Hamoun

2025 — Portfolio

Architecture Design Projects

Sepehr Mehrdadfar

Sepehr Mehrdadfar was born in 1986 in Tehran. He holds a bachelor's degree in Architectural Engineering and a master's degree in Interior Architecture, both from Tehran. In 2012, he co-founded the architectural studio "Tarh va Ideh Raman" with a group of his university peers. Since 2017, he has been working as the founder and head of a group called "Hamoun."

The primary focus of the Hamoun group, from its inception, has been on designing furniture and lighting.

Who We Are?

Hamoun is a group of Iranian artists and designers who work across three disciplines: architecture, interior design, and object design. Founded in 2017, Hamoun has concentrated its efforts primarily on object design since the beginning. In the realm of object design (furniture and lighting), Hamoun consistently seeks to achieve a level of skill and design quality that results in objects that not only fulfill a need but also evoke emotions and bring meaning to life.

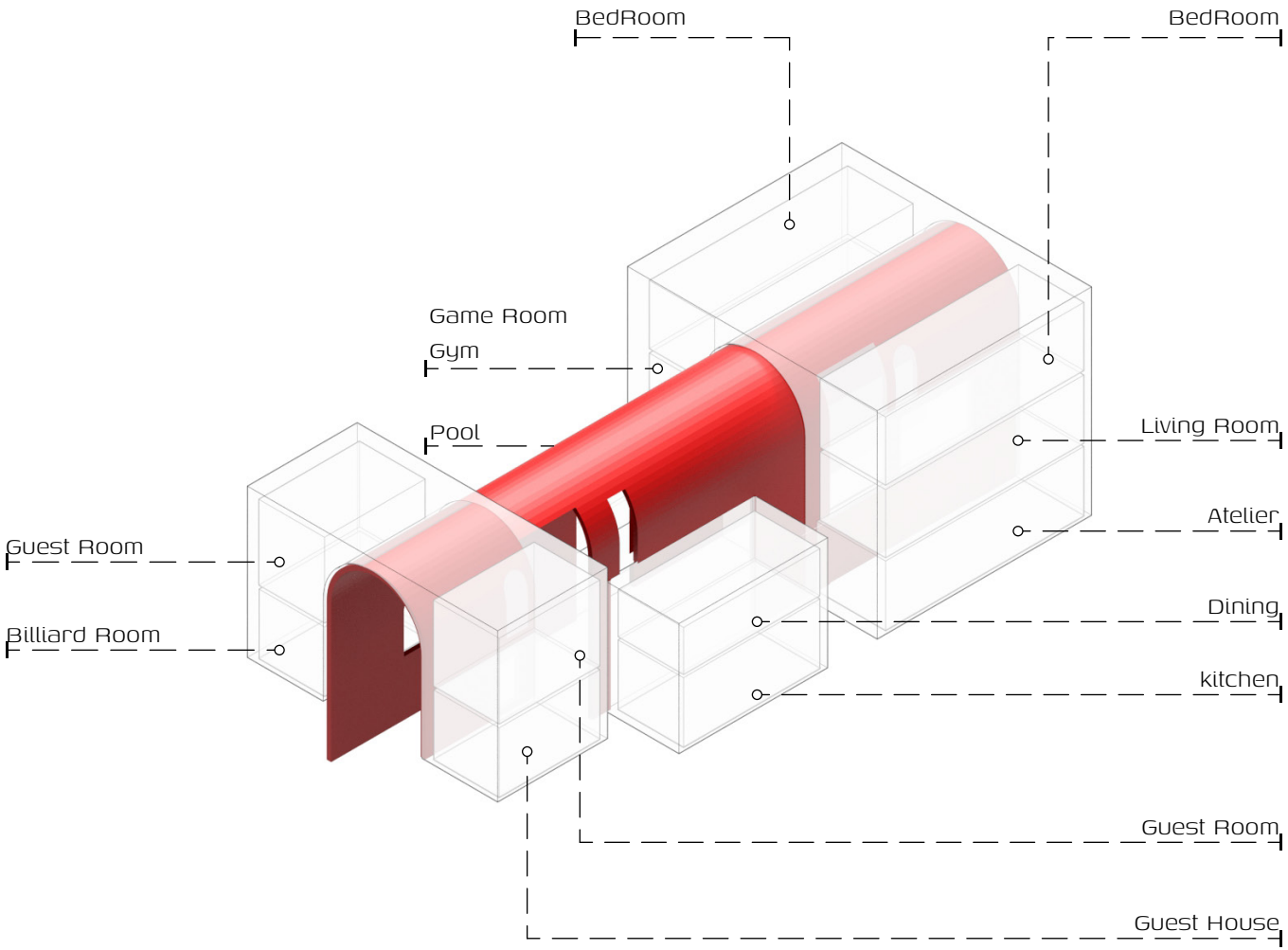
NO.01

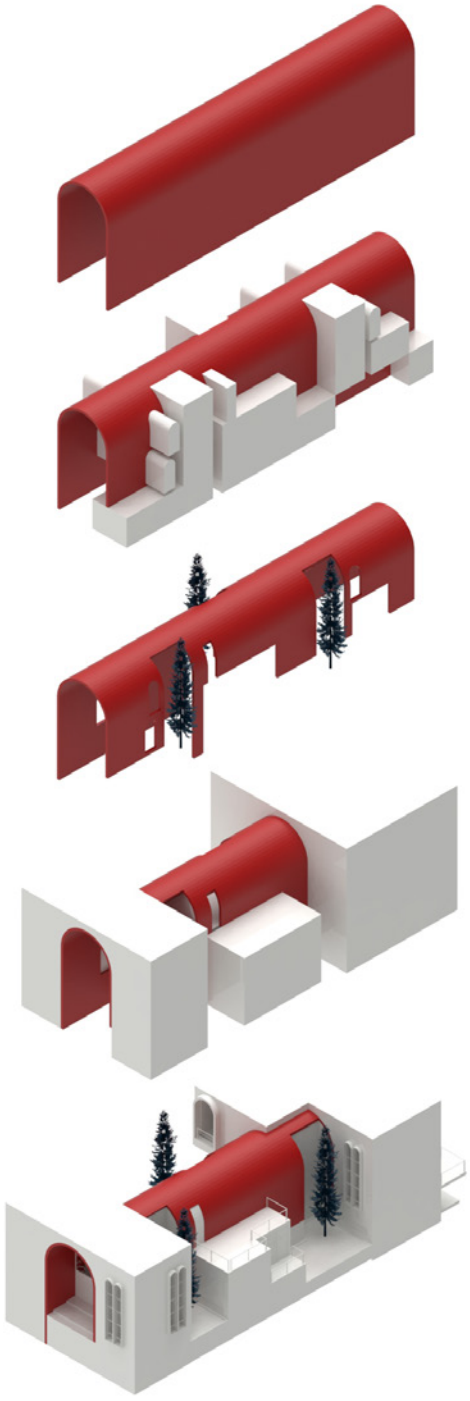
VILLA

PRIVET VILLA NO.01

AREA 500m^2
2019-2020

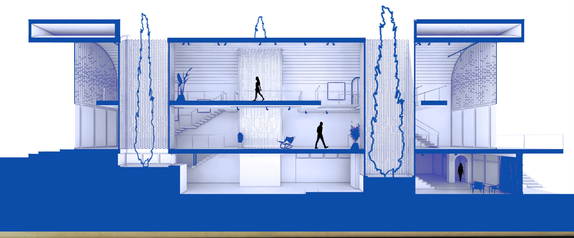
The main theme of the design of this building is to reach the living and working space for a painter. Two main things that are intermingled in the artist's way of life and are constantly present in each other's bed. "I live in my paintings and paint in my life. "My paintings are not separate from me and my life." Along with this quote from the landlord, the designer tried to create a place that is an amalgamation of life and painting. Perhaps, in general, every artist needs a space in the form of a workshop or studio to work, but at a higher level, "the main job of an artist is to live artistically" seems a tangible and believable truth. In this regard, the production of design thought has been formed from the inside to the outside of the building and the designer has tried to provide a space for a specific type of life pattern.


BedRoom
BedRoom
Game Room
Gym
Pool
Living Room
Atelier
Guest Room
Dining
Billiard Room
kitchen
Guest Room
Guest House



PRIVET VILLA NO.01

AREA: 500M²
2015-2017



"My paintings are not separate from me and my life."

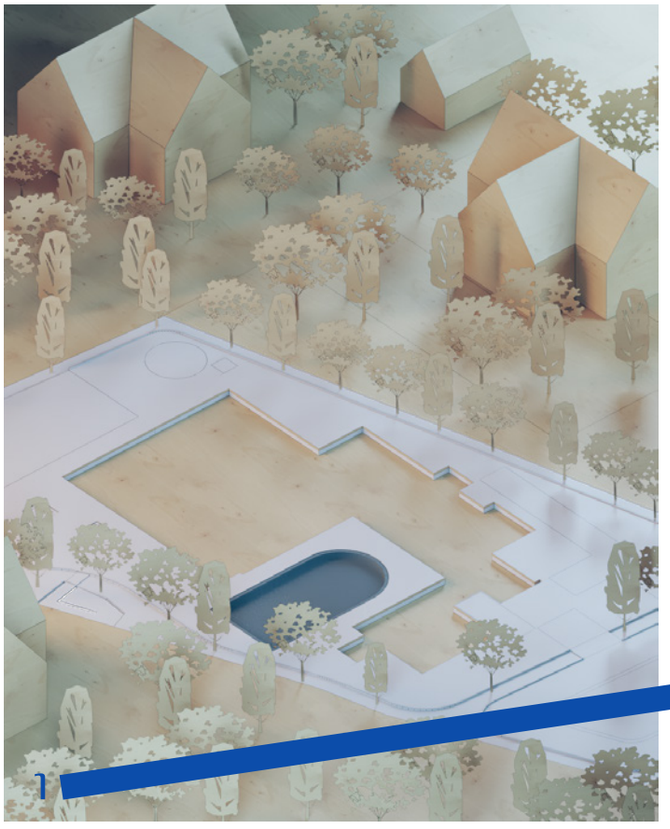
NO.02

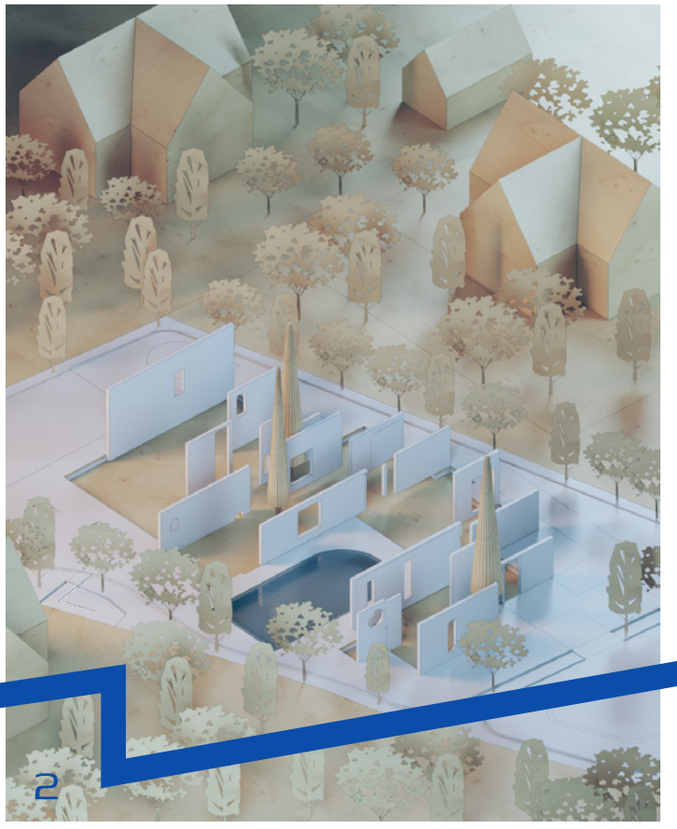
VILLA

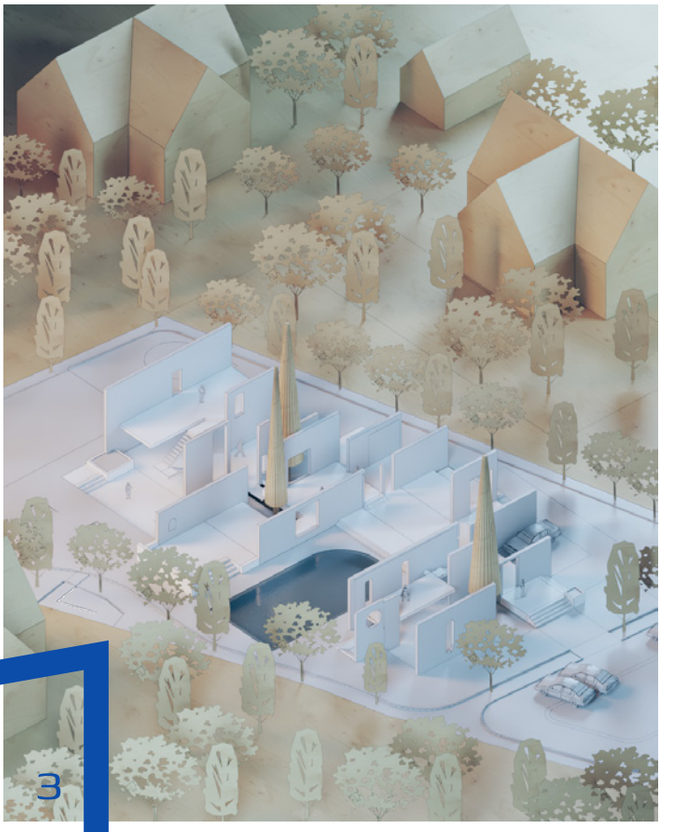
PRIVET VILLA NO.02

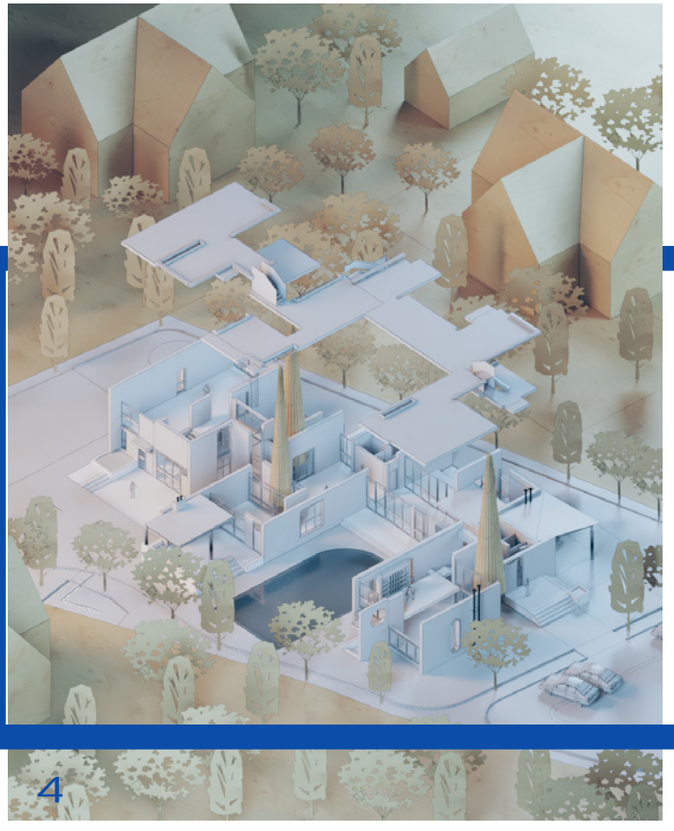
AREA 700m²
2020

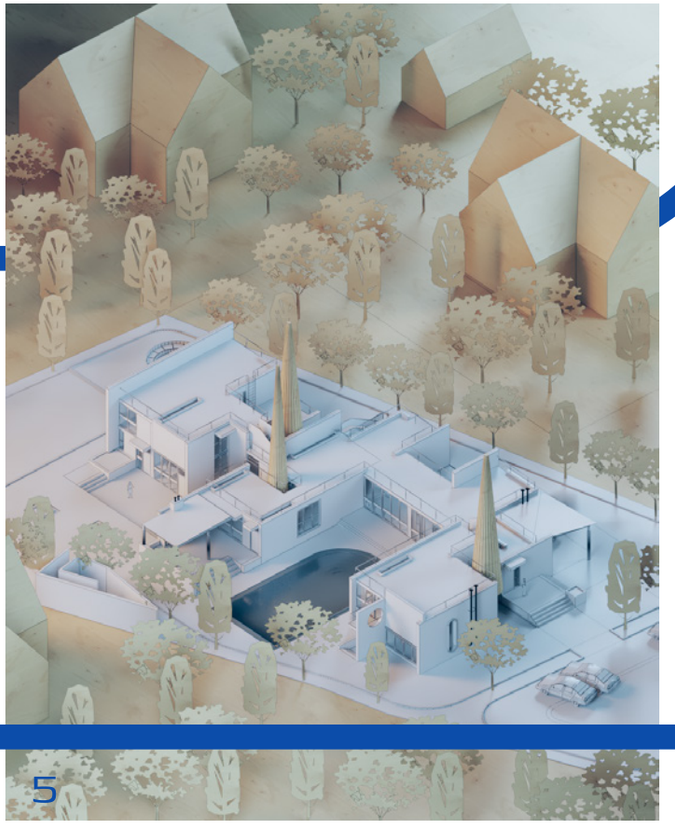
This plan was presented for a land with an area of 4000 m2 located in the city of Urmia (northwest of Iran). In winter, this region has very cold weather and frosty days. In the hot season, the weather conditions are moderate during the day and relatively cool at night. The physical planning of the building was designed to be suitable and sufficient for a family of four with guests to stay for 4 to 6 months of the year in the hot season. spaces such as bedrooms of the main members, guest rooms, private and public living rooms, party hall, dining area, etc. were considered for the building. It was decided that the physical program is generally organized in one floor and sometimes mezzanines or spaces with high ceilings are used, so the corridors and communication corridors became very important in the design of the building, The coexistence of arenas and communication corridors between them were designed in such a way that the boundaries are defined and the long corridors do not make the space boring, in other words, the movement paths and the main spaces are intertwined so that they function as an integrated system.



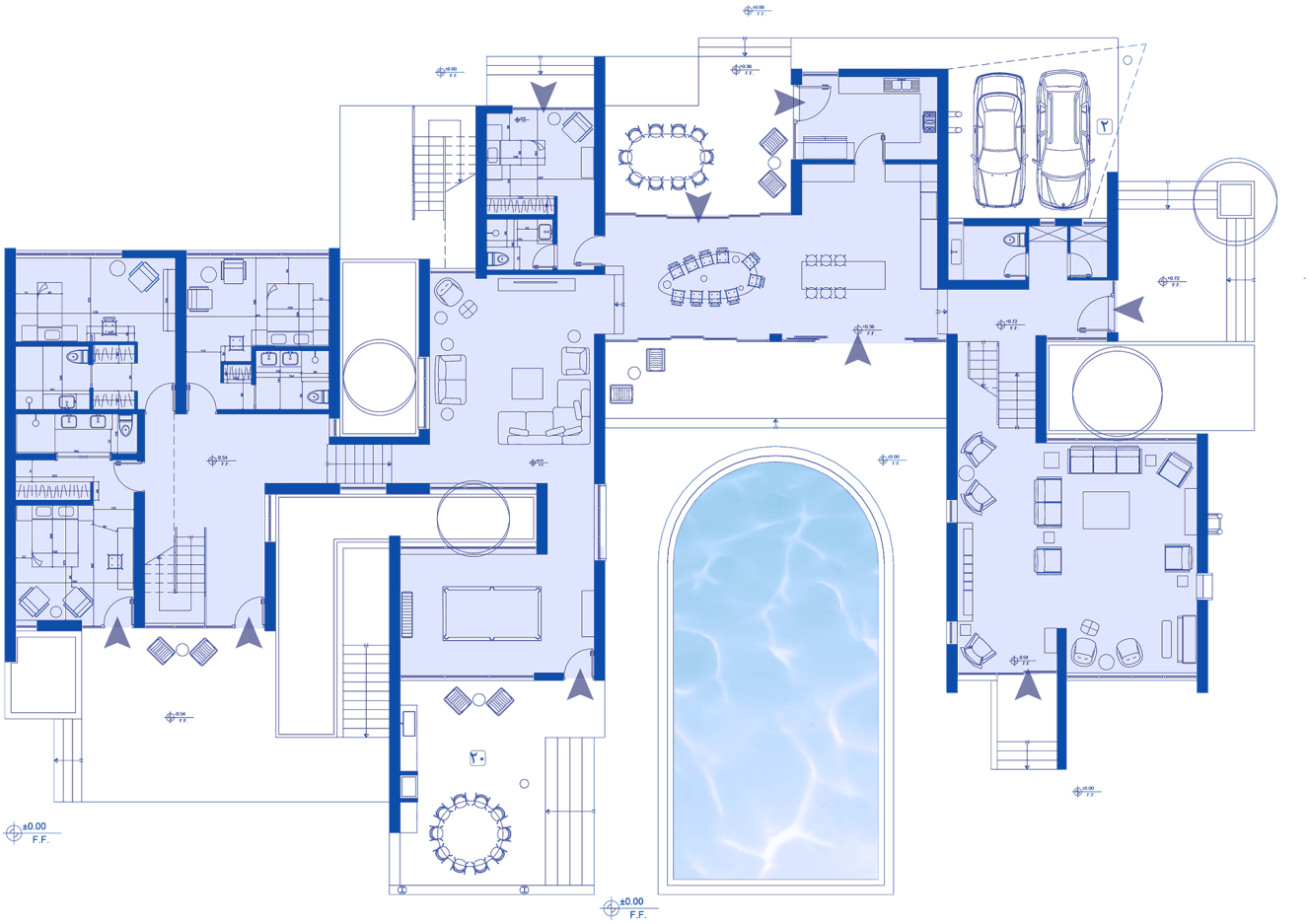








DIAGRAM


±0.00
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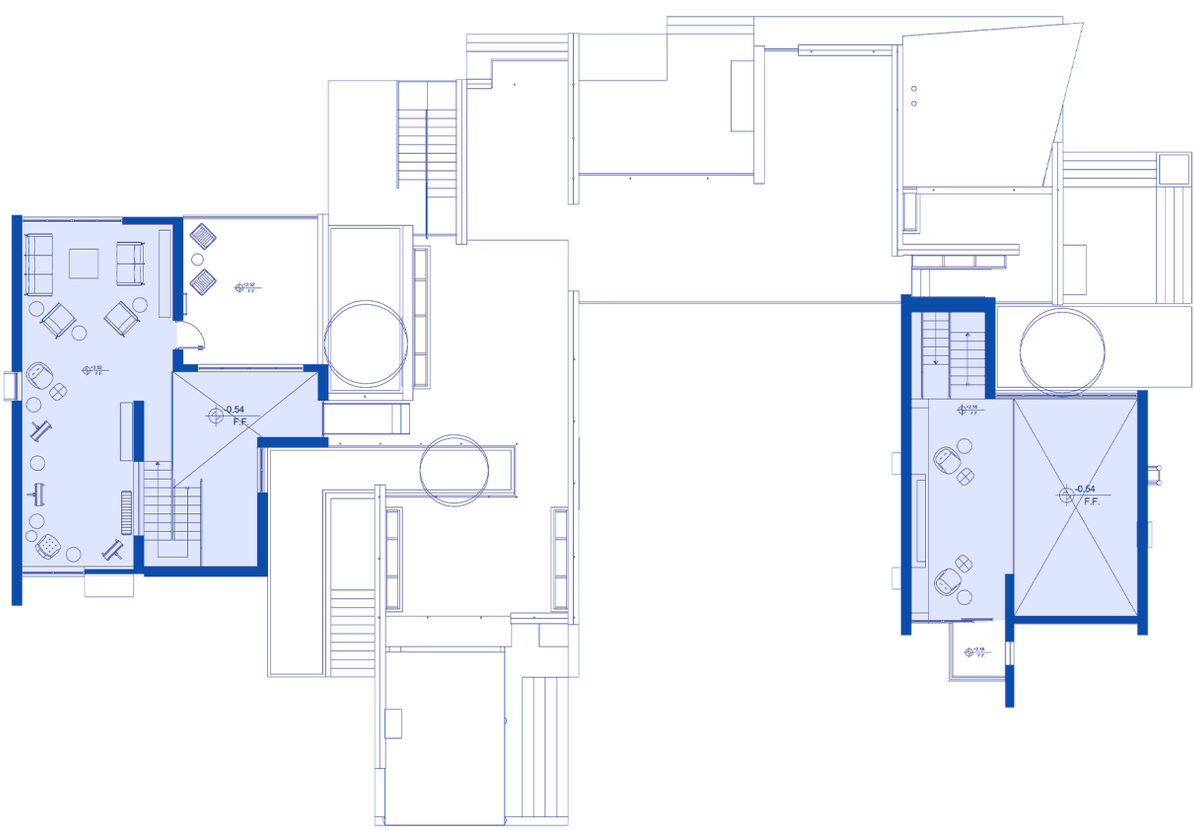
PRIVET VILLA NO.02

AREA 700m²
2020

Due to the one-story building and the vastness of the building (spreading the spaces on the ground), the connection of the interior spaces with the landscape and the surrounding environment became very important. For this purpose, shafts and gaps were created on the roofs to increase the possibility of natural light in the interior space.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During the movement in the corridors and main spaces, breaks were created that allowed the landscape to be seen and communicate with the interior space, as if at some points and moments the landscape found its way into the interior space. For example, when moving from living room Towards bedroom the plan of the building had a geometrical fracture in which a single tree from the main area was enclosed and due to the transparent window, it created a visual sequence that catching the eyes and made human to pause. These visual sequences were present in different parts of the interior plan and added to the biological qualities of the space. The key point in the presentation of this design is the "multi-yard" model in the architectural plan, which is inspired by the architecture of the old house in Iran.

NO.03

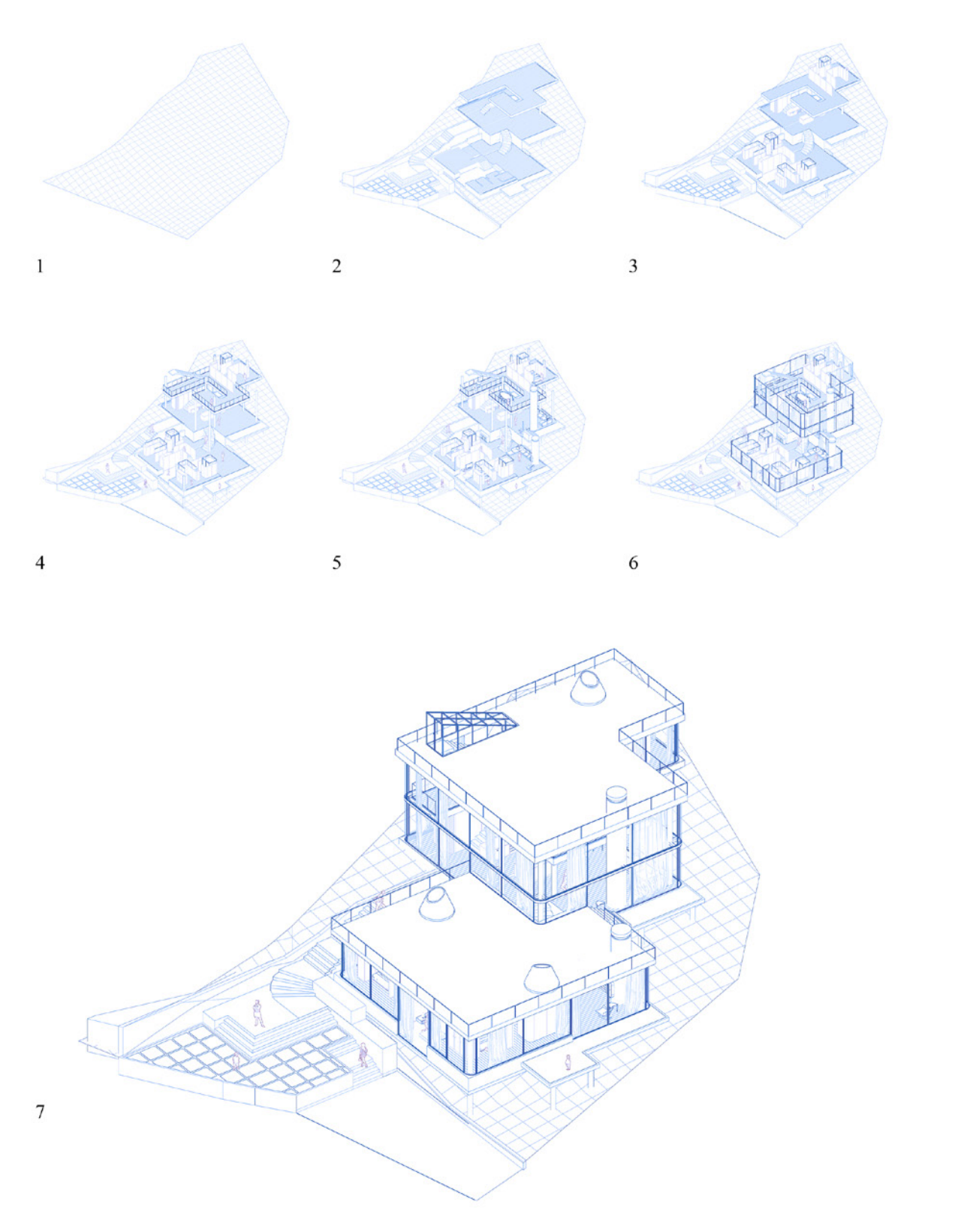
VILLA

PRIVET VILLA NO.03

AREA 650m²
2020

This building is designed on a land of 650 square meters in Siahsan village. In this plan, the path to completing the "design idea" and expanding the spaces was from "inside" to "outside" is. The main issue in the production of architectural thought in this project is the interpretation of the organs of an Iranian house. In other words, an attempt has been made to achieve a "new" but "familiar" experience for humans by achieving a new reading of the house configuration.

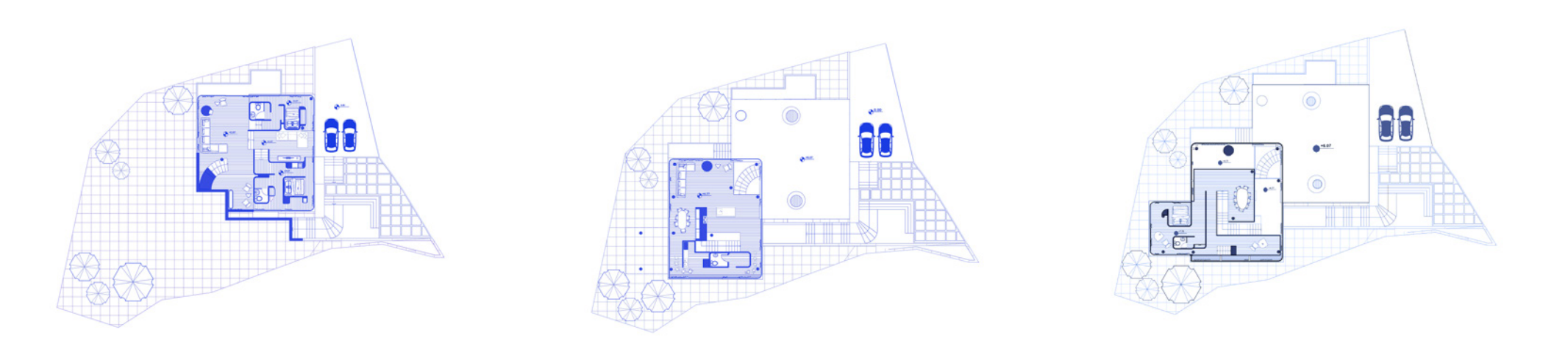
By introducing the three spaces of "external", "internal" and "pastu", the designer approaches his goal in the interpretation of "Iranian house". The outer spaces are the same as the guest house or, in other words, communal spaces, such as dining rooms, living rooms, and halls, while the inner spaces refer to private areas. Bedrooms are considered as the main parts of this category. Next to the interior spaces, there are "pastus" that create a cozy corner, and the designer has defined various functions for them by improving the biological qualities of these pastus. These pastus are sometimes placed in the middle of the space, they enclose a part and give a "place" coordinate to the place where an activity is performed.

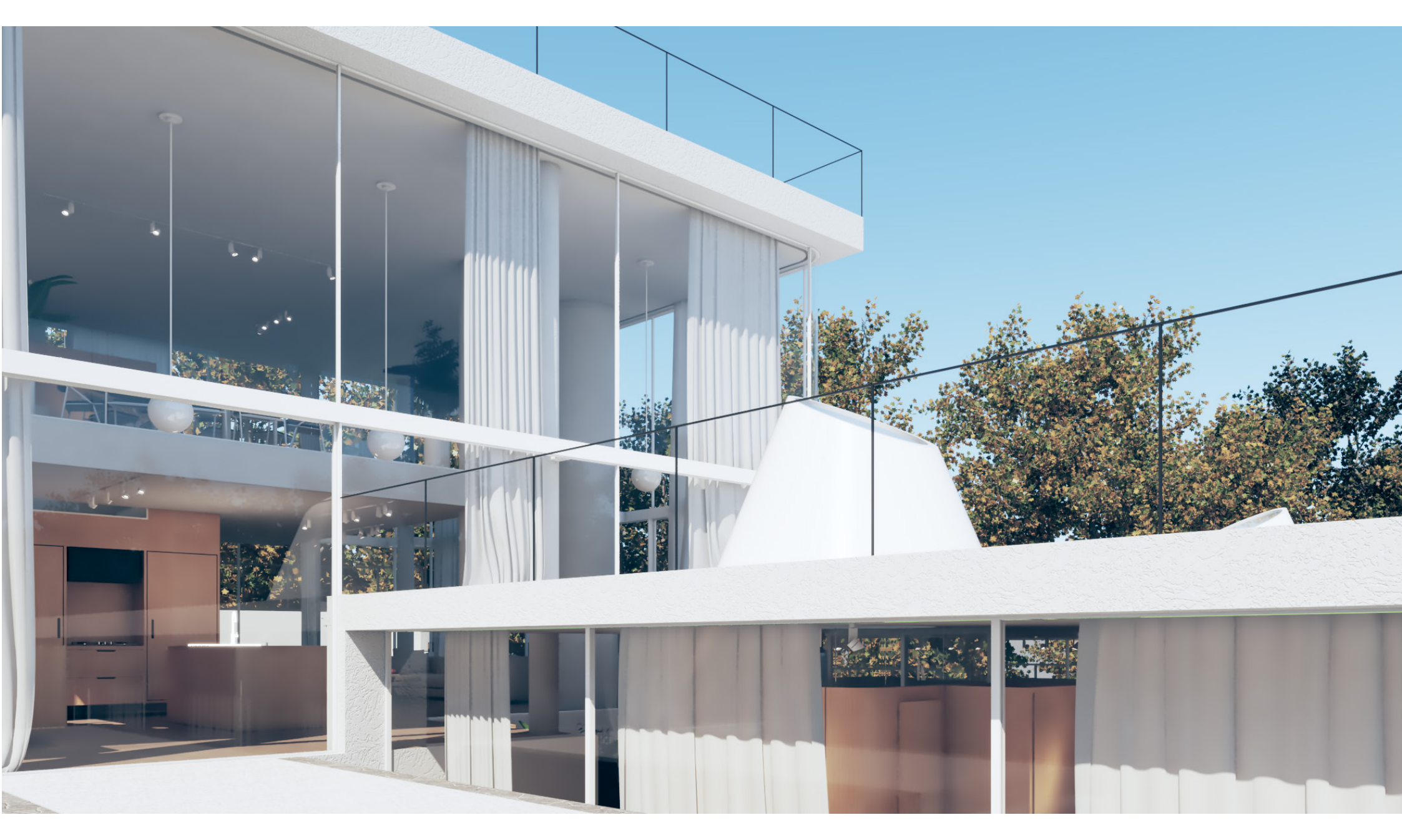


PRIVET VILLA NO.02

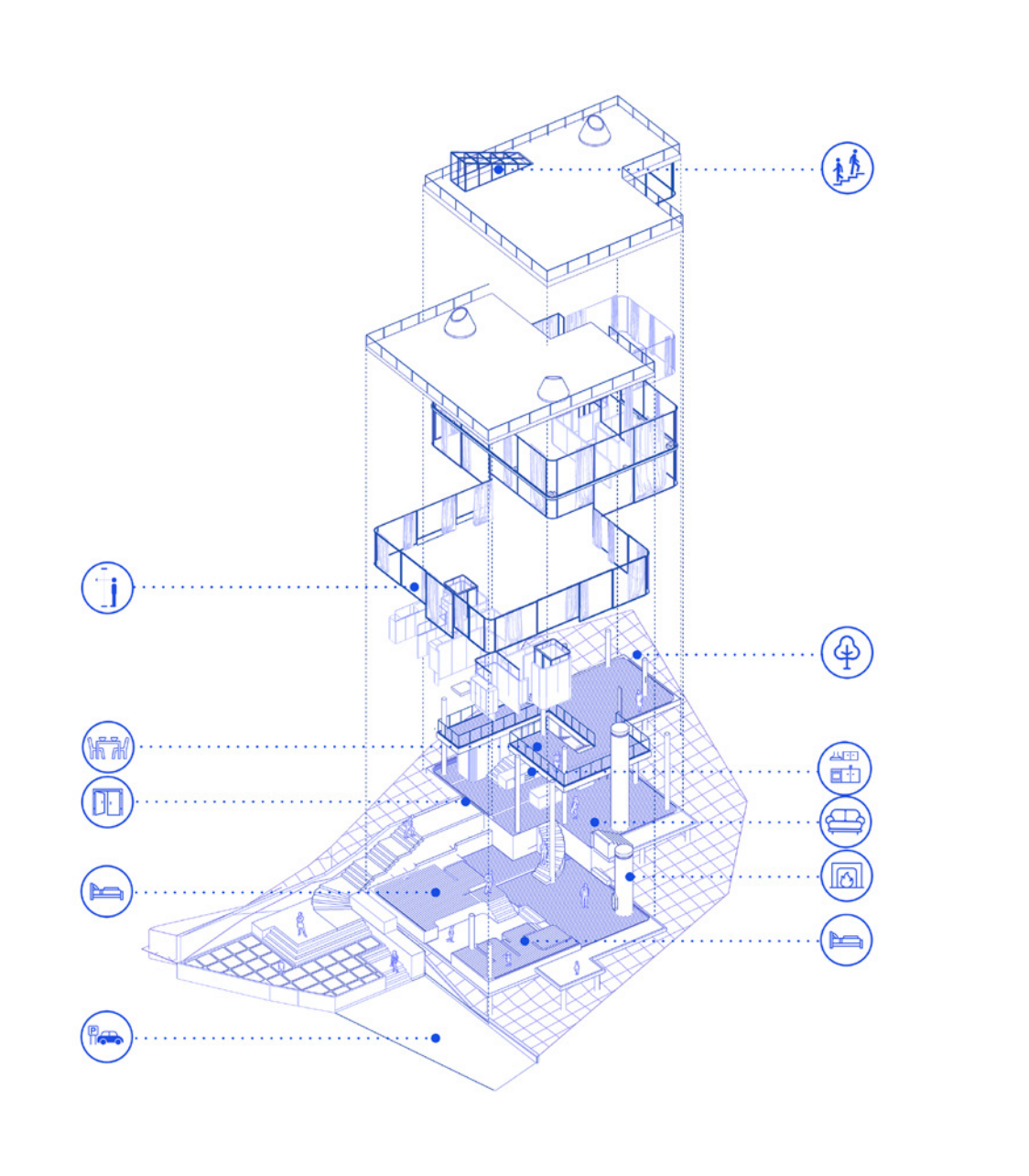
AREA 650m²
2020

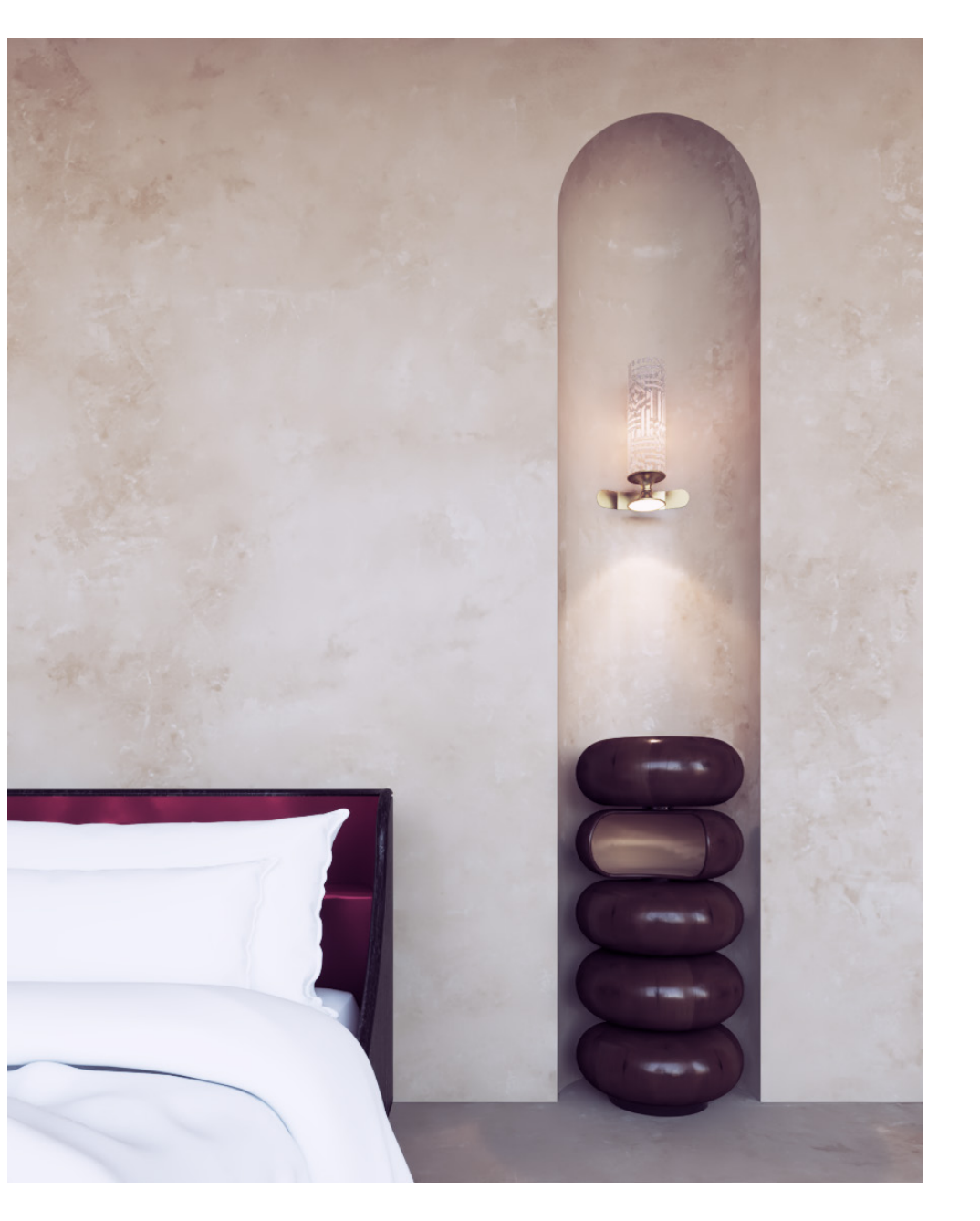
In the meantime, the "wall" has been a significant issue because the designer has elevated it above its "transcendent" area and has given this element a "substantive" quality in the body of architecture. In this design, the wall plays a role not only as a separating member but also as a "space-creating" part, even sometimes it is placed in multi-layered and spiral positions to maintain privacy and realize its integrity without the need for a "door". In fact, the "spatial" quality of pastus is in a cause-and-effect relationship with the condition of the walls. There is a gap between the wall and the ceiling, not to create the feeling of "suspension", but to make the wall visible as much as possible.





Another point of interest in this building is the external transparent wall, the designer has provided situations where the external view has the opportunity to wander inside by using the proximity of three areas, therefore the external shell of the building is considered to be transparent, which provides the opportunity for interaction between Man (inside) and the landscape of the site could always be stable and possible.





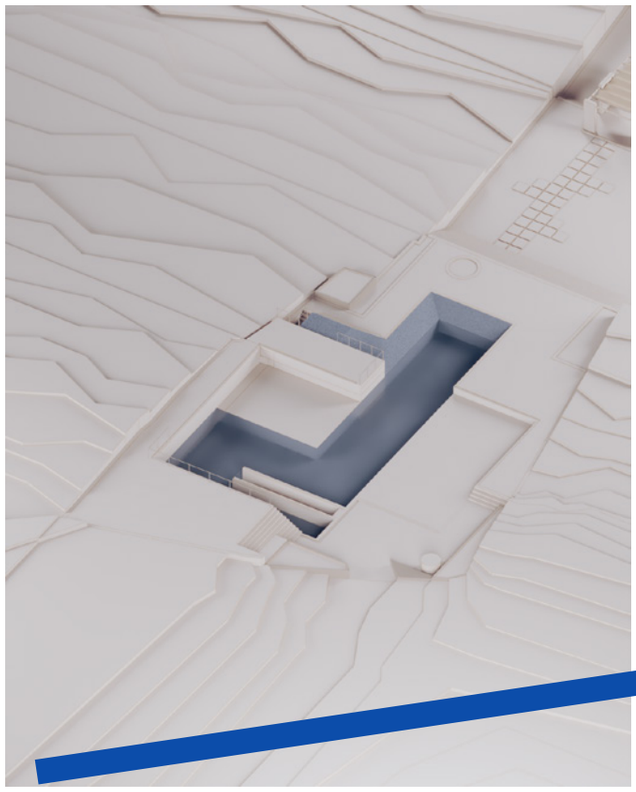
NO.04

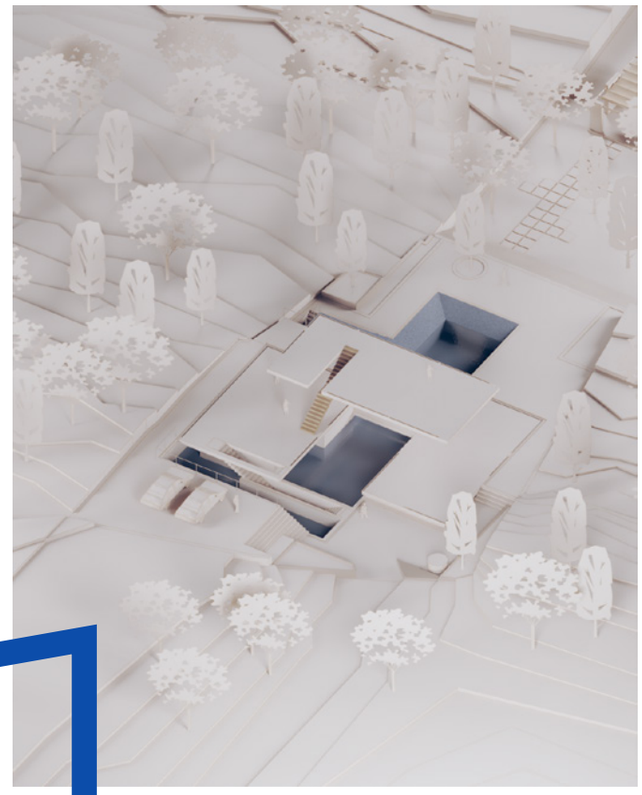
VILLA

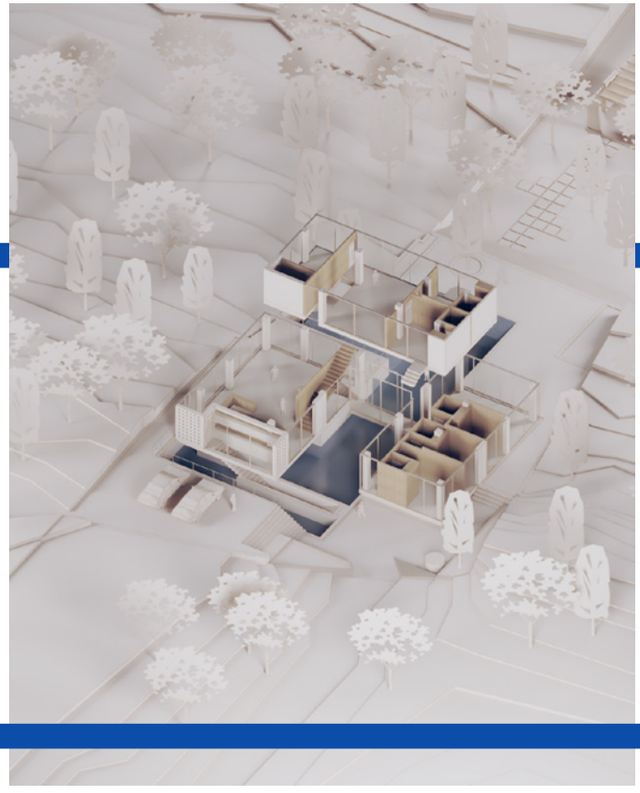
PRIVET VILLA NO.04

AREA 400m²
2020

The key component for starting ideation in this project was the climatic characteristics of the region. This building is located in a village in the center of Iran, which is close to the desert texture with hot arid climate. The adaptation of the building to the climate was one of the essential and primary items in the design. The native architecture of this region has had arrangements in accordance with the weather conditions since the past, and the BĀDGĪR (wind-tower, literally "wind catcher", a traditional structure used for passive air-conditioning of buildings) is one of the most well-known of them. Wind catchers were ridges or turrets that were placed on the roof, hollow and perforated forms that, due to being located at a height and in the direction of the wind, directed the air inside and caused the air to circulate quickly in the interior space. Sometimes water ponds were placed in the interior space under the wind catchers so that the air entering the building is cooled by passing over the surface of the water and has a greater effect in reducing the temperature inside the building.

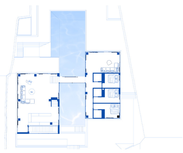


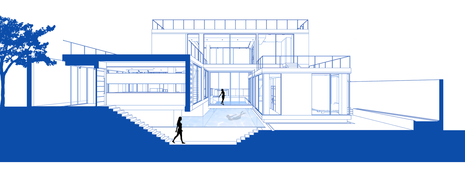


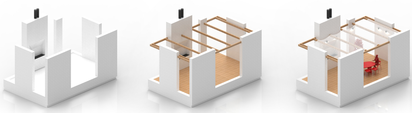


DIAGRAM

the sand catcher mechanism is used in this building with 90 degree rotation. Three cubes are placed on top of each other in such a way that the empty space between them is placed in the direction of the prevailing wind of the area and creates air current. Also, a pathway moves through this tunnel and connects the entrance pond and the main pool. It is expected that the flowing and dense air in this empty space will be cooled by the presence of water and flow in the interior spaces. The building form is combined with water in such a way that water plays a role not only as a visual (decorative) element but also as a functional (climate) component. Consisting of three cubes, the upper cube overlooks the pool and can be fully opened from both the north and south sides, this provides the space inside the cube with the maximum possibility of benefiting from the landscape and natural air flow. The eastern cube is located next to the waterspay and due to its proximity to the middle corridor (canal), it is possible to use fresh air flow and air current. The eastern cube that defines the entrance of the building is completely submerged in water and because of the sun's rays during the day and the surface evaporation of the entrance pond, it benefits from the humidity of the warm air.







NO.05

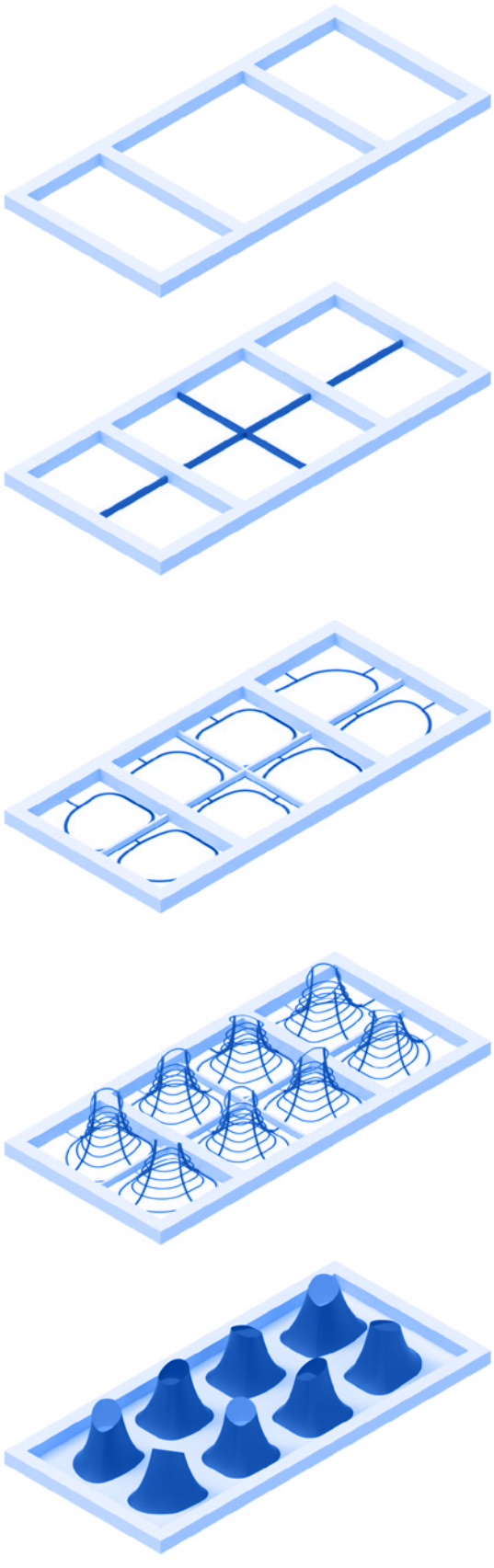
VILLA

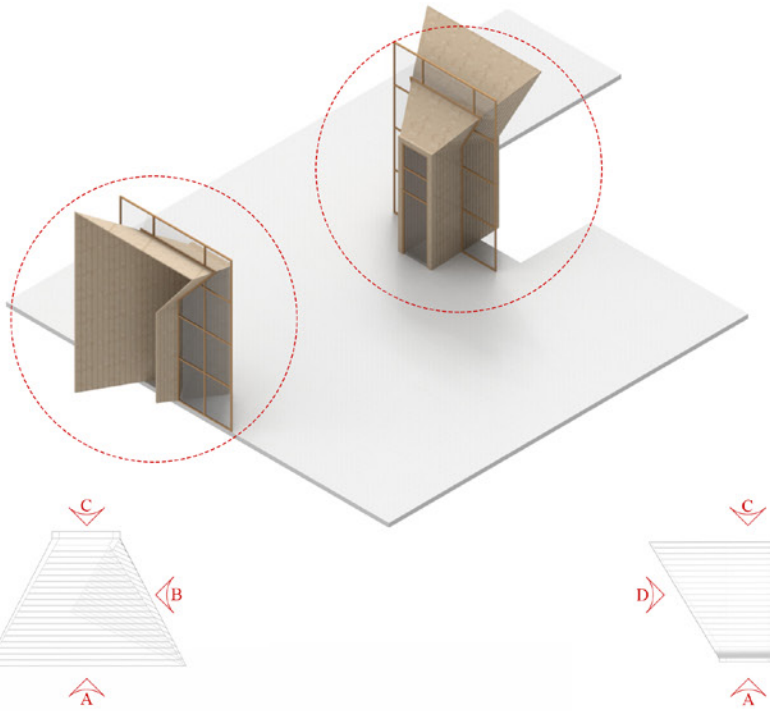
PRIVET VILLA NO.05

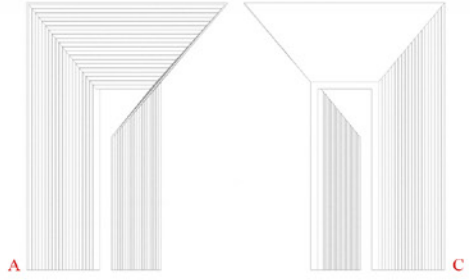
AREA 400m²
2020

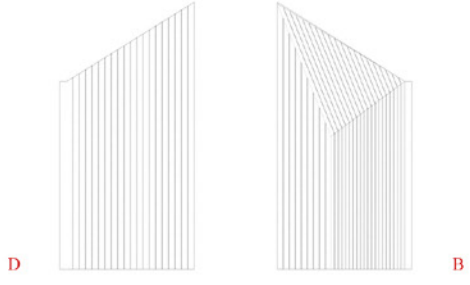
This mansion is located in one of the villages near the city of Kashan (a central city in Iran that has a hot arid climate). In the initial design, there was an attemp to create a simple, readable and responsive form. A large cube with an integrated material that has slight breaks in the openings to create a texture on the facade of the building by creating a shadow. The entire surface of the cube is covered with concrete, in the formulation of this concrete, there was a try to make the final color close to warm gray with stone powder and also to create a soft texture. The purpose of creating a warm color and soft texture for the concrete was to bring the face of the building closer to the traditional houses of the region.The natural slope of the land was used to create a parking lot and installation system space under the main volume. The natural slope of the land was from south to north, so the location of this cube was considered to be in the south of the land (near the main passage and the entrance of the land(to have overlook the garden and also act as a cover for the garden and provide the privacy of the garden. According to the climate of the region, south, east and west walls of the architectural volume is designed solid and heavy to control the sunlight, and the north wall, which overlooks the garden and the private space of the land, it is considered completely transparent.

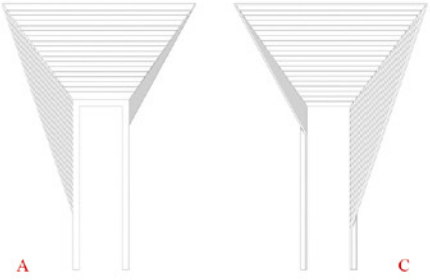
There are two large gates on the north and south sides at the entrance. The general form of the gates is made up of broken and intertwined surfaces, which creates a significant contrast with the simplicity of the main form. These two gates are reminiscent of the fabrics used in rural houses in these areas as a kind of cover and veil for the courtyard after the entrance doors.

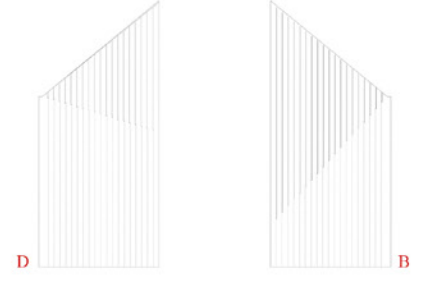


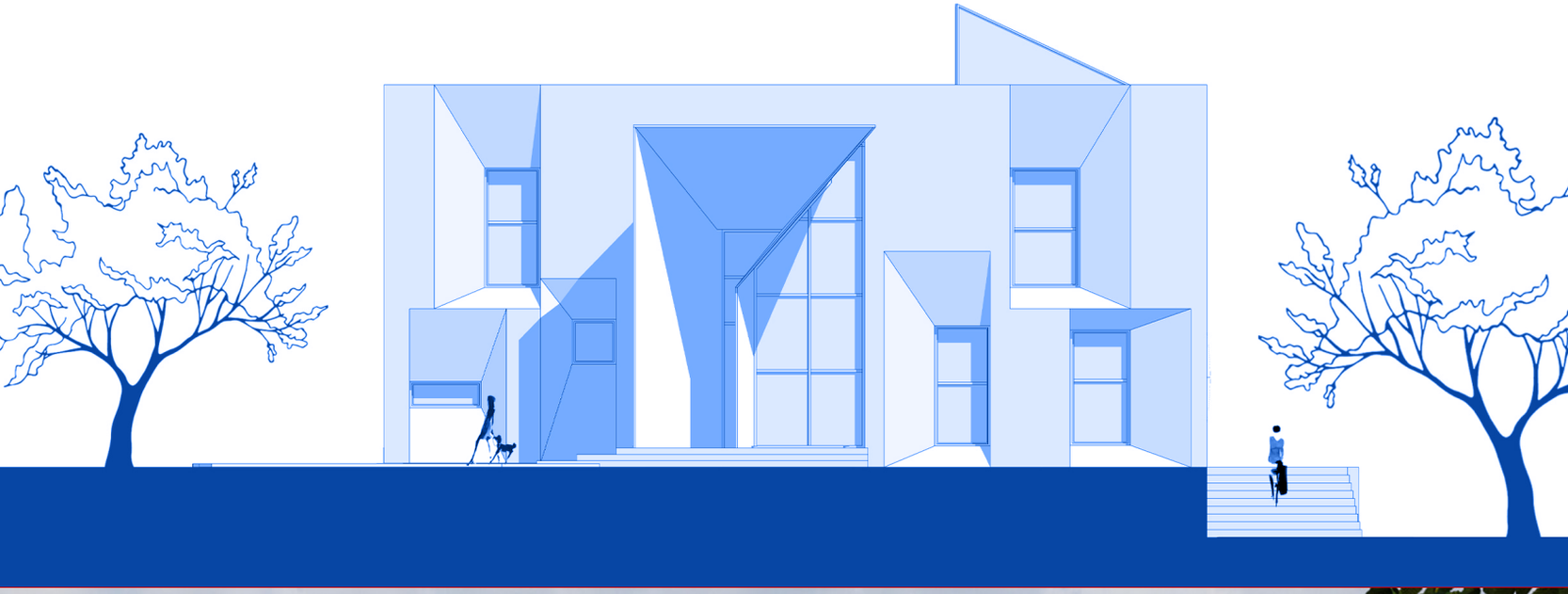


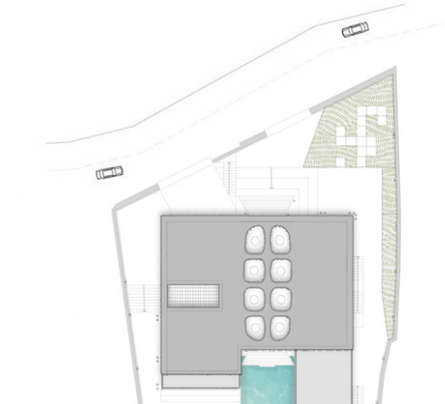


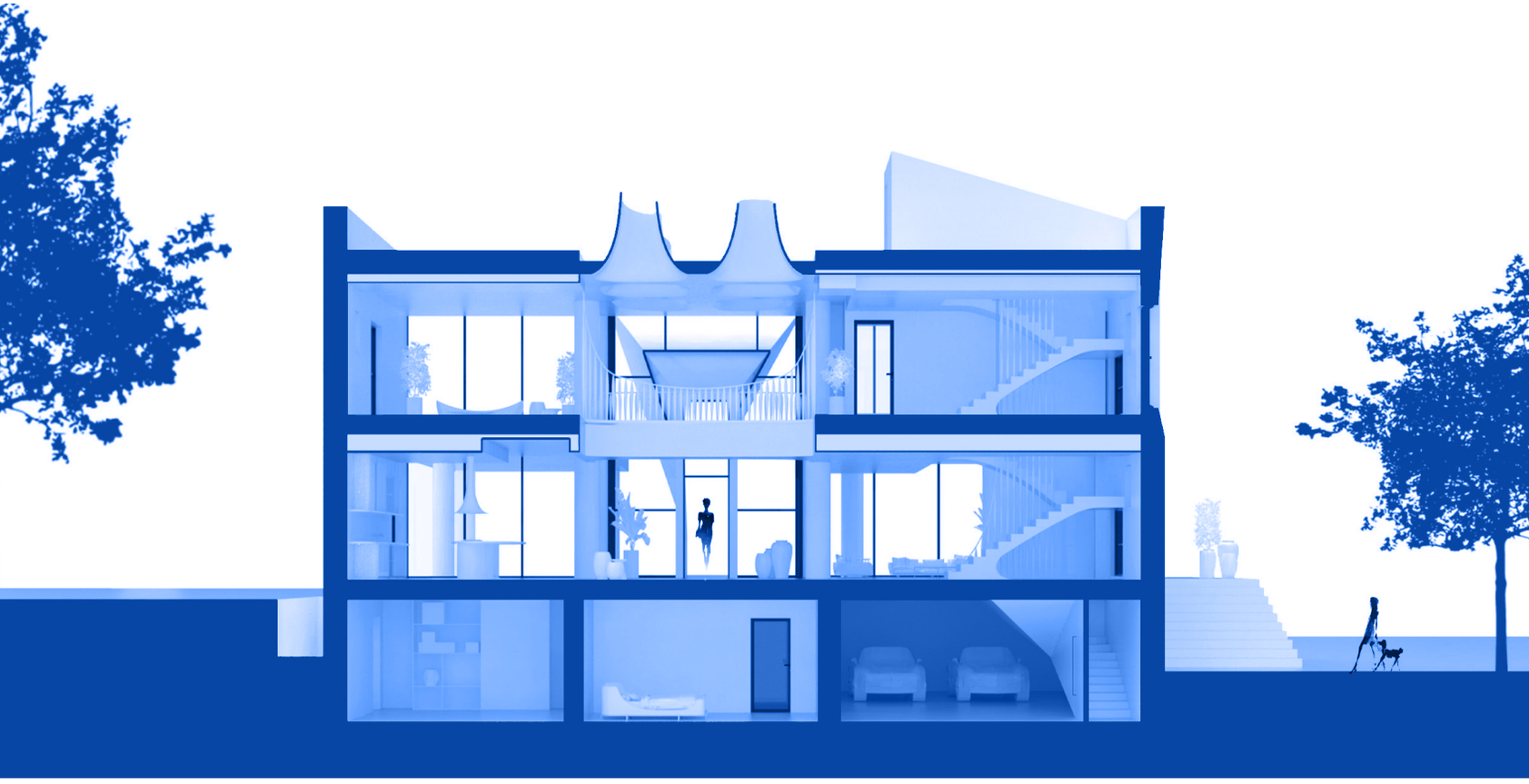


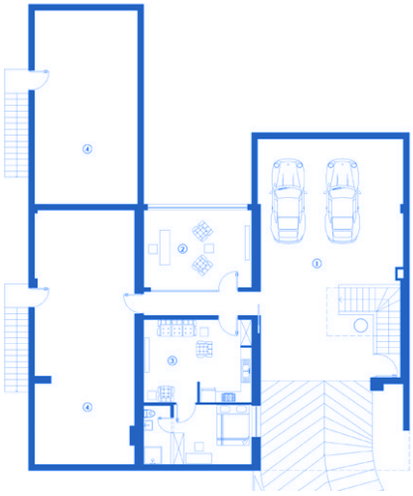


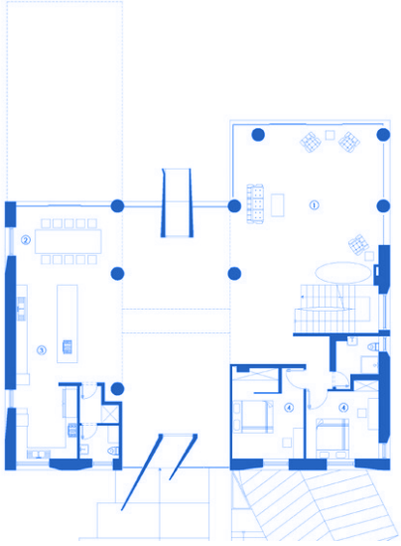


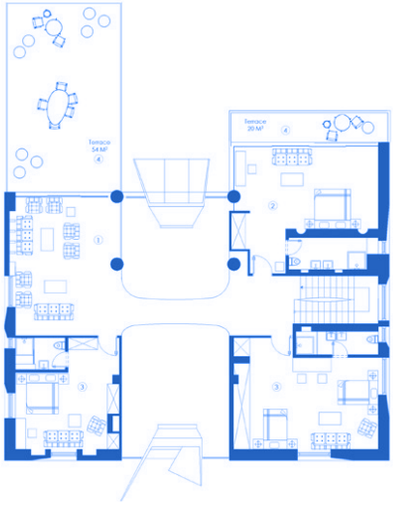




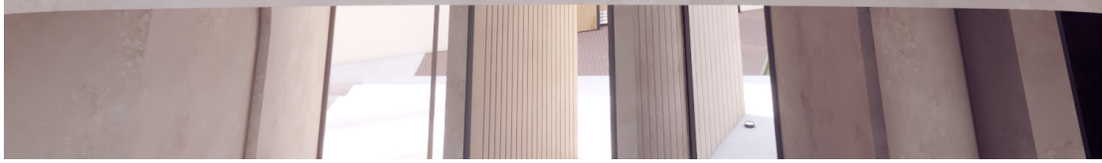








Inside the building, there is a large covered mezzanine, which acts as an organizing element of the plan and defines the location of other spaces and their contiguity and privacy. This space is inspired by an organ called "Dehliz" in traditional Iranian architecture. There are eight large holes on the high ceiling of the hall, which make the interior architecture of the building benefit from natural light and create a different experience of human interaction with the architectural space. These holes are known as "Hoorno" in the traditional Iranian architecture, Hoornos are usually seen in the traditional bazaars and shabistan of mosques. Inspired by Iranian Hoornos, the designer has tried to represent as much as possible the quality and style of design in Iran's past.



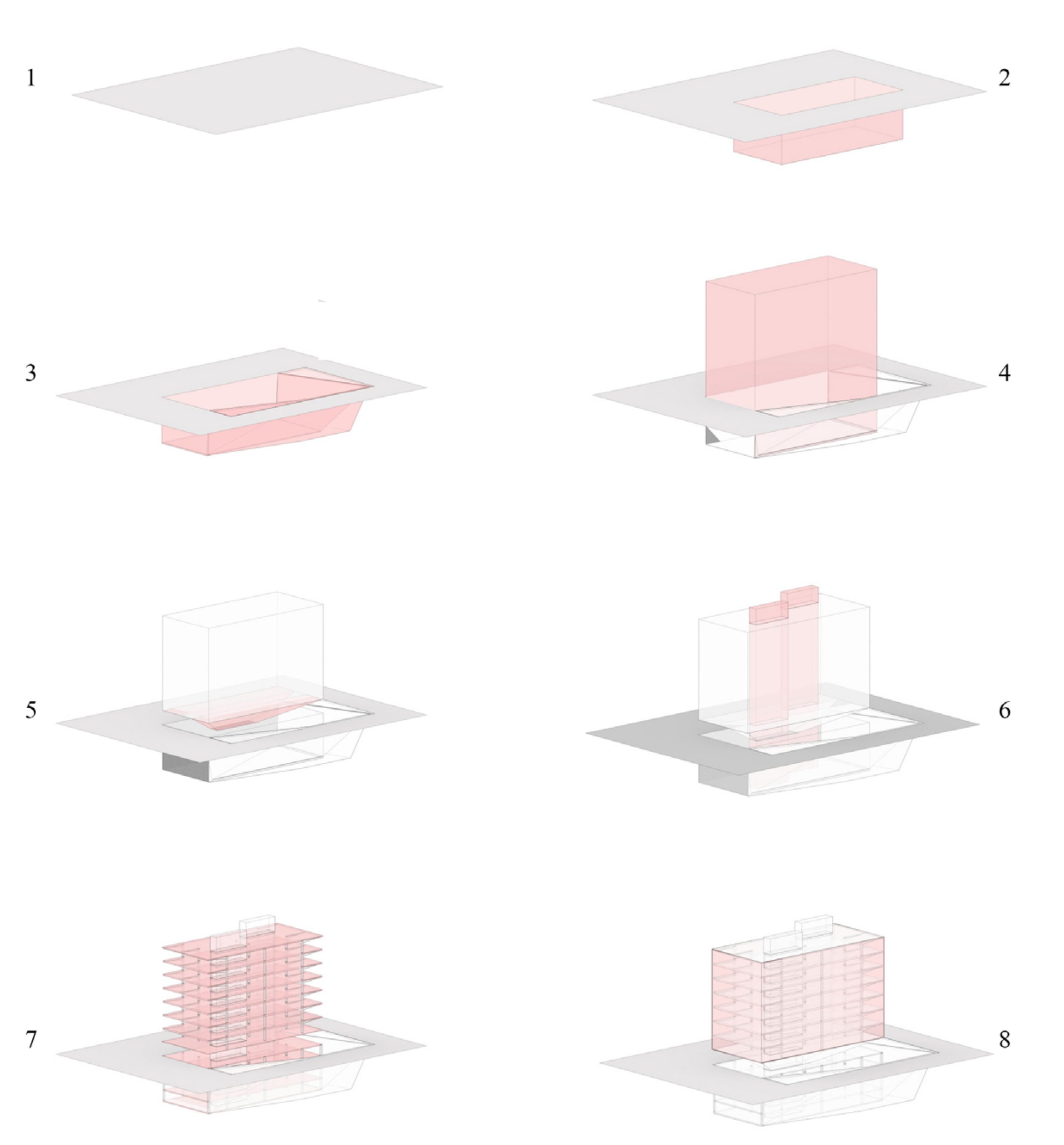
ALT.01

SHIRAZ

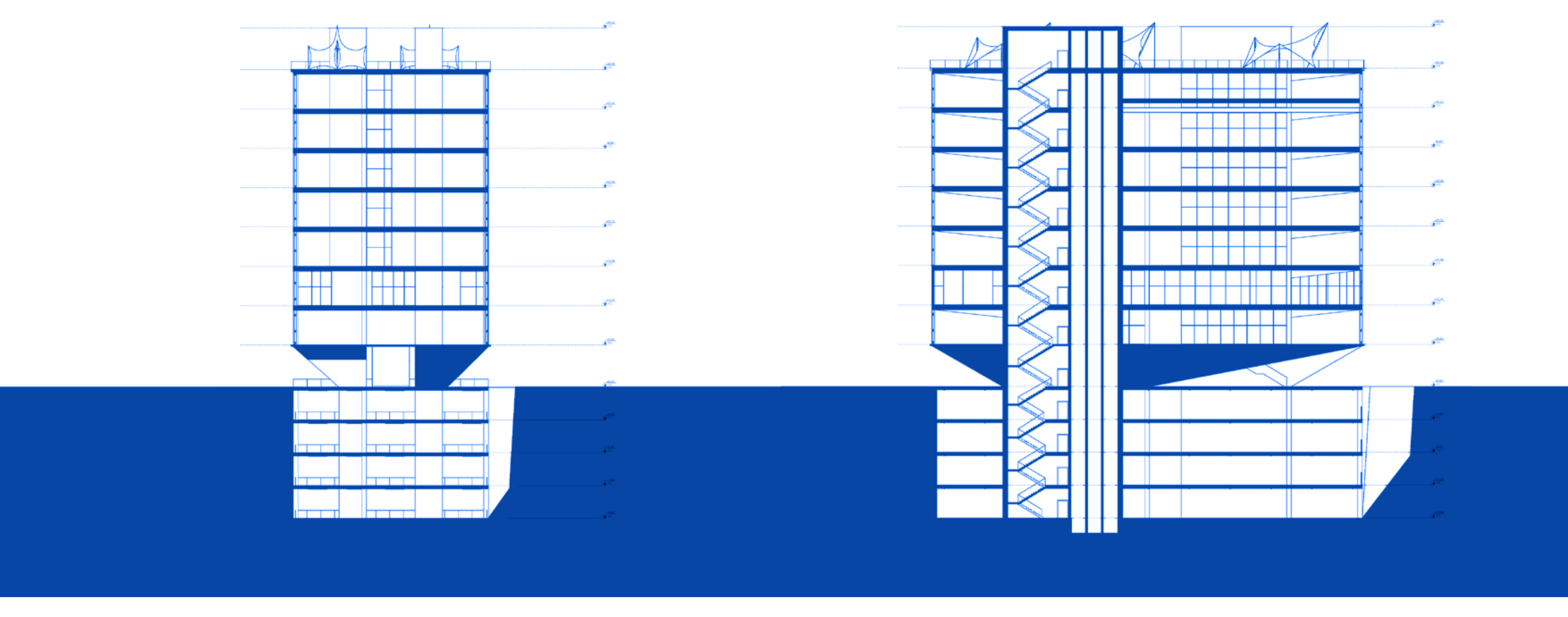
Shiraz office building

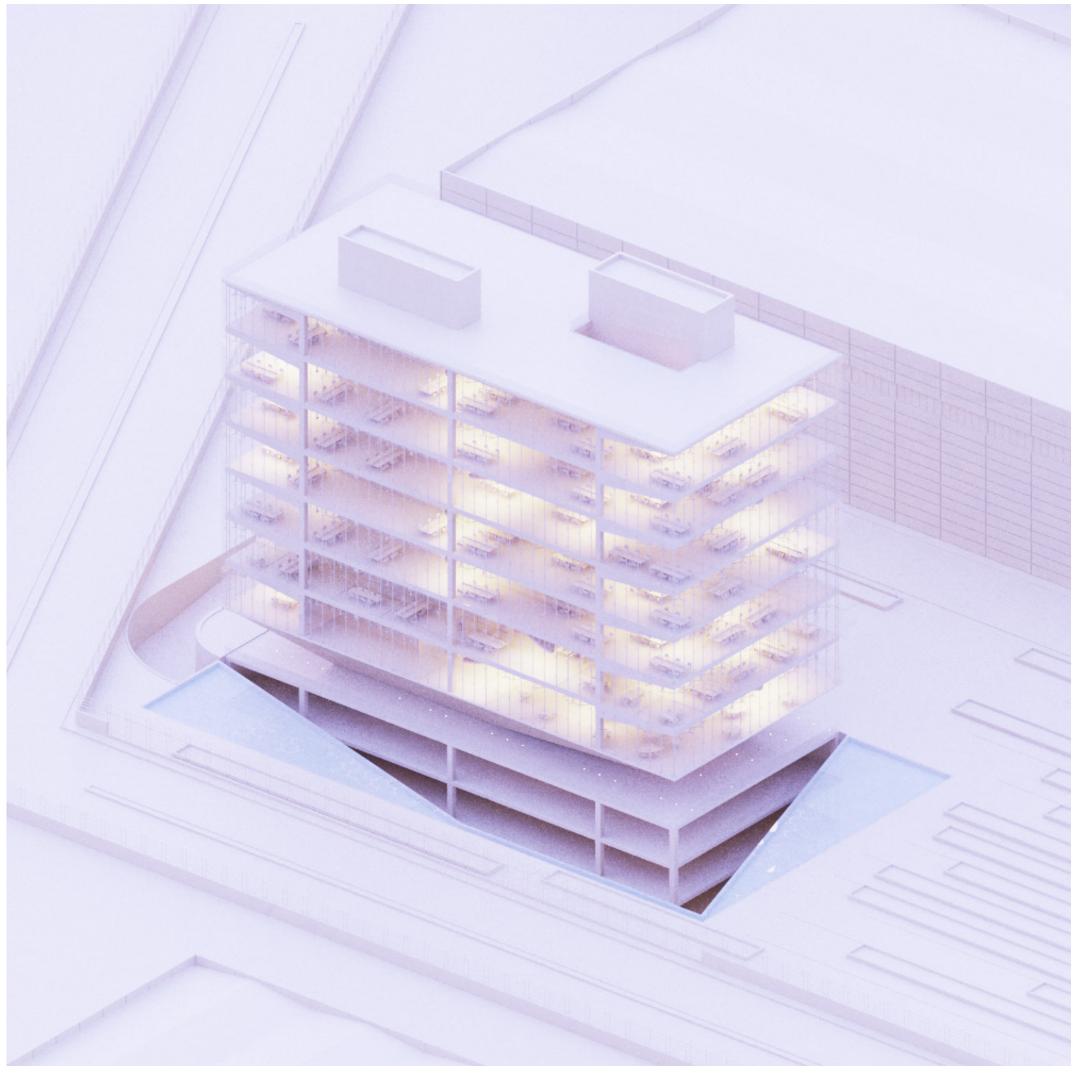
Alt-01

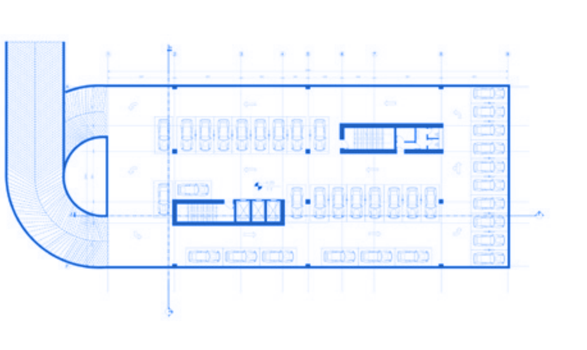
The subject of the design was an office building in Shiraz industrial town (south of Iran). In the definition of the project, this building was supposed to be built next to a petrochemical industry equipment manufacturing and operated with an administrative-engineering function. In the first concept, the building was considered as a large glass cube, which provided six floors of office space on the ground and four floors below the ground for parking space.The structure of the building was designed in concrete and was fully visible due to the glass cover. A spindle-shaped volume of concrete was placed on the ground to connect the office floors and the parking floors.This large concrete spindle provided both the integrity of the structure and created the visual suspension of the glass cube. Because of the large spindle, the glass cube was placed at a height of 7 meters from the ground level, so an open, flat and roofed arena was created on the ground floor of the building,



which acted as a wide entrance and also a social space.The way of connecting the building with the ground was considered as a big hole in which the building sank. This hole was designed so that the underground floors were visible from two sides and benefited from natural light and air current. In other words, this hole as a negative form was an inseparable part of the building that acted like a void. There were pools of water around the hole that flowed into the hole.







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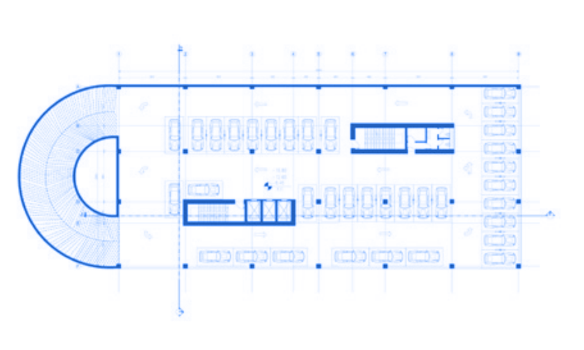

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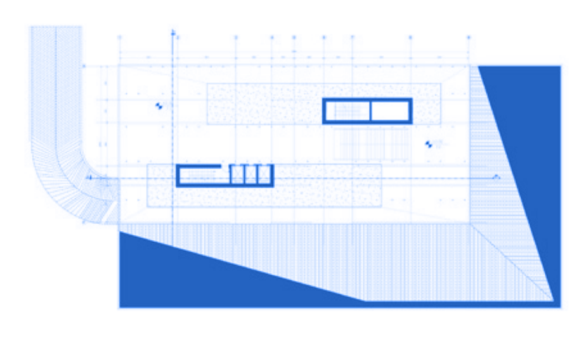

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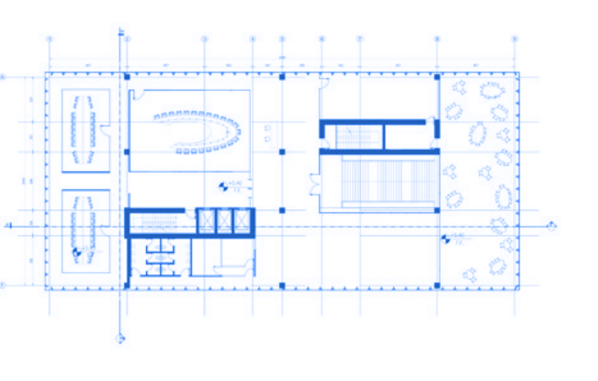
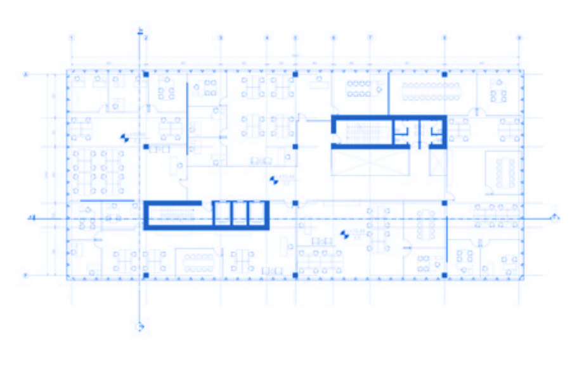


LEVEL 1



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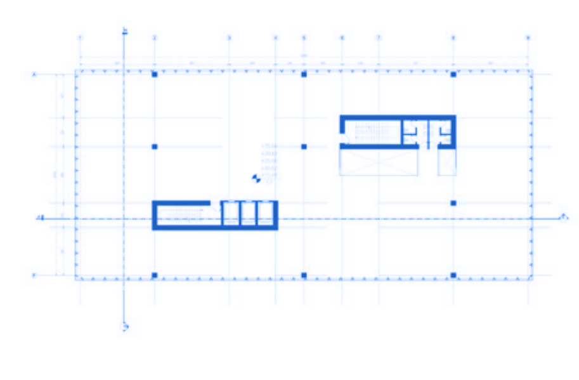
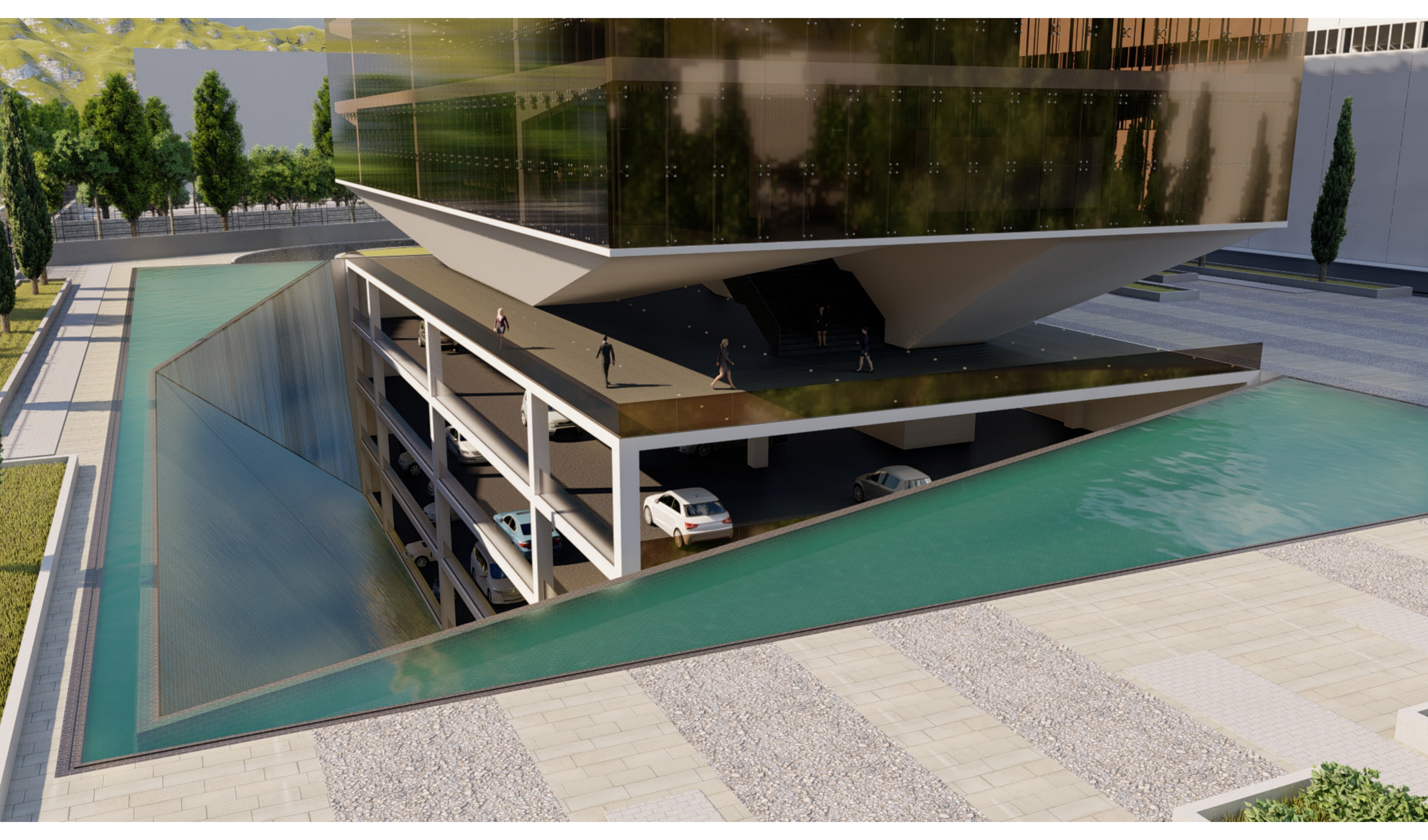


LEVEL 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7



ALT.02

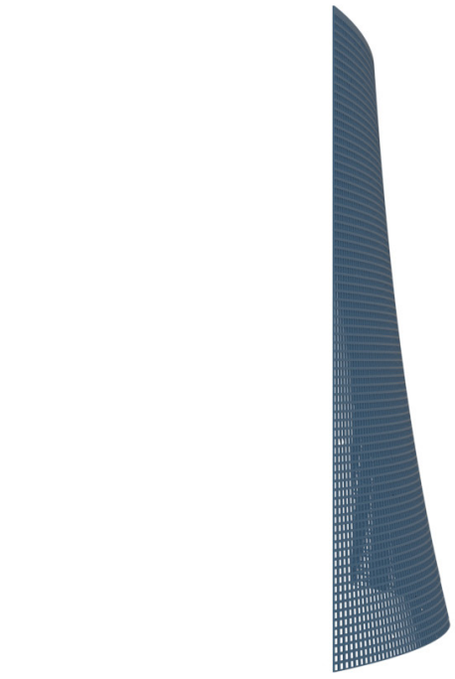
SHIRAZ

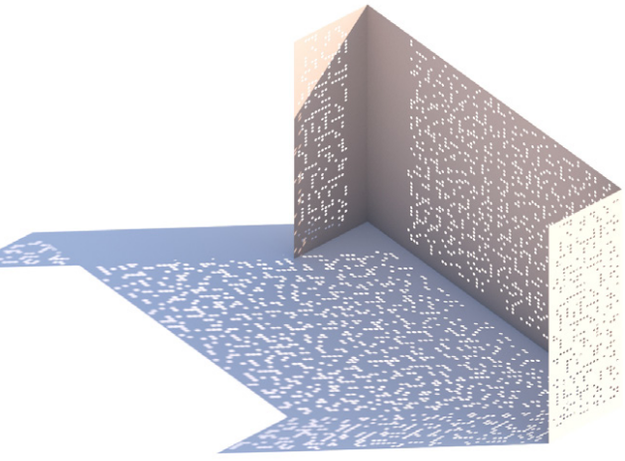
Shiraz office building

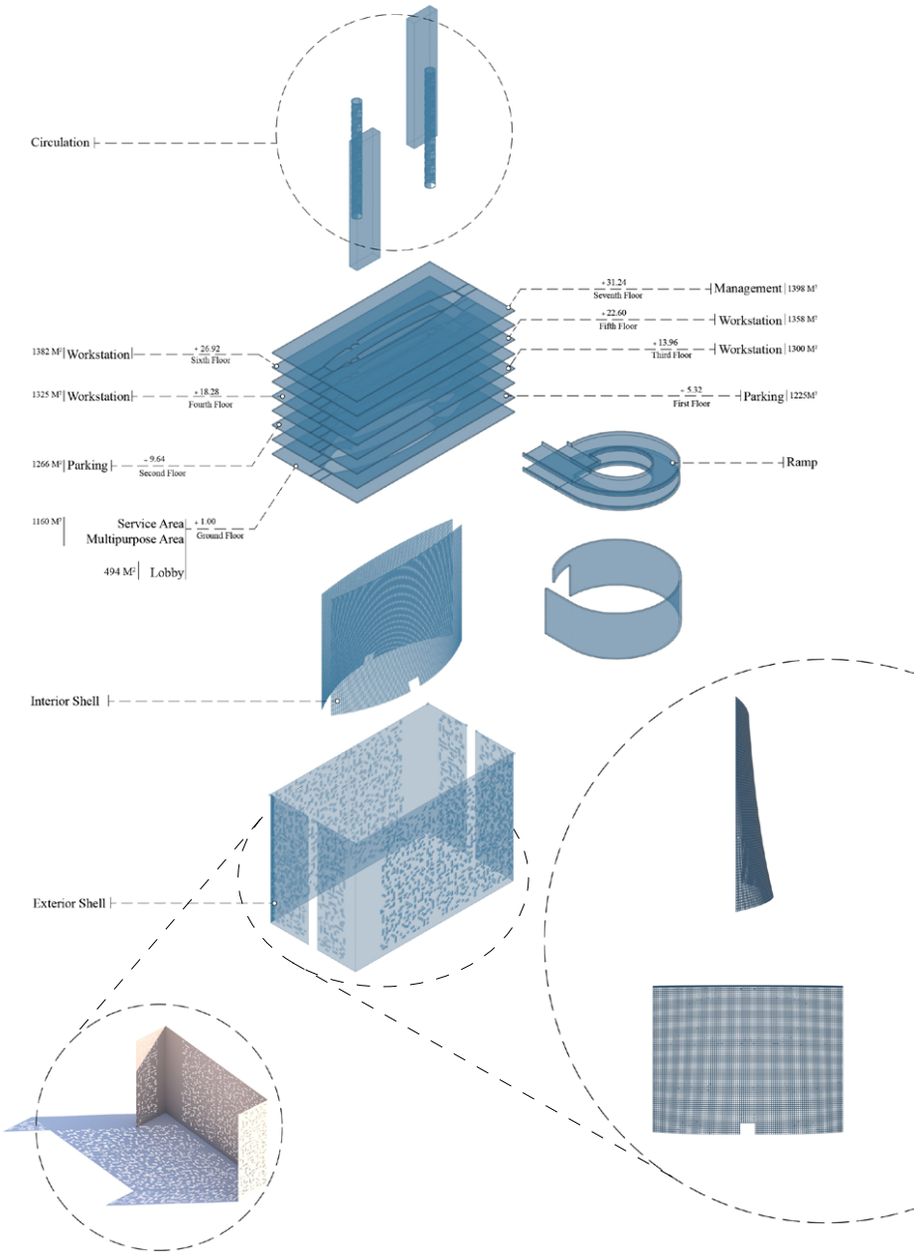
Alt-02

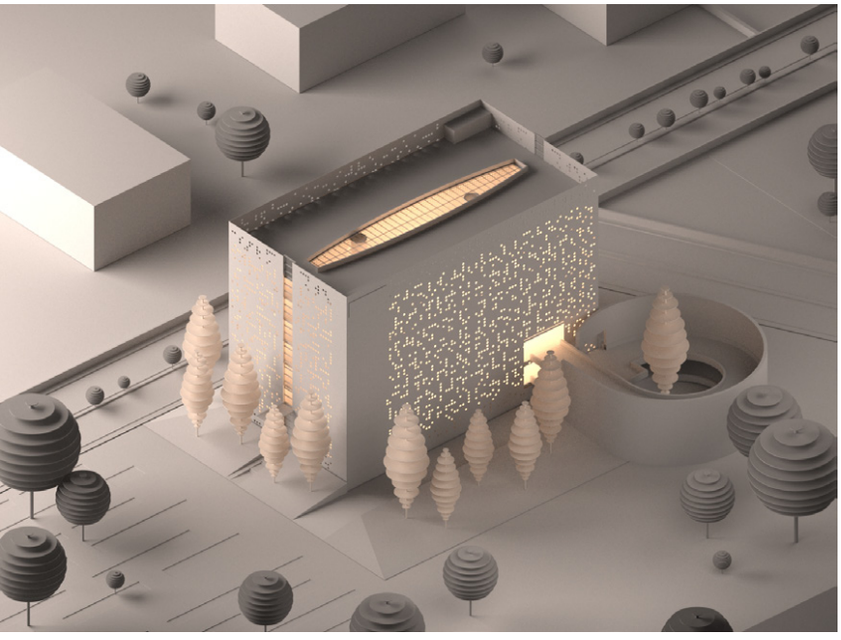
In this concept, a different path was considered. Completely contrary to the previous concept, all transparency and possibility of nobility of the building was removed and the building was designed with a completely introverted and independent approach from the industrial area. A solid volume of concrete that was placed on a pyramid covered with grass. Inside this form, a large void was considered, like a deep gap that divided the building into two pieces from the ground floor to the roof. All internal floors overlook this void from both sides, and this gap provides natural light and fresh air flow. Two shells were designed for this concept, a concrete shell that was meshed with many circles (perforated) and as an outer shell controlled the entry of the sun. The second shell was inspired by Persian brickwork and knotting (girih) and defined the privacy of Void.

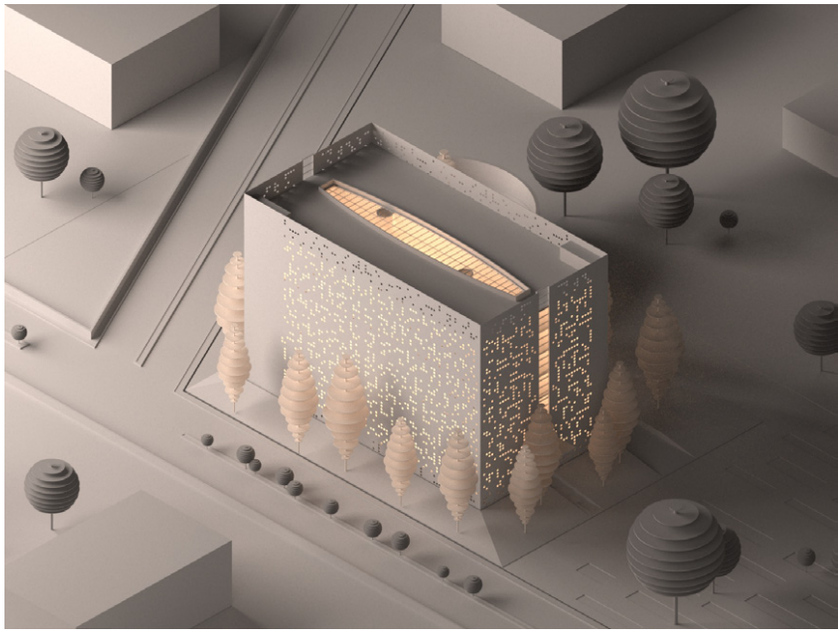
Diagram






Circulation
+ 31.24
Seventh Floor
Management | 1398 M²
+ 22.60
Fifth Floor
Workstation | 1358 M²
+ 13.96
Third Floor
Workstation | 1300 M²
- 5.32
First Floor
Parking | 1225M²
1382 M² | Workstation
+ 26.92
Sixth Floor
1325 M² | Workstation
+ 18.28
Fourth Floor
1266 M² | Parking
- 9.64
Second Floor
Ramp
1160 M²
Service Area
Multipurpose Area
+ 1.00
Ground Floor
494 M² | Lobby
Interior Shell
Exterior Shell





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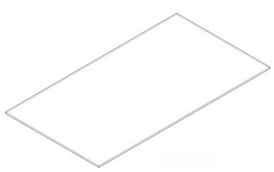

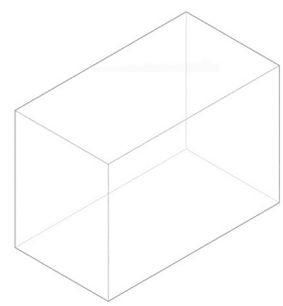

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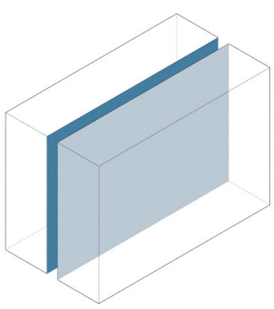

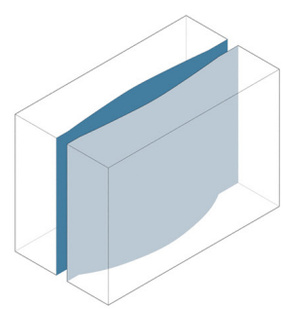

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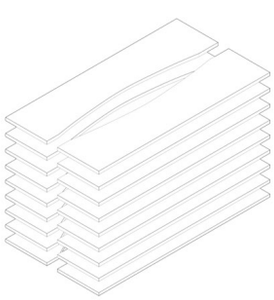

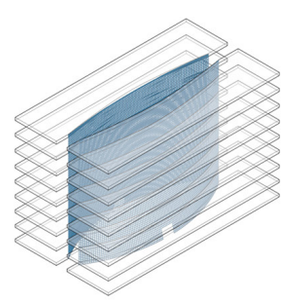

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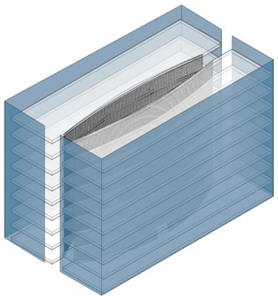

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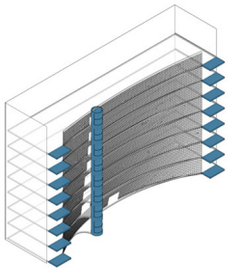

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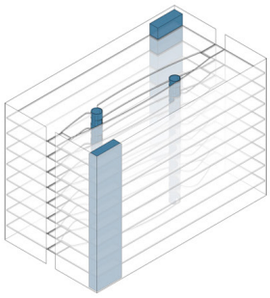

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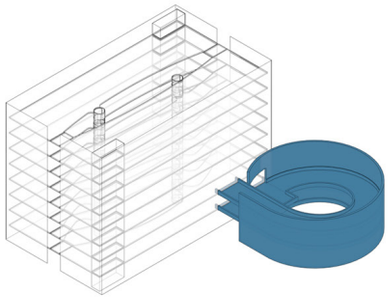

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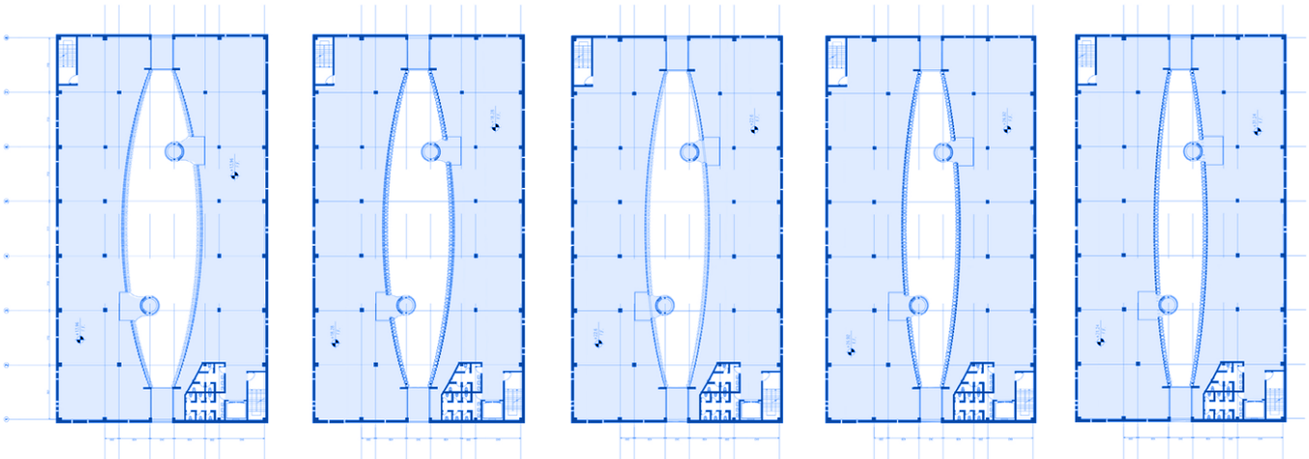


LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4

LEVEL 5

LEVEL 6

LEVEL 7

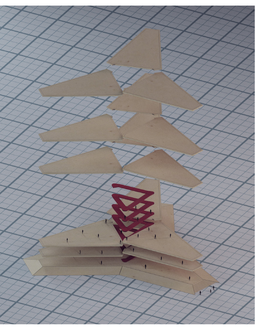
ALT.03

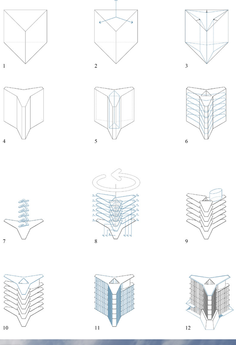
SHIRAZ

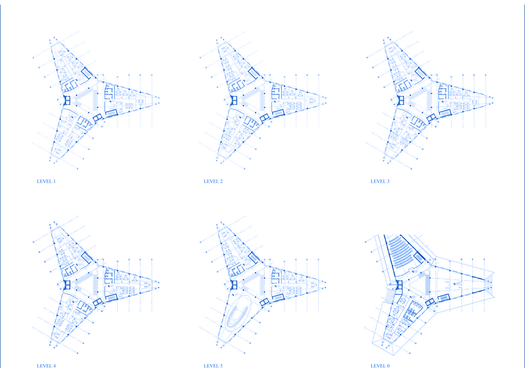
Shiraz office building

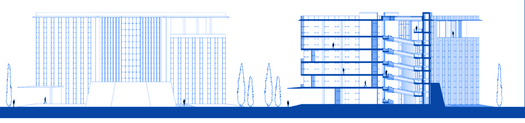
Alt-03

The main approach in presenting this concept has been to increase the capability and talent of the form to separate the internal spaces and functional areas, therefore a geometric and three-part form was considered.A three-part form that is surrounded by an equilateral triangle and divides the interior spaces into three separate parts in the first stage, which are connected through the central lobby on the ground floor. The volume protruding from the original form was considered as an amphitheater space on the ground floor level, because according to the direction of the ramp movement, it was considered the last edge, so it had a ceiling with a height of three meters more than the previous edges, which made it possible to create a suitable slope for the audiences.
f this design.









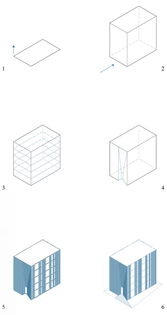
In the center of the form, the negative space was considered as void, which was the location of the large middle ramp. This ramp moves in a spiral in the vertical direction of the building and connects the floors and blocks. The floors' elevation codes were considered in such a way that in the clockwise direction, each level from each edge (a part of the three parted volume) was 5.1 meters higher than the previous floor (from the previous edge). In other words, the main ramp covered a height of 4.5 meters in each full rotation, which made up three separate levels of one floor. This spiral mechanism created a height equivalent to 9 meters for the last level (on the last floor), which was considered as a shareholders' meeting room. The difference in height between successive levels was a constant component that determined the slope of the ramp. This component was calculated so that the slope of the ramp is suitable for vertical movement on foot. The ramp mechanism and the vertical movement of the building was the key point o

ALT.04

SHIRAZ

Shiraz office building

Alt-04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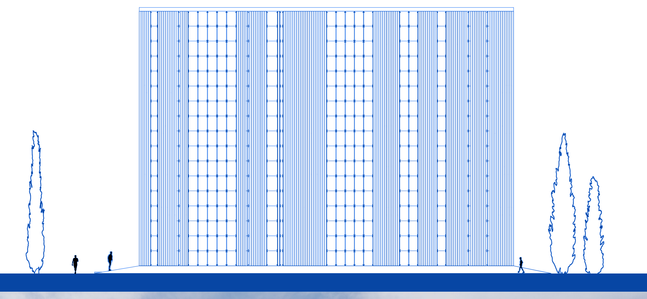
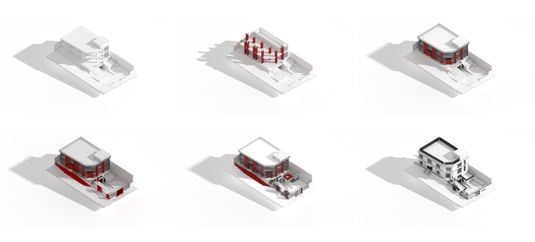
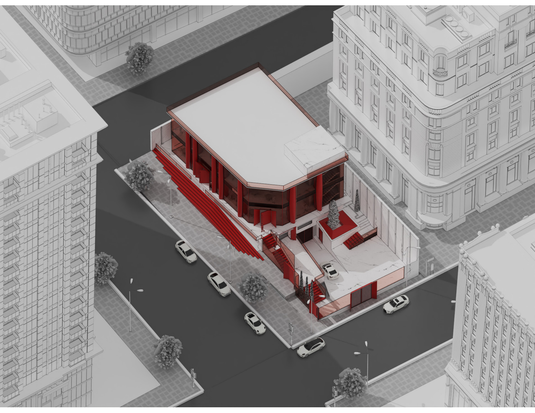
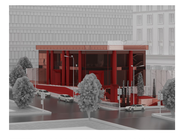


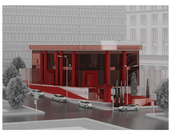
B A K E R Y

BAKERY









Hamoun

2025 — Portfolio

Architecture Design Projects