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New Generation in Contemporary Iranian Architecture with Reference to Political Approaches (1980 - 2013)

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ABSTRACT

Architecture reflects the spirit of time and through the study of its various characteristics in different historical periods, the age dominant social policies are detectable. The concentration on such a correlation has got the more significance in the recent years, especially in evolving or developing countries like Iran. This essay, through the analysis of Iran condition during the five post Revolution governments and through the extraction of the statesmen's various mottos is to identify the fundamental political orientations in different presidencies. Then, through the analysis of fifty architectural works as the case-study in each presidency (four hundred and fifty cases in total), referring to the texts that expressed the architects' comments about their own works, is to determine the architects' professional approaches in each period. The adaptive comparison of the architects' approaches and the political orientations in each presidency through the Comparative Analysis can determine the kind and quality of the interaction between architecture and politics or city and social evolutions in each presidency. According to the accomplished studies, a kind of meaningful correlation between the political mottos of different governments and the architects' professional orientations is definable; but the research most significant achievement suggests the emergence of a new generation of the Iranian contemporary architects in the Justice Government who, indifferent to the current policies, peruse their own determined principles and ideals, the principles like democracy, tolerance or discourse which correspond to the Reform Government orientations.

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Introduction

The rise of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979, as one of the turning points in the history of this country (Ahin, 2010), which was followed by a long-scale Islamization of the society (Kazemipour, 2003), resulted in the profound evolutions at great speed at the various fields (Amuzegar, 1991). Because art both influences and is influenced by the social changes, that it initiates the social changes while itself changes with them (Hauser, 1982), the dramatic changes occurred in this field over these years.

Among all the arts, architecture can be considered as the most expressive language of the social conditions and evolutions, because it is constructed, offered in the public and maintained over the time; above all, like other art forms, it not only reflects the society and actually is its true mirror, but also is influenced by its circumstances. Moreover, architecture or constructional issues are viewed as the sensitive areas by all the states; because they are the very good test of the true strength of a society (Chesterton, 1909). As a result, the architectural characteristics of each historical period are considered as the evident reflections of the government policies and mottos. It can be claimed that every new politics needs a new architecture; in better words, architecture is politics and politics is architecture.

Therefore, a kind of distinct link between the different policies of the consecutive Post Revolution Iranian governments (1st to 5th governments or 1st to 9th presidencies) and the architecture of Iran during the past three decades would be defined, that through tracing the architectural works, different evolutionary political sections would be taken in to consideration and vice versa.

A unique approach in this study analyzes the Post Revolution Iranian architecture in the interaction with the social and political areas; so, these fields would be recognized interactively, from architecture to politics or society and vice versa. From the authors' points of view, the originality of such an approach would be the result of its methodology novelty; but, it has got the sufficient potentiality to be adapted and pursued in other societies too, that through studying their architecture, their governmental policies would be perceivable.

Literature Review

In order to achieve an efficient literature review to analyze the issue comprehensively, the majority of post revolution architecture journals have been studied and according to the accomplished studies, the contemporary Iranian architecture based on the dominant constructional programs and characteristics has been divided in to five periods, the periods which could be adjusted to the five . Hence, with the aim of approaching the subject, these five governments, consisted of nine presidencies, would be introduced briefly, including the presidents, the fundamental events and policies, along with a review of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development activities during three decades following the Islamic Revolution.

Islamic Republic of Iran during its thirty two-year life has experienced six presidents. Two first presidents could not fulfill their four-year responsibilities; the first was dismissed and ran away and the latter was martyred. So, their presidencies have been assumed the one in this research. But, three presidents who came after them, each for two consecutive periods were in this position. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mohammad Khatami and current president

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Mahmoud Ahmadinejad were each elected as president for two terms.

The first Iranian presidential election was held on 25 January 1980 and resulted in the election of Abulhassan Banisadr (Federal Research Division, 2004). Banisadr's presidency, known as the Revolution Government, is considered as one of the most controversial sections of the Post Revolution Iranian history. During this period, Iran went in to four deep internal and external crises: transition from an Imperial authoritarian rule to an Islamic theocracy, intense competition among the elite, Iraq War and the hostage crisis (Milani, 1994). Banisadr was impeached on 22 June 1981 by Parliament (Baktiari, 1996). Instead of him, Mohammad-Ali Rajai was elected as President on 24 July 1981 for just 28 days (Rajaei, 1983). Overall, because of the revolutionary mood dominance during this period, State general mottos were still focused on three axes: independence, freedom and Islamic Republic (Hefner, 2005); But, the interpretation of such mottos on the constructional areas was summarized in transferring the confiscated homes to the low-income strata of the society and the mushroom growth especially in the suburban areas. Moreover, because of ignoring the Engineering Order Law, ratified in 1972, the constructions beyond the mentioned law became common in this period.

Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei was elected as the third president in 13 October 1981 (Daniel, 2001). The Important events during his presidency included: the freedom of Khorramshahr, the universities reopening after the Cultural Revolution, the start of the second Parliament and the acceptance of Resolution 598 by Iran. Because of the coincidence of this period with the most crucial time of Iraq War, the key motto of "war, war, until victory" was elected by the State, known as the Resistance Government. It stands beyond question that due to the war situation which affected all aspects of Iranian life, the architectural programs were basically concentrated on the consolidation activities like: constructing the anti-bomb shelters in the high risk regions, the execution of the War Engineering Projects like the construction of the sheltered rocket sites, hospitals, individual and collective concrete trenches. But, the activities like the mass production of the low-cost housing and the establishment of the Iranian Urban Development and Architectural Studies Center in 1986 were carried out in this period.

Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani served as the fourth President of Iran from 1989 to 1997 for two terms (Murden, 2002). The important events and developments during his first presidency included: implementing the first Development Plan after the Revolution and beginning the economy adjustment policies, taking the policy of challenge reduction in Foreign Affairs, the start of enforcing the policy of critical dialogue towards Iran by Europe Union and the start of the fourth Parliament. Rafsanjani's second government programs included such items: the withdrawal of government from the policy of economy adjustment, the Signature of sanction law of large investments in Iran (D'Amato Panel) by Bill Clinton, the reduction of subsidies and limiting them to the basic commodities, the establishment of the Executive Construction Party on the eve of the fifth parliamentary elections, starting the fifth parliament. Overall, Rafsanjani chose the "Steps to Prosperity" motto as his fundamental policy; thus, the numerous construction projects were put on the government agenda in his two presidential terms which Led to the recognition of his state as the Development Government. The main constructive activities in his period included: preparing the theoretical framework and the duty

description of the National Physical Plan in the first half of 1990 and starting the practical work in this concern in the first half of 1991, the preparation of the Regional Physical plans in 1994, the preparation and start of the Provincial Comprehensive Plans from 1991 to 1994, the preparation of the Urban Comprehensive Plans to manage the urban complex of Tehran and other large cities and their surrounding towns in 1995, the start of the projects concerning the renovation and upgrade of the worn out urban fabrics in 1991, starting the projects concerning the creation of new towns in 1991, the revision of the unemployed Engineering Order Law and its reimplementing under the title of Engineering Order and Construction Control Law in 1995, the start of the Housing Mass Production Plan in 1993 and rebuilding the war-torn cities like Khorramshahr.

Seyed Mohammad Khatami was selected as the fifth President of Iran from 2 August 1997 to 3 August 2005 (Spellman, 2005). As a reformist politician, he concentrated on the "Reform" political motto during his presidential opportunity. The important internal and external events during his first presidency were: the Government critics' serial murders, holding the first Village and Town Council election, the incident of Tehran University dormitory, the start of the Sixth parliament with the majority of the reformists, the September 11 terrorist attacks in America, the beginning of America attack to Afghanistan, naming Iran as an axis of evil by George Bush alongside Iraq and North Korea and finally celebrating 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations by UNESCO (the proposal of Seyed Mohammed Khatami as the president of Islamic Republic of Iran). Khatami's second presidency was the combination of shocking events, as well as the first period: holding the Second Village and Town Council election that led to the reformists' defeat, the beginning of America attack to Iraq, Bam earthquake, the extensive disqualification of the parliamentary Reformist candidates by the Guardian Council and the representative sit-in of the Reformist candidates, the allocation of the subsidies to the cultural products like books and magazines, starting the seventh Parliament with the majority of the conservative candidates, suspending the uranium enrichment by Iran and finally Iran's decision to resume the enrichment in the last days of Khatami's presidency. The constructional activities during Khatami's presidency included: the concentration on the projects concerning the renovation and upgrade of the worn out urban fabrics in 1999, the construction of the governmental and public buildings and equipments such as: the new Islamic Heads of State Assembly Buildings in 1997, the residence of the Islamic Heads of State in 1997, the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 1998 to 2003, the building of the Academies of Sciences from 1998 to 2003, the new building of the Islamic Consultative Assembly from 1998 to 2003, the reconstruction and restoration of the old National Parliament from 2002 to 2004 and the Negarestan (Qoran Museum) building from 2002 to 2004; moreover, developing and upgrading the villages, producing the habitation for the low income strata of society, reconstructing the residential areas affected by the unanticipated disasters, the review of the Earthquake Regulations, making the construction projects semi public and finally renovating the rural residential areas.

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as the sixth and current President of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the political motto of "It Is Possible, We Can" became President on 3 August 2005 for the first term (Alexander & Hoenig, 2008). The important internal and external events of his first presidency included: Holocaust denial and the emphasis on clearing Israel from the

map by Ahmadinejad, the approval of the justice shares regulation by the state, the Nuclear Energy Agency's decision to refer Iran's nuclear case to the Security Council, the issuance of the first Security Council resolution on Iran's nuclear case, third Council election, starting the eighth Parliament with the majority of conservatives, Ahmadinejad's message to congratulate Obama for his electoral victory, Obama's Happy New Year (Norouz) message to the Iranian people and leaders. The most important events during Ahmadinejad's second presidency were: following the construction of some Nuclear Power Plants up, the implementation of the "Targeting Subsidiary Plan" (the direct payment of money to the disadvantaged instead of the subsidization), the development of the Public Insurance Plan to protect the low-income strata of society, the encouragement of the reverse migration to the villages and the construction of rural houses, the use of the Islamic patterns in the country Development Plans, the increase of the deprived areas ration in entering the big universities. The architectural and urban programs of the Justice Government included: the rejection of the private ownership of the lands around the major cities and attaching them to the public lands, the rejection of the private ownership of the northern coasts as the "Public Enterprise of Coasts" and the implementation of "Mehr Housing Project" during the first presidency and accelerating it during the second term (Table 1&2).

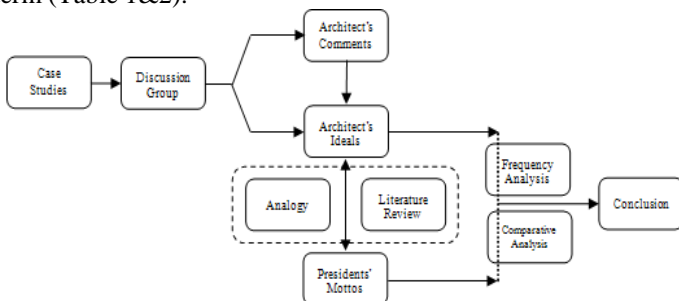


Figure 1. Research Steps (Reference: the authors)

Research Mechanism

Research Hypothesis: The aim of the study is to investigate the following hypothesis: "the significant relationship between the governments' orientations and the architectural approaches in each presidential period is detectable."

Research Method: The research is based on the case-study research method (Growth & Wang, 2002) and the adopted combined tactics.

Research Steps: At first, referring to the various resources, the fundamental policies, programs and orientations of different governments have been identified. The performed activities of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in each presidency have been reviewed. Fifty architecture works in each presidency as the case-studies have been selected among from all the post revolution architecture; in total, four hundred and fifty case-studies have been chosen. The Discussion Group, consisted of 10 experts in the fields of architecture and urbanism to analyze the comments of each of the case-studies' architects formed. The comments of the case-studies' architects, expressed in the specialized journals or textbooks have been extracted and to be analyzed and determined their expressed orientations have been made available to the Discussion Group. An analogy between the architects' approaches and the governments' orientations in each presidency have been drawn through the Comparative Analysis by the Discussion Group and based on the achieved results, several statistical diagrams have been designed. The statistical

data have been analyzed quantitatively. The final conclusion, based on the research quantitative achievements has been obtained (Figure 1).



Figure 2. Gol-E-Shargh Tourism Center, Kish, (Reference: the authors)

Sample Analysis

Gol-E-Shargh (Eastern Flower) Tourism Center: Gol-E-Shargh (Eastern Flower) Tourism Center with an area of about one million square meters and a site area about 238 hectares is located in the Northeast of Kish Island. Initial feasibility studies were accomplished by the German company CAN, but the project was carried out by Rah Shahr Consultant Engineers during five years. The project employer was Gol-E-Shargh Development Company (Figure 2).



Figure 3. Mellat Campus Cinema, Tehran, 2008 (Reference: the authors)

The Discussion Group consisted of 10 experts in the fields of architecture and urbanism analyzed the comments of the project's architect, expressed in "Architectural Constructional E-Science, No. 1" Journal. According to the Group, the key words like harmony with the natural environment, communication with the neighbor countries, the dialogue between cultures, the preservation of the natural heritage of Kish city, the supply of recreation and leisure facilities, the development of public sport, cooperation with foreign companies, the flexible spaces and the supply of the diverse recreational areas have been emphasized by the architect. Taking the above mentioned phrases in to consideration by the Discussion Group, the project was determined as the Reformist Architecture; in other words, the architect's orientations have got convergence with the Reform Government mottos, definitely. So, based on the history and Discussion Group, the project belonged to the Reform Government.

Mellat Campus Cinema: Mellat Campus Cinema with an area of about 15 thousand square meters, five storey, five theaters, one gallery and some commercial office spaces has been located on the south side of Mellat Park in Tehran. The project was implemented by Harekat-E-Sayal Consultant Engineers and Reza Daneshmir was its architect. Again, the Discussion Group took the architect's comments, expressed in Memar Journal, in to consideration and extracted these key

phrases: respect, the cultural promotion, the cultural diversity, respect for other nations, a place for dialogue and meeting, flexibility, the use of high technologies, the use of soft lines and fluidity, the use of global motifs and a center for interaction between generations. Based on the achieved results, the Discussion Group placed the building among the Reformist Architecture; although, from the aspect of time, the building belonged to the Justice Government (Figure 3).

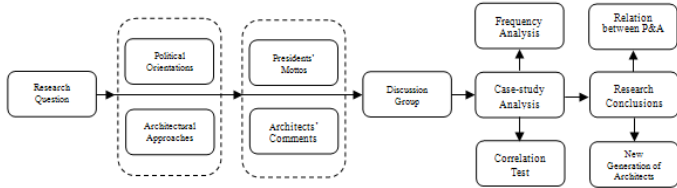


Figure 4. System of Inquiry and Conclusion Derivation, (Reference: the authors)



Figure 5. Alghadir Mosque, Tehran, 1978 (Reference: the authors)

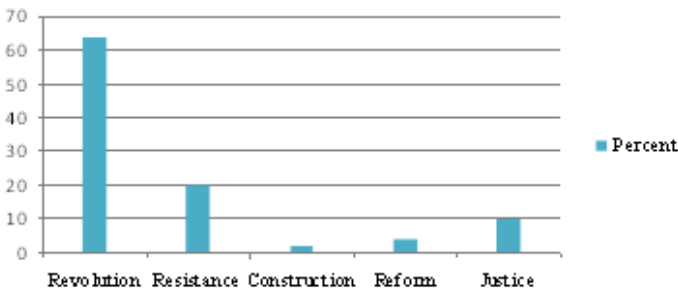


Figure 6. The case-study analysis of the Revolution Government (Reference: the authors)



Figure 7. Babol Medical Training Center, Mazandaran, 1984 (Reference: the authors)

Discussion

In order to draw an analogy between the governmental and architectural orientations in each presidency, fifty architecture works have been chosen among from all the works of each presidency and then become available to the Discussion Group (four hundred and fifty case- studies in total). In the next step, the convergence rate of any case-study with the political mottos or orientations of its presidential period has been evaluated. Several diagrams have been assigned to illustrate the discussed

issue comprehensively. The following results have been achieved through such a process (Figure 4).

Revolution Government (1980-1981)

Thirty two case-studies, equivalent to sixty four percent, have concentrated on the Revolution Government mottos; whereas ten cases, equal to twenty percent, have been convergent with the Resistance Government mottos (Figure 5).

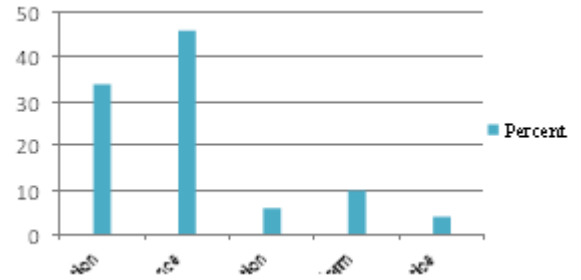


Figure 8. The case-study analysis of the Resistance Government, the first term (Reference: the authors)

One case at two, two cases at ten and five cases at ten percent represented the Development, Reform and Justice Government mottos, respectively. Noteworthy point is that the majority of architects' orientations in this period have been in coordination with the Revolution Government mottos (Figure 6).

Resistance Government (1981-1989)

In the Ayatollah Khamenei's first presidential term, Seventeen cases-studies, equivalent to thirty four percent and twenty three cases equal to forty six percent have got coordination with the Revolution Government and the Resistance Government mottos, respectively (Figure 7).

Moreover, three cases at six percent, five at ten percent and two at four percent have focused respectively on the Development Government, the Reform Government and the Justice Government orientations. The fundamental deduction from above analyses is the convergence of the architects' approaches with the Resistance Government orientations in this period (Figure 8).

During Ayatollah Khamenei's second presidency, eight case-studies equal to sixteen percent, twenty nine cases equivalent to fifty eight percent have got the convergence with the Revolution and the Resistance Government mottos, respectively (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Veterinary Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Borujerd, 1986 (Reference: the authors)

Likewise, nine cases at eighteen, three cases at six and one case at two percent respectively have focused on the Development Government, the Reform Government and the Justice Government mottos. The considerable result of such statistical analyses is the convergence of the architects' orientations with the Resistance Government mottos (Figure 10).

Development Government (1989-1997)

In the Rafsanjani's first presidential period, six case-studies at twelve percent, ten cases at twenty percent and twenty eight

cases at fifty six percent have respectively concentrated on the Revolution, the Resistance and the Development Government orientations (Figure 11&12).

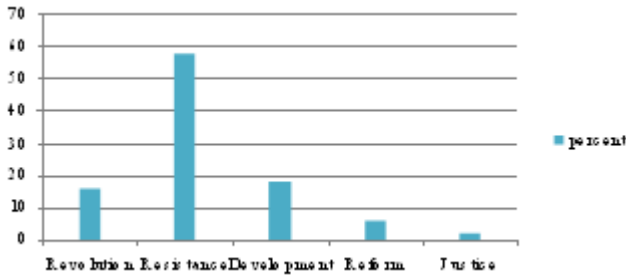


Figure 10. The Case-study analyses of the Resistance Government, the second term (Reference: the authors)

In addition, four case-studies equivalent to eight percent and two cases equal to four percent respectively have represented the Reform Government and the Justice Government mottos. So, the architects' orientations have been more convergent with the Development Government mottos in this period (Figure 13).

In Rafsanjani's second presidency, seven case-studies equal to fourteen percent and five cases equal to ten percent have been convergent, respectively with the Revolution Government and the Resistance Government mottos (Figure 14&15).



Figure 11&12. Milad Hospital, Tehran, 1991; Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly, 1993 (Ref: the authors)

In addition, thirty seven case-studies at seventy four percent and one case at two percent have respectively focused on the Development Government and the Reform Government mottos; but any case-study has not been convergent with the Justice Government mottos. As a result, the architects' approaches have been more convergent with the Development Government mottos in this period (Figure16).

Reform Government (1997-2005)

In Khatami's first presidency, four case-studies equivalent to eight percent and three cases equal to six percent have respectively concentrated on the Revolution Government and the Resistance Government mottos (Figure 17&18).

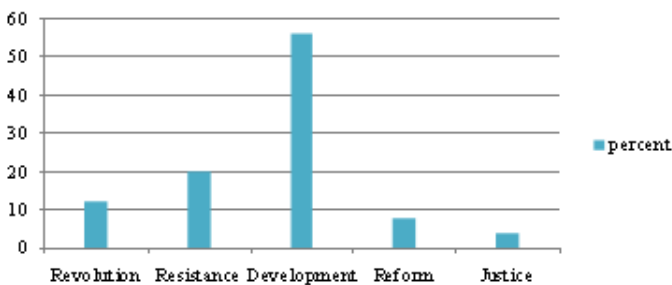


Figure 13. The Case-study analysis of the Development Government, the first term (Reference: the authors)

Moreover, nineteen cases at thirty eight percent and twenty four cases at forty eight percent have been respectively convergent with the Development Government and the Reform Government mottos. No case-study has got convergence with the Justice Government mottos in this period. Thus, the architects' approaches have been more concentrated on the Reform Government orientations (Figure 19).



Figure 14&15. Milad Tower, Tehran, 1997; Hall of the Islamic Summit, Tehran, 1997, (Ref: the authors)

During Khatami's second presidency, one case-study equal to two percent and four cases equivalent to eight percent have respectively represented the Revolution Government and the Resistance Government mottos (Figure 20&21).

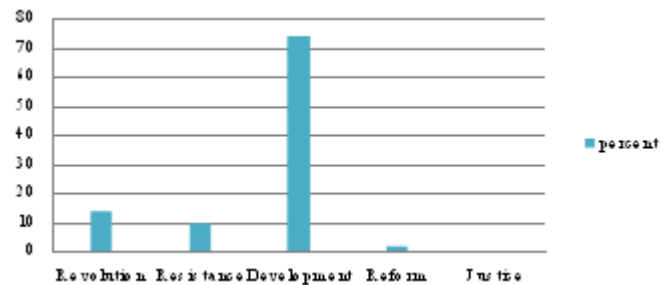


Figure 16. The case-study analysis of the Development Government, the second term, (Reference: the authors)

Likewise, the ten case-studies at twenty percent, thirty four cases at sixty eight percent and one case at two percent have got convergent, respectively with the Development Government, the Reform Government and the Justice Government mottos. It can be concluded that the architects' orientations have got more convergence with the Reform Government mottos in this period (Figure 22).



Figure 17& 18. Office Building of Islamic Consultative Assembly, 1998; Zanbagh Tower, 2000, (Ref: the authors)

In Ahmadinejad's first presidency, two case-studies at four percent, ten cases at twenty percent and five cases at ten percent have been respectively more convergent with the Revolution Government, the Resistance Government and the Development Government mottos (Figure 23&24).

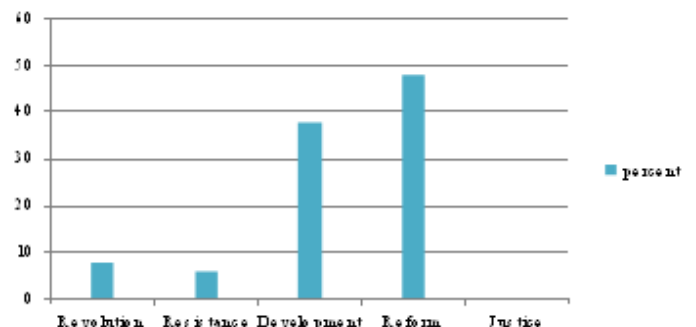


Figure 19. The case-study analysis of the Reform Government, the first term, (Reference: the authors)

In addition, twenty one case-studies equivalent to forty two percent and twelve cases equal to twenty four percent have respectively concentrated on the Reform Government and the Justice Government orientations (Figure 25).



Figure 20&21. Mehr Housing Project of Tehran, 2006; Mehr housing Project of Arak, 2006, (Ref: the authors)

During Ahmadinejad's second presidency, two case-studies at four percent, six cases at twelve percent, twenty six cases at fifty two percent and sixteen cases at thirty two percent have respectively focused on the Resistance Government, the Development Government, the Reform Government and the Justice Government orientations; but, no case has got convergence with the Revolution Government mottos in this period (Figure 26, 27&28).

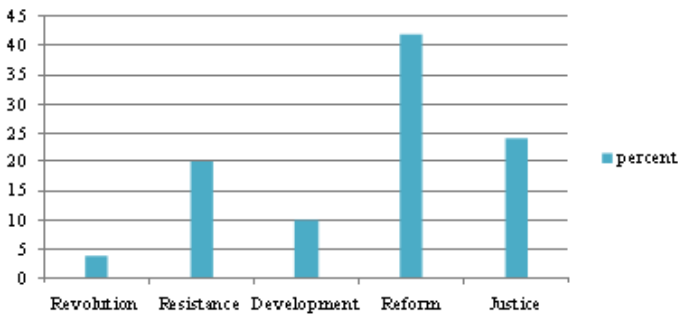


Figure 22. The case-study analysis of the Reform Government, the second term, (Reference: the authors)



Figure 23&24. Mehr Housing Project of Tehran, 2006; Mehr housing Project of Arak, 2006, (Ref: the authors)



Figure 26&27. Stakhr Villa, Tehran, 2010; Dibaji Building, Tehran, 2010, (Ref: the authors)

Conclusion

The overview of the research quantitative achievements suggests that the majority of the architects at the process of describing their works use the same words that the statesmen of each period in introducing the country's overall policy use. According to the comparative analysis results, the correlation rate between the architects' approaches and the governments'

orientations from 1980 to 1981, 1981 to 1985, 1985 to 1989, 1989 to 1993, 1993 to 1997, 1997 to 2001, 2001 to 2005, 2005 to 2009 and 2009 to date, have been respectively evaluated about sixty four, forty six, fifty eight, fifty six, eighty four, forty eight and sixty eight percents. The remarkable point is that the vast majority of each period architects in their expressions have been more inclined to their age dominant policies; in other words, a kind of direct correlation between the political evolutions and the architectural approaches in each period is definable.

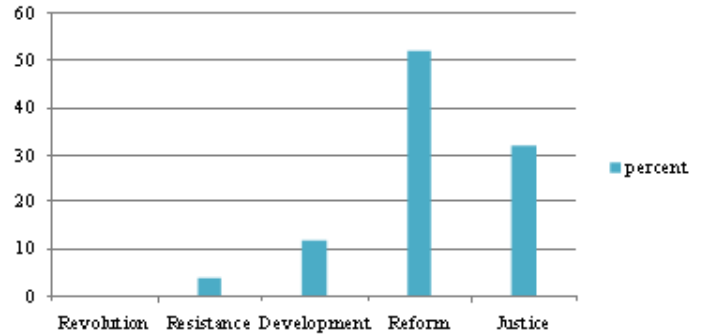


Figure 28. The case-study analysis of the Justice Government, the second term, (Reference: the authors)

As the research most challengeable achievement, the amount of such a correlation from 2001 to 2010 has decreased gradually; so that between the years of 2005 and 2009, only twenty four percent of the constructional projects have seriously concentrated on the dominant governmental policies and even over the years of 2009 to 2010, the correlation rate has been about thirty four percent.

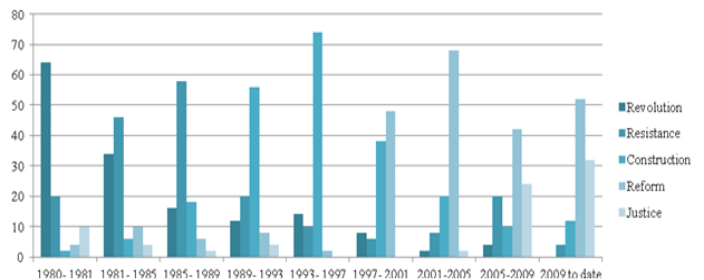


Figure 29. The Resultant of All the Comparative Analyses (Reference: the authors)

As an undeniable fact, such a result affirms a distinct contradiction with the research hypothesis; in this regard, fifty two percent of the architects over the years of 2009 to 2010 have more emphasized on the Reform Government mottos, the mottos which seem that have been out of vogue in the Justice Government. Such findings indicate that the research hypothesis has not got any considerable convergence with the current social facts between the years of 2005 and 2011.

The overview of the current architecture atmosphere of the society suggests the occurrence of the drastic evolutions at the professional level. The broad groups of the architects through the establishment of the private offices and companies, the implementation and management of the massive professional projects and even the investment in the executive projects have decreased their direct relationship with the government organizations and agencies; thus, the architects could interact directly with the public in the process of designing and implementing the constructional projects.

The rise of such an approach heralds the emergence of a new generation in the contemporary Iranian architecture, the generation which acts independently from the political evolutions and mottos.

Table 1. The Social & Political Orientations of Governments (Reference: the authors)

Governments	Development Genre	Concentration	Orientation	Motto	Identity Approach	Freedom	Foreign Affairs
Revolution	Social	Low-income Strata	Social-Political	Independence, Freedom, Islamic Republic	Islamic	Freedom from Monarchy	The hostage crisis, breaking off all relations with America, Iraq War
Resistance	Cultural	Middle-income Strata	Cultural-Political	War, War, until Victory	Islamic-Iranian	Freedom of Occupied Lands	Eight-year War, the acceptance of Resolution 598 by Iran
Development	Economic	High-income Strata	Economic	Steps to Prosperity	Global	Economic Freedom	taking the policy of challenge reduction in foreign affairs, the start of enforcing the policy of critical dialogue towards Iran by Europe Union, the signature of sanction law of large investments in Iran (D'Amato Panel) by Bill Clinton, establishment of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
Reform	Political	Middle-income Strata	Social-Cultural	Reform	Iranian-Global	Political Freedom	naming Iran as an axis of evil by George Bush alongside Iraq and North Korea, celebrating 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations by UNESCO
Justice	Social	Low-income Strata	Social-Economic	It Is Possible, We Can	Islamic	Social Freedom	Holocaust denial and the emphasis on clearing Israel from the map by Ahmadinejad, UN resolutions in relation to Iran, Nuclear Energy Agency's decision to refer Iran's nuclear case to the Security Council, the issuance of the first Security Council resolution on Iran's nuclear case

Table 2. The Constructive Orientations of Governments (Reference: the authors)

Governments	Main Constructive Approaches	Urban Development Orientation	Main Executive Operations	Sample Grand Projects
Revolution	Mushroom growth in suburbs	Opposition to Development	transferring the confiscated homes to Low-income strata	Veterinary Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Borujerd (1986)
Resistance	Consolidation	Limited Development	War Engineering Projects like the construction of the sheltered rocket sites, hospitals, individual and collective concrete trenches	Extension Project of the Holy shrine of Imam Reza (1984) Tabriz Central Bus-Terminal (1988) Neka Power plant, Mazandaran (1988)
Development	Reconstruction	Comprehensive Development	The creation of new towns	Sahand New Town (1996), The Seven Fajr Fly-over Bridge (1990-3), New Be'sat Residential Complex (1991-4)
Reform	Conservation, Renovation	Infill Development	The renovation of worn out urban fabrics	Executive Plan of Restoring the historic fabric of Tehran(2000) the new Islamic Heads of State Assembly Buildings (1997) International Assemblies Ensemble of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1997-9)
Justice	Redevelopment	Development of Suburbs	Mehr Housing Project	Mehr Housing Project of Akbar Abad (Tehran), Mehr Housing Project of Qom

Table 3. The frequency of the architects' orientations (Reference: the authors)

	1980- 1981	1981- 1985	1985- 1989	1989- 1993	1993- 1997	1997- 2001	2001- 2005	2005- 2009	2009 to date
Justice	10	4	2	4	0	0	2	24	32
Reform	4	10	6	8	2	48	68	42	52
Development	2	6	18	56	74	38	20	10	12
Resistance	20	46	58	20	10	6	8	20	4
Revolution	64	34	16	12	14	8	2	4	0

The independency of these architects from the government has led to their adherence to their own principles and ideals, the ideals like the dialogue among civilizations, the relationship between generations, the dialogue between tradition and modernity, the use of update technology and the international materials, the tolerance, the transparency and the flexibility. Such phenomenon can be justified through the consideration of Iran's social and cultural transformations in the recent years, too. The more strengthen of the non-governmental organizations and private companies are part of this process, the companies which are selected by the employers, according to their specialized functions and technical efficiencies, not their theoretical approaches.

Even, the emergence of the new generation of architects can be considered as a result of the freedom of speech in the technical and professional fields like the areas related to architecture and urbanism; so that some public and semi-public companies adopt the independent approaches and purposes (Figure29), (Table3).

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