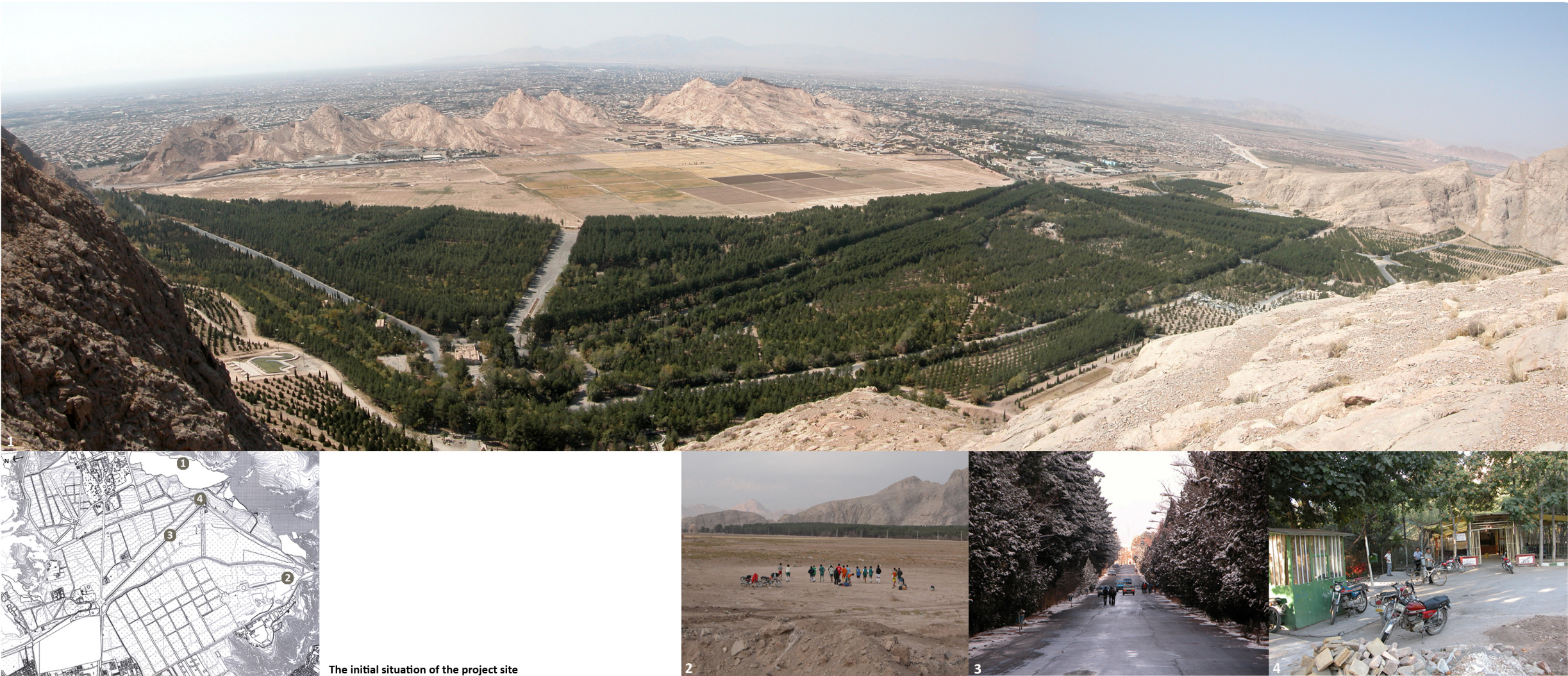


Ghaem Garden Complex

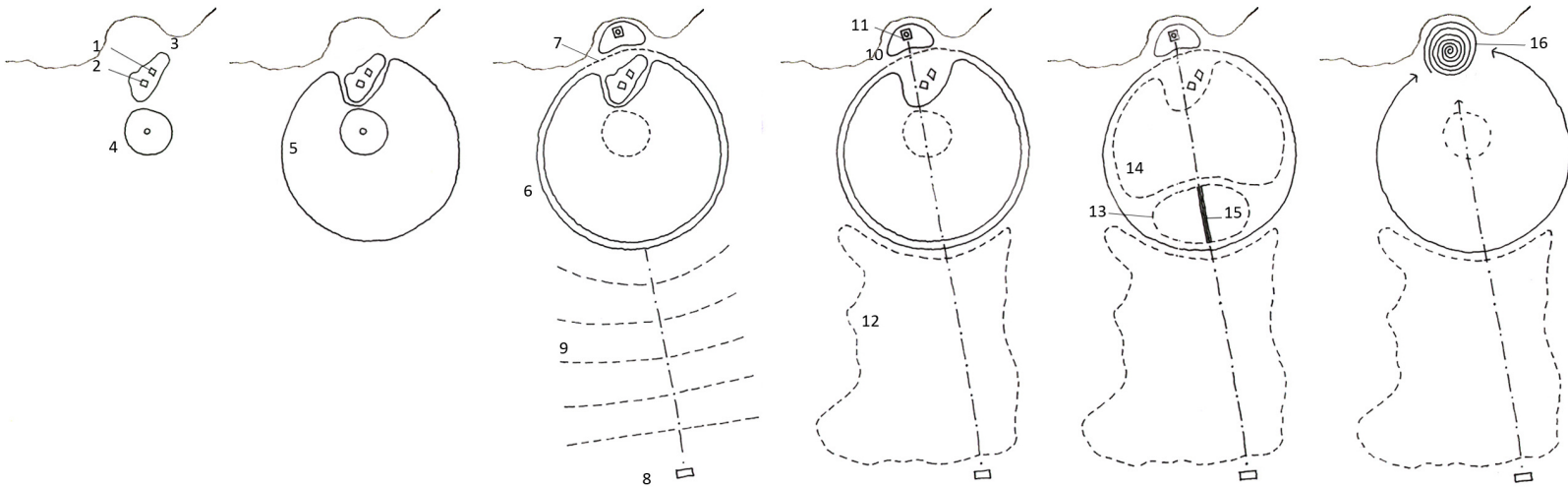
Saheb -Alzaman Cemetery
Kerman, Iran

Architects	Mohammad Hassan Malekpour, Geloayol Mosaed Tehran, Iran
Clients	Kerman Municipality Kerman, Iran
Commission	2005
Design	2005 - 2006
Construction	2005 - 2007
Occupancy	2007
Site	3,000,000 m²
Ground floor	3,000,000 m²
Total floor	3,000,000 m²
Costs	462,000 USD

Programme On the western outskirts of Kerman, the Ghaem Garden Complex consists of roughly 300 hectares designated as open space” by the municipality. Site improvements and landscaping included the unearthing of a significant historical artifact, a brick dam from the c.10th century AD. The land also included a pine forest, a cemetery, historic shrines, a motocross track, an army munitions depot and a police parking lot. The city had intended to build a beltway through the land as well. In the public input and discussion process, the highway was rerouted, and the designation of open space and the improvements to the land emerged as the preferred solution.”



Iran’s historic city of Kerman is currently facing numerous social problems most importantly the disintegration of the city into separate islands, severe social class inequalities, addiction and a lack of a civic center for the people. The Municipality of Kerman invited the design group to organize some points in an artificial forest -known as the Muslims cemetery- in the outskirts of the city. The group redefined the project and used it to good advantage. It found out that the historic place was originally the site of the old city of Kerman. Therefore it managed to unearth the bed of a large pond and ruins of a historic dam at the 300-hectare site that was turning into a ruin. The team convinced the city managers to abandon the idea of building a highway that was to pass through this site.The highway had been envisioned in the city master plan. However, by adopting a holistic and geometrical approach, this important part of the site was returnedto the city space and reunited with it.This made a profound impact on the type and the direction of the development of the city, revived the importance of the old structure and redefined the identity of the city. The main objective of the project was to create a social urban center which would join all the social islands in the city together while preserving their individual identity and independence. This project is a space that has been created through changing people’s mentality towards the site, dusting off dirt from some of its existing elements, altering the relationship between its natural elements, activities, existing built elements and the spatial arrangement between them and also, without resorting to new construction works.

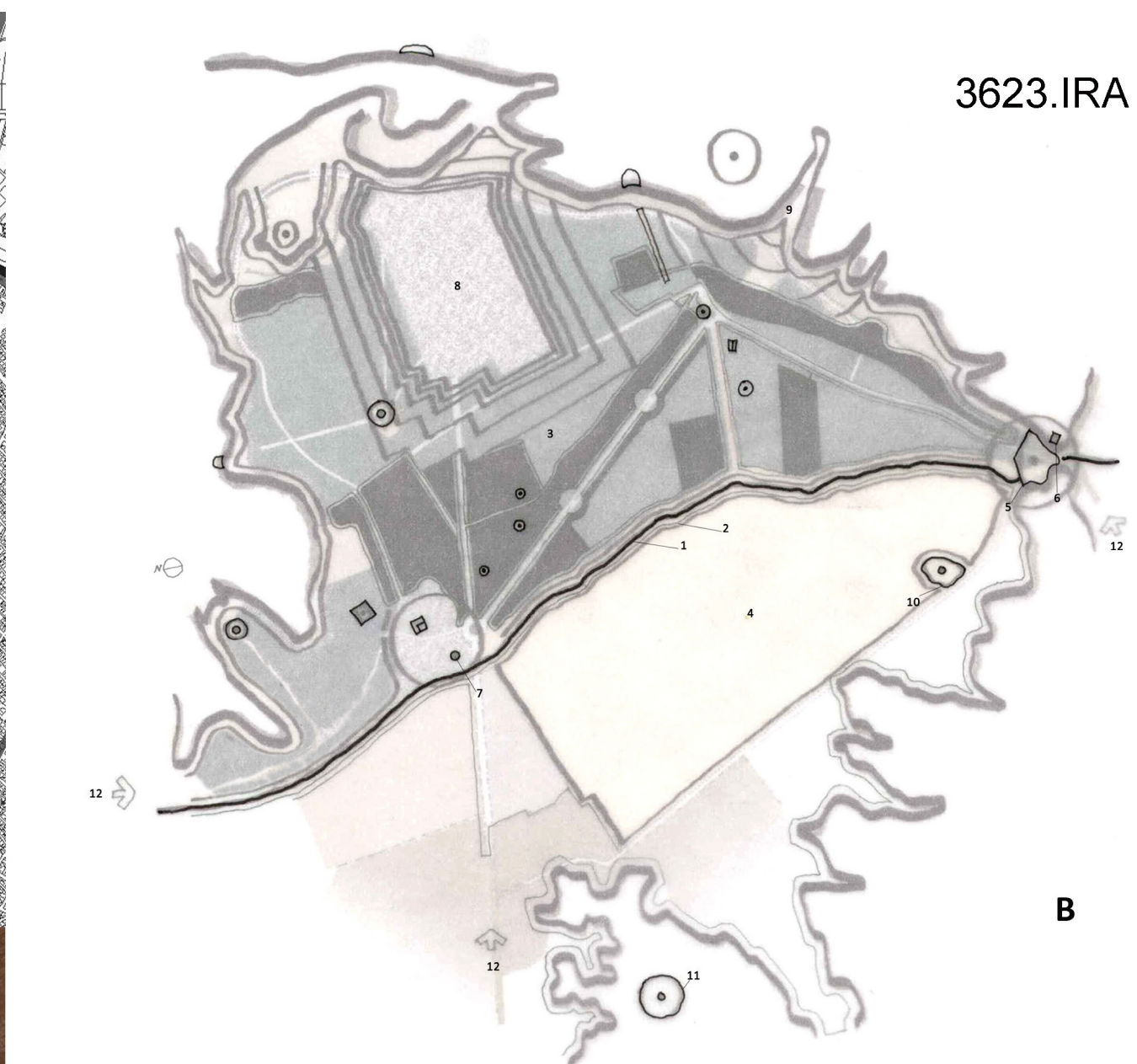


The development stages of Kerman City

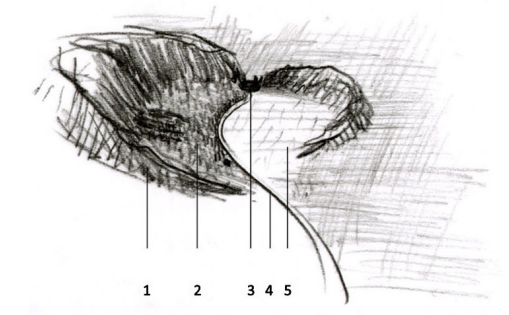
1. Ardeshir Castle (before Islam) 2. Dokhtar Castle (before Islam) 3. Historical Hill (before Islam) 4. The city area after Islam, known as the old fabric 5. The Kerman City area three decades ago 6. City beltway 7.Master plan proposal beltway 8. Airport 9. New development in the city 10. Ghaem Jungle 11. Cemetery 12. New parts of the city (middle class area) 13. Upper Class parts of the city 14.Lower Class parts of the city 15. The nightly active part of the city (threat) 16. First city hub-archeological site (social center of the city – proposed project site)

N ← 0 — 3km

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Aerial view from north 1-Mountains ring 2-Garden 3-Dam 4-Dirt dam 5-Field



The boundary between the garden and the fields, dirt dam. The urban social center of Kerman

The social center of the city is located next to the edge of the jungle and on the width of the site. The idea behind the creation of this space was based on the existing boundaries and a single square which is located between various central components of the site. This square is limited from the west by the field

Intervention strategy of the project Protecting the site form the existing threats, Creating initial facilities and infrastructures for the plaza, Inviting various groups of people to revitalize the existing centers, Inviting small-scale private sector investments, Organizing social events such as kite running festivals, occasions and the like,

A.Master plan ignoring the context 1-Beiromabad garden 2-Discovered dam 3- Tunnel 4-Jabalieh dam **B.The condition of the site after the project.The ancient hub of the city, the cemetery of yesterday** 1-Edge of the garden,The social urban center of Kerman 2-Mamlekat dirt dam 3-Ghaem garden,All of the eastern part of the Mamlekat Dam 4-Historical field 5-Discovered dam 6-Takht dargahe Gholi beig pavilion 7-Jabalieh dom 8-cemetery 9-Mountain climbing path 10-Ozbakha castle (before Islam) 11-Ardeshir castle (before Islam) 12-Entrances and the city access routes And Small activity centers created in different times some 90 percent of which are abandoned and the rest are semiactive now. **C.view of the south to the north of the project site** 1.Historical Zarsif gardens 2.Jabalieh dom 3.Historical cemetery 4.Field 5.Ghaem garden 6.Mamlekat dirt dam 7.The discovered dam 8.City cemetery 9.Ali arch 10-Kaftar cave 11.Takht dargahe Gholi beig pavilion **D. discovered dam in the area where the beltway was to pass** 12.Eastern wall 13.Reservoir- brick flooring 14.Stone wall 15.Spillway 16.Stairs 17.Water mill 18.Western wall **E.Kite running festival,after recovering the dam** **F.Part of the area slated for social urban center**

