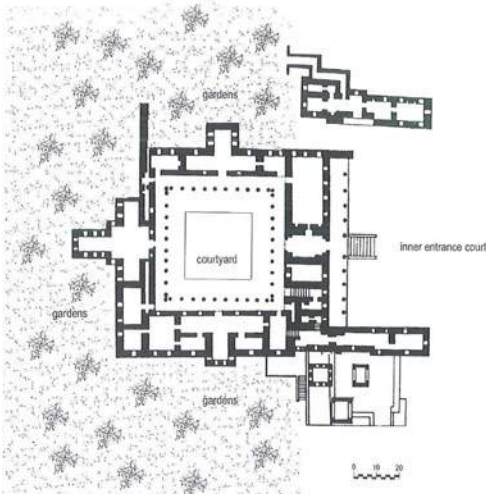
Dar al-Batha
(Variava)



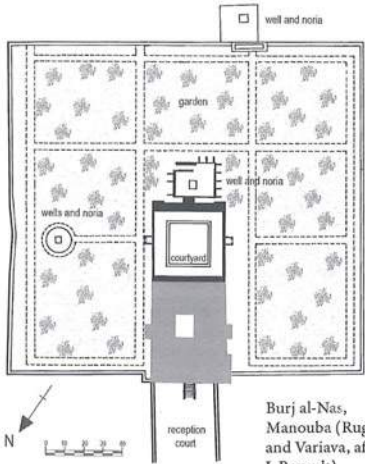
Al-Badi' Palace
(Variava after
von Hantelmann)



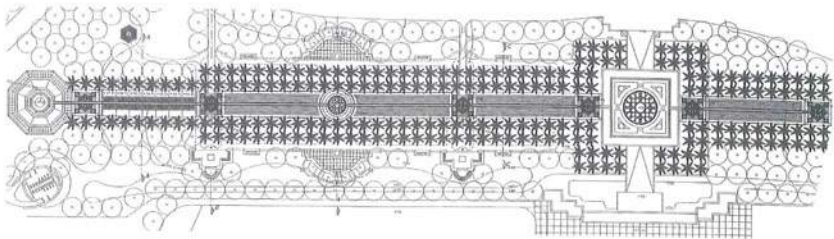
Qal'a Bani Ham-
mad, Lake Palace
(after L. de Beylié,
1909)



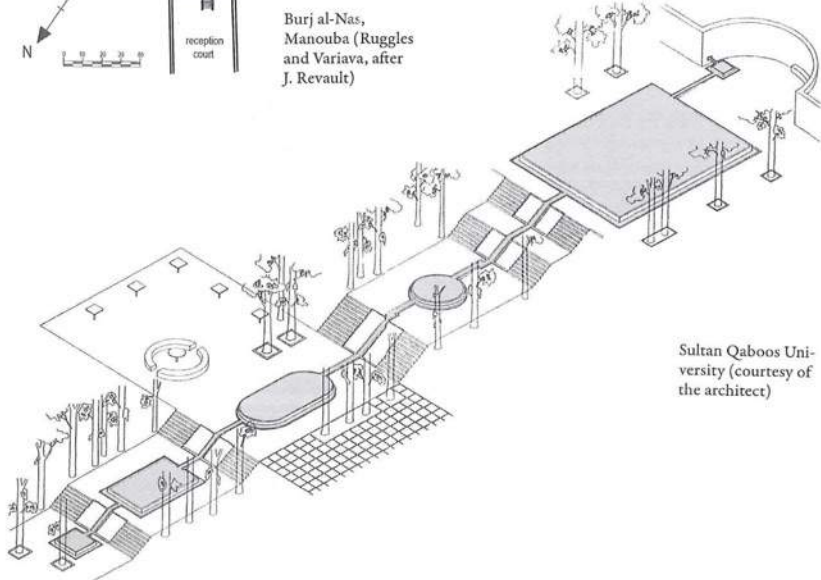
Burj al-Kabir,
Manouba (Ruggles
and Variava)



Burj al-Nas,
Manouba (Ruggles
and Variava, after
J. Revault)

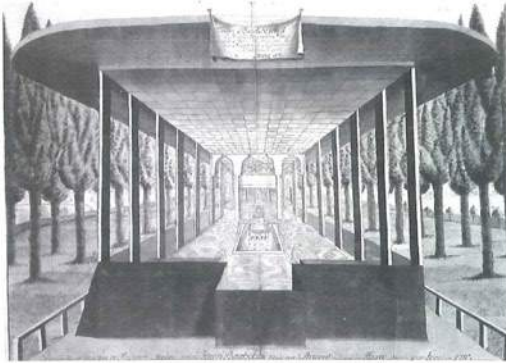


Azhar Park, Palm
Processional Walk
(Aga Khan Trust
for Culture)



Sultan Qaboos Uni-
versity (courtesy of
the architect)

Study about Persian garden & its architecture



Fenerbahçe
(Cornelius Loos,
National Museum,
Sweden)



Hiran Minar
(James L.
Wescoat, Jr.)

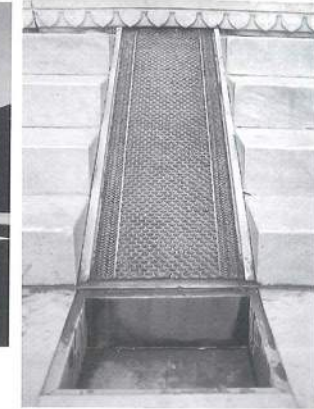
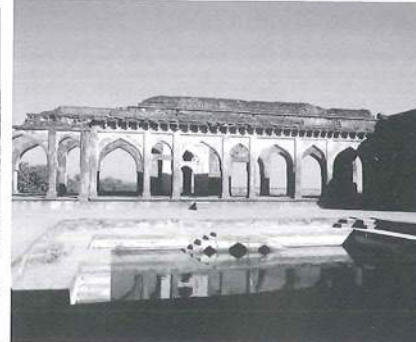


FIGURE 90.
Water flows over
the scalloped
surface of a *chadar*
in the Sukh Niwas
pavilion of the Amber
Fort, producing a
cooling spray and
a pleasing sound.
The animation of
water in the garden
setting is the most
visible sign of life.



Anand Mandal
Bagh, Orchha
(Ruggles)



FIGURE 91.
The Anand Mandal
garden in front of
the Raj Praveen
pavilion in Or-
chha had several
ornamental basins
(foreground) and a
grid of sunken cavi-
ties where plants
and probably small
trees were grown.
Without trees to
shade the extensive
pavement, the radi-
ant heat would have
been unpleasant.



FIGURE 71.
This monumental
tomb of Sher Shah
Suri, the archrival
of the Mughal
Emperor, Humayun,
was built in Sasara
in 1545. Qur'anic
verses on its exterior
refer to the faithful
quenching their
thirst upon entering
paradise, a selection
chosen perhaps to
refer to the tomb's
lake setting. (Cath-
erine Asher)

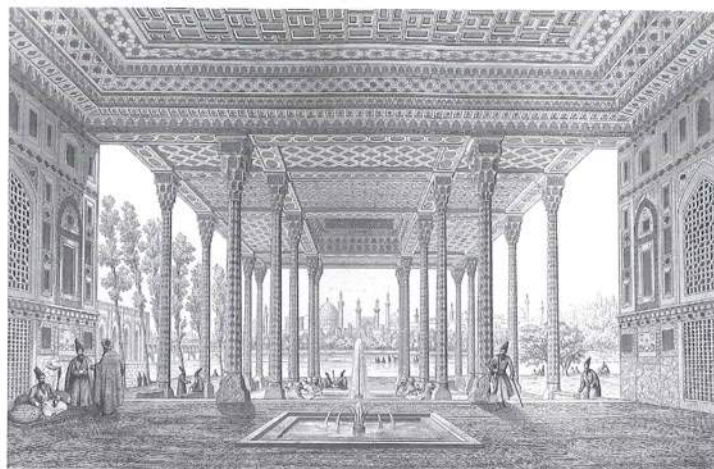


FIGURE 52.
An 1867 engraving
of the Palace of
Mirrors, Isfahan,
shows a pavilion,
similar to the
Chihil Situn, with
an open *talar* porch
that gave views to-
ward the riverbank.
The pavilion no
longer exists.
(P. Coste)

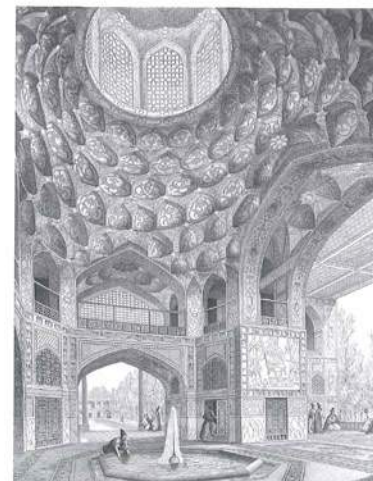


FIGURE 53.
The Hesh Behesht
pavilion in Isfahan
(in an 1867 print)
was like an enor-
mous fountain
from which water
spouted in a cen-
tral jet and then
flowed beneath the
floor, into basins,
down ornamental
cascades, and into
the pools of the
surrounding garden.
(P. Coste)

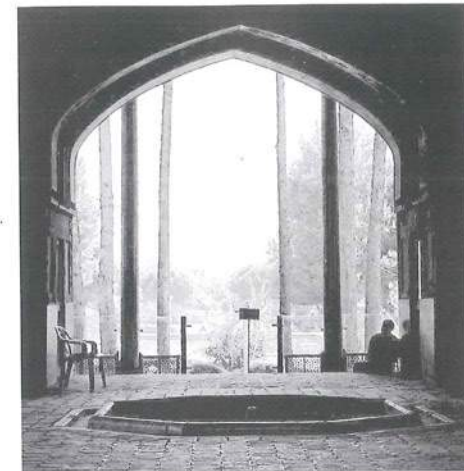
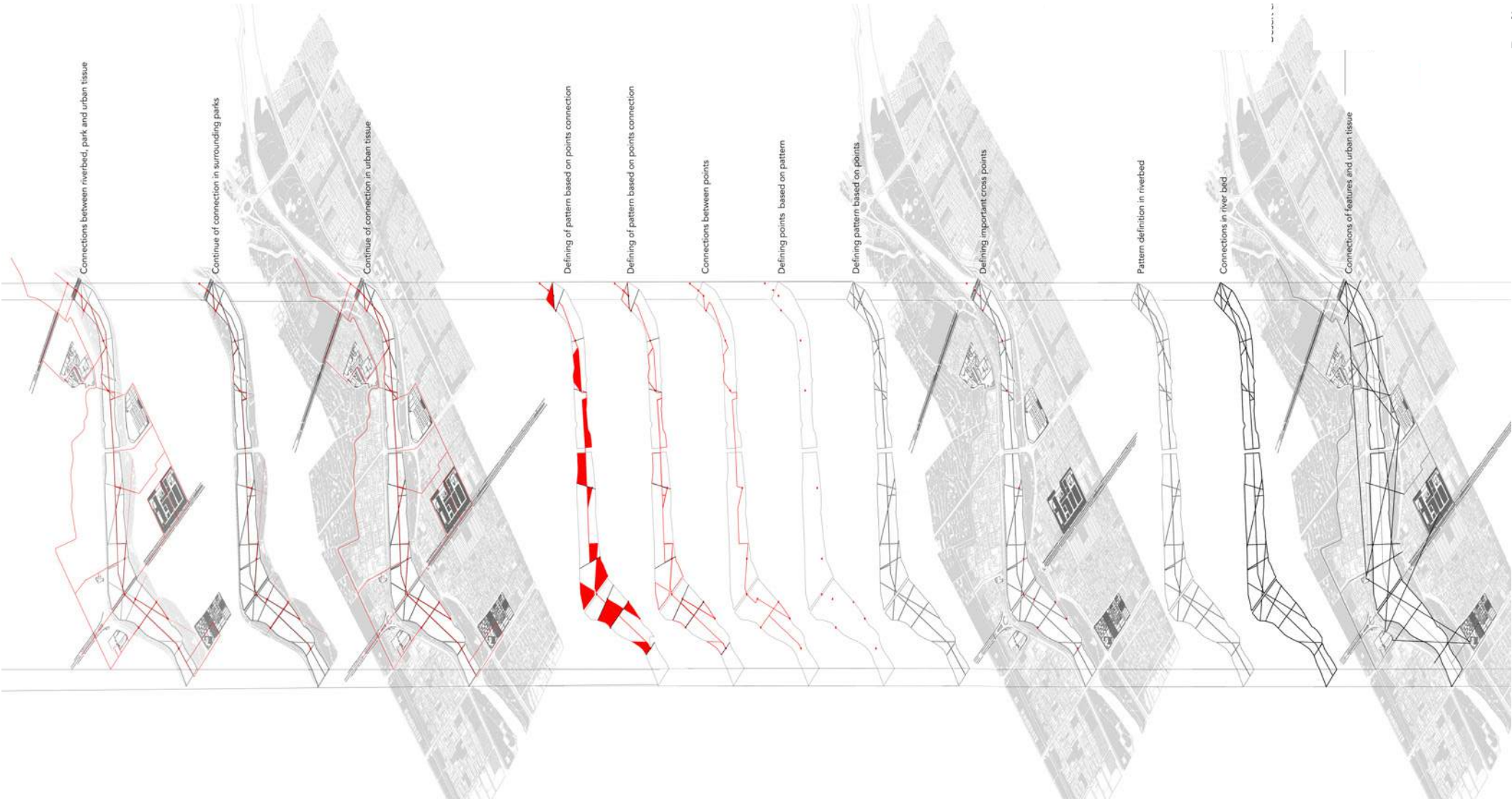


FIGURE 54.
The *eyvans* (large
arched apertures) of
the Hesh Behesht
framed the view of
the garden on all
sides. In garden
pavilions such as
this, nature was re-
presented in wall
tiles and carpets on
the floors, and the
real flowers, trees,
and birds were never
far away. (Yasamin
Bahadorzadeh)

Preliminary Design



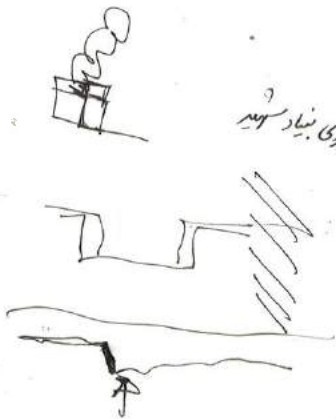
Concept development to design

- No Water
- Coming Water (the moment)
- With Water

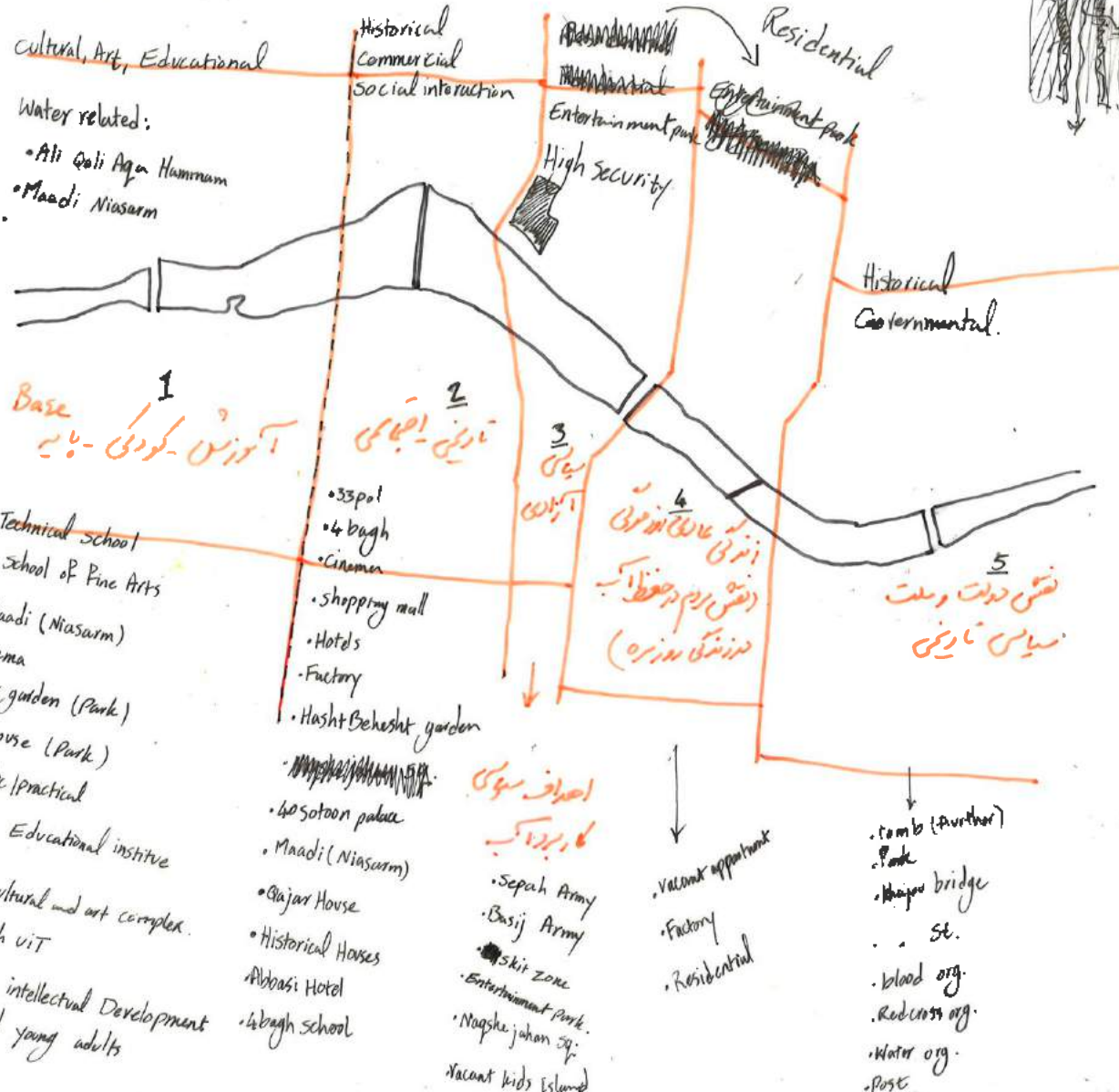
+ سلسله مراتب درک و طرح
له بودی - هستی -

* Position

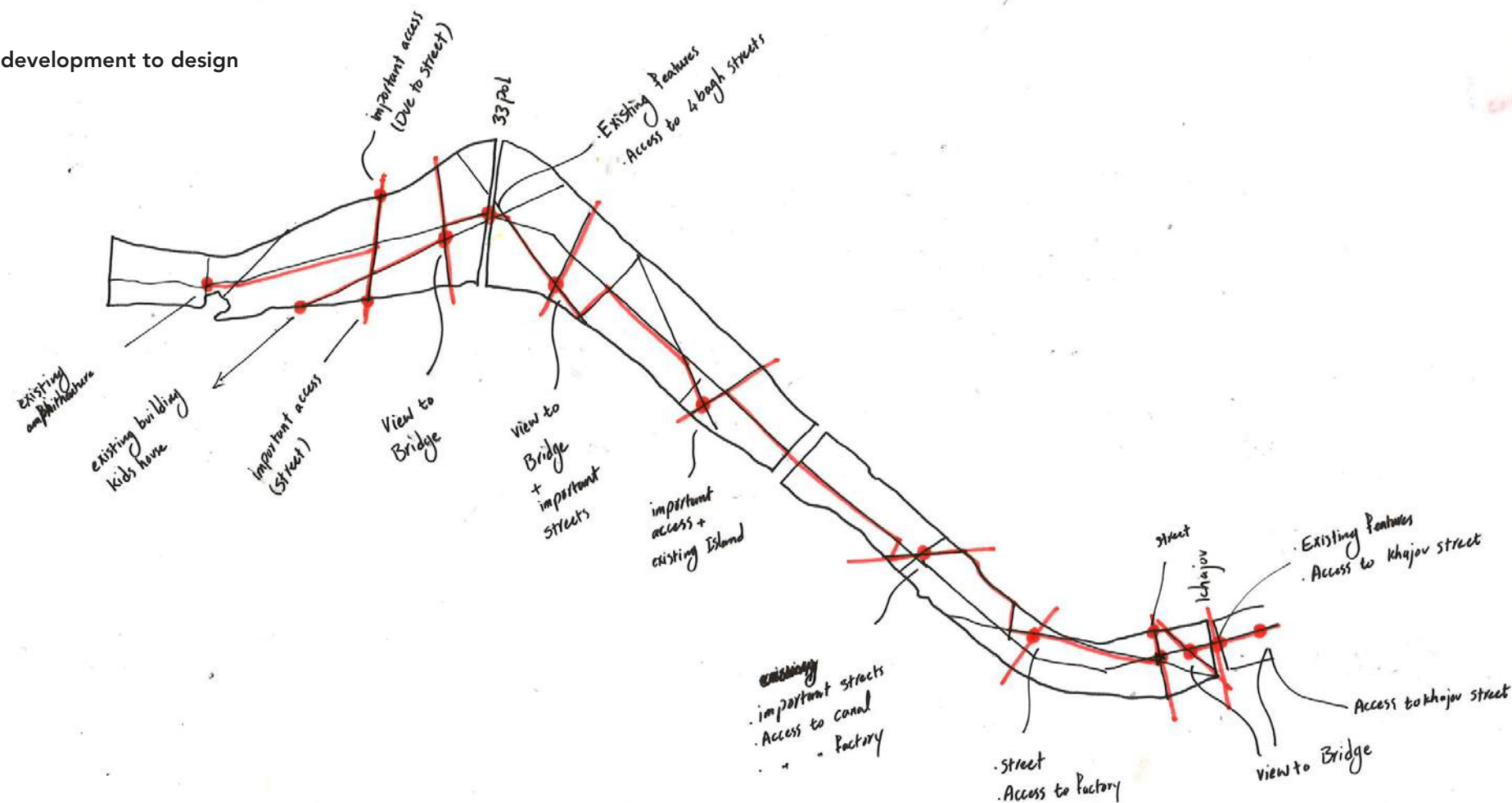
* People (How to get them?)



jolfa aren
(near by christian
Armenian)

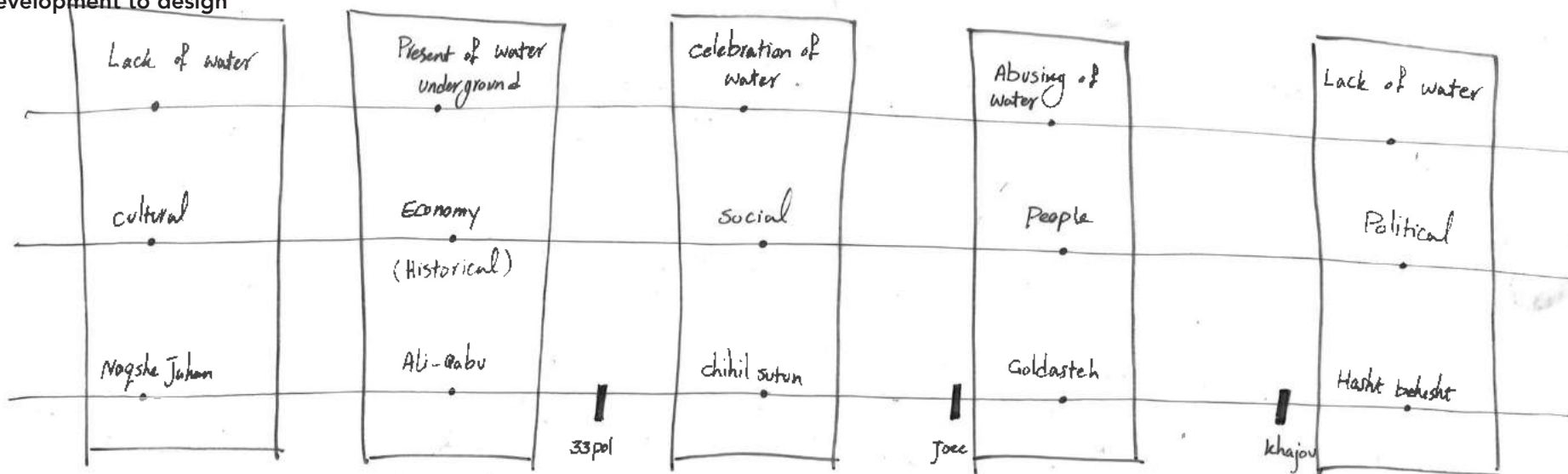


Water of the water in Desert → Present of water under ground → Celebrating of water → Water Abusing → Absent of water in city

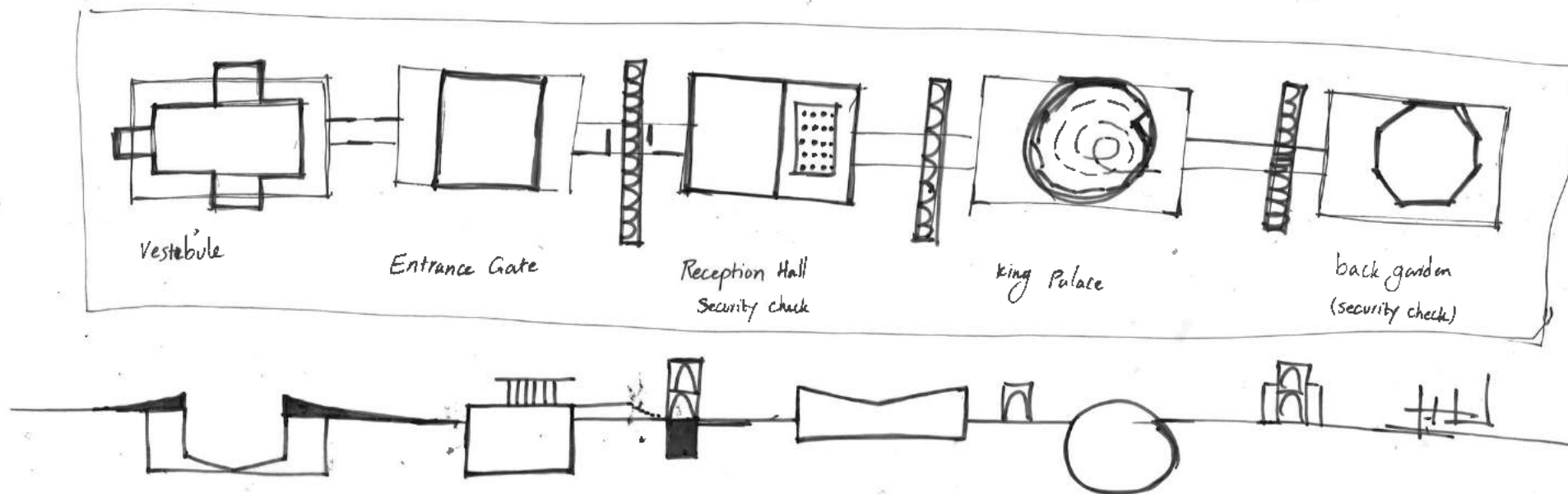


Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
Absent of Water	Presence of Water	Celebrating of Water	Water abusing (its result)	Absent of water <div>Present Future ?</div>
Desert city No Water Absence of water	Understanding the territory " Potential	Refer to Solutions 4 bagh garden Qanat Maadi	Garden City Factories ↓ Celebrating the water or Abusing less amount of water	Water Shortage Absence of Water No Water Driiness
Absent of water before		Celebrating the water		Absent of water today...

Concept development to design



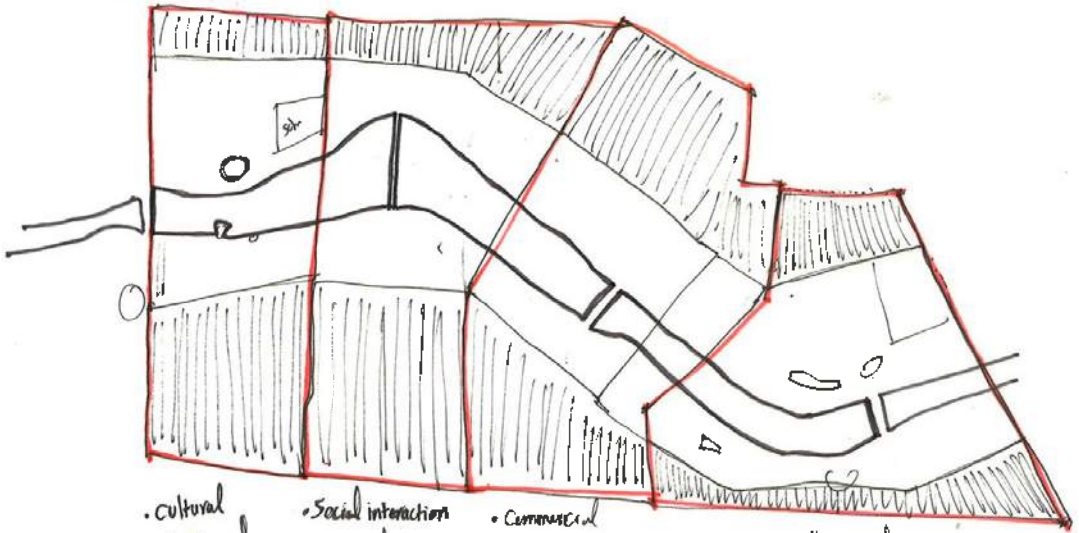
Water Impire → Unknown king (open-end story)



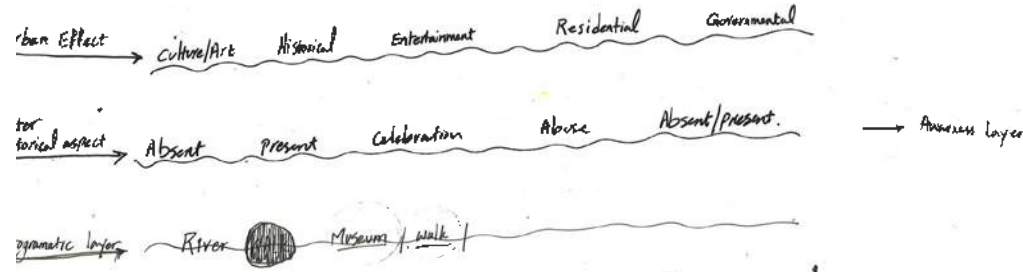
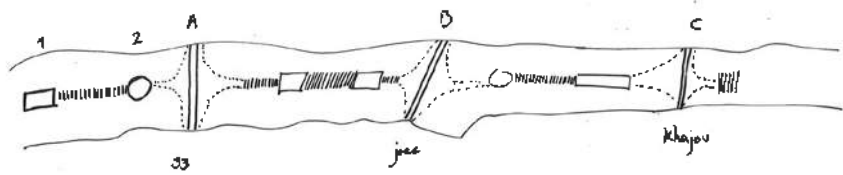
Concept development to design



- ①
 - Cultural
 - Art
 - Educational
- ②
 - Historical
 - Commercial
 - Social interaction
- ③
 - Interactive park
 - Entertainment
 - High Security (army)
- ④
 - Residential
- ⑤
 - Historical
 - Governmental

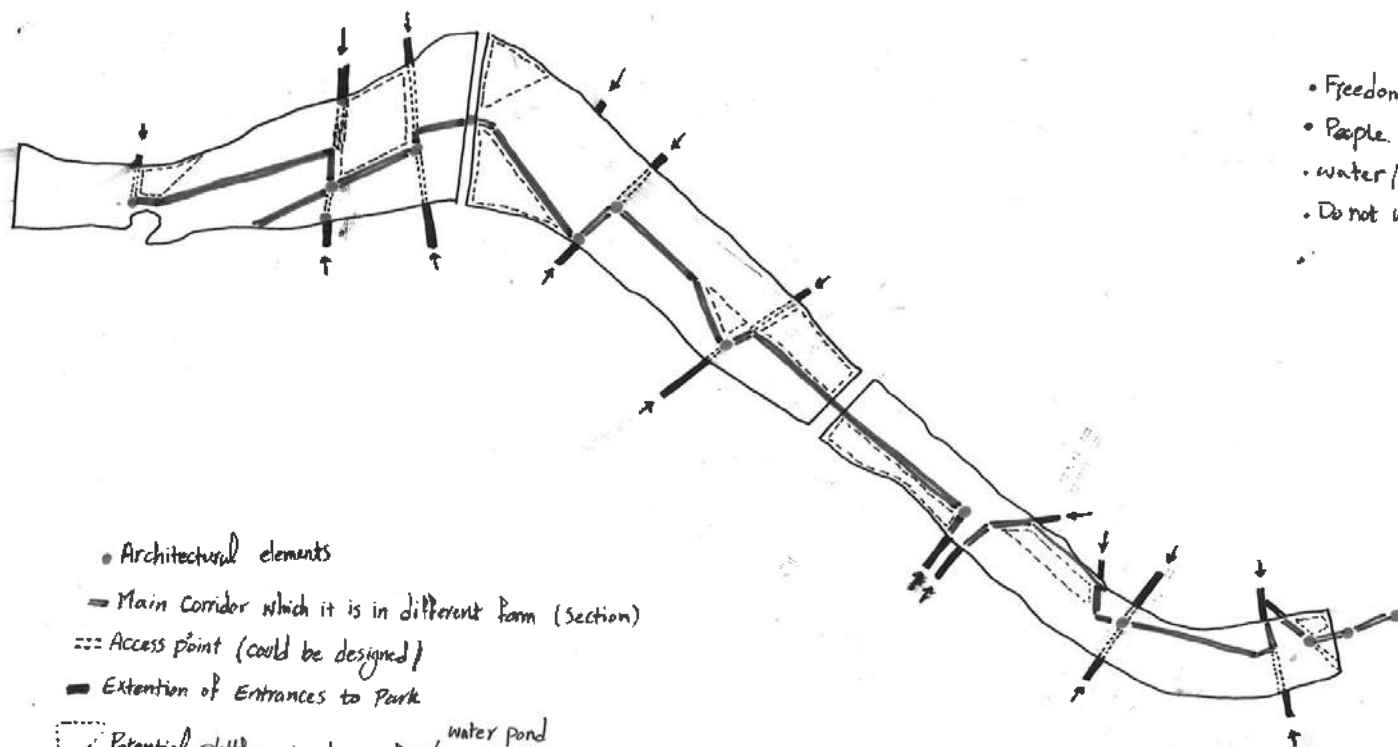


- Cultural
- Educational
 - ↓
 - theatre
 - school
 - amphi-theatre
 - kids house
- Social interaction
 - Commercial
 - Historical
 - ↓
 - 33pol
 - Cinema
 - Hotel
 - shopping mall
 - stores
 - 33pol bridge
 - Khajou St.
 - Factory
- Commercial
 - interactive activities in park
- Historical
 - Government organization
 - ↓
 - Khajou bridge
 - Khajou St.
 - Factory
 - trib (tv)



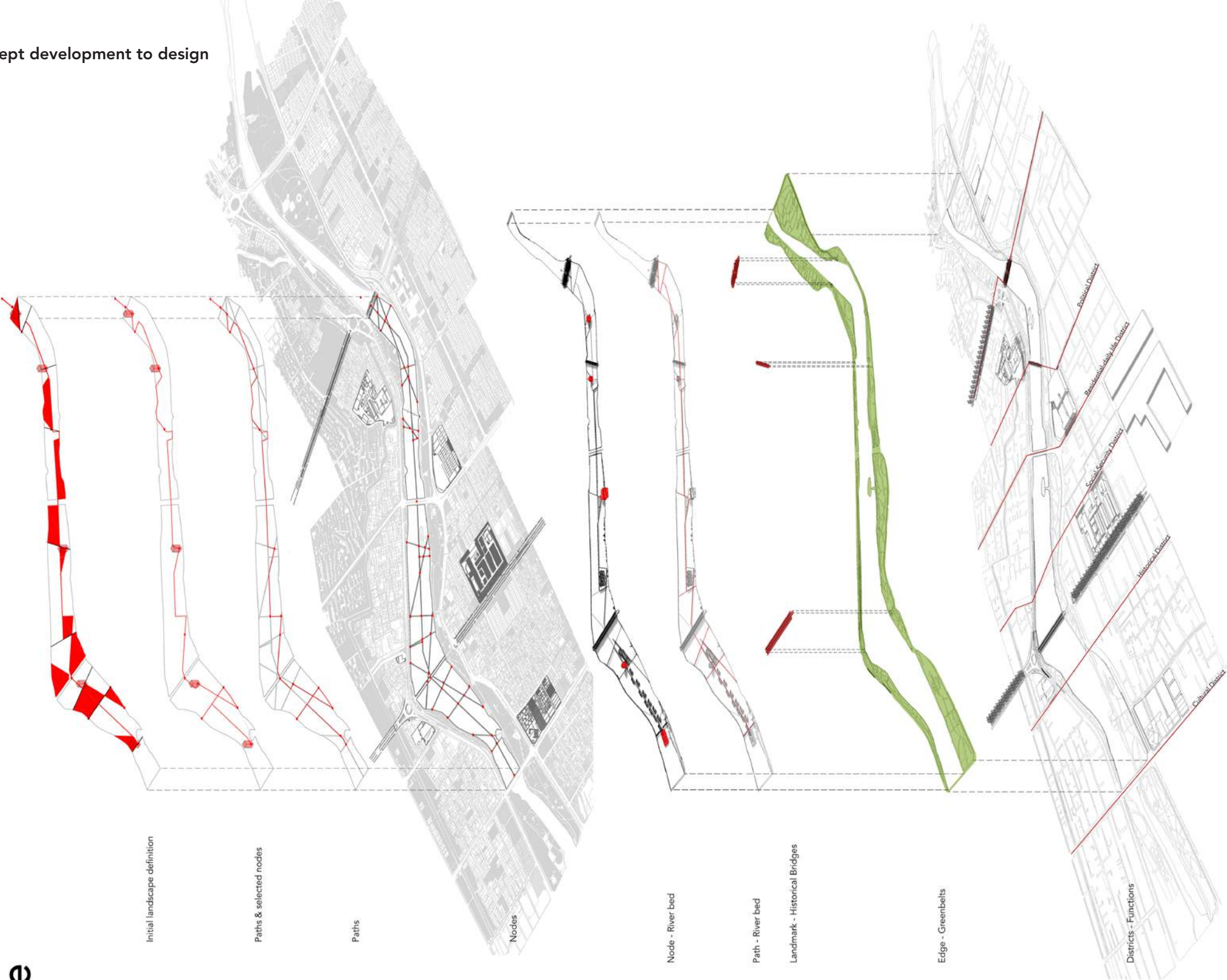
- Library of celebrating water
- Connection between both River Sides
- Space Experience
- Event platform
- Social interaction

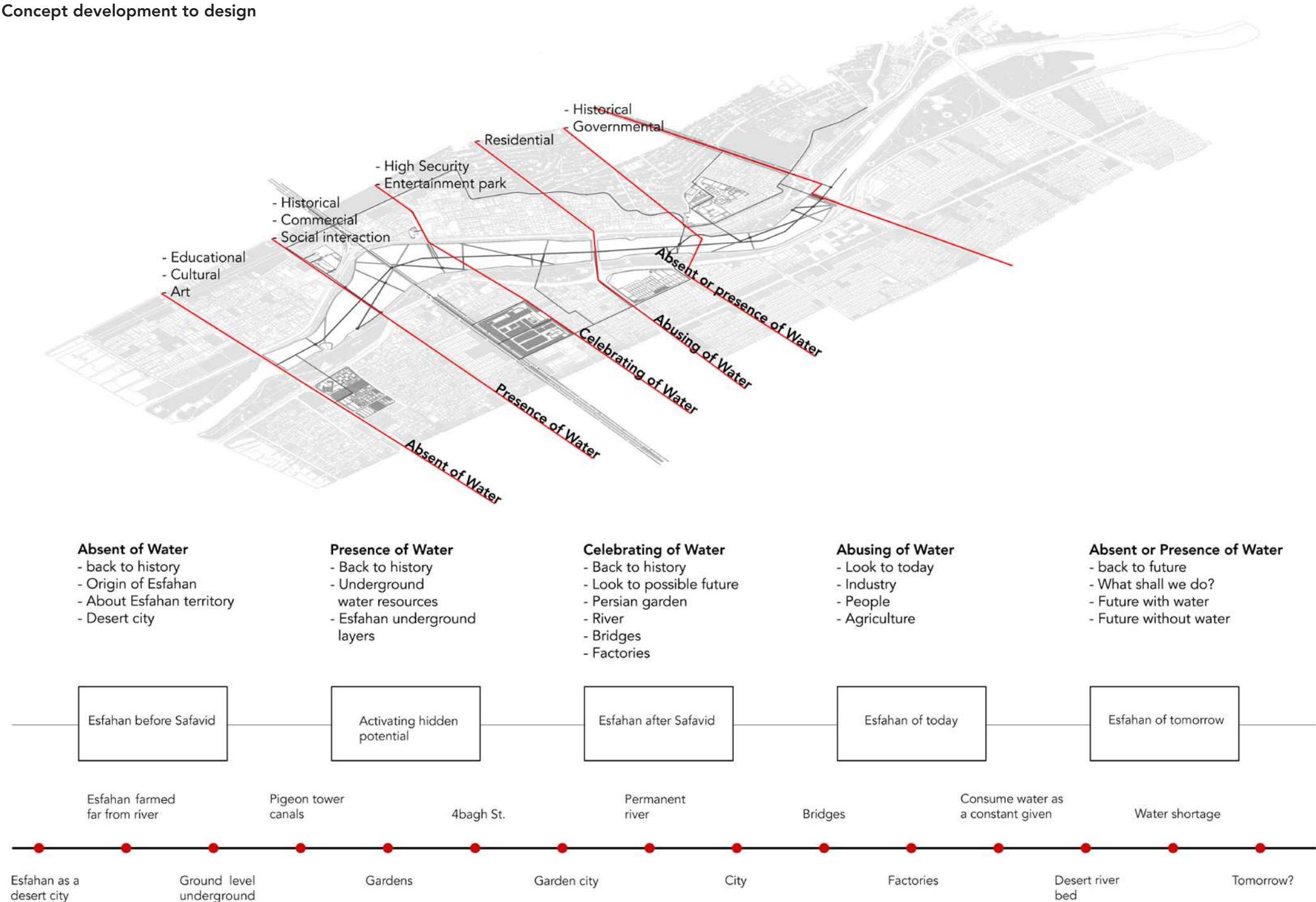
- WATER CORRIDOR MUSEUM
 - Pen Field to celebrate water
- Extend Entrances to surrounding Parks

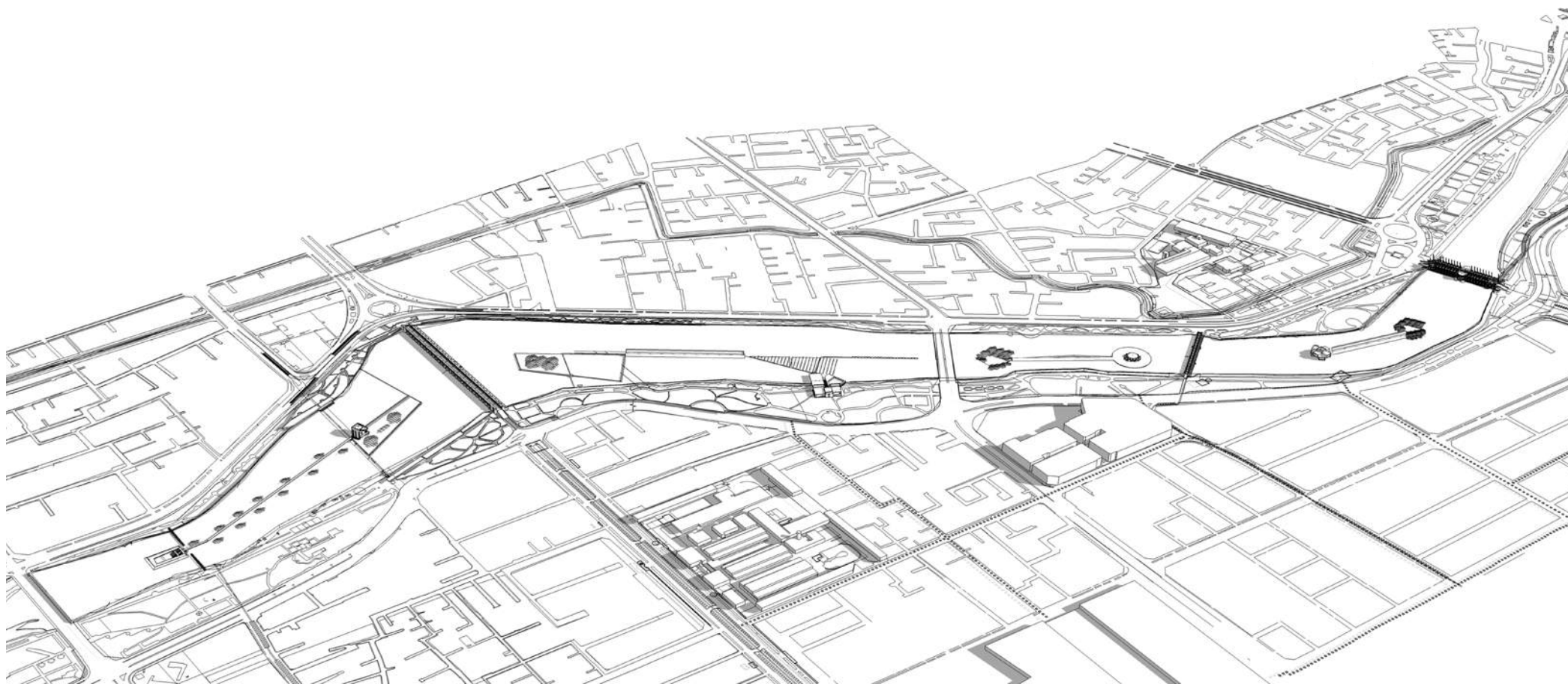


- Freedom
- People
- water / it back
- Do not waste Soil

- Architectural elements
- Main Corridor which it is in different form (Section)
- Access point (could be designed)
- Extension of Entrances to Park
- Potential platform to design for
 - water pond
 - Event gathering
 - softscape → introduce new eco-system
 - Extension of corridor

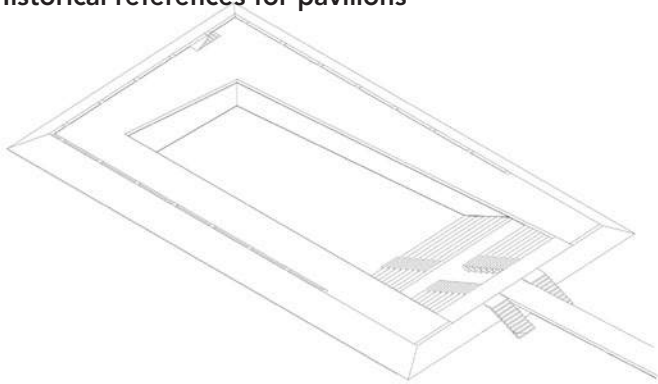




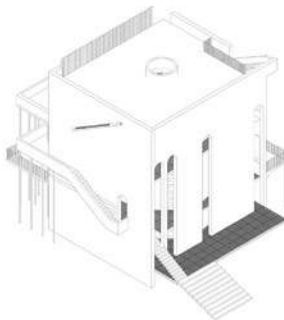




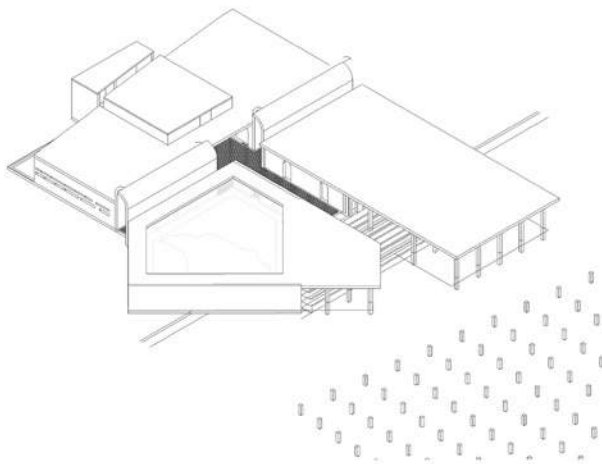
Historical references for pavilions



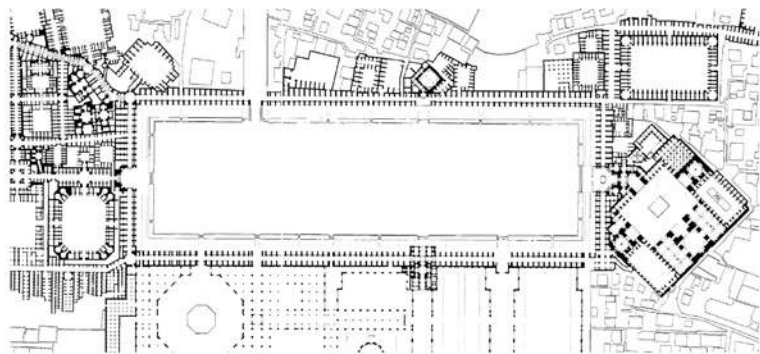
Node 1.



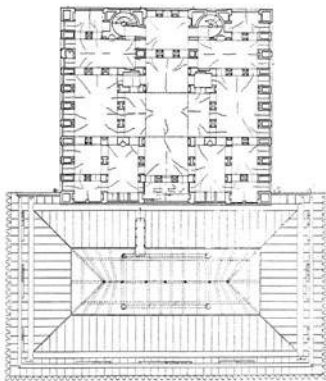
Node 2.



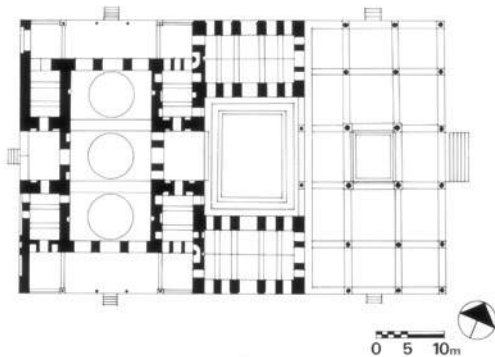
Node 3.



Naqshe jahan square



Ali Qapu palace



Chehel Sotoun palace



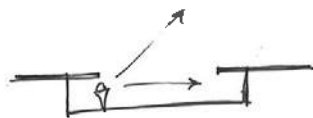
Scenario

People Feeling

1.



2.



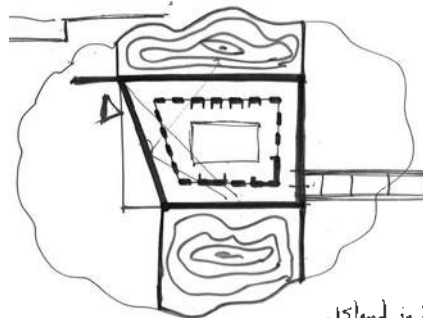
3.



4.



5.



Island in

* Although here is a pleasure place to be, on the other hand, it remind people how and what your origin Estahum. Looks like before.

Layer 1 (water - Lack of water) - Awareness

The hole show the Absent

... work as a reminder to people that always there is lack of water even when there river is full of water

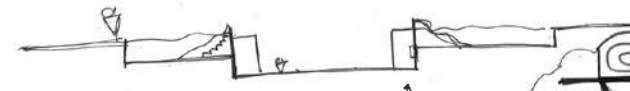
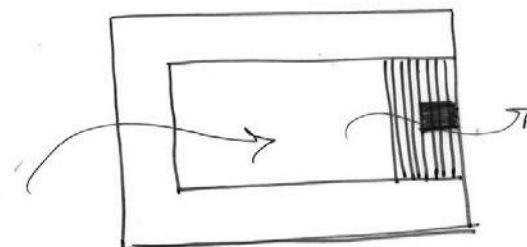
Layer 2 (cultural district)

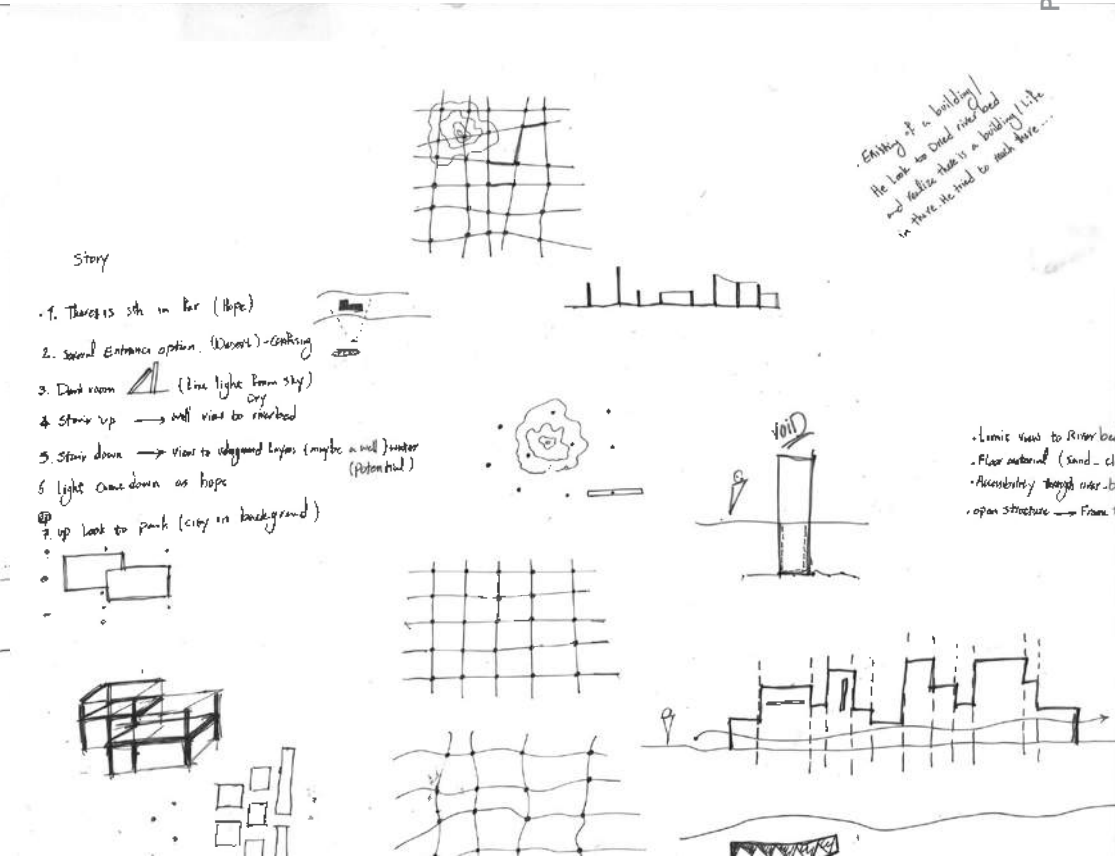
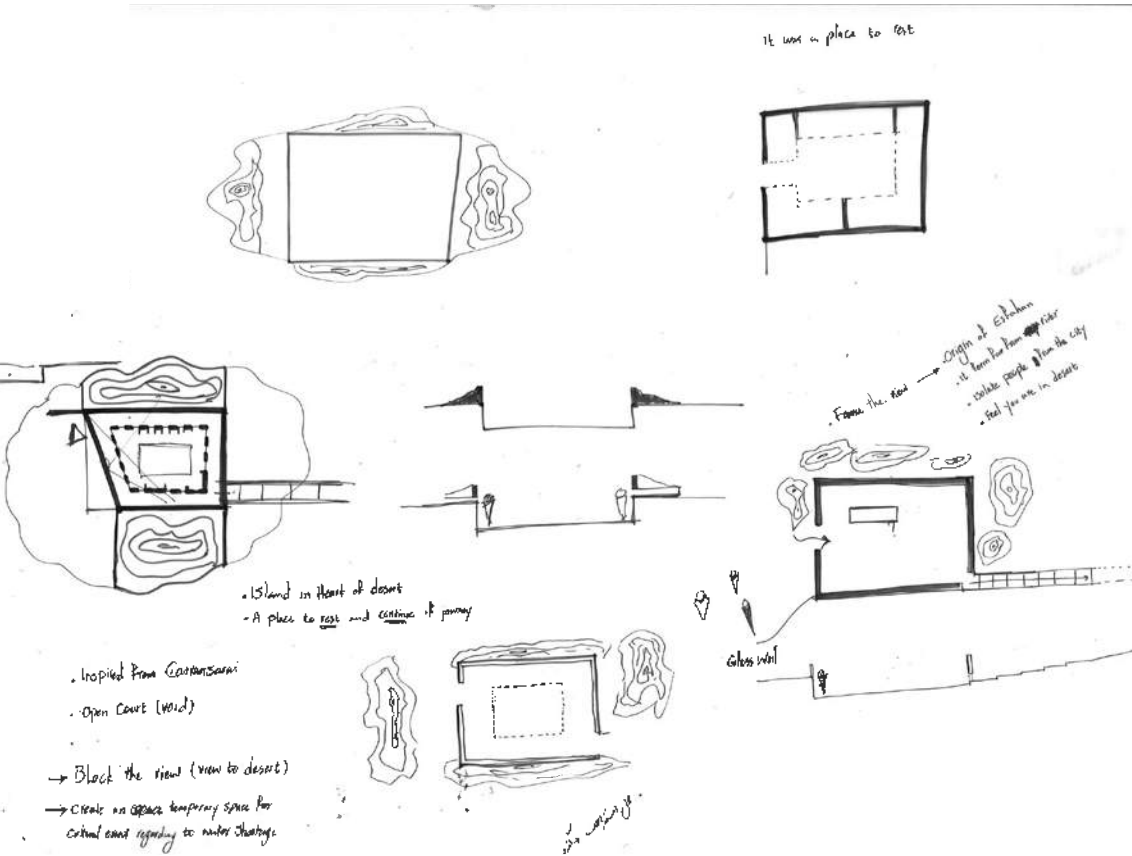
A place for cultural event and gathering

... For Exhibition and exposition

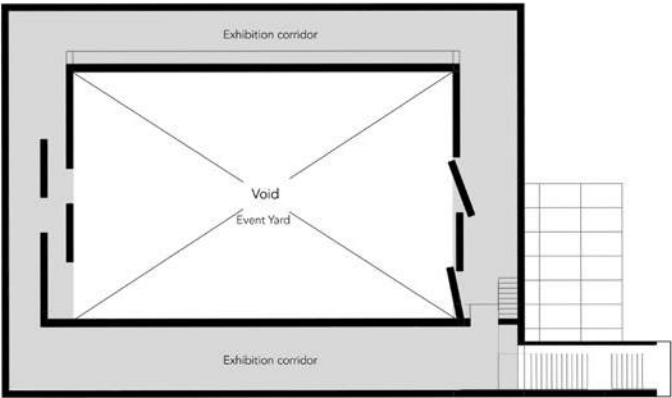
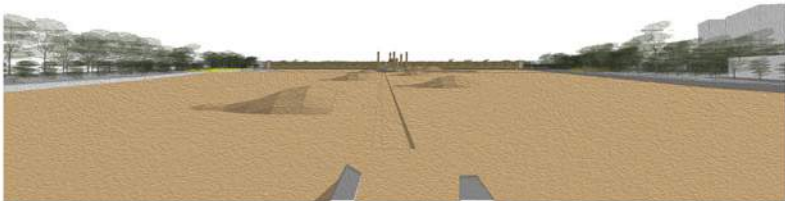
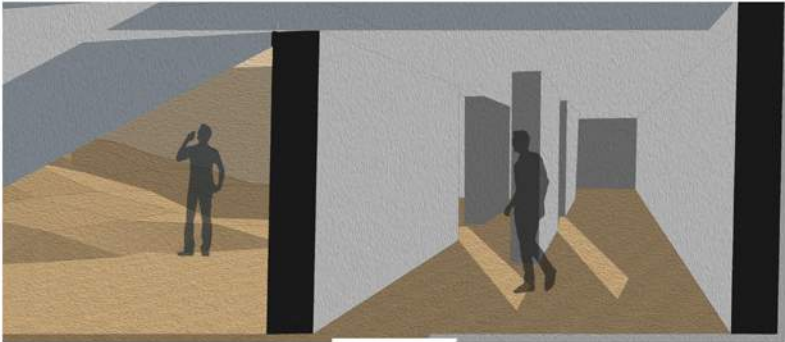
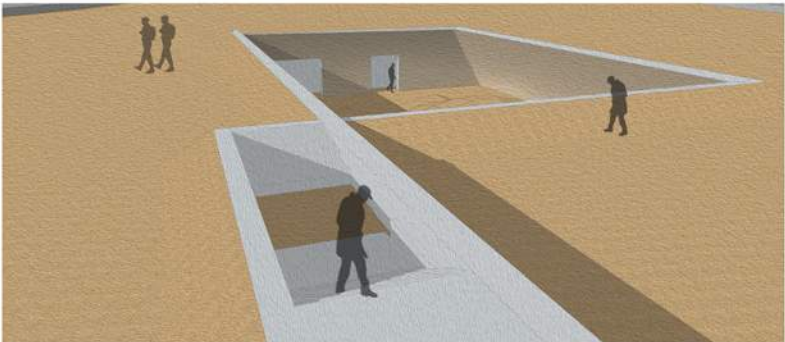
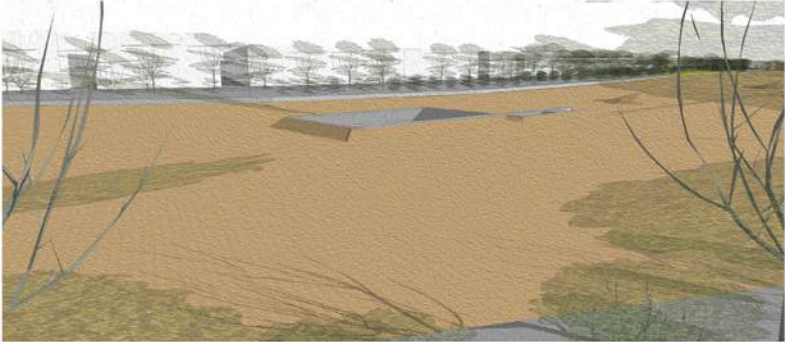
Layer 3 (Pleasure)

It is a pleasure place for people to sit and spend their time in a isolated area. A place where is isolated from noisy city. Here they ~~are~~ there is are people, sky and earth. Due to created shadows with overlaps here is a cooler and cozy place.

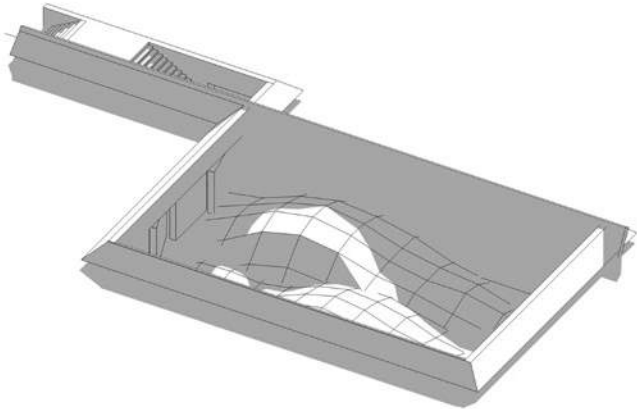




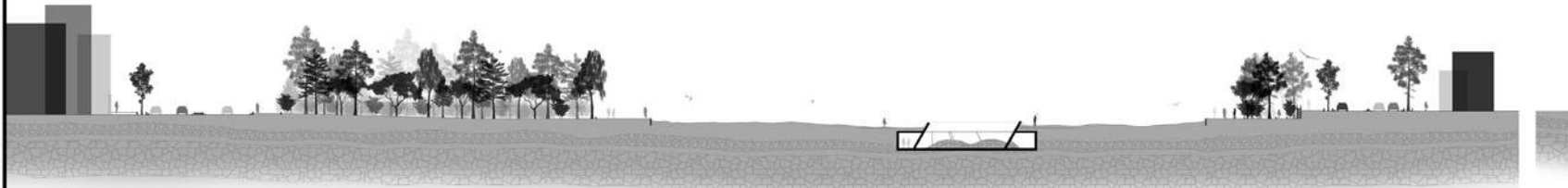
Absence of Water - point 1
A place to remind people about Esfahan territory & origin



Plan 1:200



Axonometric view



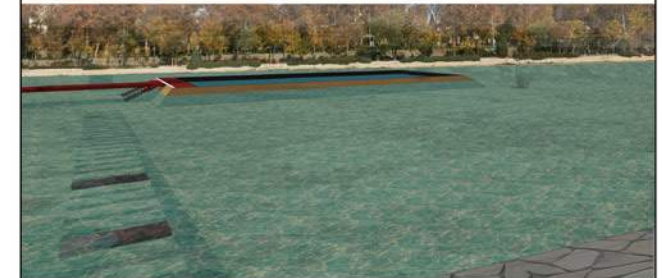
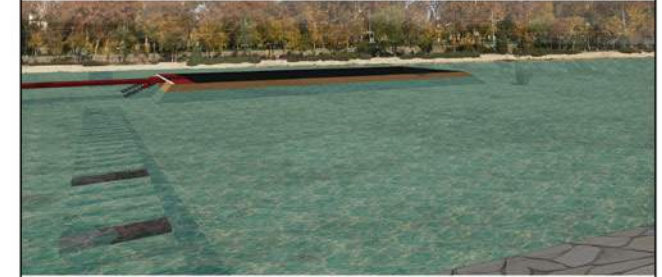
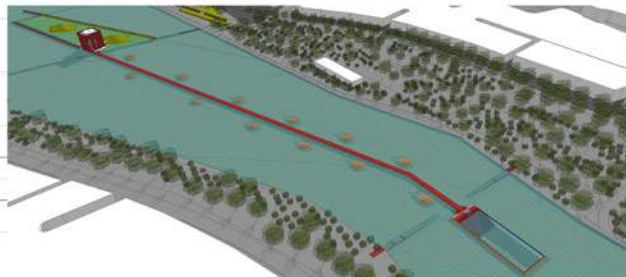
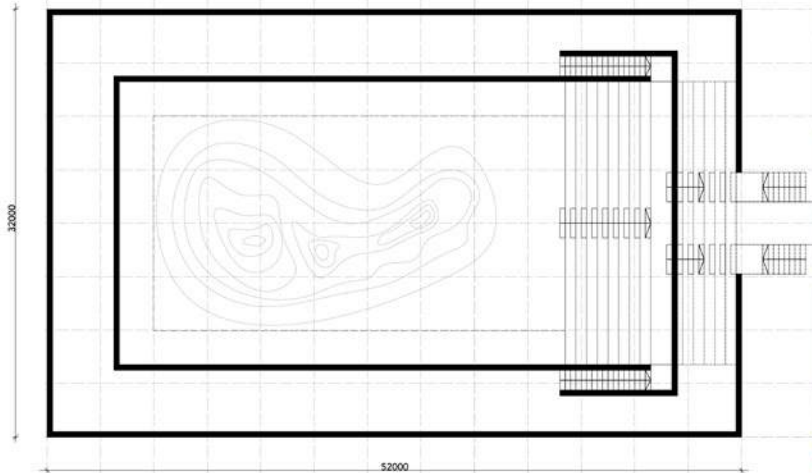
Node 1.

This is the first Pavilion in the network which it looks like a void space in the riverbed to remind people about absent of water in Esfahan territory (in a semi-desert area). In other words, the void (which is kind of framing the landscape) shows the lack of something which supposes to be there but there is not which in this case is water. Existing a void in the riverbed attract people to get there through a temporary path which is defined bulging (outstanding) riverbed soil.

The form of the node 1 has been inspired form Naqshe Jahan Square which it was a public square in front of the gate of empire garden in the Safavid period. When people get to node 1, they will face the sunk public square which is designed as a place for a water-base cultural event. Due to its function one side of the square has been designed as a stepped sitting area. Sunk square provided a natural open isolated area in the heart of the busy city where only people, sky and people are there which is similar to the desert area. Applying mirrors all around the square help visitors to feel the space more and more.

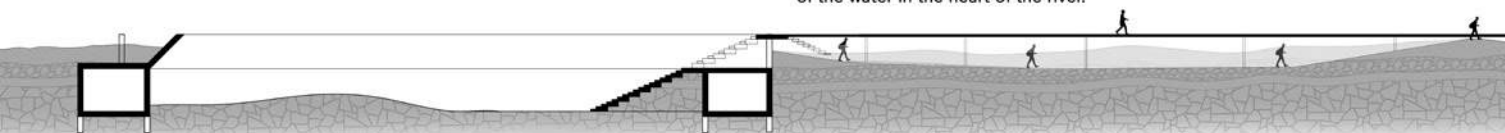
Besides that, all around the open square surrounded by a completely enclosed gallery which is accessible by stairs from the top and it provides a place for water-base cultural exhibition and events as well.

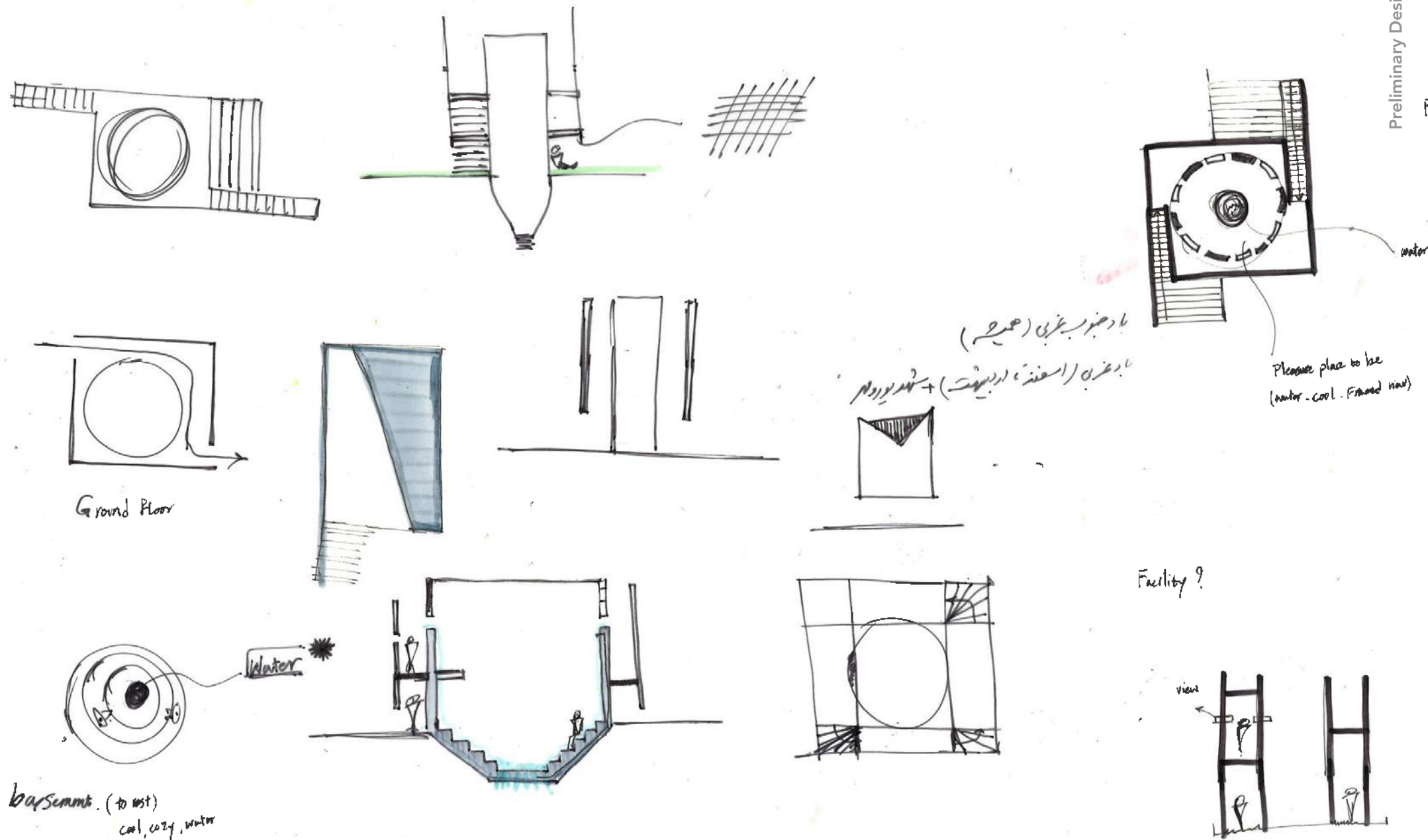
By presenting of water in the riverbed, the open square will be the last part that becomes full of water, so in the beginning, the void square will be in the river after a while the water fills the void. It is interesting that when the river becomes dry again the void will be the last part which will be dried and it looks like a pool (pond) in the heart of the dried river bed. When the water back to the river, although node 1 will be accessible by boat (to keep the concept of the void), the bulging riverbed as a pathway will create a pattern in the river and the river flow cause of erosion and reshape the path. The gallery is useable and accessible all the time in the riverbed with or without water.



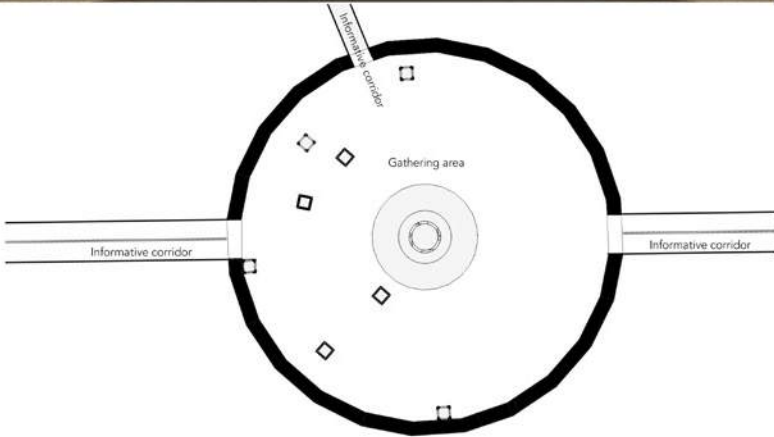
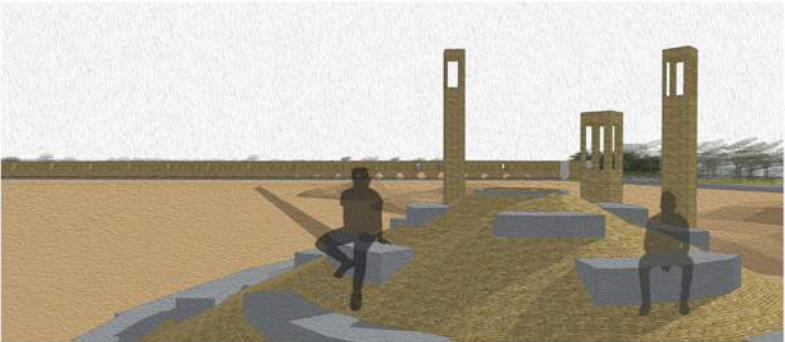
Connection Node1 to Node2

Node 1 is connecting to Node 2 by digging the riverbed in different height from 500 mm to 1800mm which in the way people will experience different view to the riverbed and surrounding parks. This path is covered by a flat roof in the top (in height of 1500mm) to provide shadow for people who walk through the path. By presenting of water in the river, the path's cover will be unique walking path itself in the same surface of the water in the heart of the river.

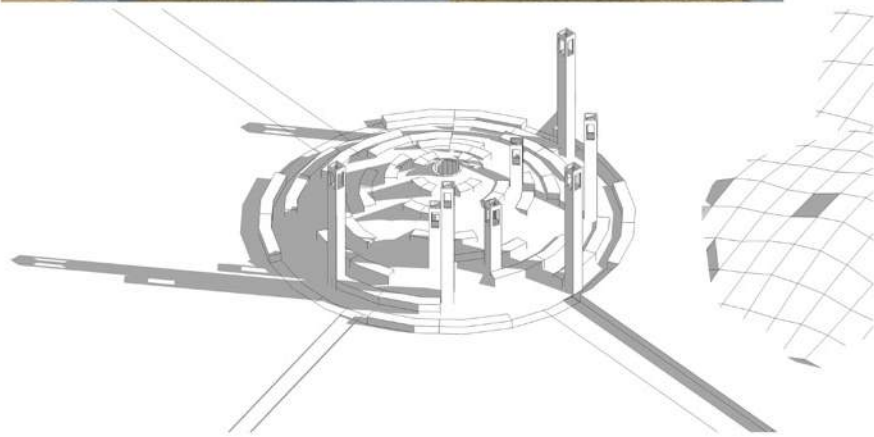




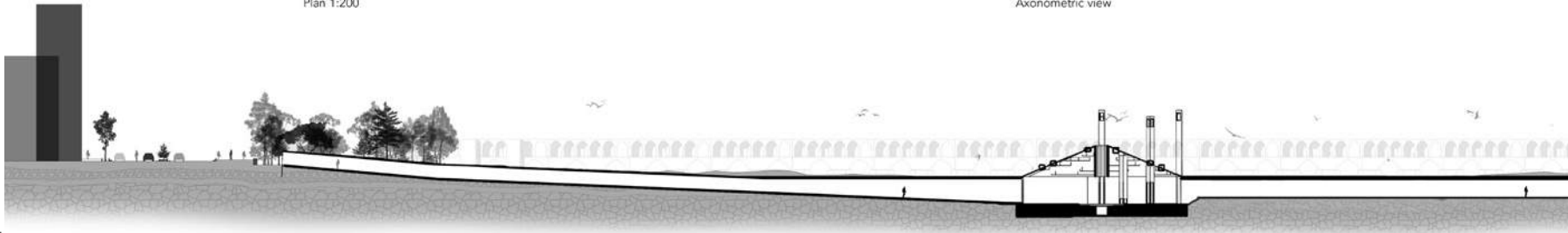
Presence of Water - point2
A place to remind people about Esfahan's hidden potential

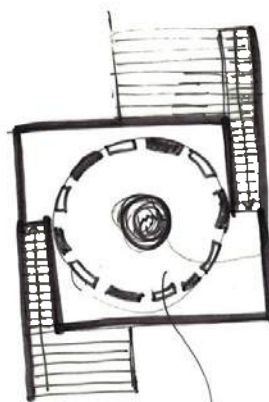
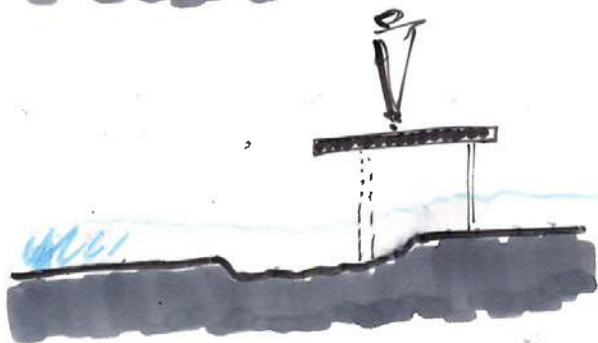
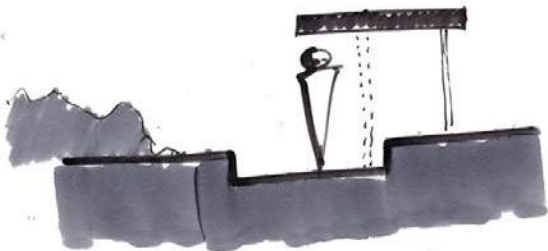
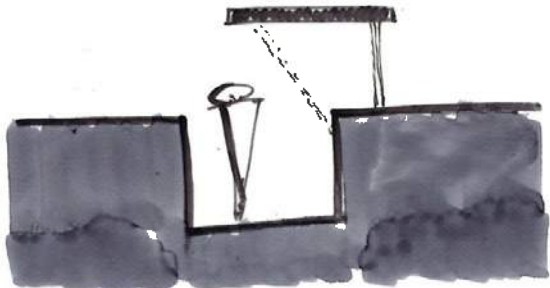
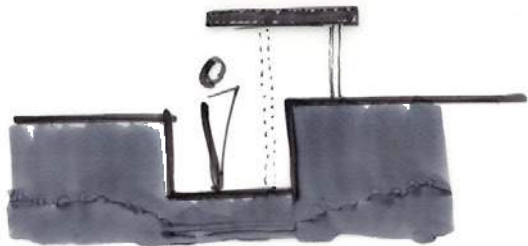


Plan 1:200

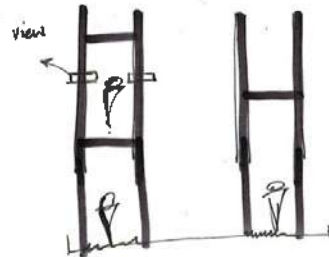


Axonometric view





Facility ?



Pleasure place to be
(water - cool - Fresh view)

Node 2.

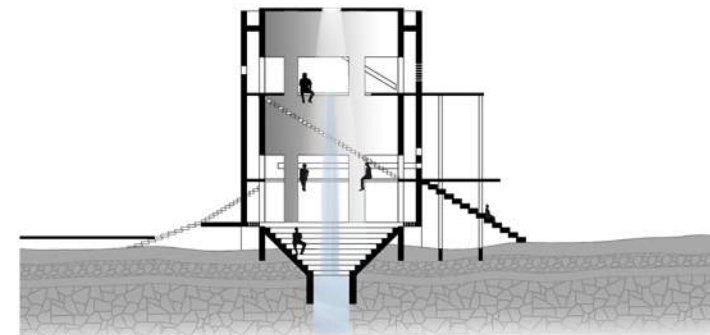
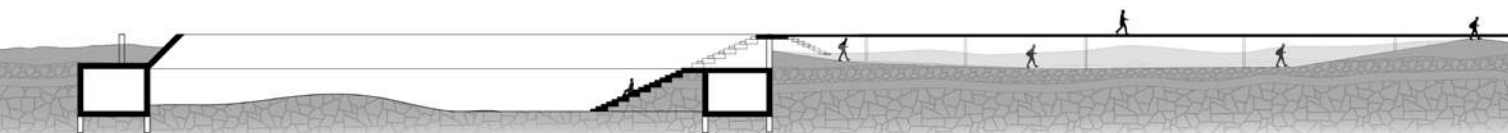
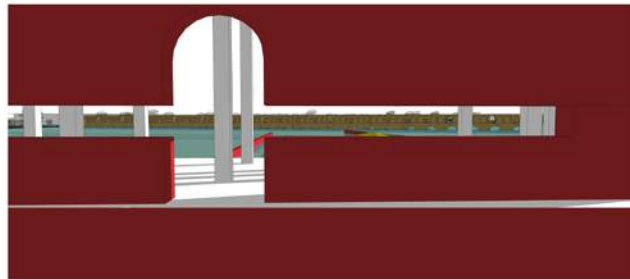
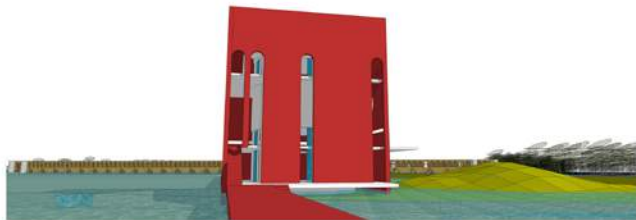
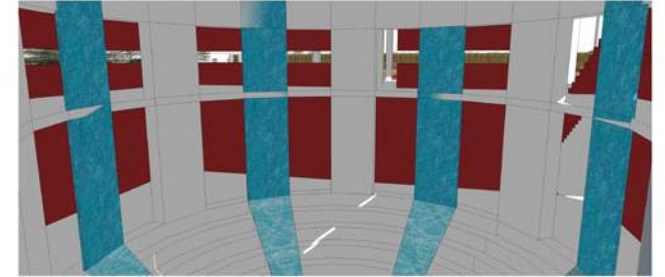
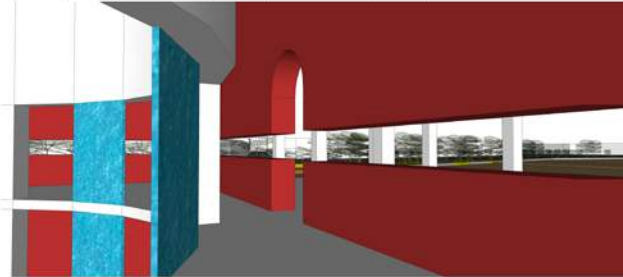
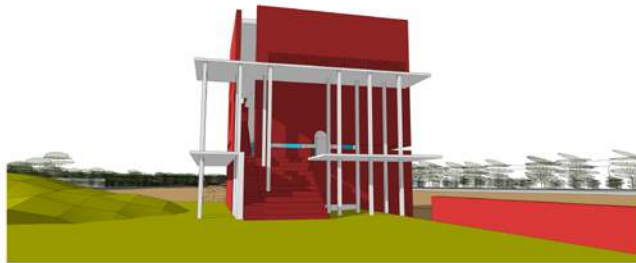
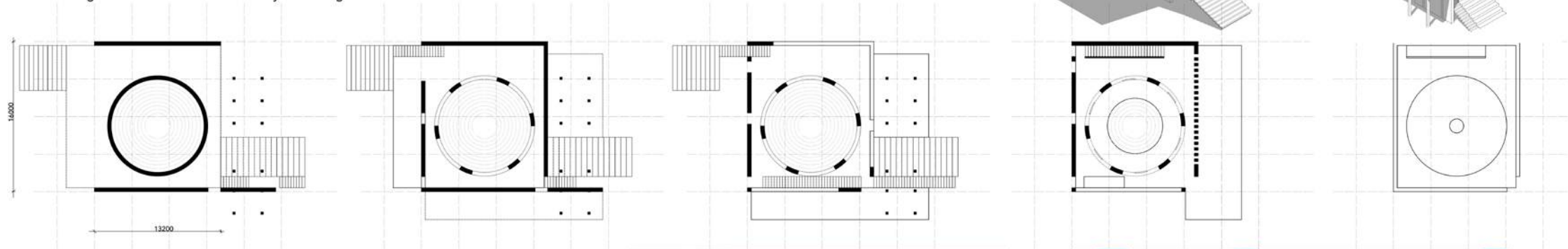
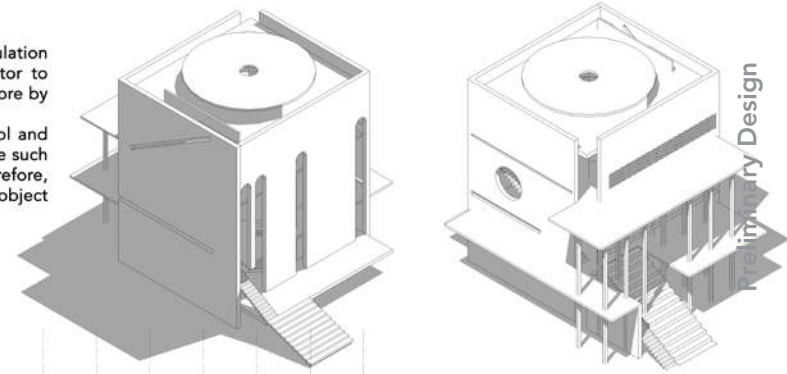
Node 2 is the highest pavilion in the network which from one hand it sunk into the riverbed to reach the underground water resources as a hidden potential, and on the other hand, it provides unique views to the city, historical bridges, and Charbagh Street in three different levels to remind people result of realizing and activating hidden potentials.

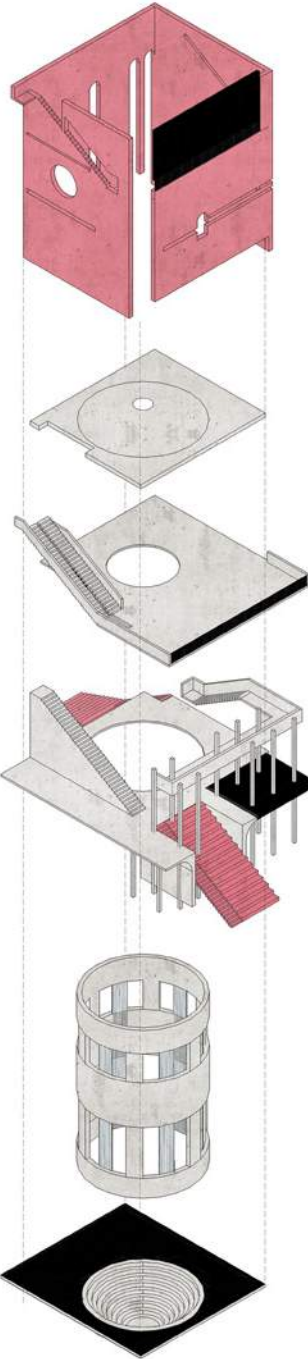
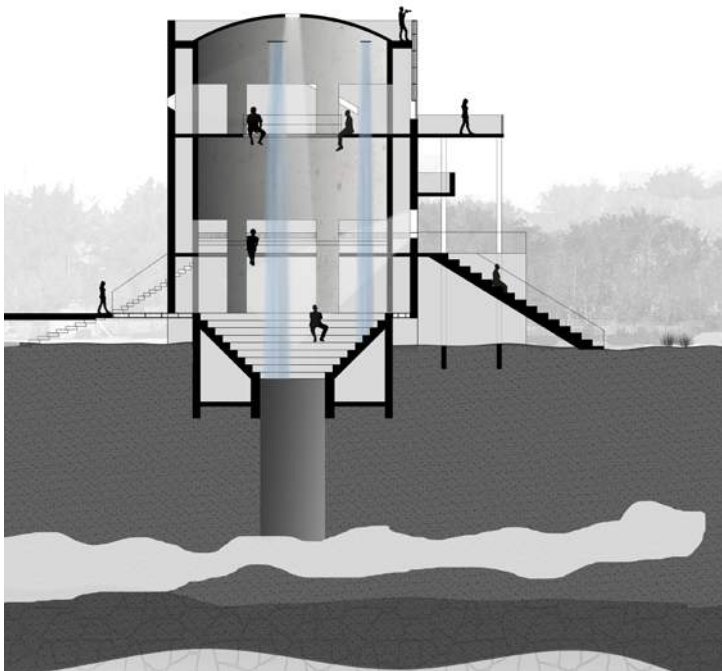
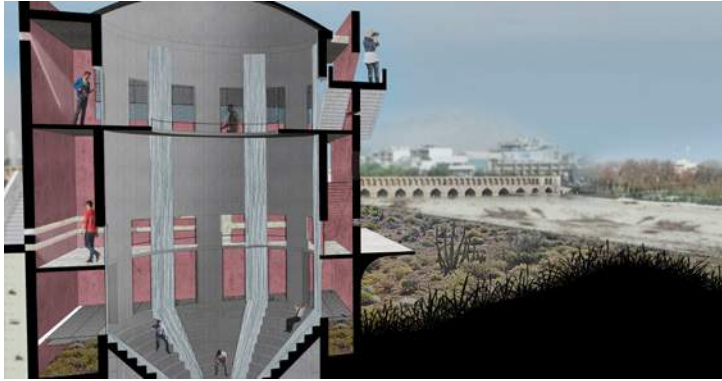
The design of node 2 which inspired from Ali-Qapoo palace (the gate of the Safavid garden Empire) is the integration of two different volume. The outer volume (cubic form) is mainly used for circulation and through openings, it provides unique views to the city for visitors. The created void by integration of the second volume inside the cubic volume provides a special sitting area for the visitors which in the same time they have the view to the outside(city) and inside(underground water).

The inner volume (cylinder form) sunk into the ground to provide underground water for few numbers of purposes. The main purpose is, keep people attention to underground resources as an extremely valuable gift in the heart of the desert. The

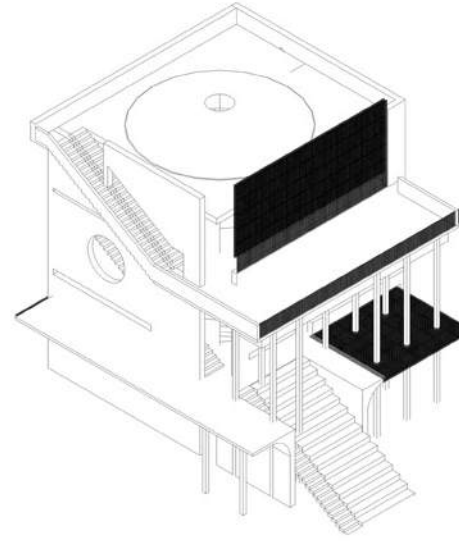
water is using for planting (desert plants) around the pavilion and by vertical circulation of water inside the pavilion, a cool and nice place is provided for the visitor to experience the joy of proper using of water. This pleasant become more and more by inviting south-west wind through the big openings into the pavilion.

In fact, this pavilion by providing a unique view to outside and creating a cool and pleasant place inside, help people to remember how our ancestors could create such a city by realizing the territory and its potentials and then activating them. Therefore, this pavilion is the cool and pleasant tower of the museum and the city is the object which the museum is showing it to the people (as a reminder).

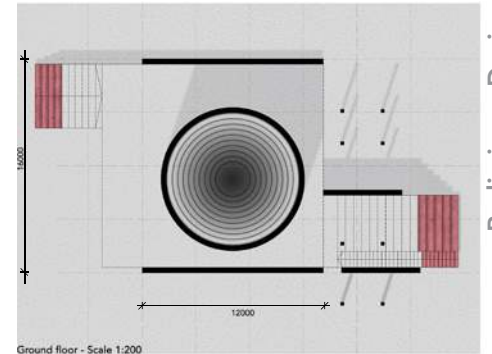




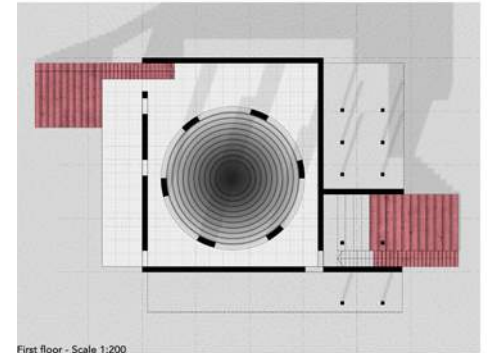
Exploded Axonometric



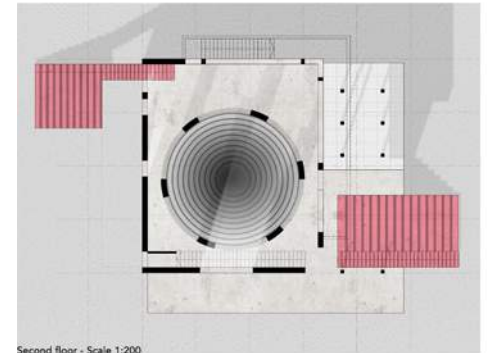
Axonometric view



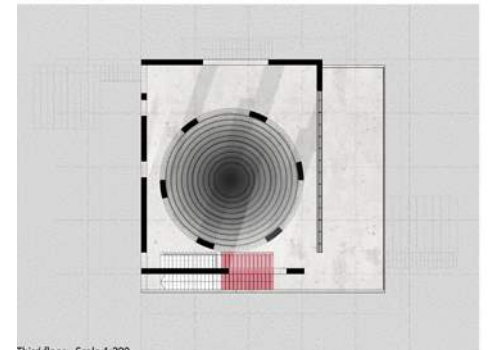
Ground floor - Scale 1:200



First floor - Scale 1:200

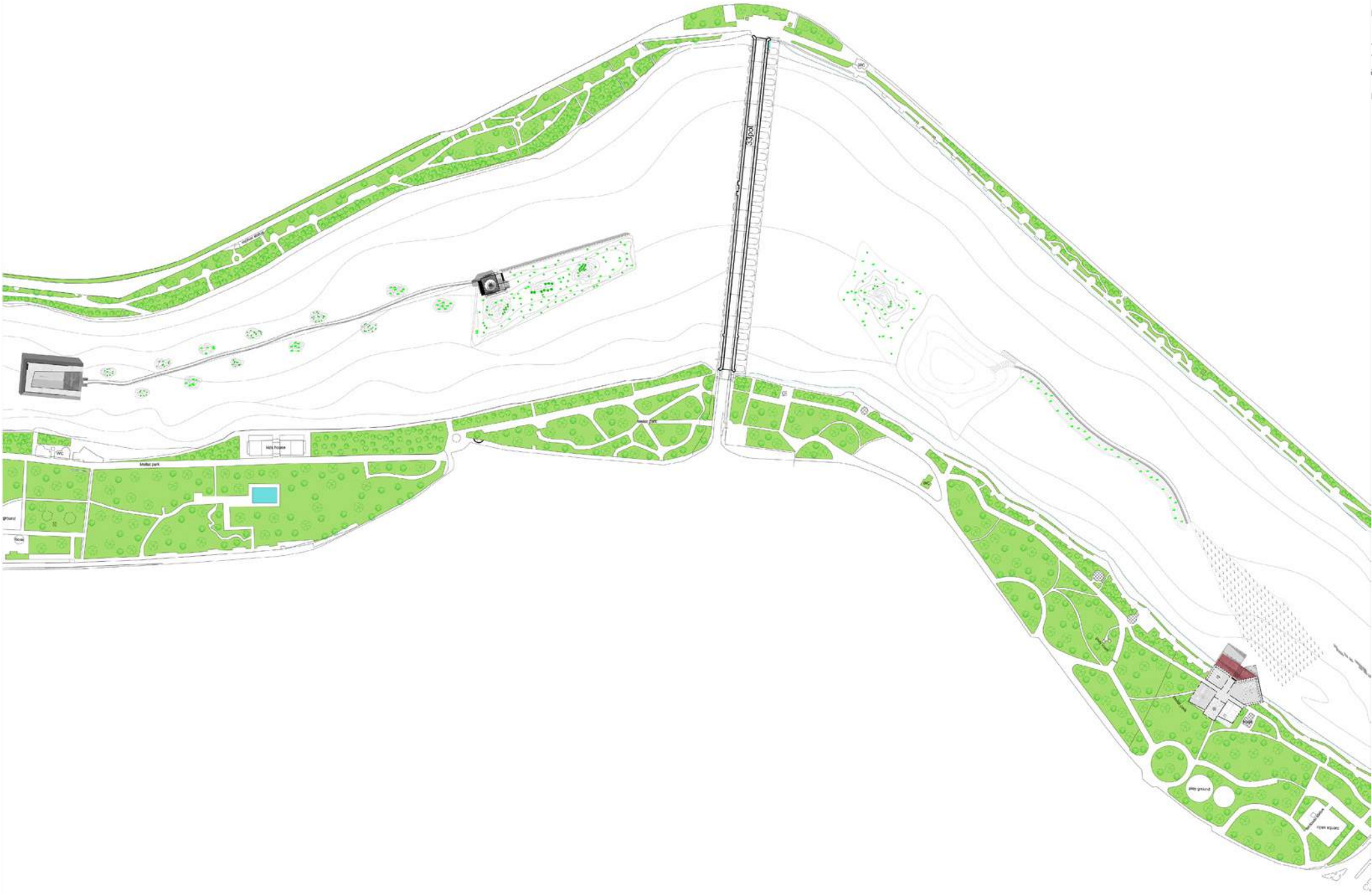


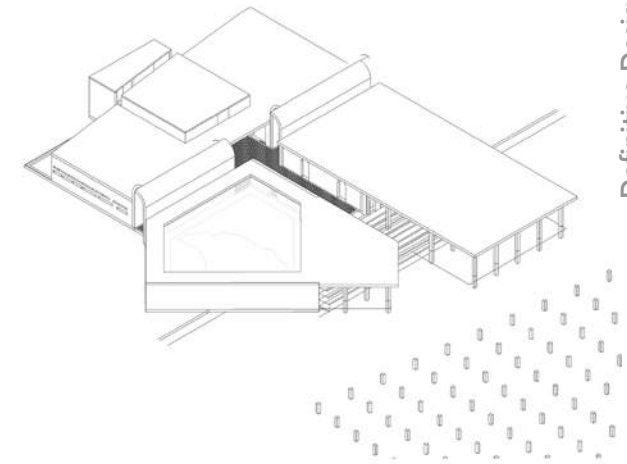
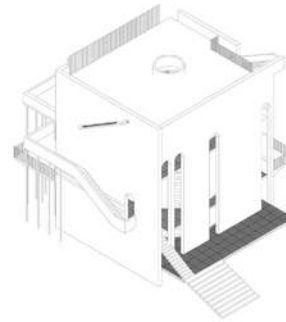
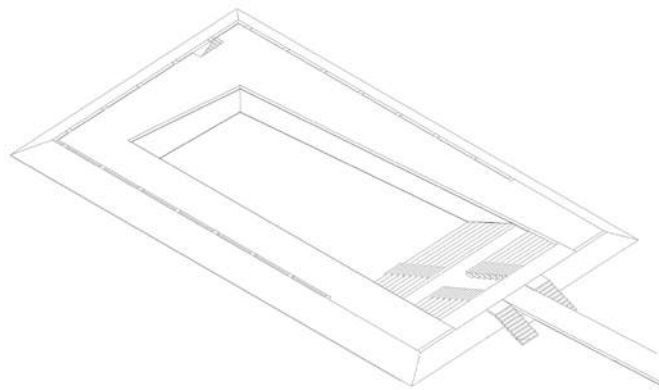
Second floor - Scale 1:200



Third floor - Scale 1:200

Definitive Design





Definitive Design

Absent of water

Present of water as underground resources

Celebration of Water

Permanent program

Informative museum about Esfahan's characteristic and water limitation in this territory (Interior).

View tower with focus on historical places

Informative museum about water, its importance and proper way of using it

Temporary program

Art, Cultural & Educational event

Experiencing the absent of water in landscape

View tower with focus on historical places

Experiencing the effect of present of water

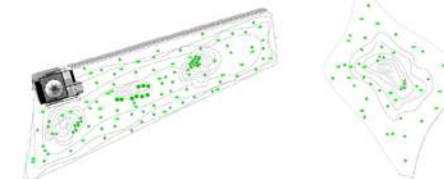
Water based educational and cultural event according to Persian rituals

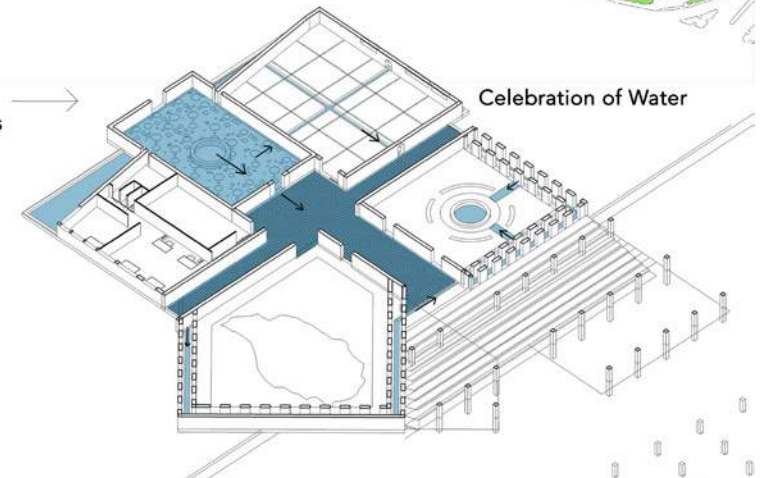
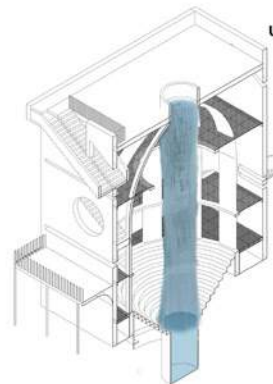
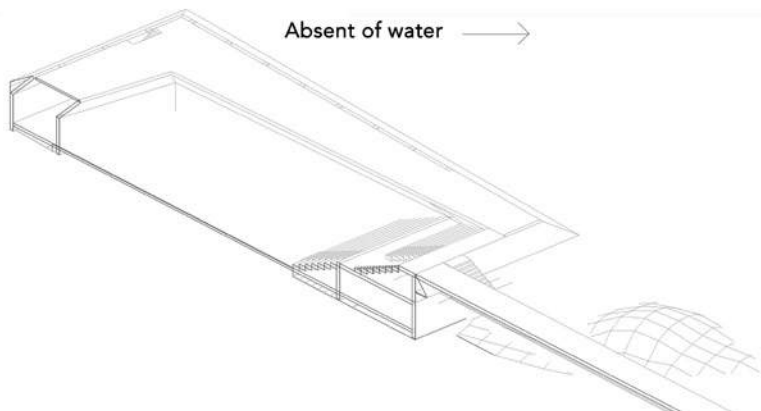
Learning process

- Esfahan's territory
- Limitation of water in this territory
- Development of Esfahan
- Zayanderoud River

- Connection of underground resources (water) and on the ground resources
- Activating Hidden potential
- Overview to whole city as result of understanding and activating of hidden potential
- Experiencing effect of water

- Persian's water based rituals and festivals
- Proper way of using water
- Celebrating of water
- Considering water as most valuable thing in this territory
- Respect to water





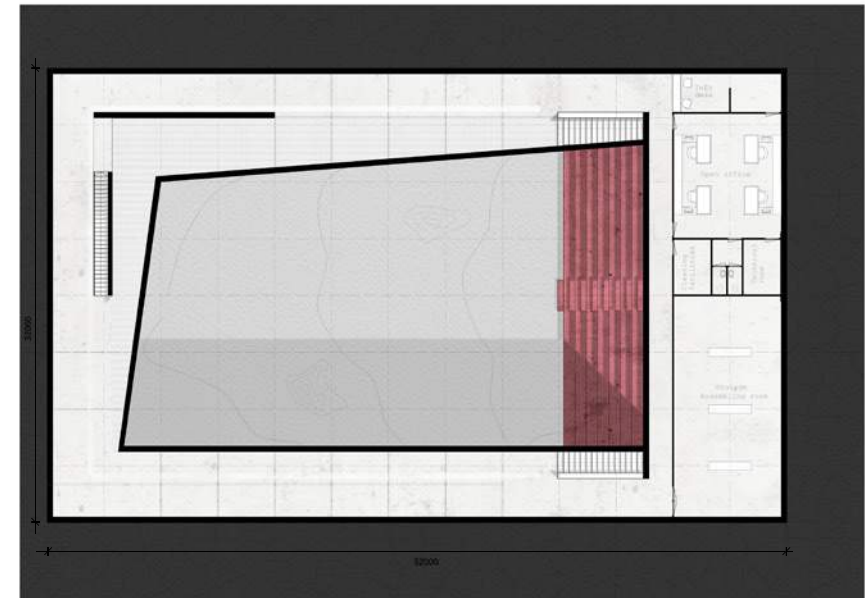
Pavilion 1.

This is the first Pavilion in the network which it looks like a void space in the riverbed to remind people about absent of water in Esfahan territory (in a semi-desert area). In other words, the void (which is kind of framing the landscape) shows the lack of something which supposes to be there but there is not which in this case is water. Existing a void in the riverbed attract people to get there through a temporary path which is defined bulging (outstanding) riverbed soil.

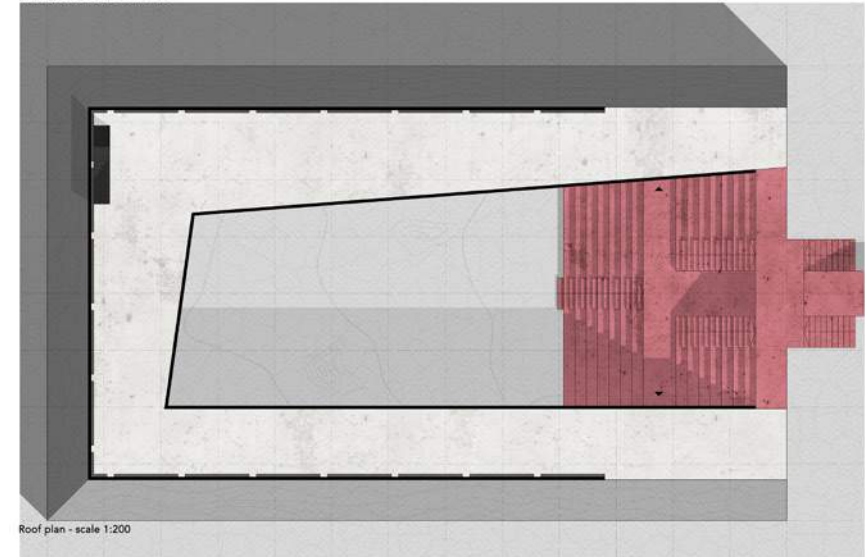
The form of the node 1 has been inspired form Naqshe Jahan Square which it was a public square in front of the gate of empire garden in the Safavid period. When people get to node 1, they will face the sunk public square which is designed as a place for a water-base cultural event. Due to its function one side of the square has been designed as a stepped sitting area. Sunk square provided a natural open isolated area in the heart of the busy city where only people, sky and people are there which is similar to the desert area. Applying mirrors all around the square help visitors to feel the space more and more.

Besides that, all around the open square surrounded by a completely enclosed gallery which is accessible by stairs from the top and it provides a place for water-base cultural exhibition and events as well.

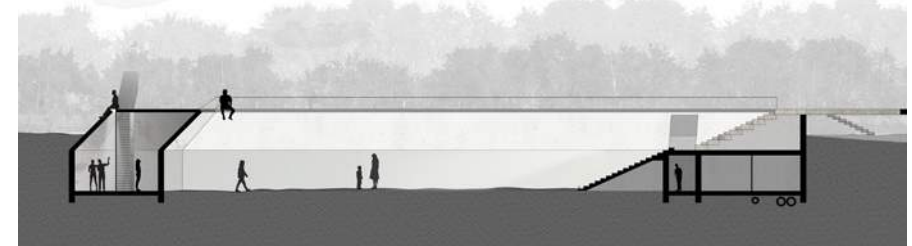
By presenting of water in the riverbed, the open square will be the last part that becomes full of water, so in the beginning, the void square will be in the river after a while the water fills the void. It is interesting that when the river becomes dry again the void will be the last part which will be dried and it looks like a pool (pond) in the heart of the dried river bed. When the water back to the river, although node 1 will be accessible by boat (to keep the concept of the void), the bulging riverbed as a pathway will create a pattern in the river and the river flow cause of erosion and reshape the path. The gallery is useable and accessible all the time in the riverbed with or without water.



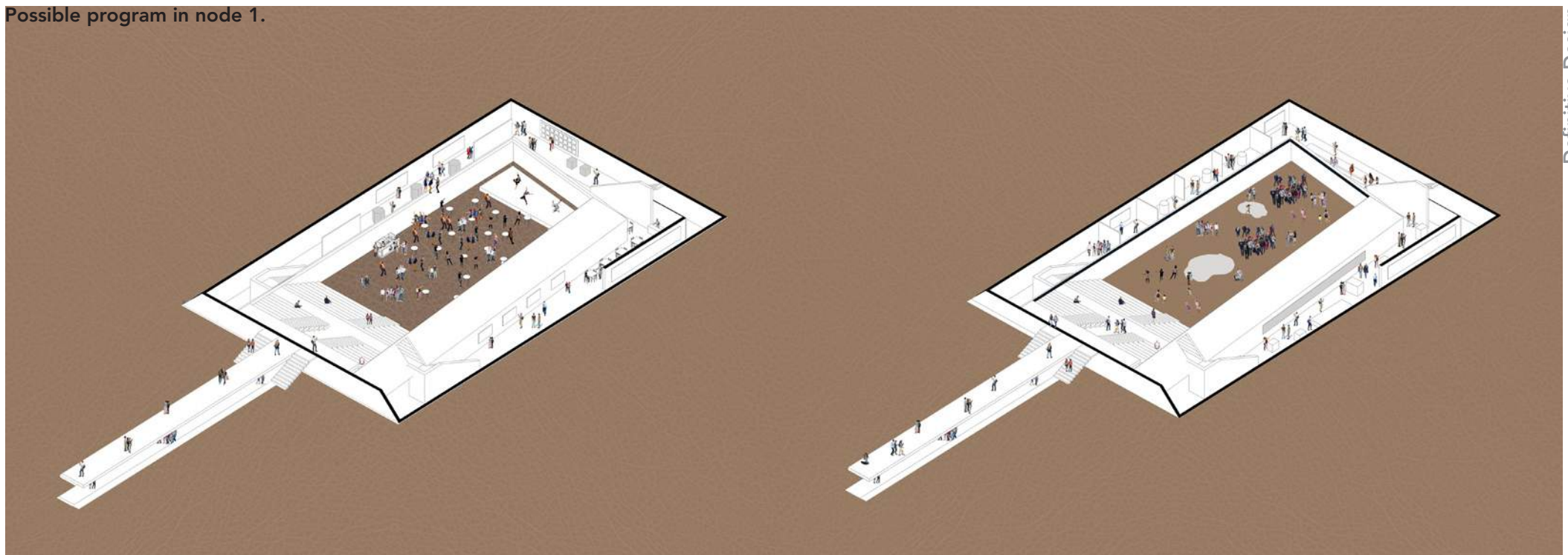
Underground floor - scale 1:200



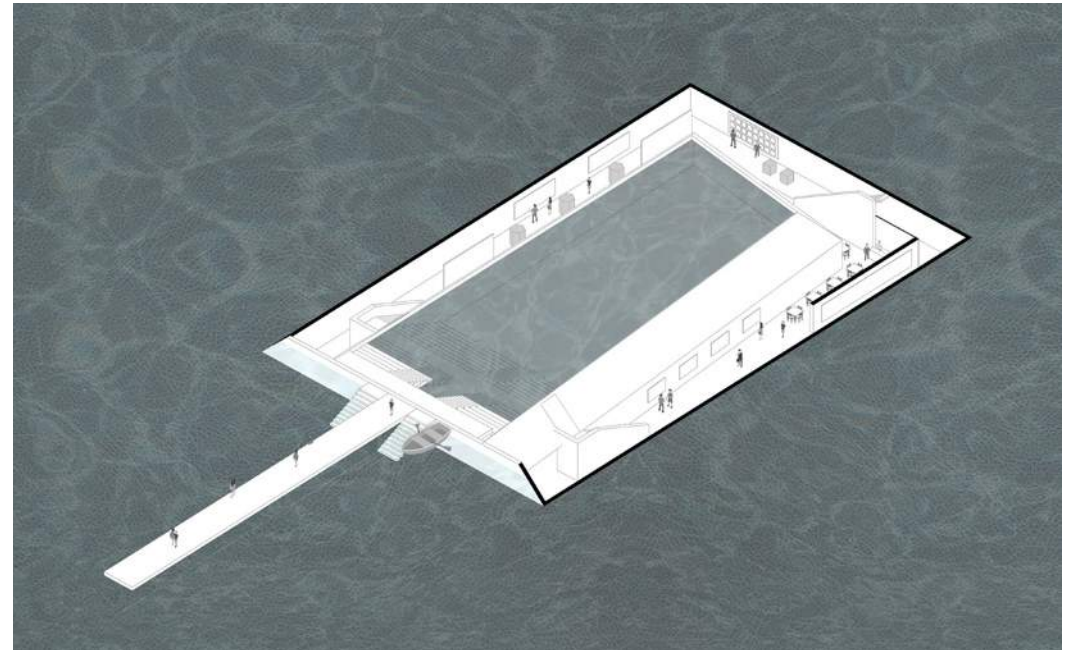
Roof plan - scale 1:200



Possible program in node 1.



Definitive Design

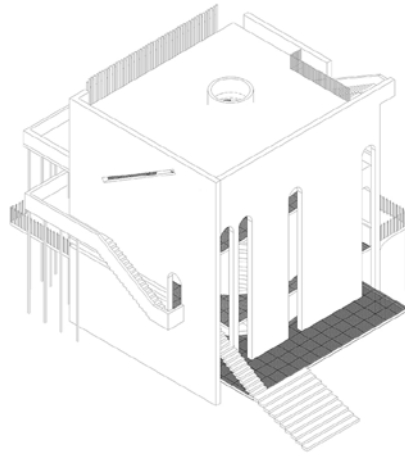


Pavilion 2.

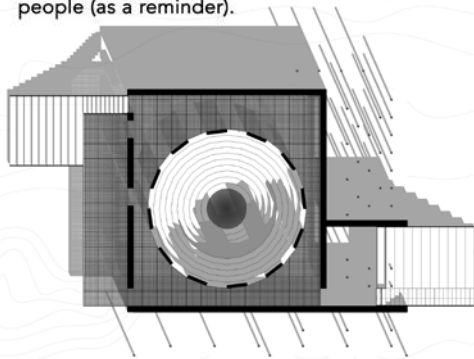
Node 2 is the highest pavilion in the network which from one hand it sunk into the riverbed to reach the underground water resources as a hidden potential, and on the other hand, it provides unique views to the city, historical bridges, and Charbagh Street in three different levels to remind people result of realizing and activating hidden potentials.

The design of node 2 which inspired from Ali-Qapoo palace (the gate of the Safavid garden Empire) is the integration of two different volume. The outer volume (cubic form) is mainly used for circulation and through openings, it provides unique views to the city for visitors. The created void by integration of the second volume inside the cubic volume provides a special sitting area for the visitors which in the same time they have the view to the outside(city) and inside(underground water). The inner volume (cylinder form) sunk into the ground to provide underground water for few numbers of purposes. The main purpose is, keep people attention to underground resources as an extremely valuable gift in the heart of the desert. The water is using for planting (desert plants) around the pavilion and by vertical circulation of water inside the pavilion, a cool and nice place is provided for the visitor to experience the joy of proper using of water. This pleasant become more and more by inviting south-west wind through the big openings into the pavilion.

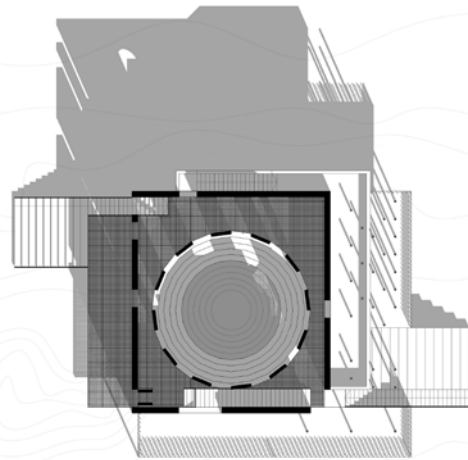
In fact, this pavilion by providing a unique view to outside and creating a cool and pleasant place inside, help people to remember how our ancestors could create such a city by realizing the territory and its potentials and then activating them. Therefore, this pavilion is the cool and pleasant tower of the museum and the city is the object which the museum is showing it to the people (as a reminder).



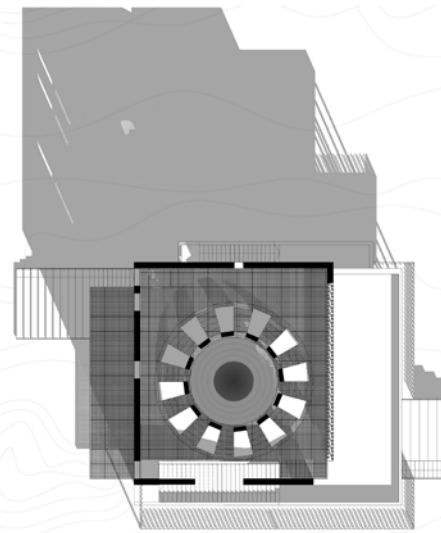
Definitive Design



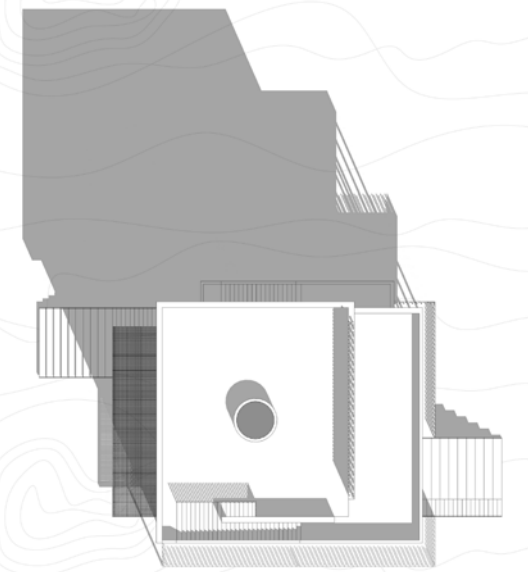
Ground floor - scale 1:200



1st floor - scale 1:200

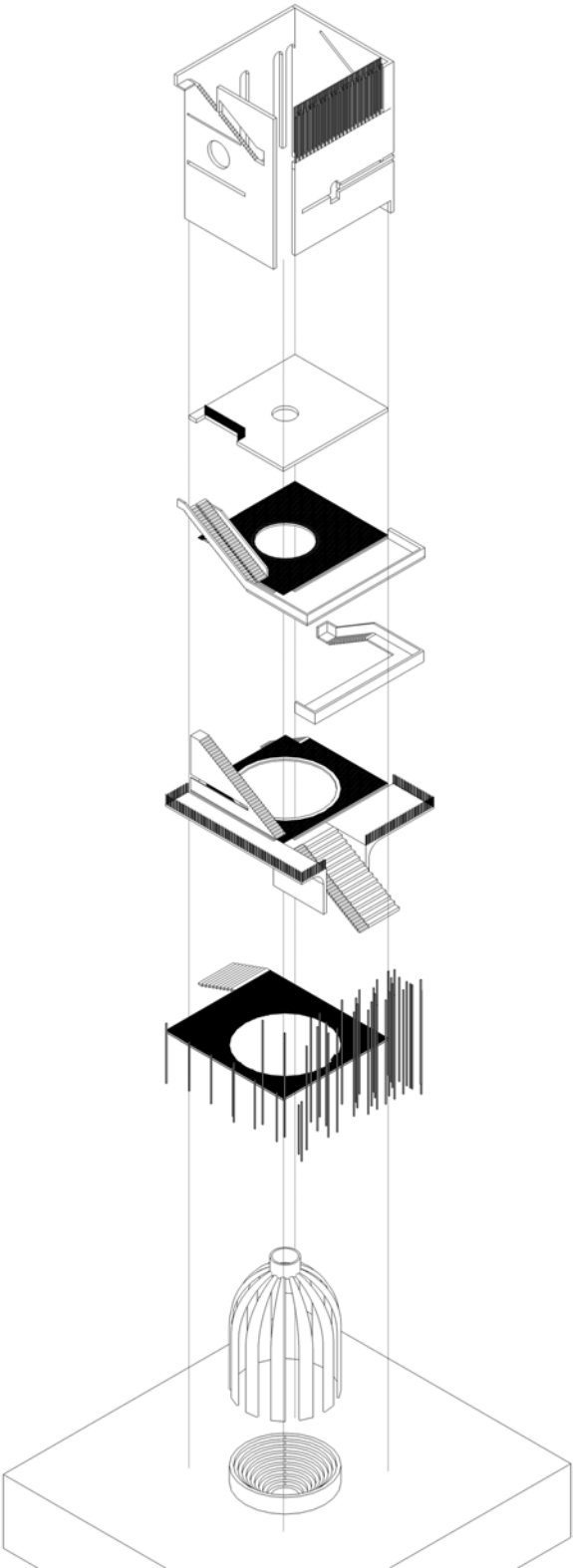


2nd floor plan - scale 1:200

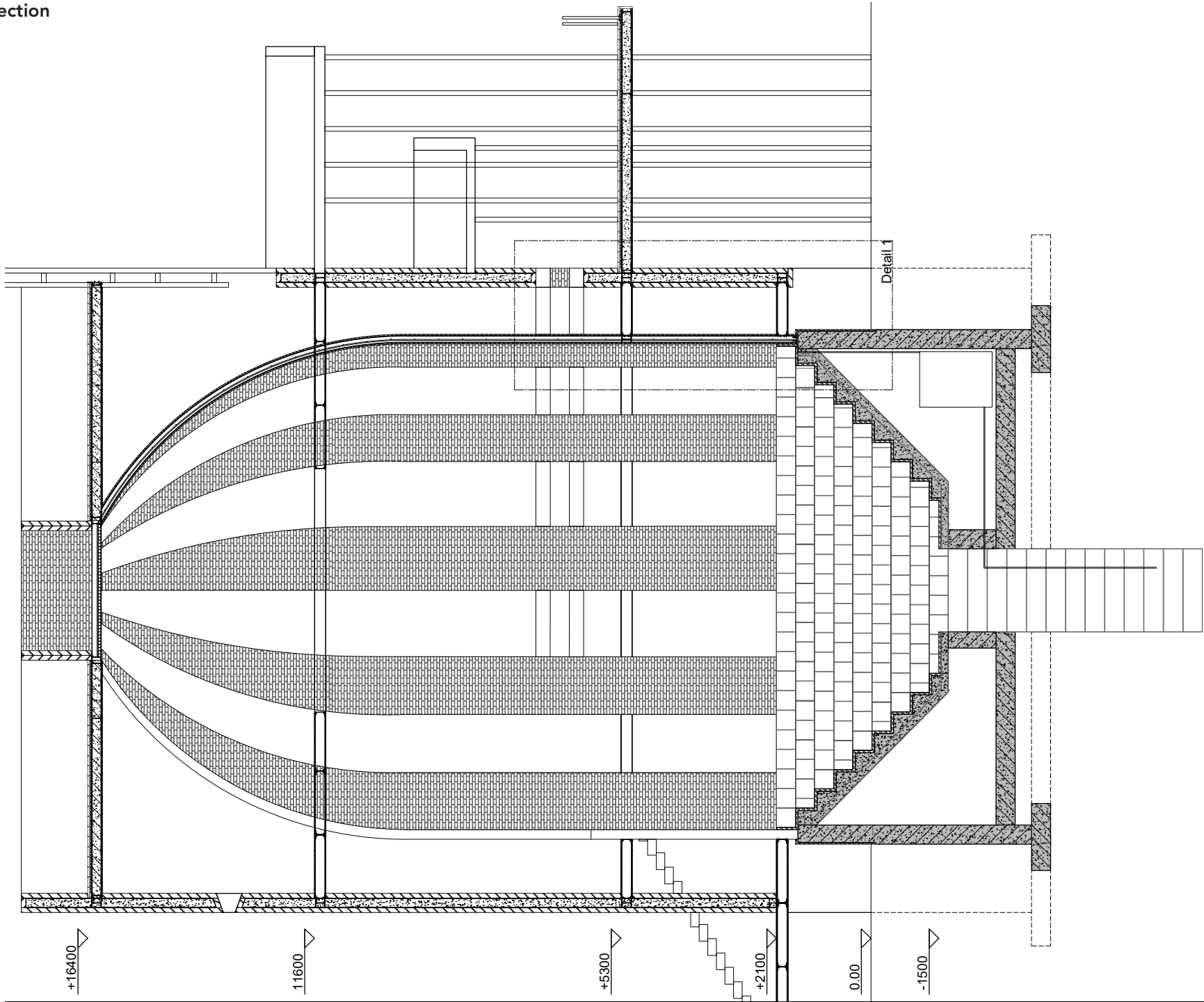


Roof plan - scale 1:200

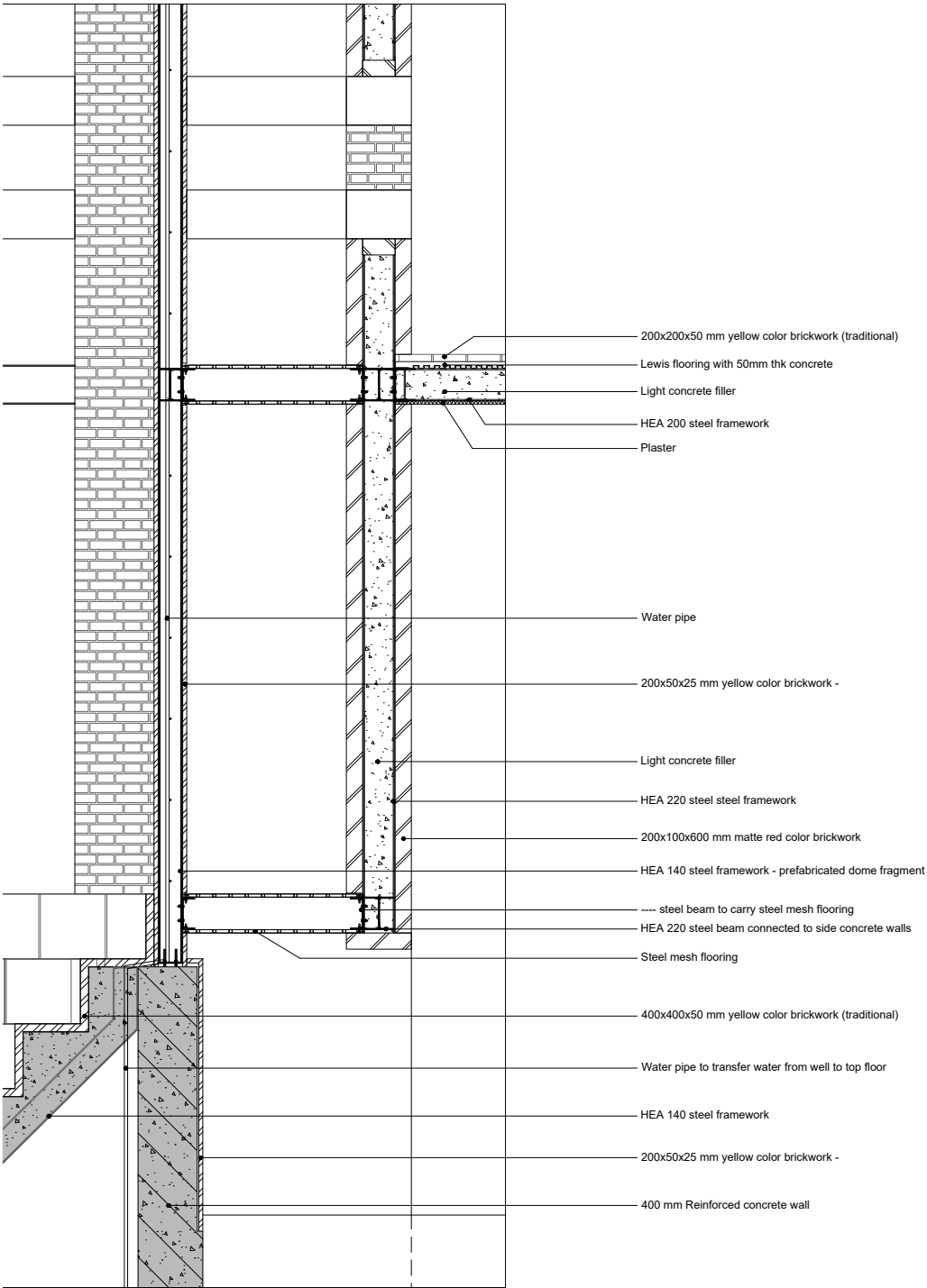
Exploded Axo view of Node 2



Principle section



principles section - scale 1:75

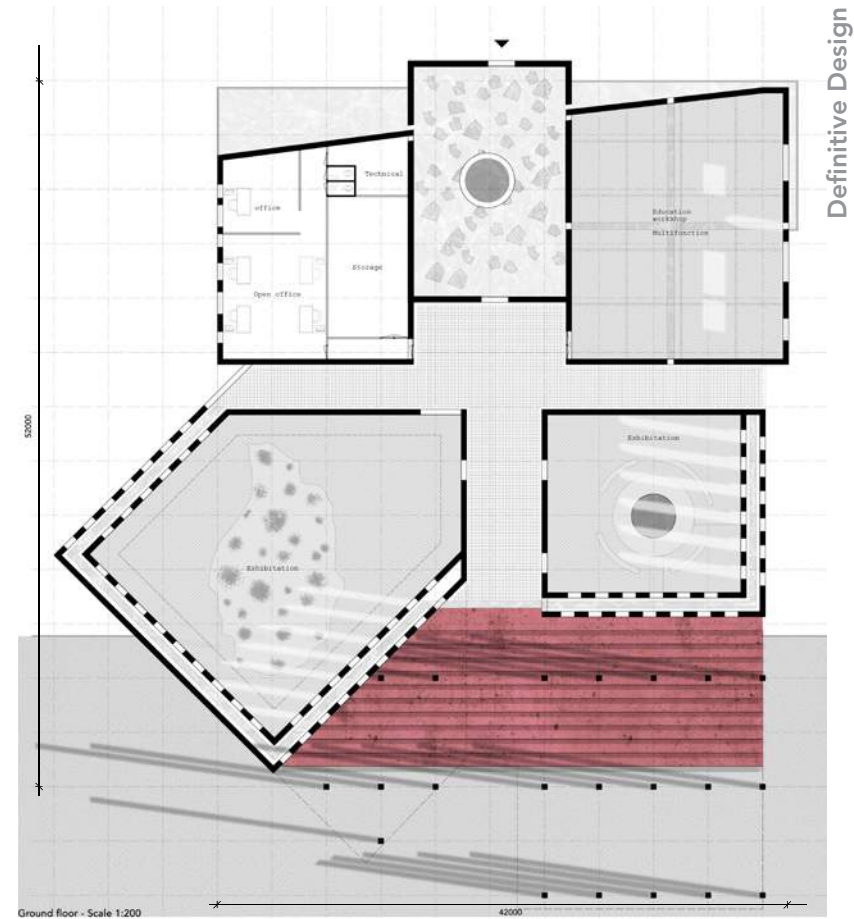
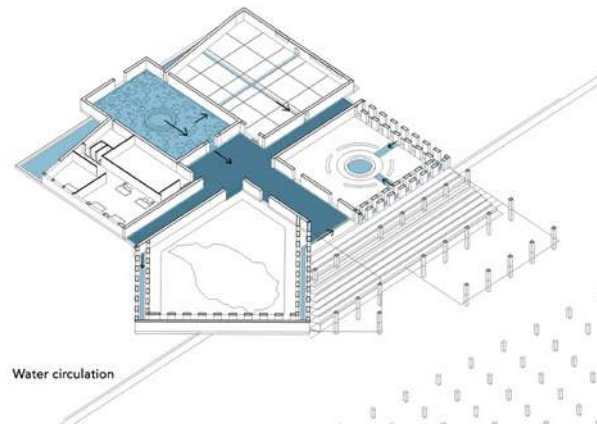
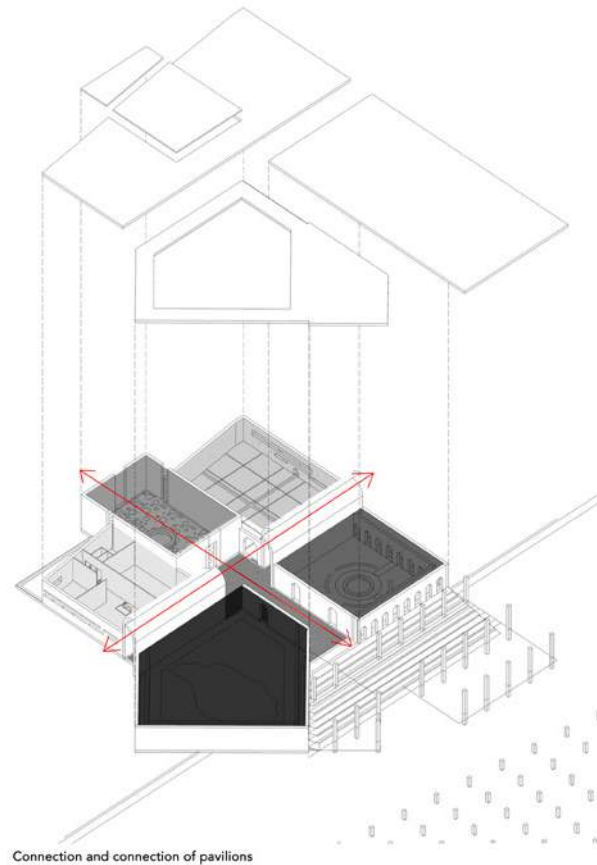


Detail and material principles section - scale 1:20

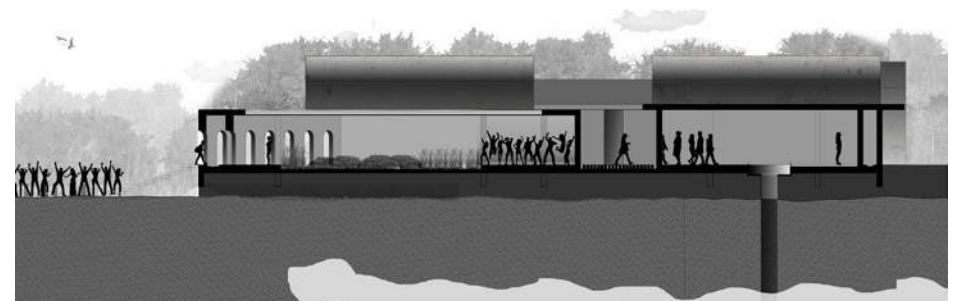
Pavilion 3.

The third pavilion has been designed as a place to celebrate the existing small amount of water. This Pavilion itself formed from 5 different pavilions which one of them provide the facilities and 4 others are a place for exhibitions and gathering. Every one of these 4 pavilions has been designed according to features and circulation of water.

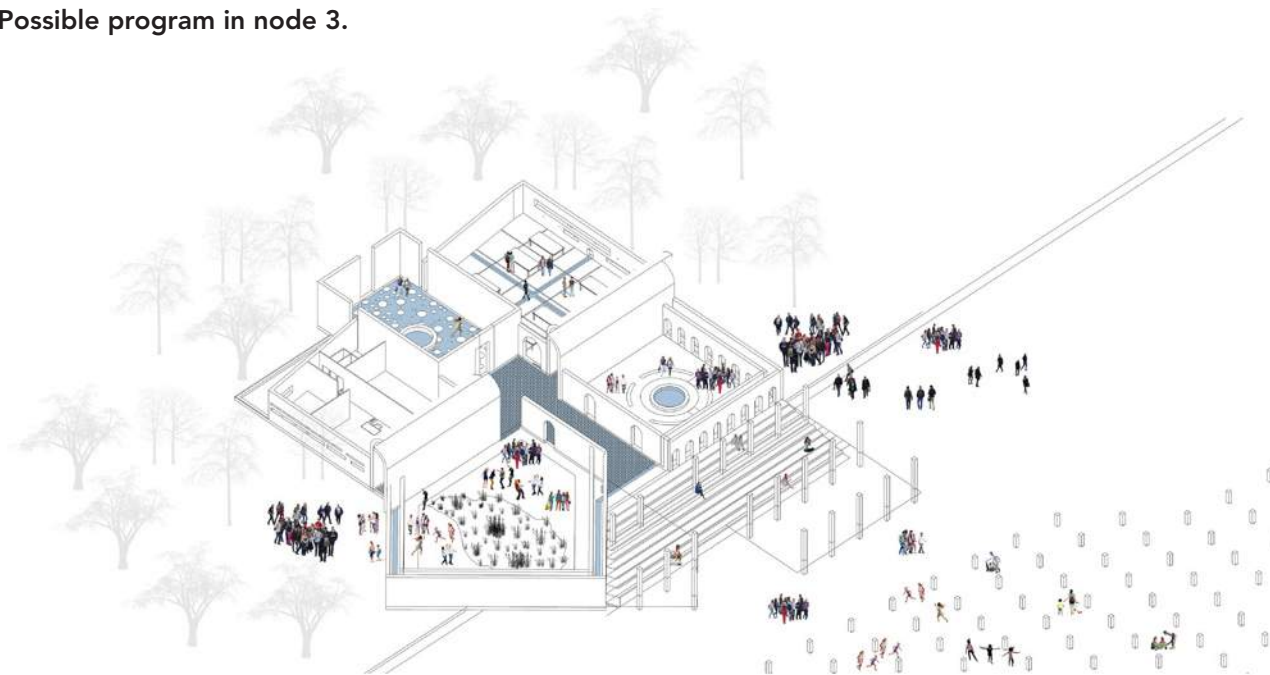
An entrance gate is a place where water pump from underground resources and from there it circulates in the whole building. The way water circulates and people circulation have been shown in drawings. The interesting part about this pavilion is the material which the traditional material has been used like brick and clay. Combination of clay and water create an amazing smell which is water reminder as well. There are few numbers of the short column in the river bed which in the time of river flowing they create waves s in water to remind people the time of lack of w a t e r . This pavilion considers for a place to celebrate all Persian celebration which is related to water. This pavilion provides a place to make all those celebrations alive again.

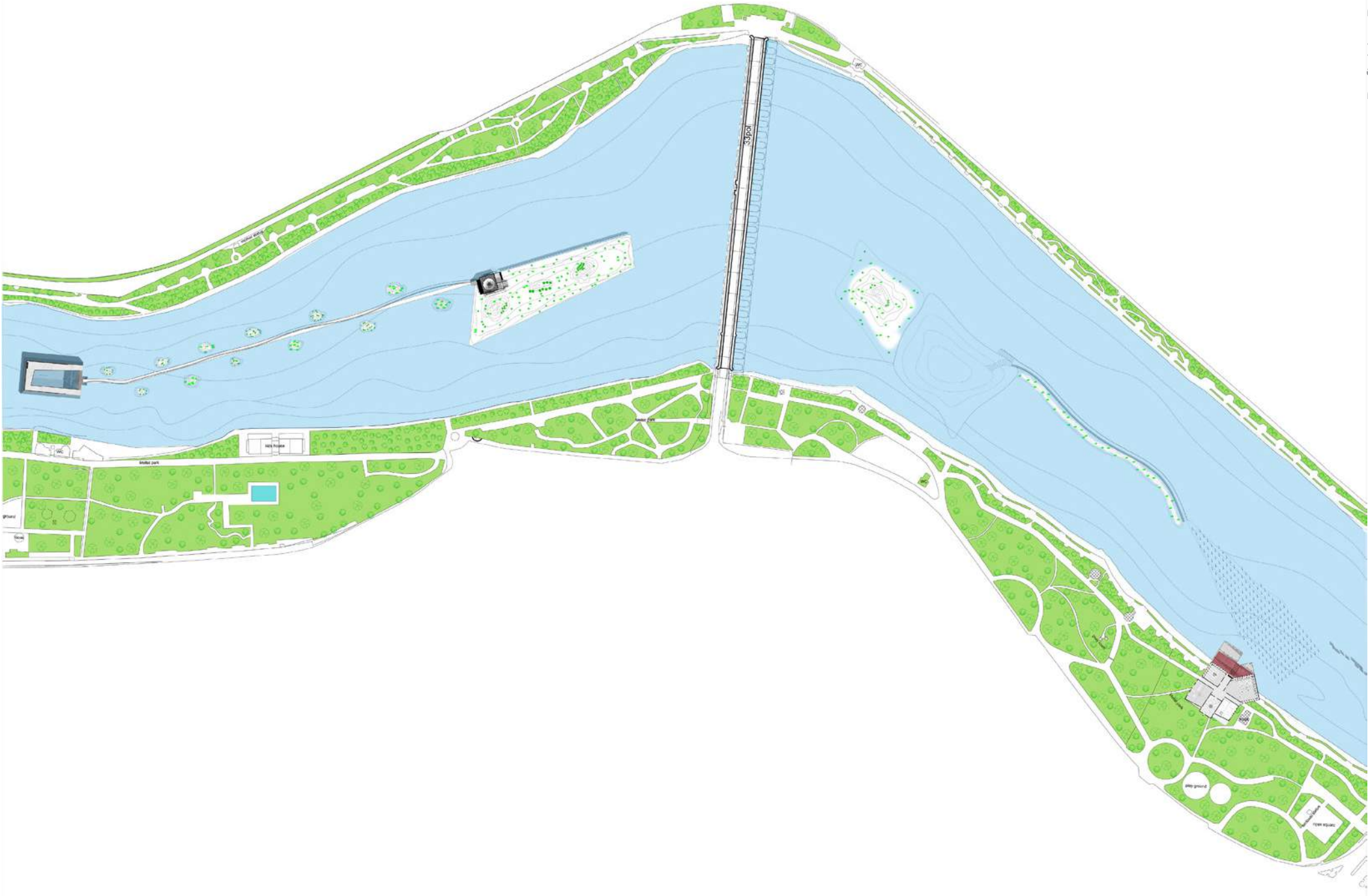


Definitive Design

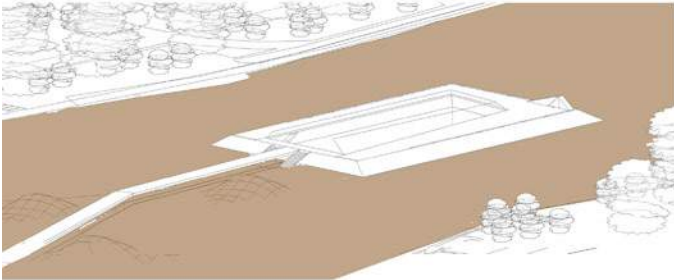


Possible program in node 3.

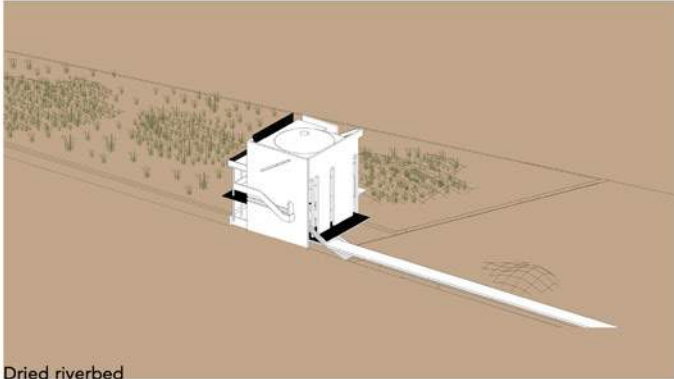




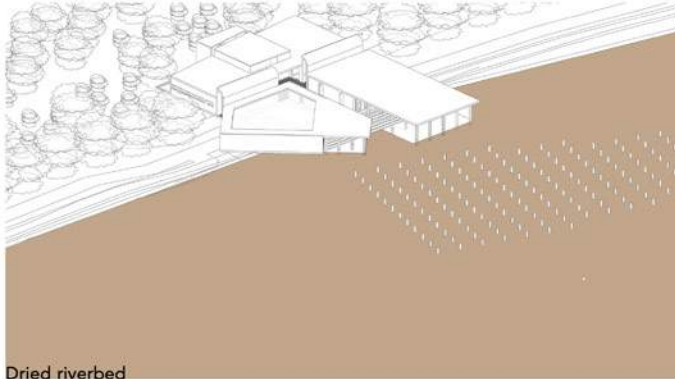
Pavilions in 2 different condition (river with / without water)



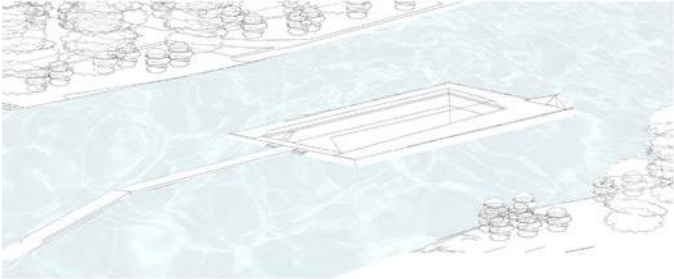
Dried riverbed



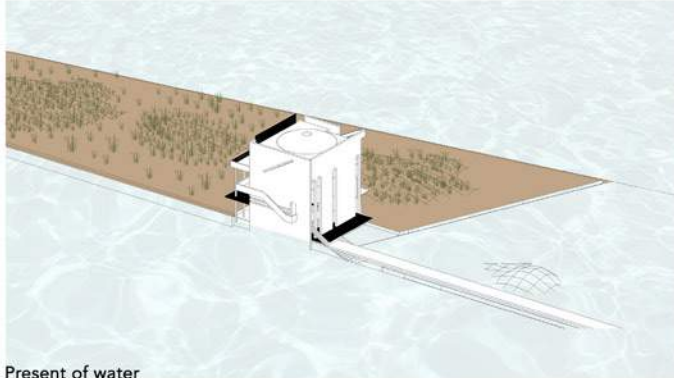
Dried riverbed



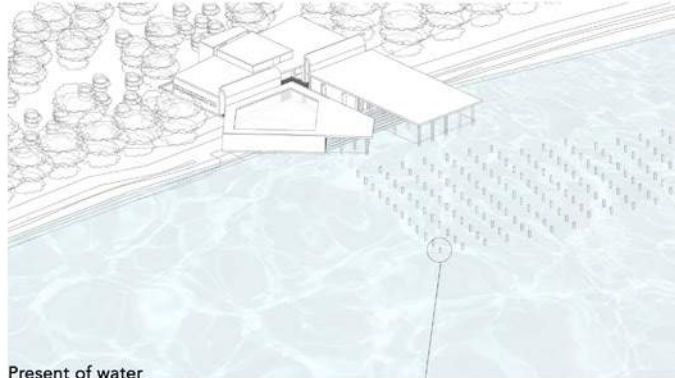
Dried riverbed



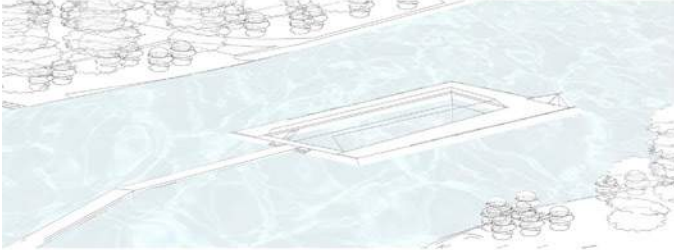
After present of water



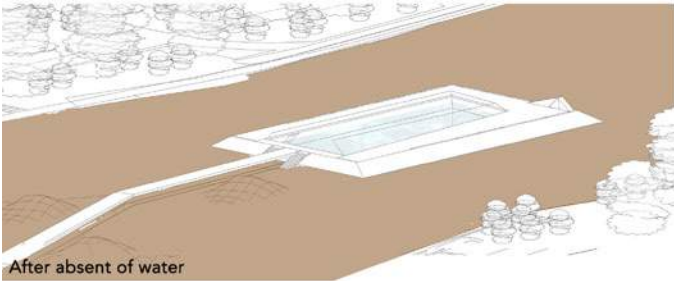
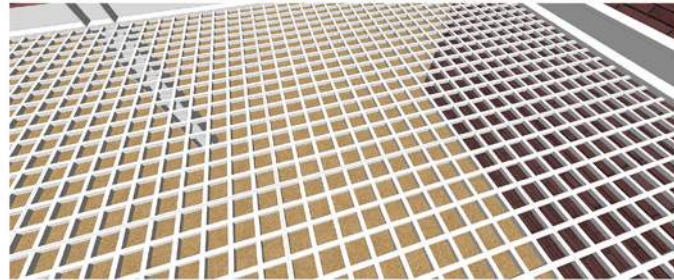
Present of water



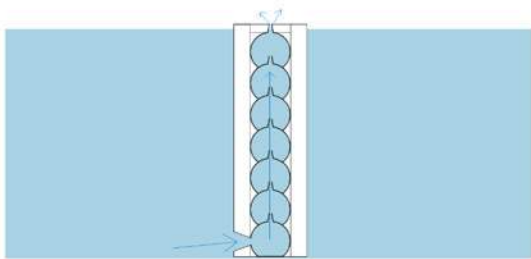
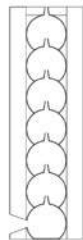
Present of water



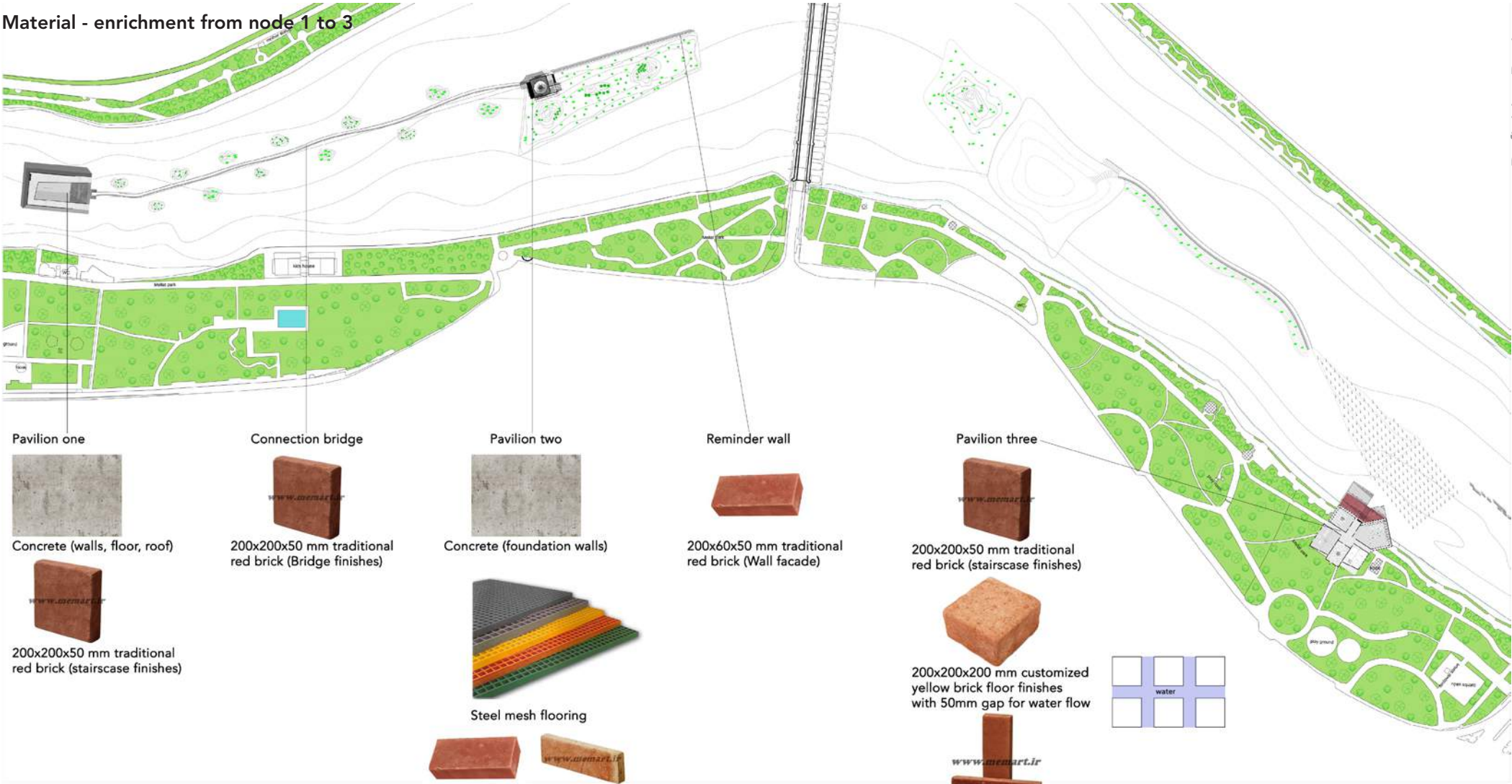
In present of water

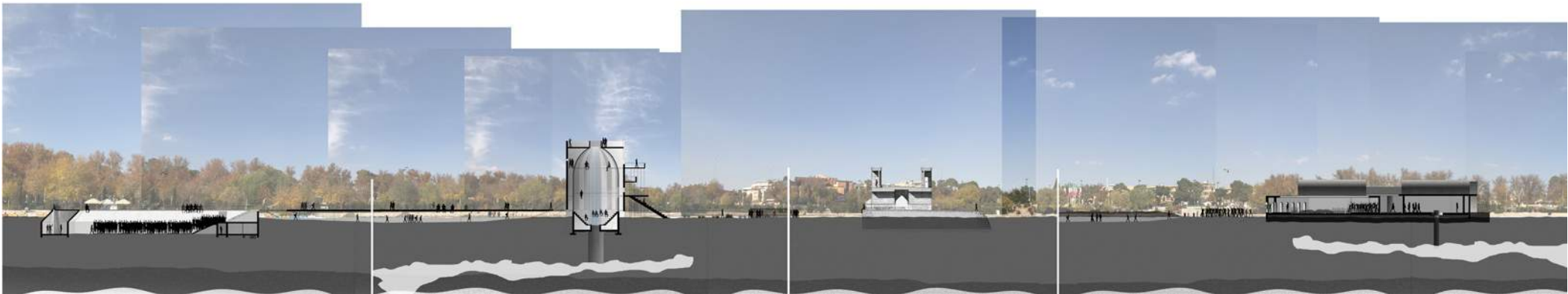


After absent of water

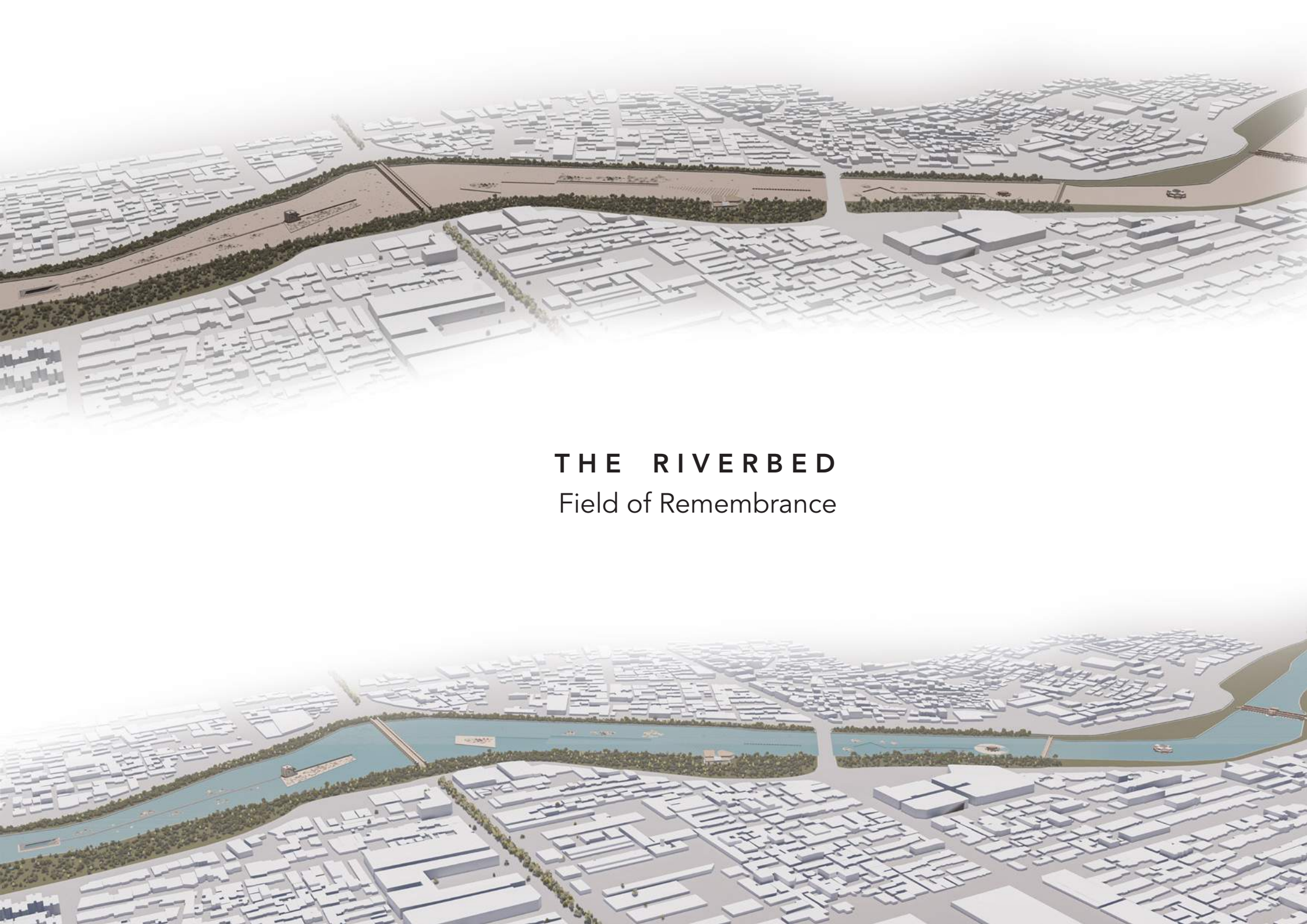


Material - enrichment from node 1 to 3

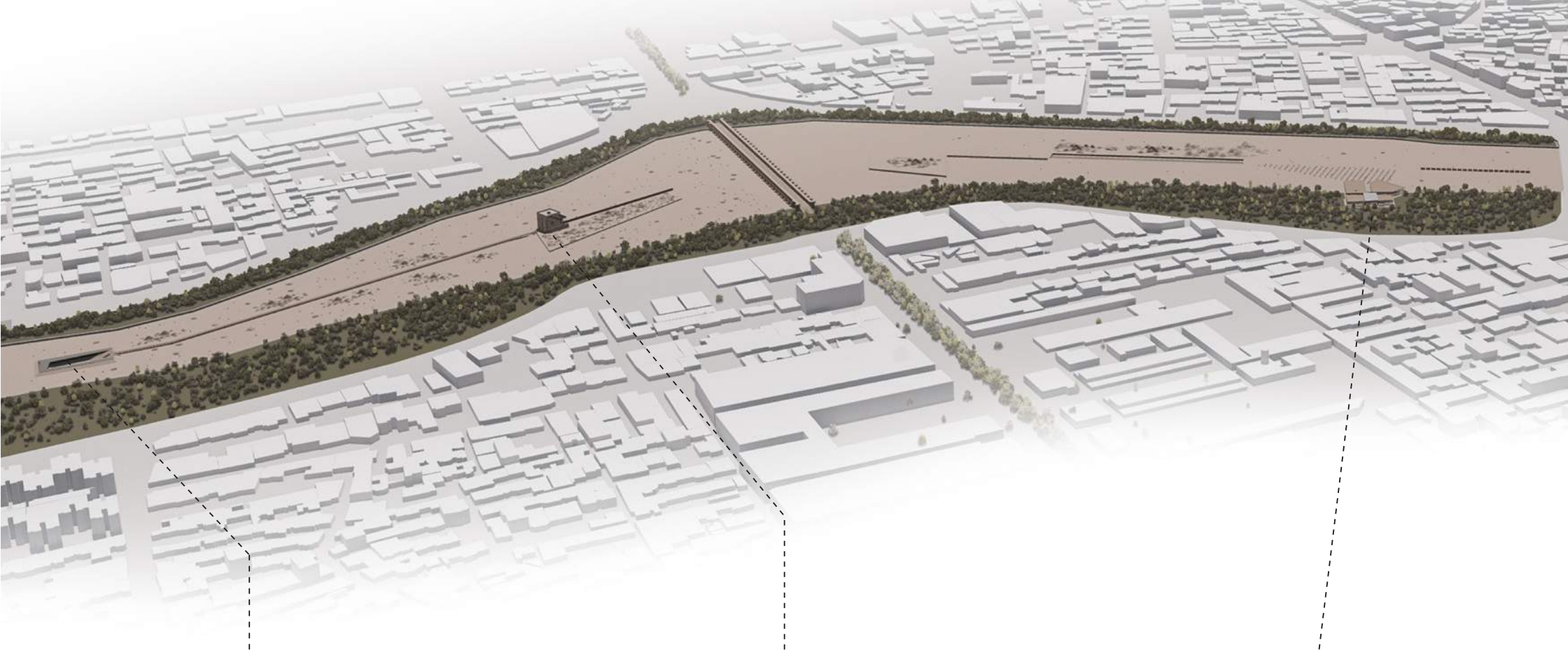




Final Design



THE RIVERBED
Field of Remembrance



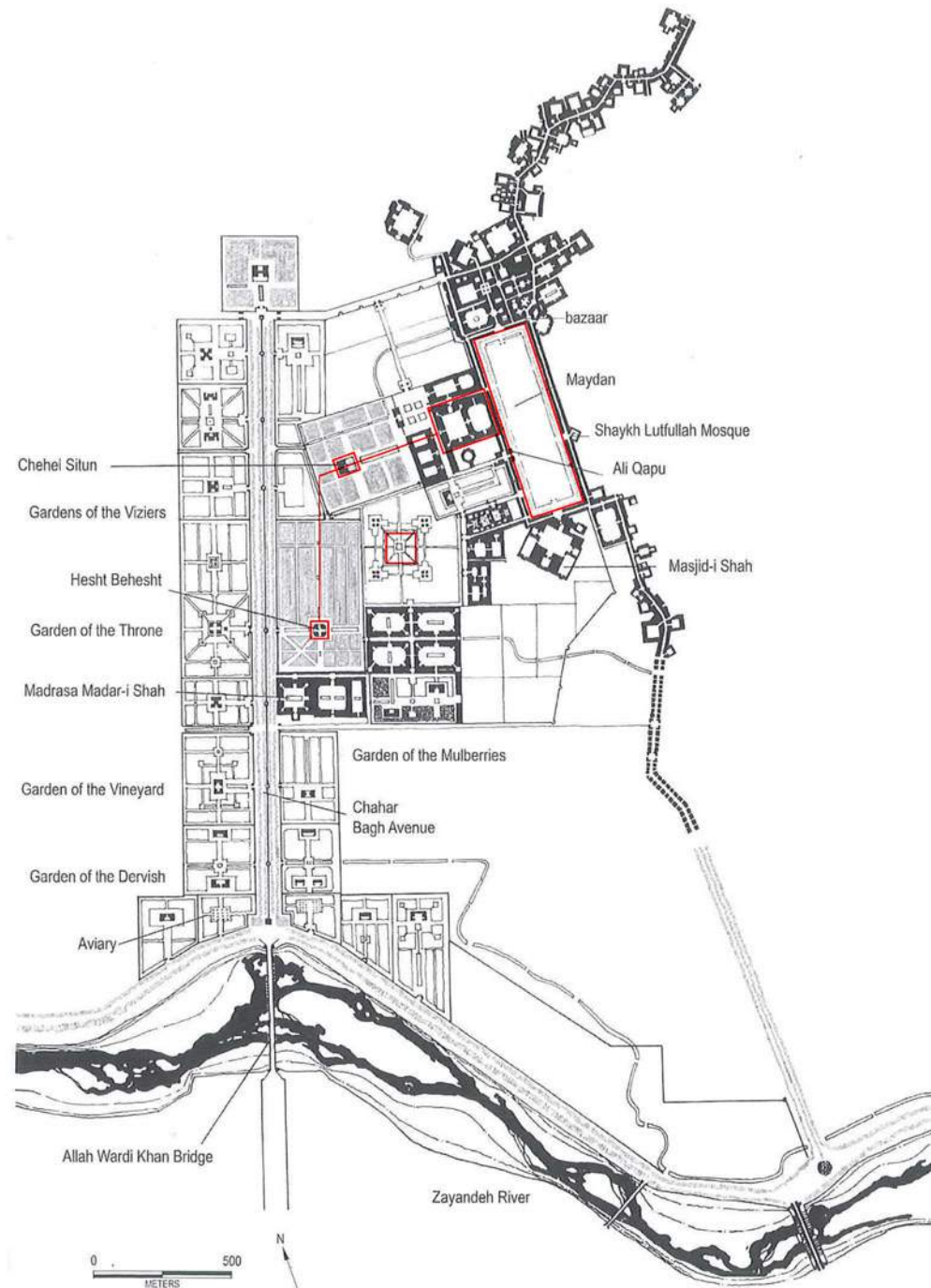
Water gallery
The void of water

Water chamber
Extraction of hidden water

Water terrace
As the scene for the urban water ceremonies



Initial axis of garden's development in Esfahan



A journey to the riverbed Field of remembrance



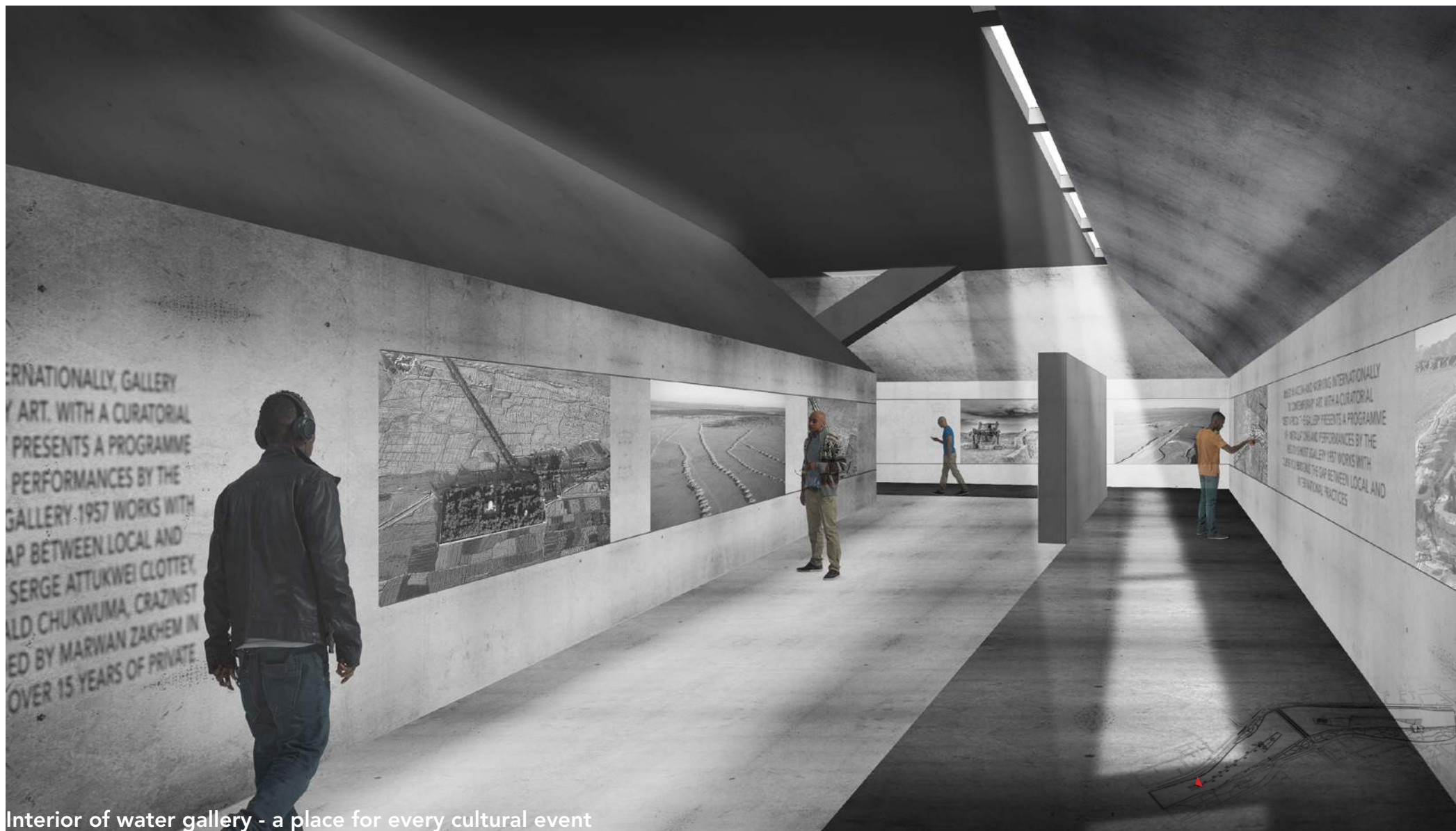
View to water gallery pavilion from surrounding park - dried riverbed



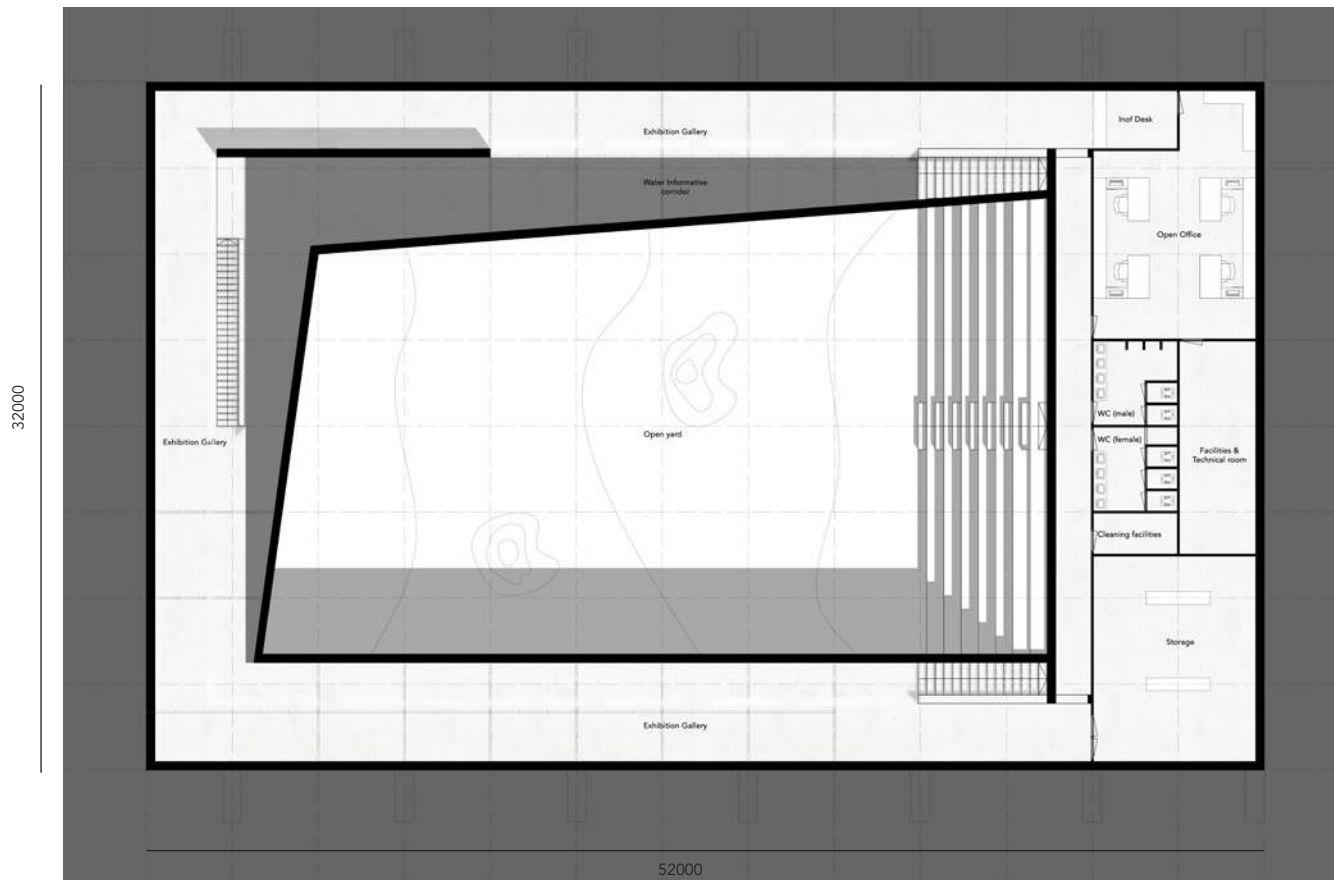
View to water gallery pavilion from surrounding park - existing water in river



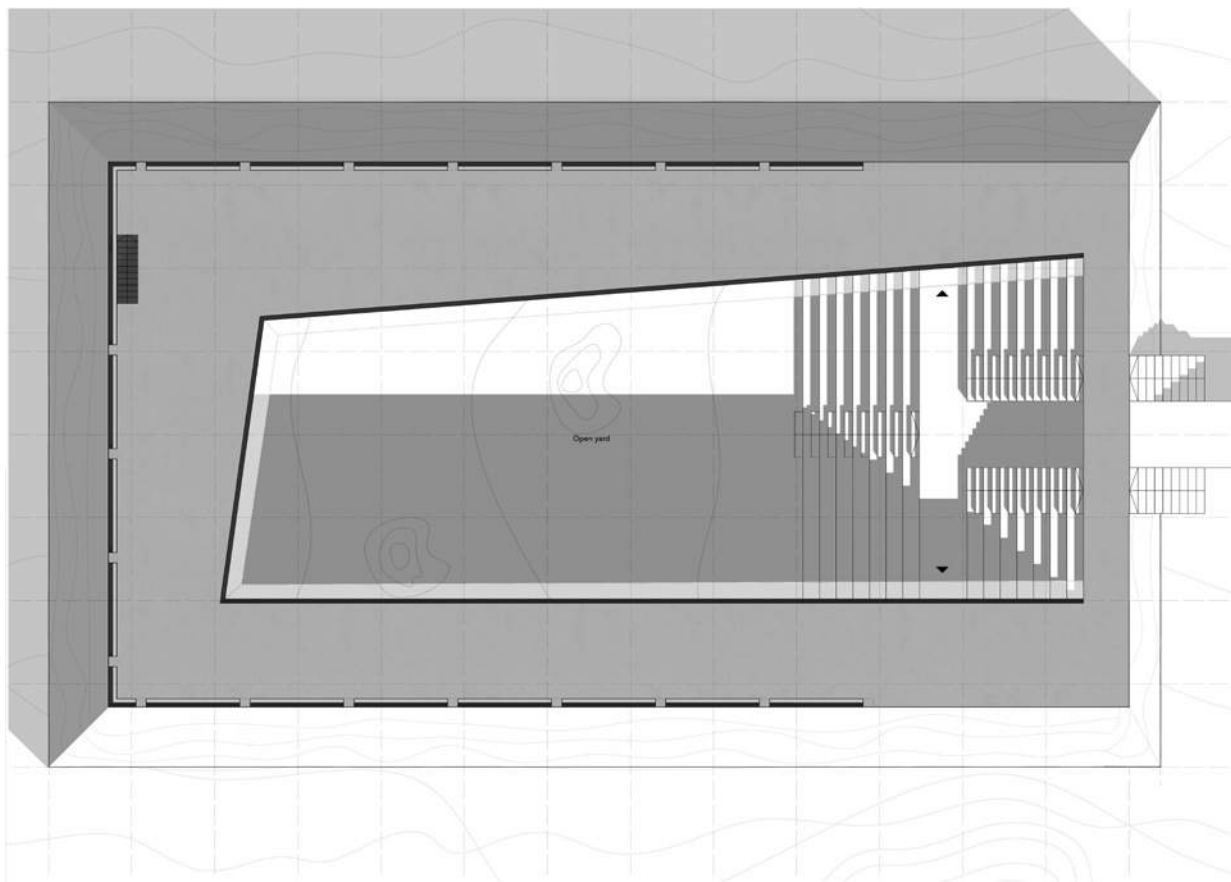
View to event sunk riverbed - a place for every cultural event



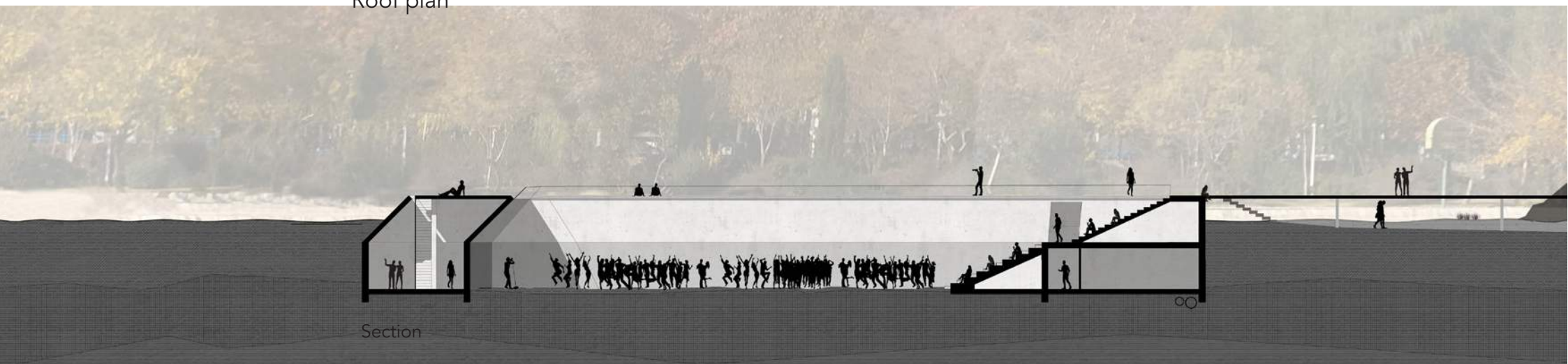
Interior of water gallery - a place for every cultural event



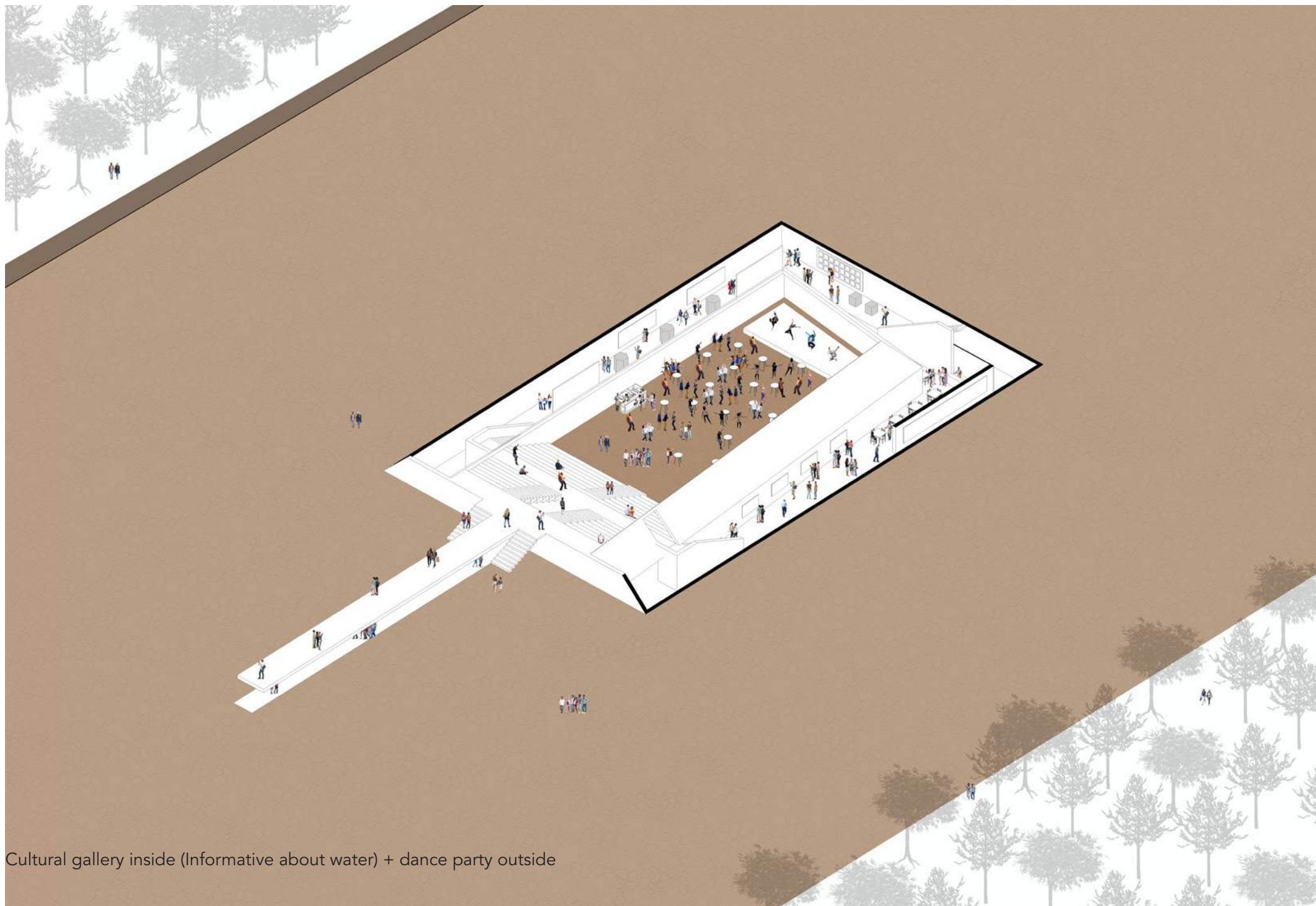
Underground plan



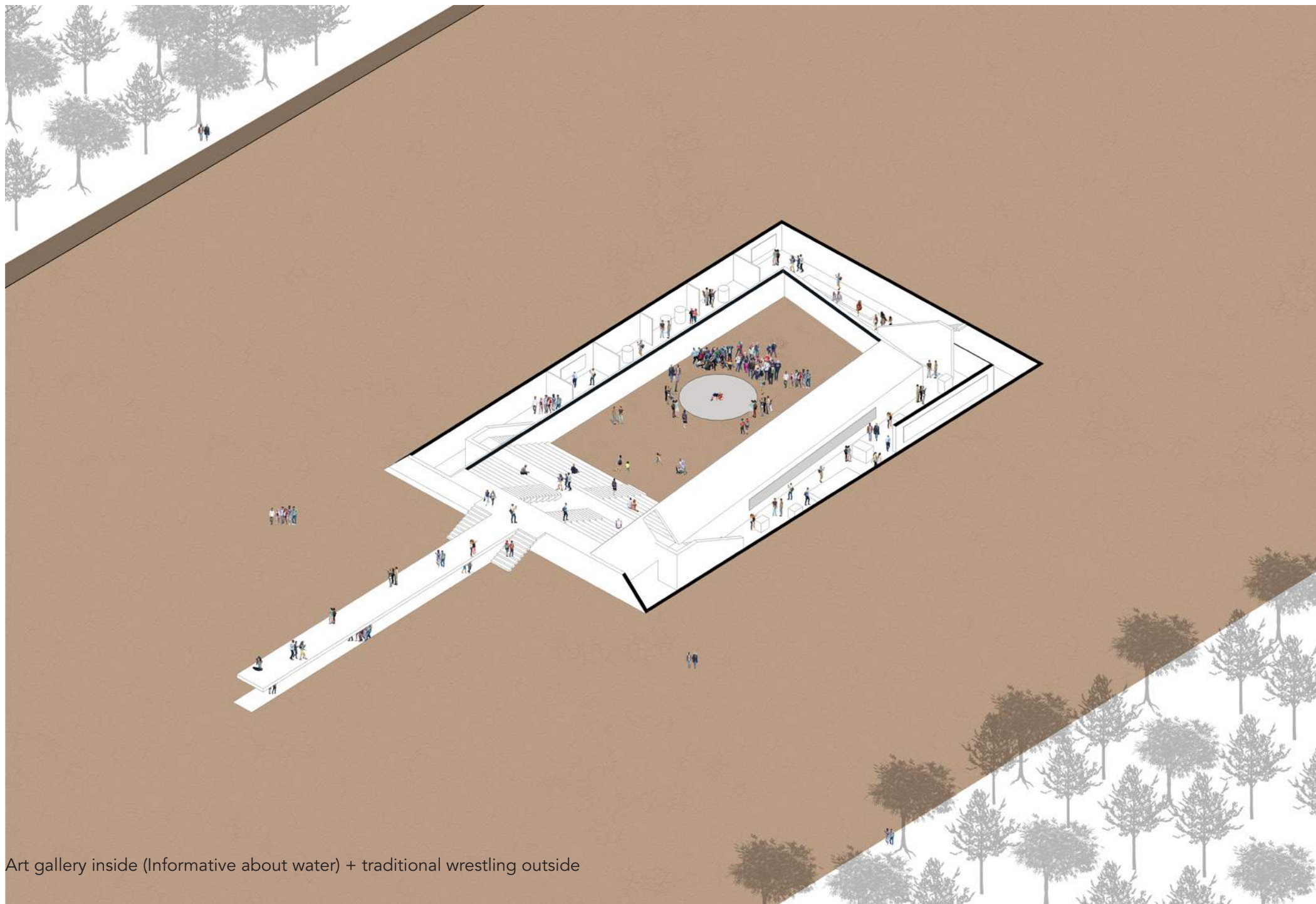
Roof plan



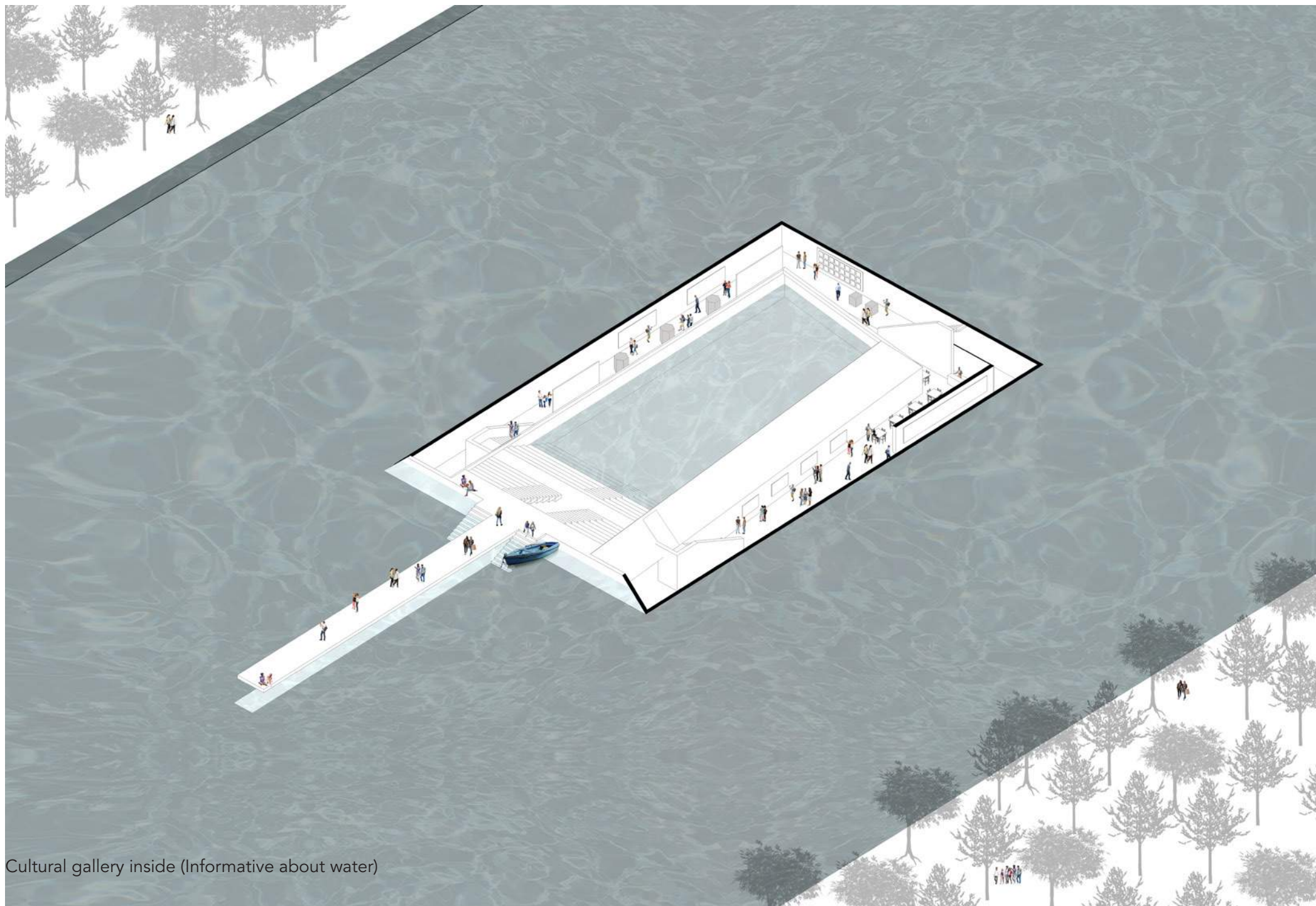
Section



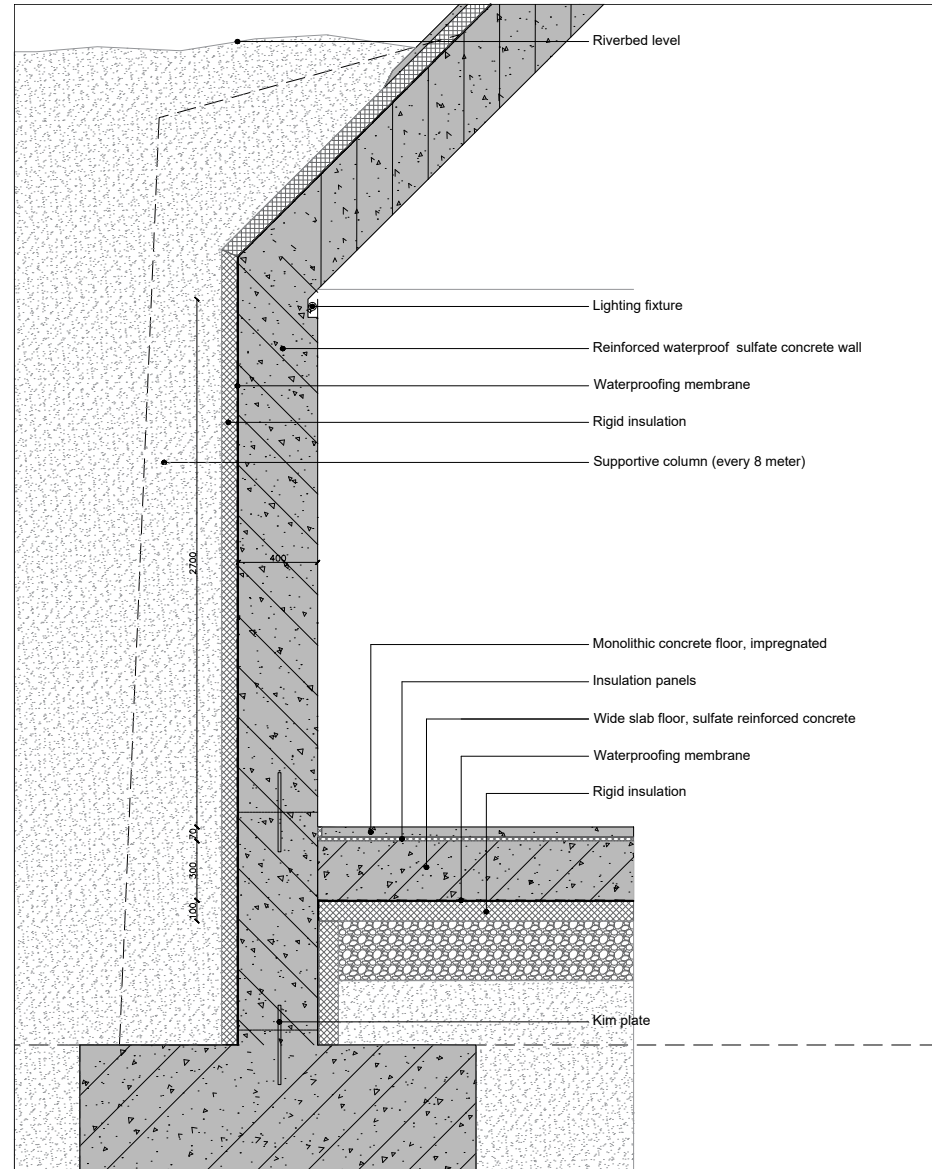
Cultural gallery inside (Informative about water) + dance party outside



Art gallery inside (Informative about water) + traditional wrestling outside



Cultural gallery inside (Informative about water)



Water gallery

The void of water



View from the bridge (roof of open corridor) - dried riverbed



View to the open corridor toward the next pavilion - formation of riverbed landscape



View from the bridge (roof of open corridor) - Existing water in river

Water chamber

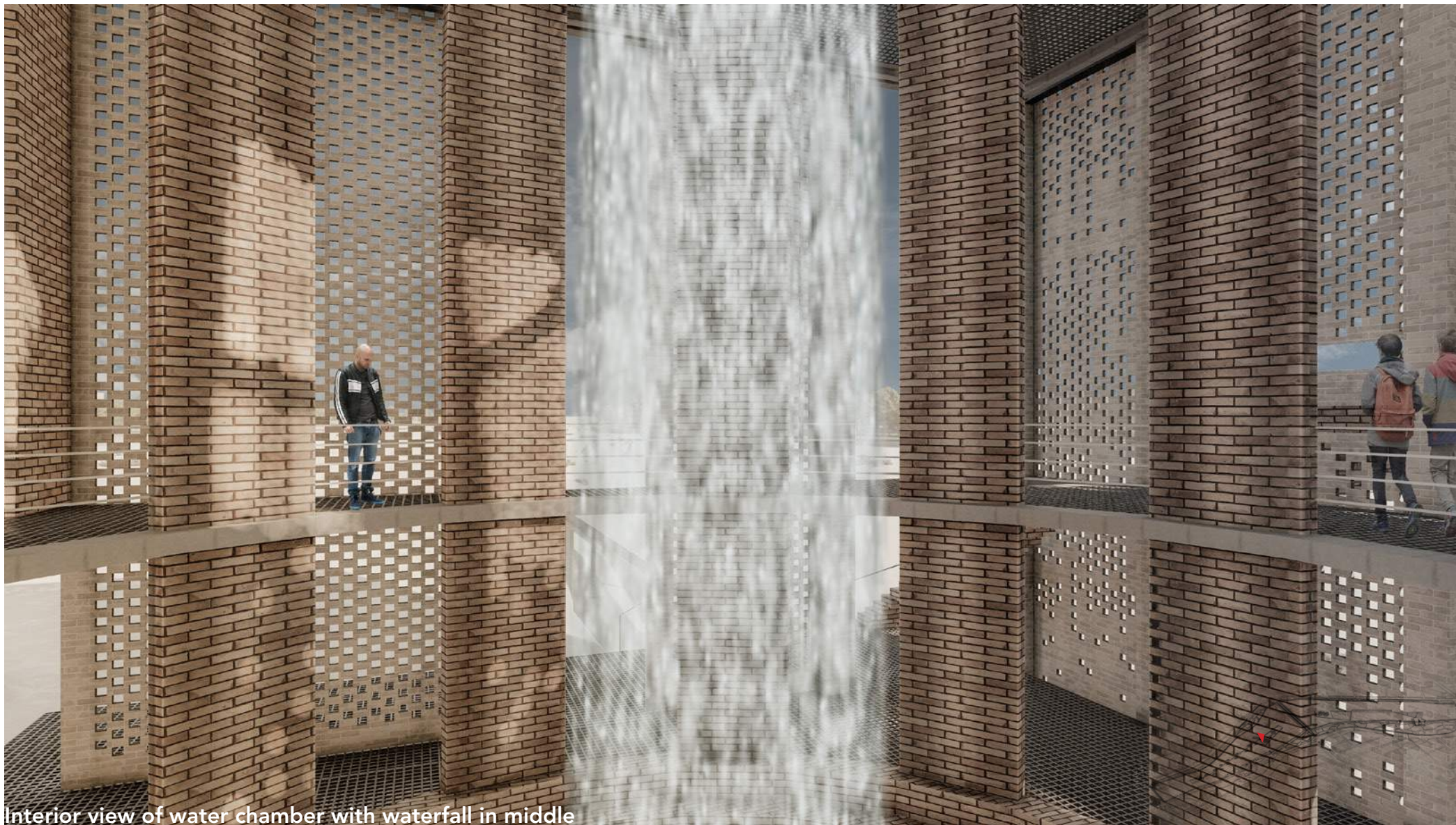
Extraction of hidden water



View to the water chamber, its surrounding landscape transformation and reminder wall - dried riverbed



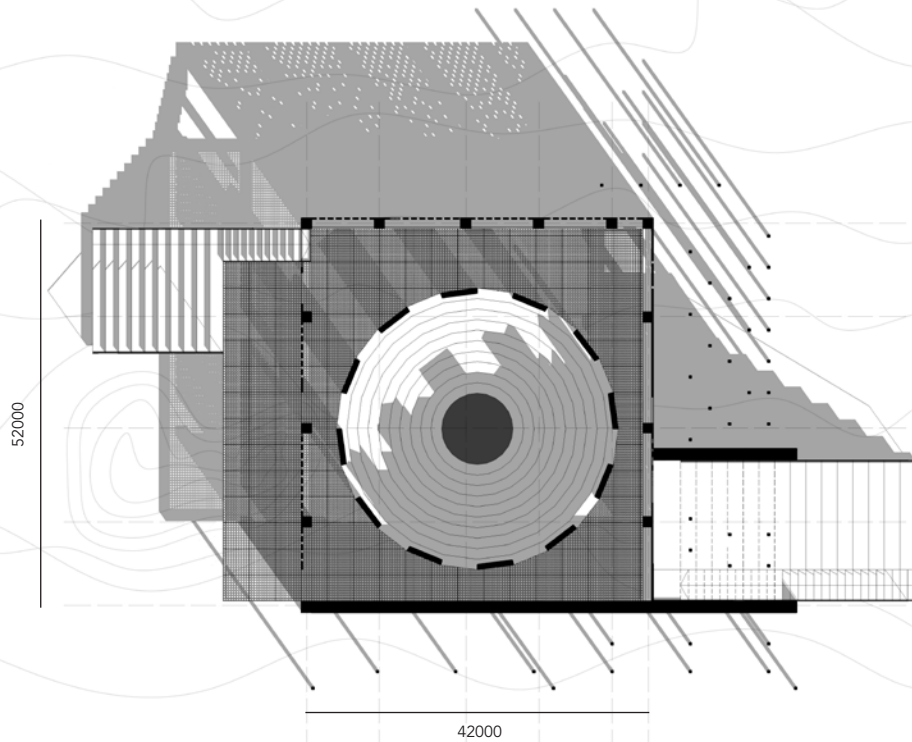
View to the water chamber, its surrounding landscape transformation and reminder wall - existing water in river



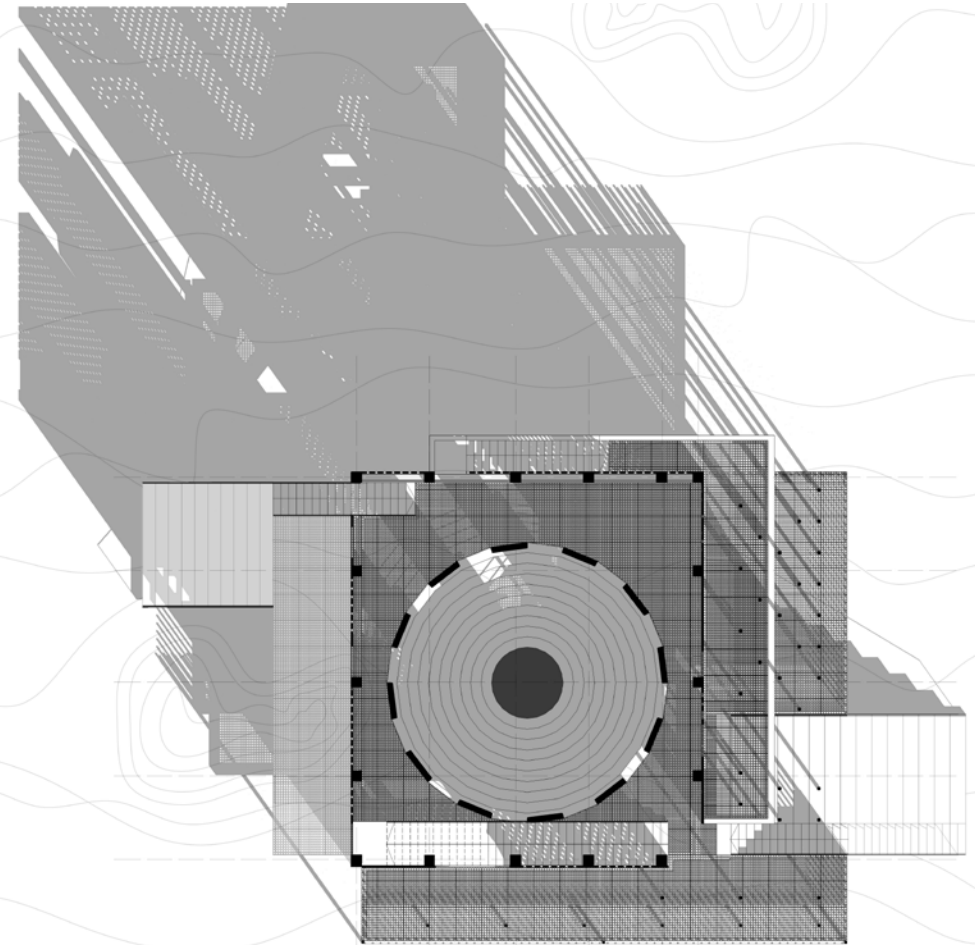
Interior view of water chamber with waterfall in middle



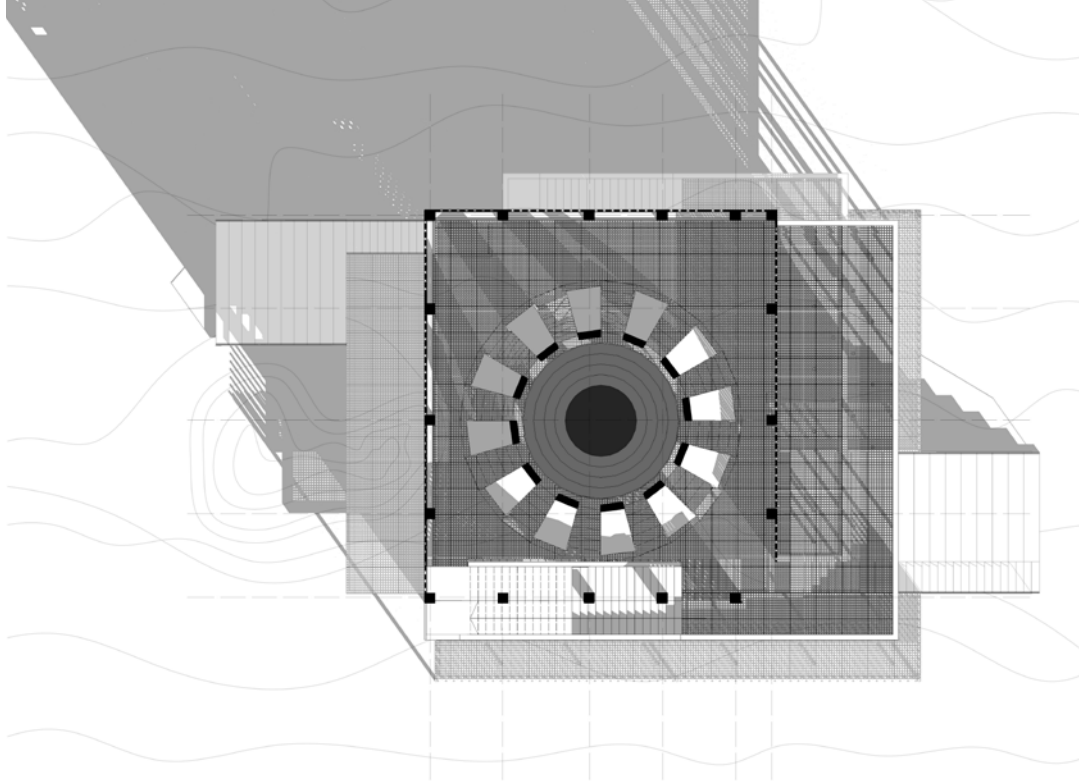
View to the water chamber, its surrounding landscape transformation and desert type vegetation



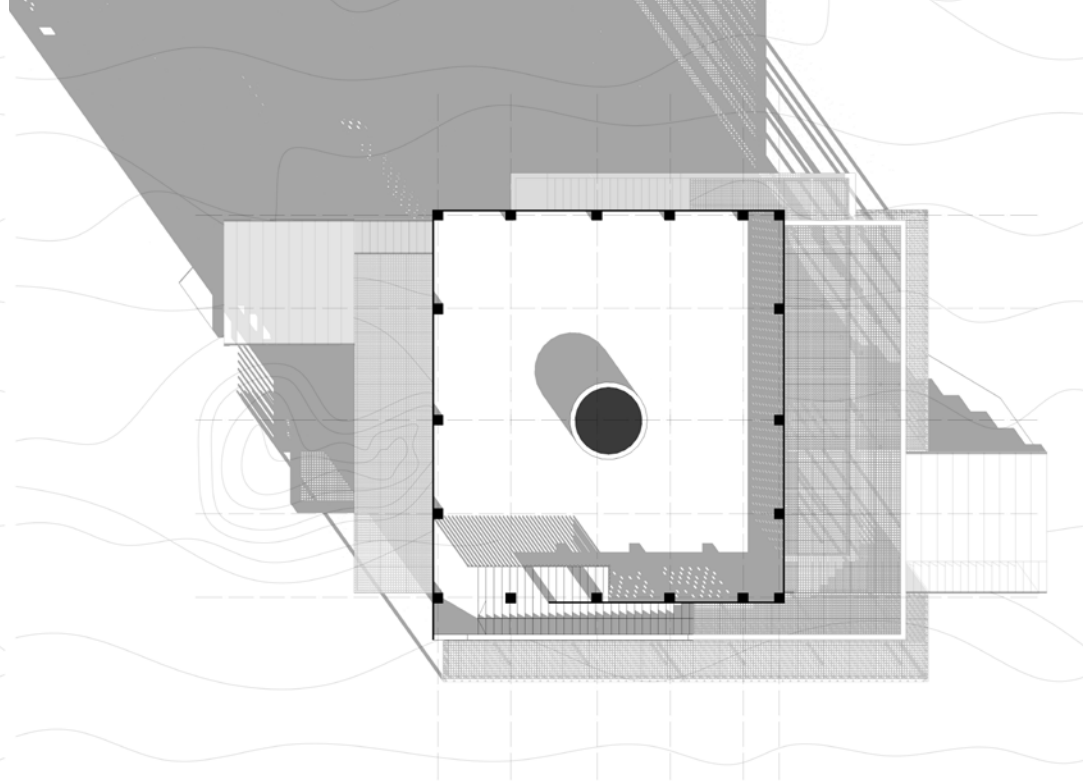
Ground floor plan



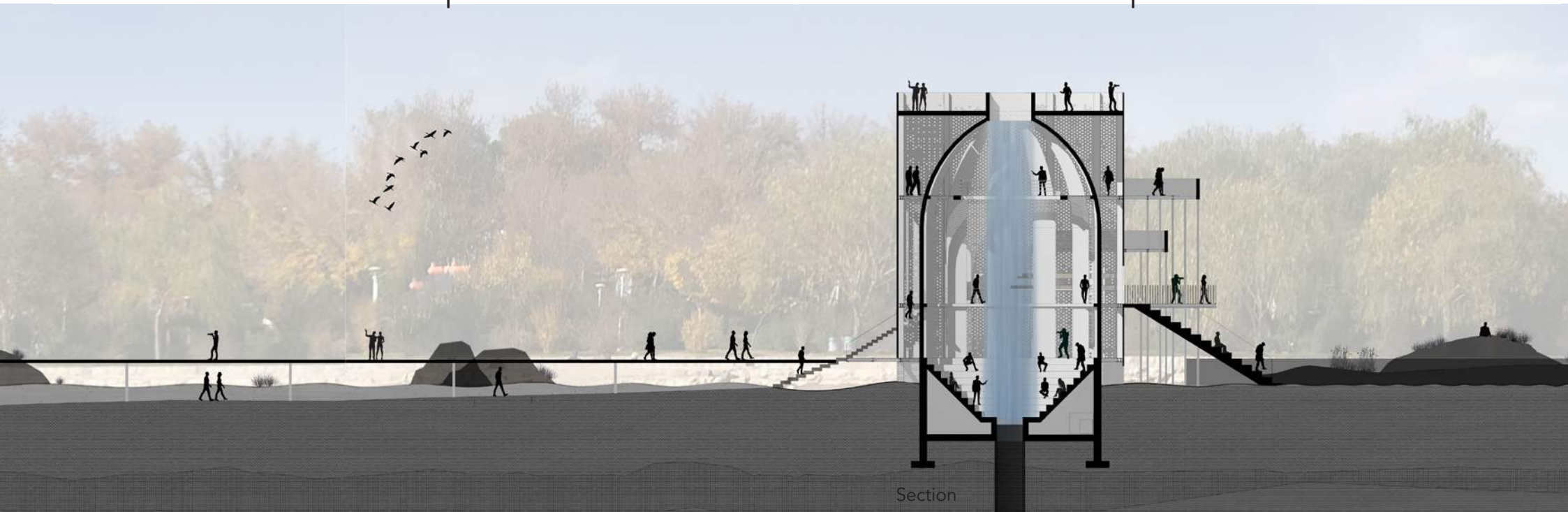
First floor plan



Second floor plan

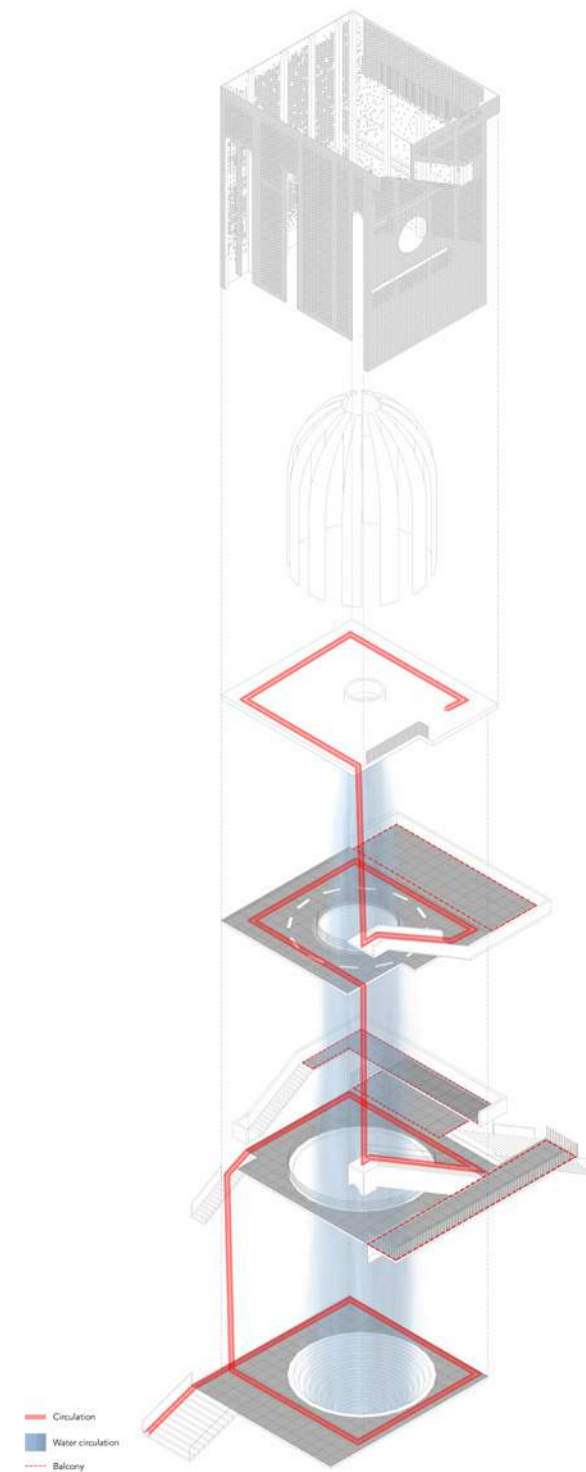


Roof plan



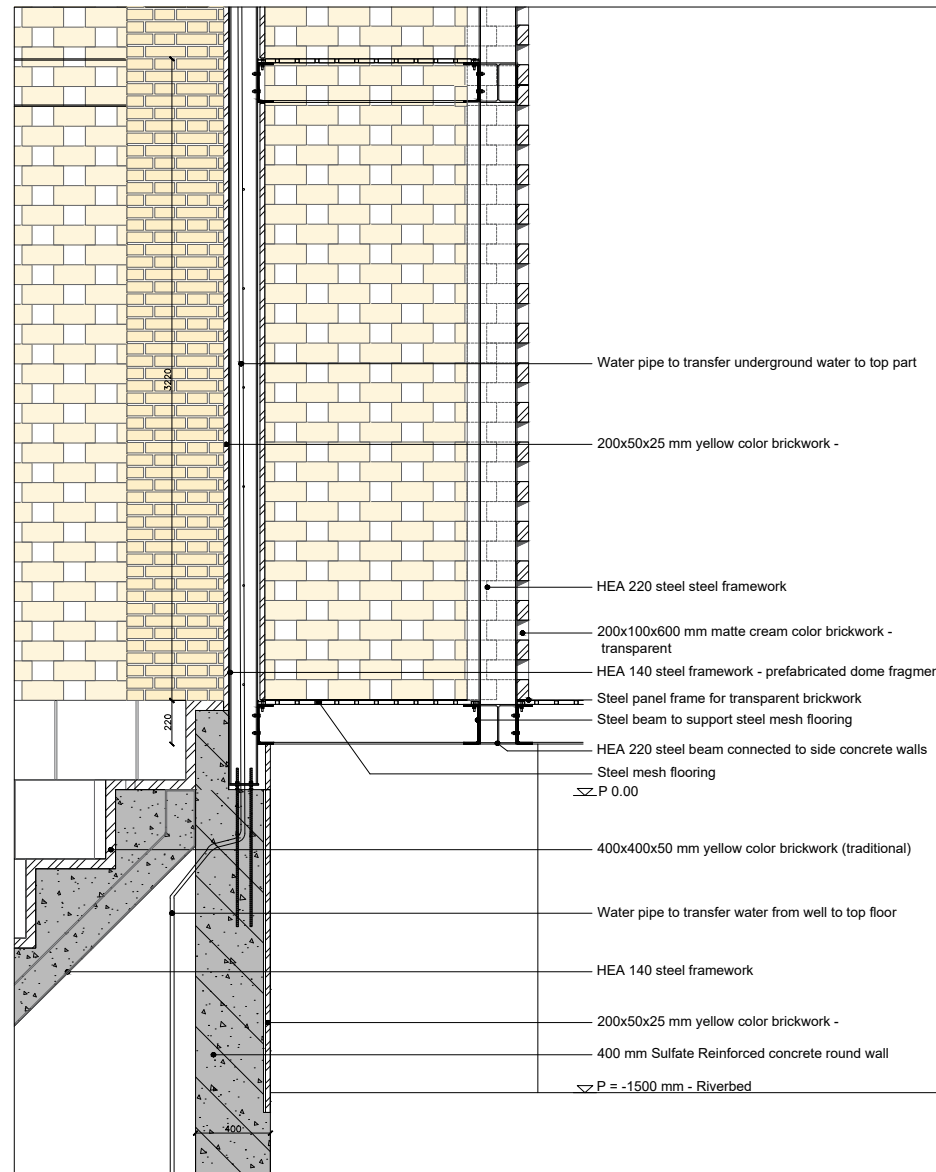
Section

Water chamber exploded axonometric view
showing user and water circulation





View to the city from the water chamber



Water chamber

Extraction of hidden water



View to riverbed landscape transformation (temporary) and reminder wall - toward the historical bridge



View to riverbed landscape transformation (temporary)

Water terrace
As the scene for the
urban water ceremonies



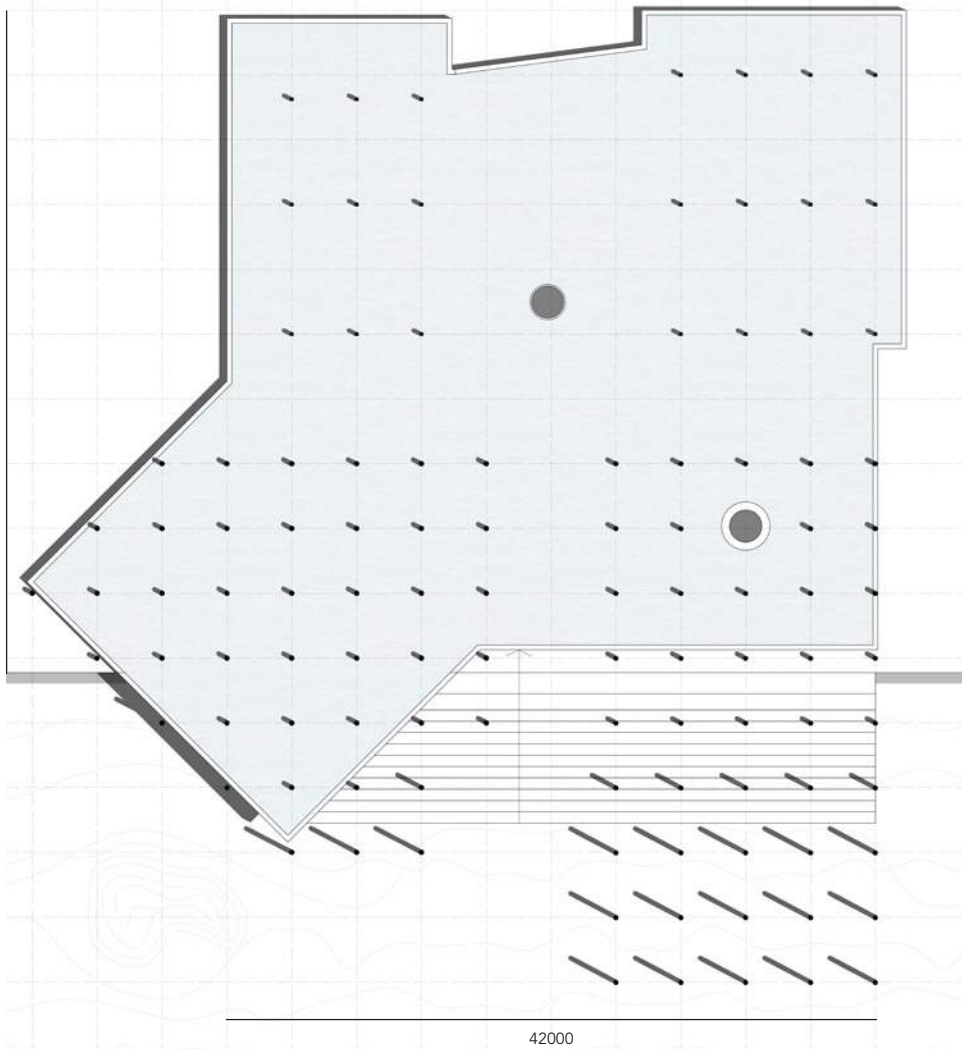
View to water terrace - dried riverbed



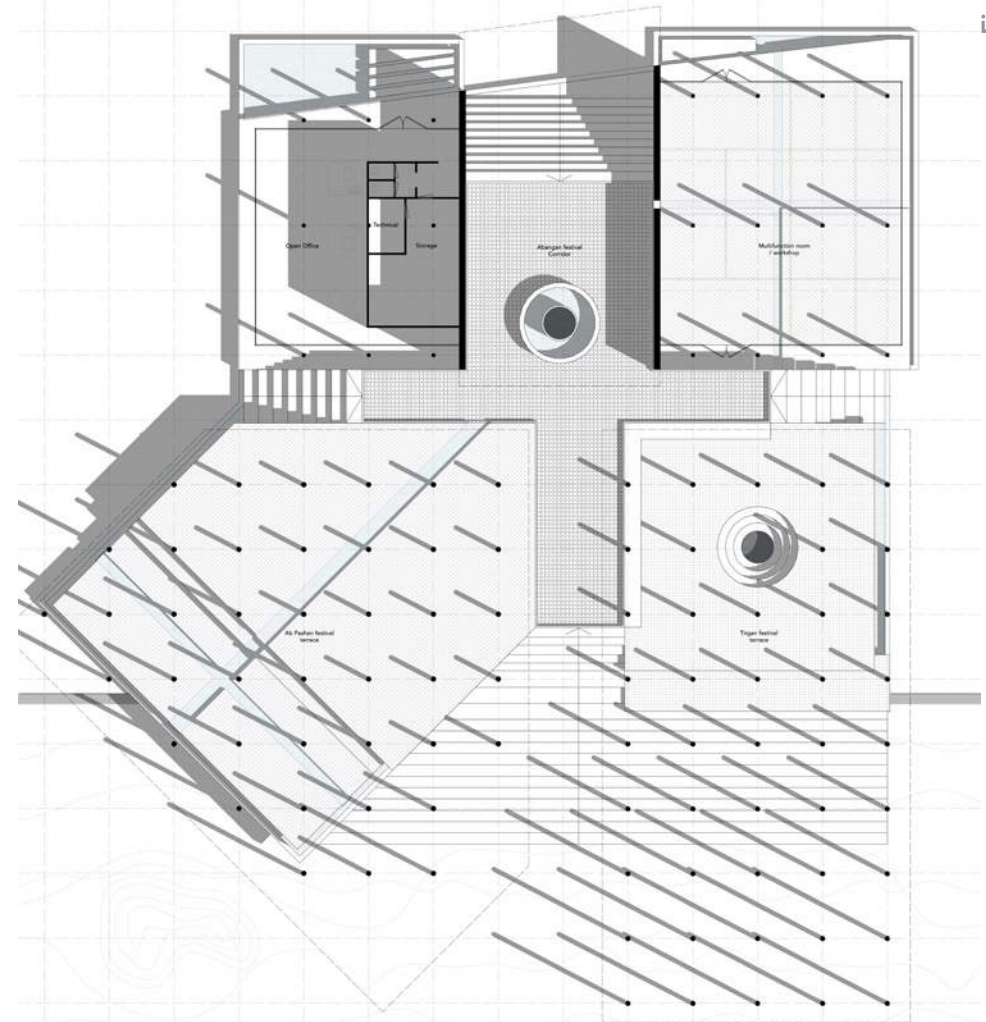


Interior view from water terrace

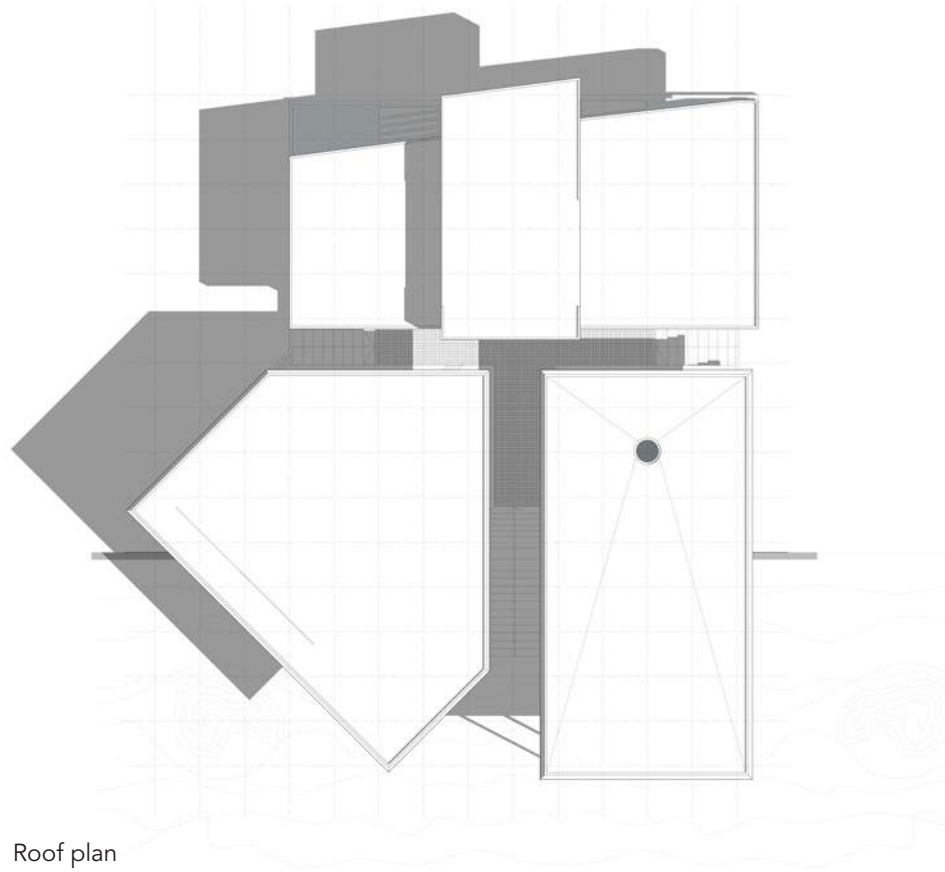




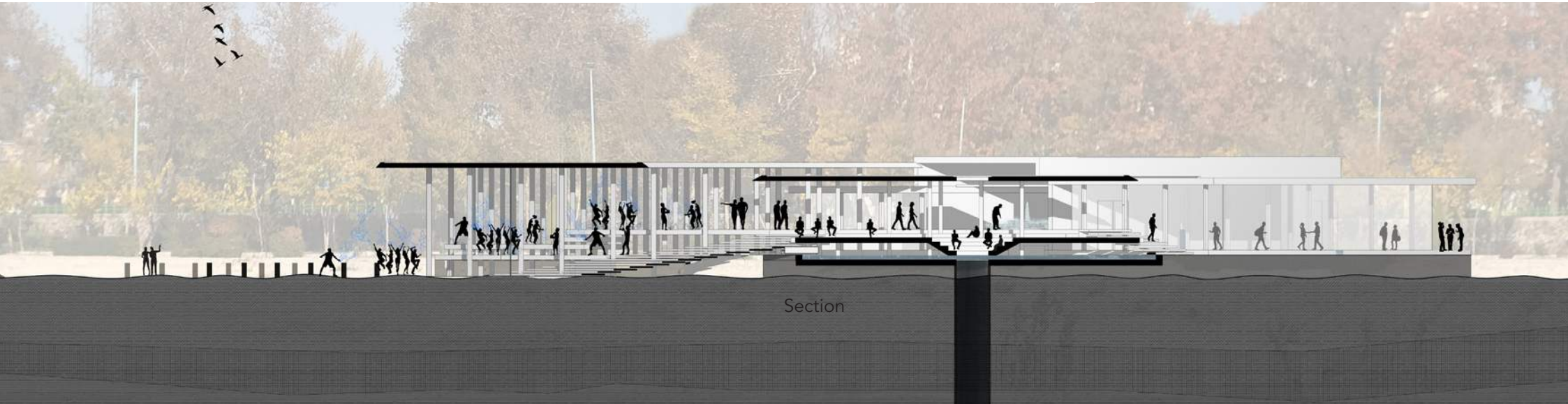
Underground floor plan



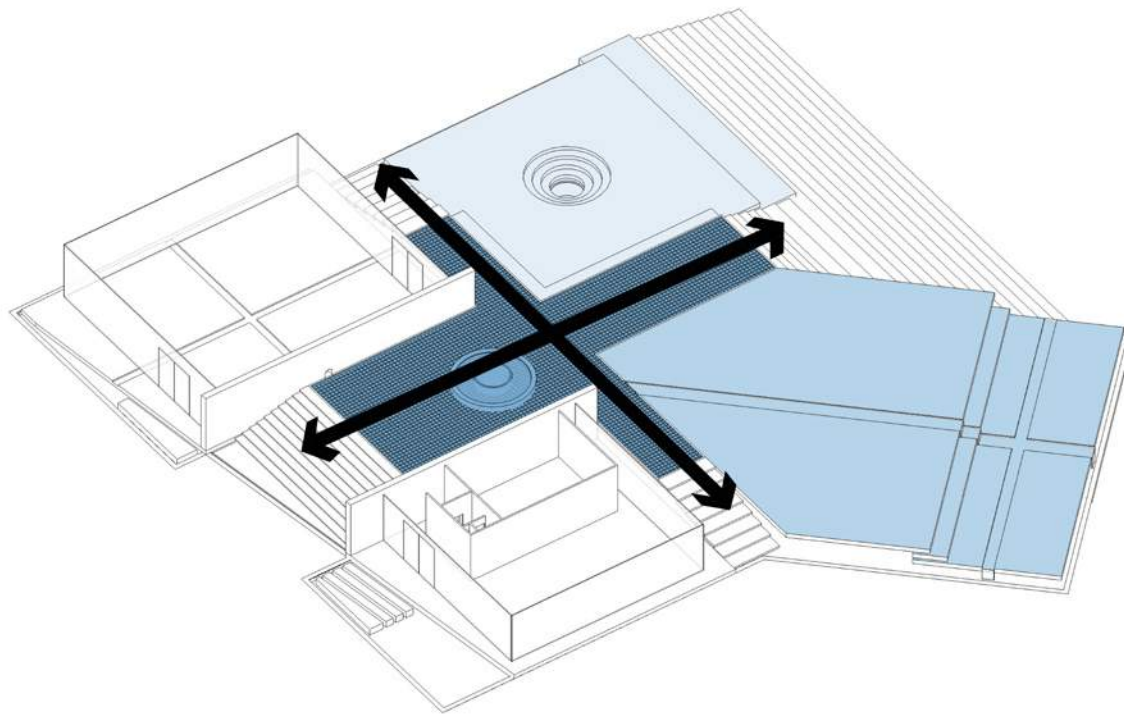
Ground floor plan



Roof plan



Section



Tirgan festival

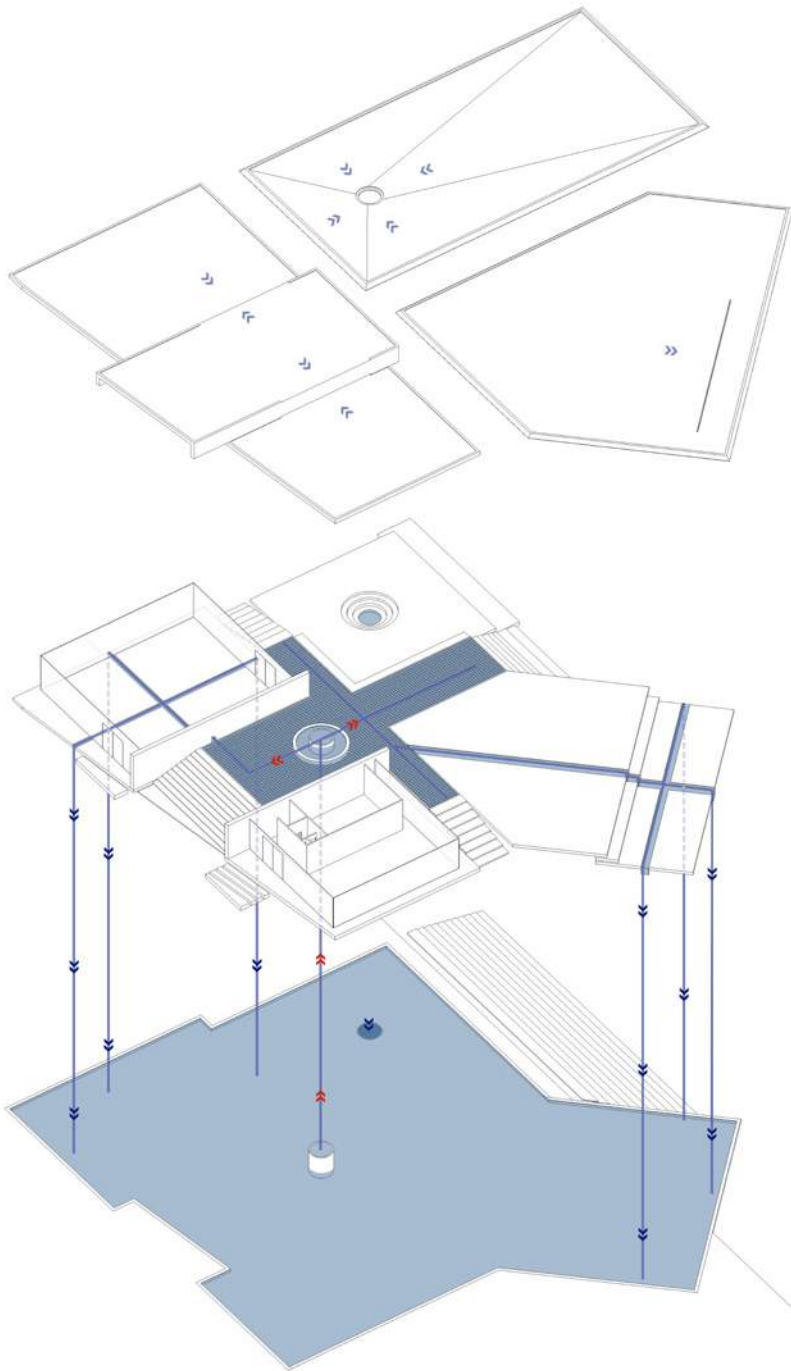
it held in 10 of July and it based on ex-isting of rain star in that time. people gather near by river and pray for more rain and then they celebrate by pouring water and play.

Ab pashan festival

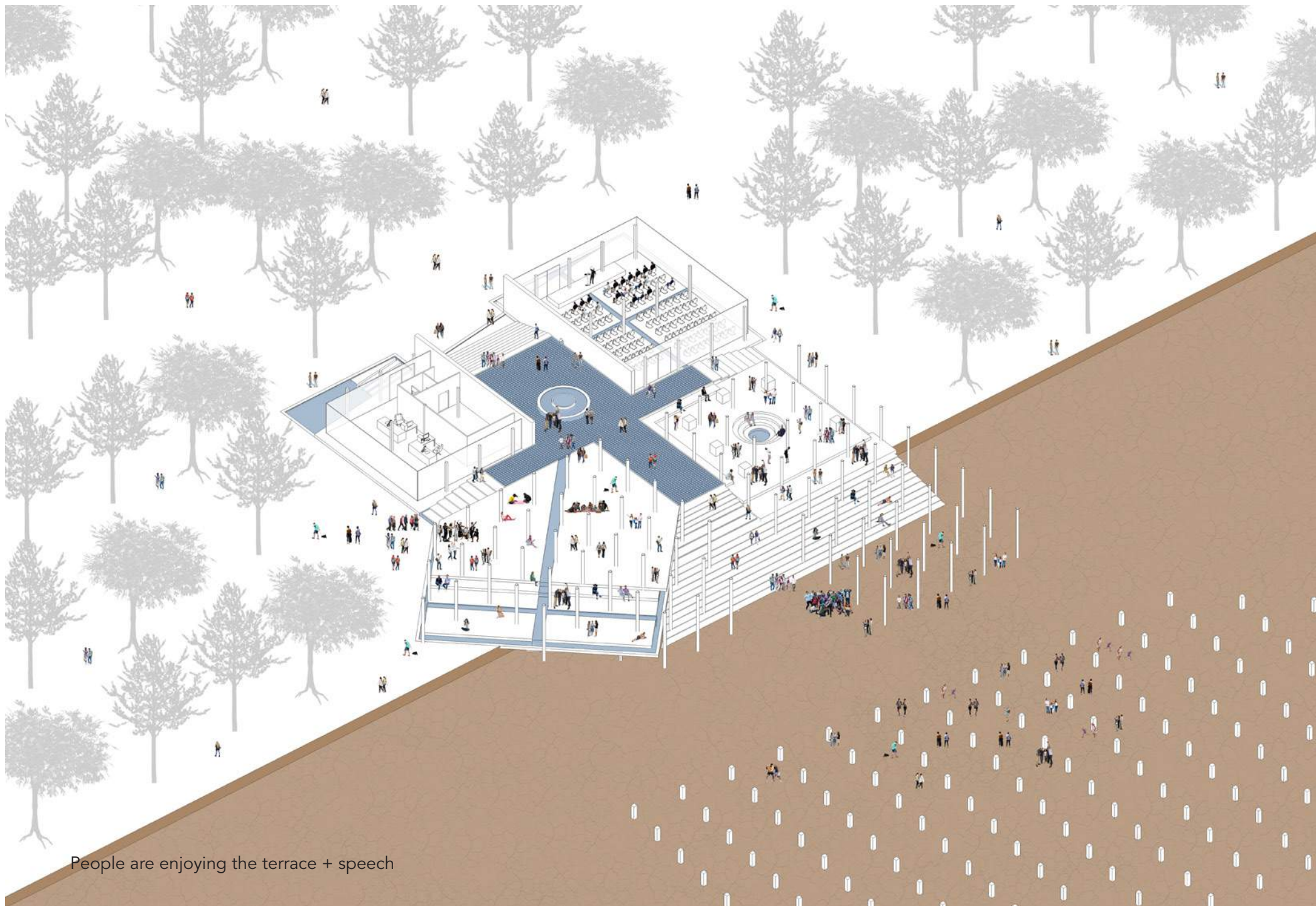
it held in end of the march. people wear their old and funny clothes and gather together near by river. they pouring wa-ter and play arond. By this celebration they ask god of the water for more rain in spring.

Abangan festival

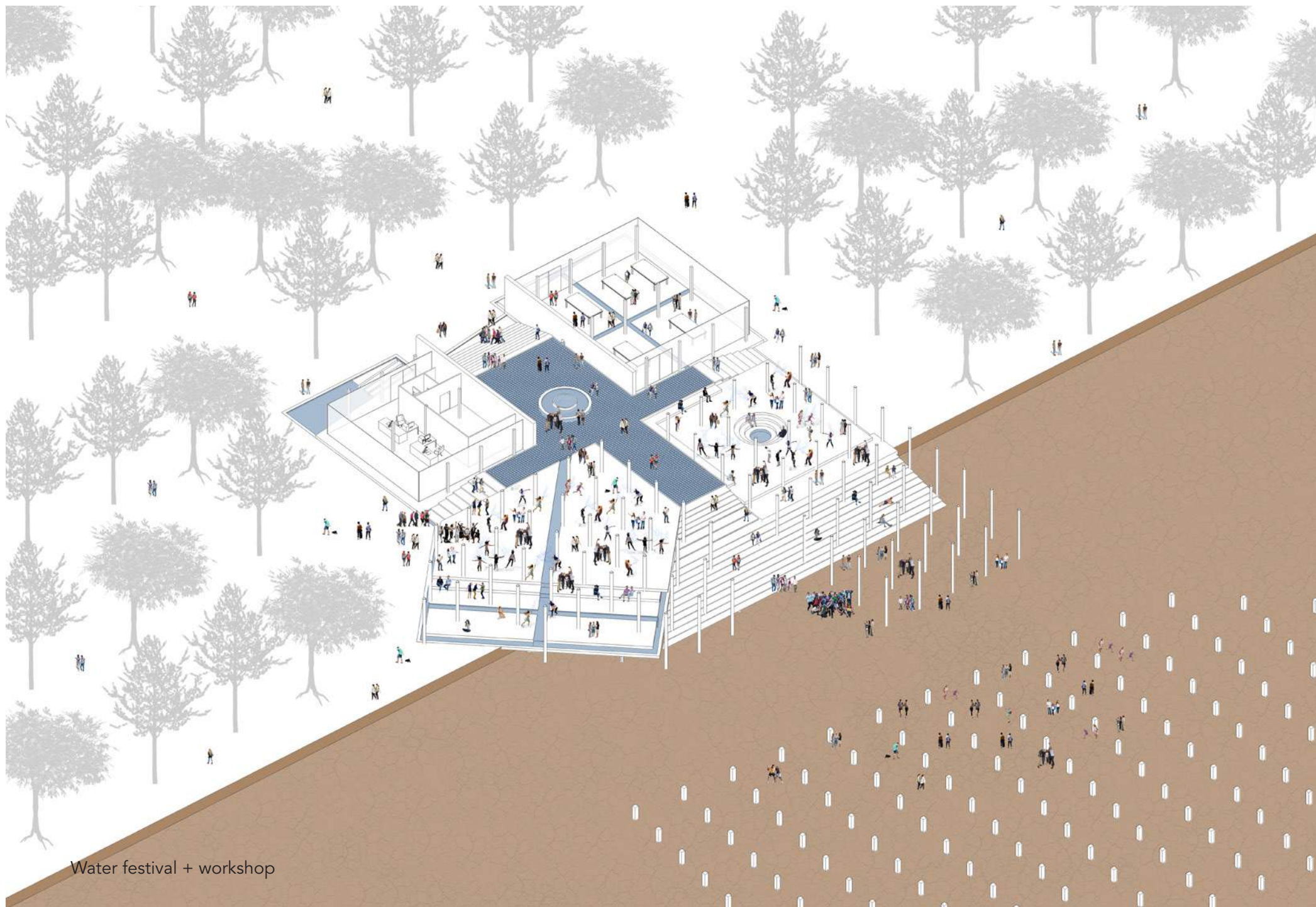
This is cermony in middle of atumn to pray for a full of bless winter in case of rain and snow. people gather together somewhere near by river, well or lake for a collective pray.

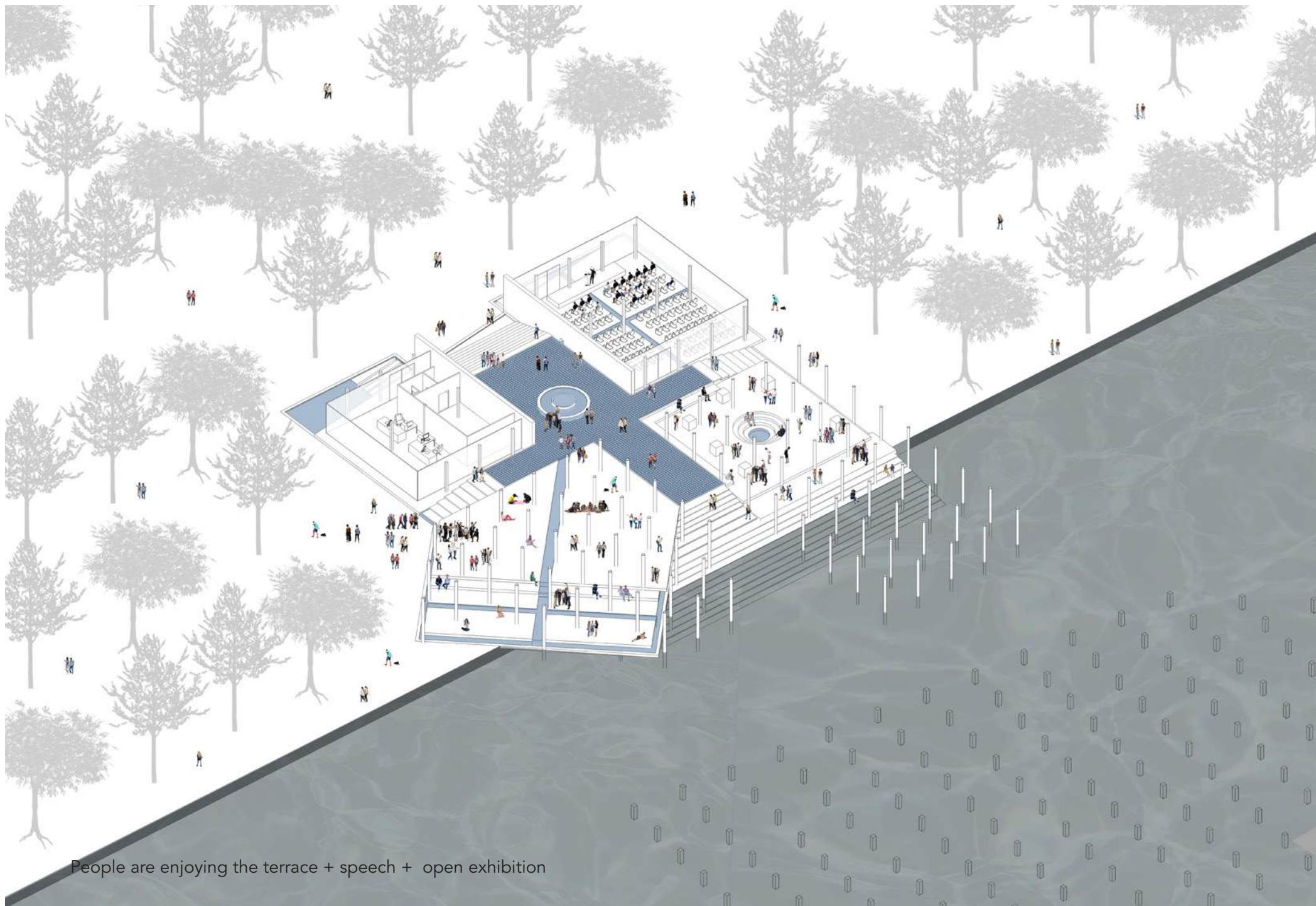


Water terrace exploded axonometric view showing water circulation

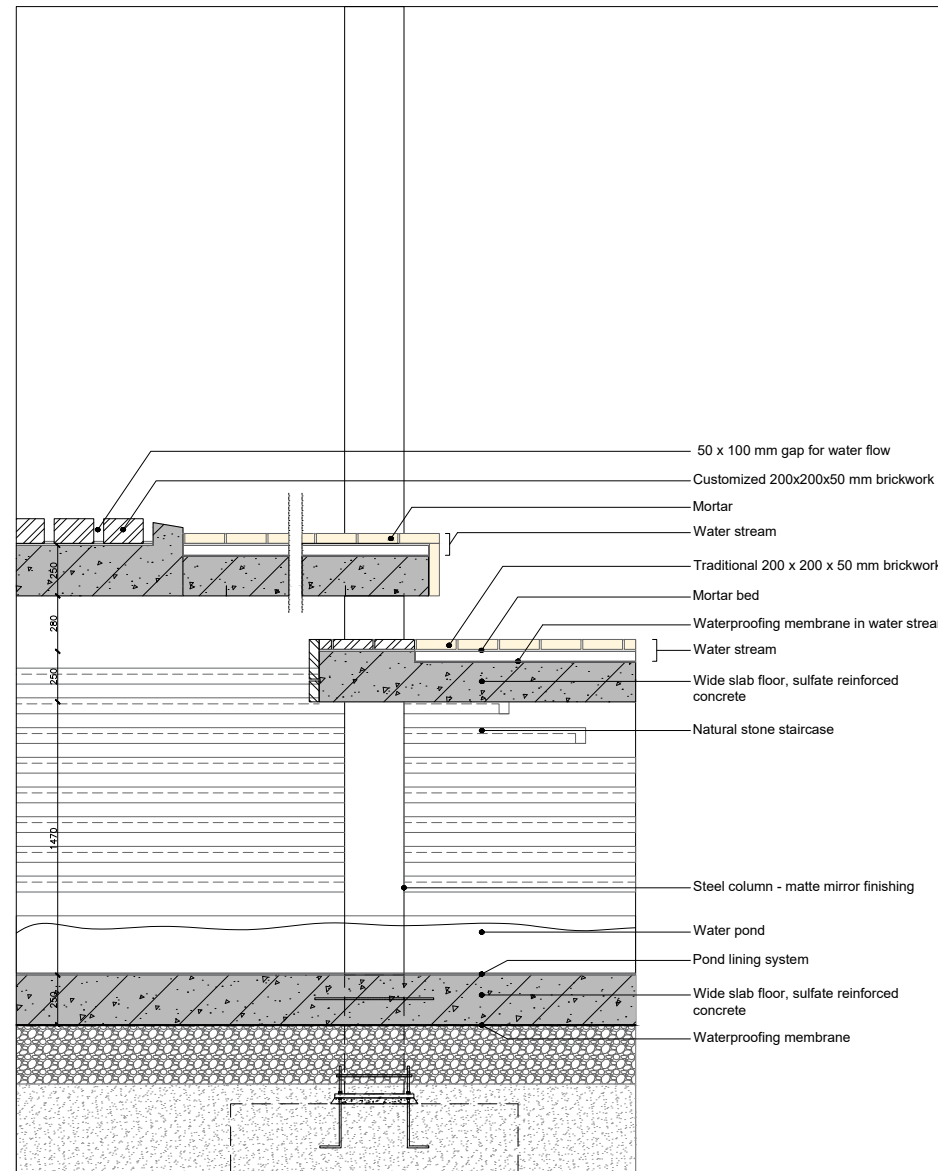


People are enjoying the terrace + speech





People are enjoying the terrace + speech + open exhibition



Water terrace

As the scene for the
urban water ceremonies

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Tutor and Expert

Tutor

Jan Willem Kuilenburg
Architect

Pieter Feenstra
Architect

Negar Sanaan Bensi

She is an architect and PhD researcher at TU Delft. She received an honourable mention in National Archiprix 2011 in the Netherlands for her graduation project. Since her research focuses on the relation between architecture and territory, infrastructure and inhabitation specially in context of Iranian plateau, therefore she can help me to understand the territory of Iran and its relation with architecture and its necessities. According to her knowledge and experience I believe she will guide me in right direction in my project about defining different spaces by considering time and social and cultural aspect of water which it will be experience by people.

Experts

Ashkan Iranpour

He is graduated in Archeology in Iran. He did studied several years about architecture of Iran in different period of history.

Ali Jazbi

He is an architect and he hold a Ph.D. in History of architecture. He is professor in Tehran University. As I plan to design in territory of Esfahan I believe he help me to understand the relationship of architecture with that district and territory better which is one of the important consideration in my project.

Frank Doomen

Architect - Technical advices

Mohammadhassan Baktash

Civil engineer

THE END
THE RIVERBED
Field of Remembrance

