

Sarab-e Kosar Lake; a scenic hub for leisure, sports in Qorveh



● hamsafarshim.ir



● neshan.org

Iranica Desk

Qorveh, located in Kurdistan Province, is a lesser-known city nestled in the heart of mountains and plains. Its mysterious secrets remain hidden in the dust of time — from the legendary stone dragon and the bubbling springs that refresh the earth's soul to the ancient historical traces engraved on the silent walls of the city. On the brink of infrastructure development and investment attraction, Qorveh is ready to reveal its full beauty once again. Sarab-e Qorveh Lake, also known as Sarab-e Kosar, is a shining gem in the middle of the plain, reflecting the historical life of the city. Fed by multiple springs beneath it, the lake's cool waters have long quenched the thirst of local residents and irrigated surrounding farmlands. Today, beyond meeting daily needs, it serves as a major center for relaxation and tourism. Qodratollah Seifpanahi, the mayor of Qorveh, told ISNA that Sarab-e Kosar Lake, as one of the county's most import-



● neshan.org

ant natural and tourist assets, is undergoing development of recreational and service infrastructure. The municipality is fully prepared to attract investors to the complex. Highlighting Sarab-e Kosar's special status, Seifpanahi noted, "This valuable natural site is located next to Kulabad Mountain. For years, besides supplying agricultural water, it has served as a tourism and recreational center for the people of Qorveh, neighboring

cities, and provinces." He added that Sarab-e Kosar Lake covers 44 hectares. This year, a ring road was constructed around the lake to reduce traffic congestion and enable visitors to travel around the lake by car, bicycle, or on foot. Completing this ring road is a priority project planned for the year 1405 in the Iranian calendar. The mayor also announced the construction of a second basin on the lake's eastern side, ex-

plaining that the land belongs to the Education Ministry and that preparations for handover are complete, with construction to begin soon. Referring to the recreational and sports development plans, Seifpanahi said, "We are building a beach volleyball court, a beach wrestling area, and other sports facilities to establish Sarab-e Kosar Lake as a comprehensive recreational and sports center in western Iran." He emphasized private sector

investment as a municipality priority, stating that Qorveh has ample land around the lake for restaurants, eco-tourism accommodations, and service centers. "We invite all local and non-local investors to participate while respecting municipal regulations. We are fully prepared to allocate land and issue necessary permits." Regarding water management challenges, the mayor explained that cooperation with farmers is key: the lake's water belongs to

nearby farmers, but the municipality also uses it. Occasionally, closure of the outlet valve causes water levels to rise, damaging walkways; negotiations are underway to resolve this issue. Seifpanahi also highlighted tourists' need for welfare facilities, saying, "One significant gap is the lack of restaurants and accommodations. Investors' proposals for eco-tourism lodges have been strongly welcomed." He announced the municipality's plan to establish a tourism market, adding, "At least 10 booths for selling cultural and food products will be constructed on the lake's western side. Despite some delays due to economic conditions, this project remains part of our development plan." He concluded by noting that Sarab-e Kosar Lake is a unique asset for tourism development in Kurdistan Province. With cooperation from the private sector, government bodies, and cultural heritage organizations, it has the potential to become one of the region's key recreational and economic hubs.

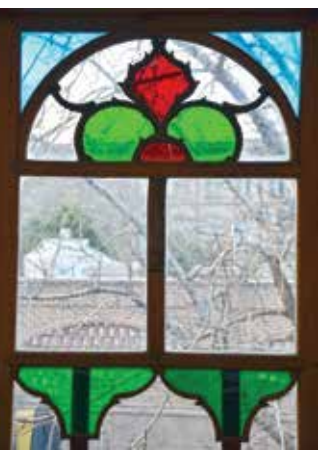
Heydarzadeh House reveals architectural heritage of Tabriz

Iranica Desk

Heydarzadeh House is a historic mansion located in the Maghsoudieh suburb of Tabriz, East Azarbaijan Province, on the south side of the Tabriz Municipality building. Although there is no document confirming its construction date, studies indicate it was built around 1870 by Haji Habib Lak. The house was registered on Iran's National Heritage List in 1999 under number 2524. It covers an area of 900 square meters and has two floors. The building features both interior and exterior courtyards separated by the house itself. In the basement, there is a Howz-Khaneh — a large room with a small pool and a fountain in the center — decorated with colorful bricks and vaulted ceilings. Other parts of the house are connected via a central hall. The building is adorned with intricately carved wooden windows, stuccoes, stained glass, brickwork, and paintings. The main room, known as the Shah Neshin, is one of the most striking rooms in the house. Heydarzadeh's House was restored in 2001 and is currently



used as the Tourism Information Center for East Azarbaijan Province and Tabriz. Historically, Tabriz has been home to many magnificent houses that reflect the city's rich cultural and architectural heritage, especially from the Qajar and early Pahlavi eras. These traditional mansions are notable for their intricate craftsmanship, harmonious layout, and adaptation to local climate and social customs. Like Heydarzadeh's House, many of these historic houses are centered around courtyards



● wikipedia.org



that serve as private, tranquil spaces and often include water features like pools or fountains which help cool the surroundings. Prominent among Tabriz's heritage houses are the Amir Nezam House, which now operates as the Qajar Museum, showcasing both cultural artifacts and the unique architectural style of the region. This mansion, like many others, combines elements such as wooden lattice windows, mirror work (Ayeneh-Kari), and detailed stucco decoration to

create a visually stunning interior. Another example is the Behnam House, which exhibits traditional Persian residential architecture with large halls, ornate ceilings, and decorative brick patterns. These houses are not only architectural treasures but also provide insight into the social life and traditions of their times. They were often residences of wealthy merchants, officials, or aristocrats who played significant roles in Tabriz's economic and cultural development. The preservation and restoration of such historic houses have become vital to maintaining the city's identity, attracting tourism, and fostering a deeper appreciation of Tabriz's past. Efforts to safeguard these homes have expanded in recent decades, with some converted into museums, cultural centers, or public institutions, similarly to Heydarzadeh's House. Through these adaptive reuses, the buildings continue to serve the community by educating visitors and locals about Tabriz's architectural heritage while preserving the craftsmanship and artistry of earlier generations.