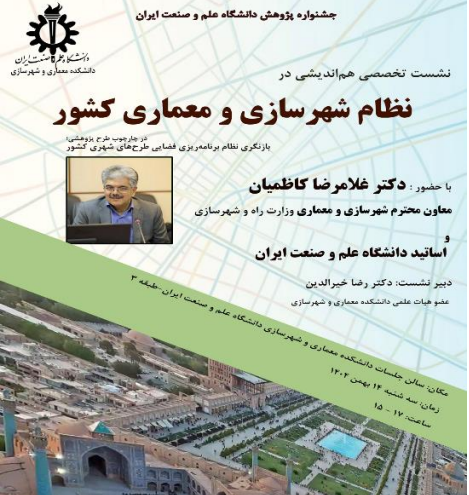

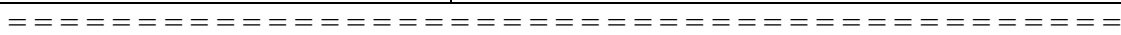


In the name of God

 <p>چشمواره پژوهش دانشگاه علم و صنعت ایران</p> <p>نشست تخصصی هم‌اندیشی در</p> <p><b>نظام شهرسازی و معماری کشور</b></p> <p>با حضور: <b>دکتر غلامرضا کاظمیان</b> معاون محترم شهرسازی و معماری وزارت راه و شهرسازی</p> <p>و <b>آسائید دانشگاه علم و صنعت ایران</b> دبیر نشست: دکتر رضا خیرالدین معاون هیات علمی دانشکده معماری و شهرسازی</p> <p>مکان: سالن جلسات دانشکده معماری و شهرسازی دانشگاه علم و صنعت ایران - طبقه ۳ زمان: سه شنبه ۱۶ بهمن ۱۴۰۲ ساعت: ۱۴ - ۱۵</p>	 <p>School of Architecture and Environmental Design Iran University of Science and Technology IUST</p> <p>Short Report of the Roundtable on Collaborative Dialogue in the <b>National Urban Planning and Architecture System in Iran</b></p>
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Held with the participation of  
**Dr. Kazemian, Deputy Minister for Urban Planning and Architecture,**  
Ministry of Roads and Urban Development  
and  
Faculty Members and Researchers of Iran University of Science and Technology  
Session Chair: Dr. Reza Kheyroddin,

Tuesday, 3 February 2026  
Conference Hall, Faculty of Architecture, IUST.



The contemporary challenges and evolving concerns in the fields of architecture and urban planning, together with the complex dimensions of urban governance and their profound implications for citizens' quality of life, call for sustained and comprehensive deliberation at senior decision-making levels. Such engagement must be undertaken in close collaboration with the professional and academic community to ensure systematic identification, critical examination, and multidimensional analysis of these issues. Through this integrative approach, strategic orientations and effective policy measures can be formulated to improve existing conditions and to advance toward higher standards of spatial, environmental, and social quality in urban environments.

In response to this imperative, the Department of Urban Planning at Iran University of Science and Technology, in cooperation with the research laboratory of EASAF (Engineering Analysis of Arrangement Factors), convened a specialized roundtable meeting. The session was held with the participation of Dr. Gholamreza Kazemian, Deputy Minister for Urban Planning and Architecture at the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, along with senior directors of the Deputy Ministry, and was attended by faculty members and doctoral researchers of the University.

The meeting provided a platform for in-depth exchange of views on the priorities and key challenges facing the national urban planning and architecture system, with particular emphasis on the mandates, responsibilities, and strategic directions of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development. The session took place on Tuesday, 3 February 2026, at the Conference Hall of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Iran University of Science and Technology.

➤ **Session Chair:**

At the outset of the session, Dr. Reza Kheyroddin, Associate Professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Iran University of Science and Technology and Session Chair, outlined the rationale and objectives of convening the meeting. He emphasized the importance of organizing such forums as an effective mechanism for strengthening and institutionalizing collaboration between academia and executive bodies, underscoring their valuable impact on bridging knowledge production and policy implementation within the fields of urban planning and architecture.



➤ **Dr. Gholamreza Kazemian:**

Subsequently, Dr. Kazemian delivered his remarks, underscoring the necessity of sustained engagement with universities and the systematic incorporation of expert opinions, proposals, and critical perspectives from the professional and academic community. He noted that, in certain instances, the absence of clear and articulated positions from academic institutions regarding pressing contemporary issues, emerging trends, and key policy decisions has been evident. He therefore emphasized the need for more continuous and synergistic collaboration to strengthen evidence-informed policymaking and strategic alignment within the national urban planning and architecture system.



He then outlined the Ministry’s most pressing priorities and the key challenges currently confronting the housing, urban development, and planning sectors. In addressing these issues, he called upon the professional and academic community to engage proactively and to contribute through structured collaboration, applied research, and policy-oriented expertise in support of the Ministry’s ongoing initiatives.

**Current Priorities and Key Policy Issues of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development:**

- ❖ Implementation of the 2021 Resolution on the New Approach and Methodology for the Preparation of Comprehensive Urban Plans
- ❖ Spatial Reorganization and Decentralization of the Tehran–Alborz Metropolitan Area
- ❖ Water-Sensitive Urban Planning
- ❖ Operationalization of the Seventh National Development Plan Policies in the Field of Land Supply for Housing
- ❖ Sea-Oriented Development with Emphasis on the Makoran Coast
- ❖ Enhancement of the Quality of Urban Development Plans from an Urban Design Perspective
- ❖ Provision and Production of Affordable Housing in Accordance with the Characteristics and Requirements of Each City and Region
- ❖ Urban Regeneration

Dr. Kazemian further emphasized the importance of familiarizing the professional community—particularly doctoral researchers in urban planning and architecture—with the ongoing deliberations and specialized discussions of the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture of Iran. In this regard, he announced that arrangements have been made to allow the participation of three doctoral researchers in each Council session, subject to prior coordination.

He also underscored the Ministry’s commitment to supporting problem-oriented theses and dissertations, expressing particular interest in interdisciplinary research initiatives aimed at addressing the country’s pressing urban and territorial challenges.



### ➤ Faculty Members and Researchers

Subsequently, a group of faculty members and researchers from Iran University of Science and Technology presented their observations, highlighting key considerations, obligations, and challenges in the fields of architecture and urban planning in the country. They examined and analyzed various aspects of urban development, focusing on approaches, strategies, and responses to contemporary urbanization processes. The main points raised during the discussion are summarized as follows:

- The necessity of shifting the approach to urban development from a purely economic focus toward social objectives, with attention to Islamic values and scientific rigor.
- Emphasis on the selection of specialized, committed, and ethically grounded managers for various administrative roles.
- The importance of considering the separation of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development due to the breadth of its responsibilities and mandates.
- Strict avoidance of over-density policies and excessive high-rise construction in cities.
- The need to review and update architecture and urban planning curricula to align with the country's developmental needs.
- The need to revise the structure and membership of the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture of Iran, ensuring the inclusion of domain-specific religious and technical experts.
- Establishment of a data analysis center for transportation and traffic to support intra- and inter-city travel planning.
- Ensuring that comprehensive urban plans are integrated with transportation master plans, avoiding the separation of mobility considerations from broader urban development strategies.
- The need to review building engineering licensing exams due to their current lack of effectiveness and responsiveness.
- The necessity of incorporating energy sustainability considerations into urban planning and all construction projects, including housing developments.
- Attention to infrastructure resilience and asset management in the preparation of comprehensive urban plans.
- Implementation of “Green Neighborhood” initiatives to optimize the management of waste, water, and energy.
- The importance of social and community education to address urban challenges and reduce constraints on water and energy consumption as a social responsibility.
- Recognition of the critical role of energy transmission, supply, and distribution, and the incompatibility of current practices with sustainability goals.

- Planning for productive cities rather than purely consumptive ones.
- Consideration of urban economy and livelihoods in city management and planning.
- Recognition of the city as a social living environment for citizens, aimed at enhancing the quality of social interactions.
- Planning initiatives to alleviate social deprivation and reduce poverty.
- Addressing the inadequacy of urban spaces to accommodate all social groups, particularly people with disabilities.
- Reviving the social-spatial concept of neighborhoods as the most effective foundation for social sustainability.
- Promoting people-centered housing and allocation of land to citizens to foster attachment to place and restore social trust.
- Developing housing that preserves Iranian-Islamic family values, treating it as a right for every household, rather than approaching housing solely as an economic commodity.



- The need to pay attention to regional planning initiatives and to utilize strategic RDS (Regional Development Strategy) plans.
- The necessity of revising the scope of services for land preparation plans.
- The importance of establishing coordination among institutions and agencies, and eliminating overlapping or duplicative efforts.
- The need to create sustained and systematic interaction between the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development and universities, leveraging academic capacities to address the Ministry's key challenges, positioning universities as genuine research centers.
- The imperative of alleviating deprivation in cities and rural areas in line with the decentralization plan from Tehran.
- The necessity of implementing the Islamic-Iranian Architecture and Urban Planning Charter as one of the key responsibilities of the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture of Iran.
- The need to define a framework for drafting a National Smart City Charter.

- The necessity of revisiting the concepts and objectives of the TOD (Transit-Oriented Development) approach, as its application in Tehran’s development has often been misinterpreted and primarily used to increase density rather than achieve its true objectives.
- Avoiding a “Tehran-centric” perspective when addressing the challenges of other cities in the country.
- The importance of considering the social and environmental capacities of different cities in any urban development plan.
- The need to leverage the expertise of professionals from other cities and regions in developing new approaches and methodologies for comprehensive urban plans.
- Emphasis on sea-oriented development and the utilization of coastal potentials for sustainable and balanced development.

It is noteworthy that the faculty members and experts identified one of the fundamental challenges facing the country’s architecture and urban planning system as the significant gap between theory and practice. They emphasized the necessity of adopting a comprehensive and equitable approach (integrating both urban cohesion and social justice) in addressing urban issues. They highlighted the importance of systematic, responsive planning that bases decisions on a holistic, evidence-based perspective while integrating practical implementation considerations. Such an approach, they argued, is essential for generating effective and actionable solutions to navigate the complex challenges of contemporary urban development.



## Contributing Speakers

				
Dr. B Mojaradi	Dr. M Alalhesabi	Dr. A. Noghrekar	Dr. R Kheyroddin	Dr. M Faizi
				
Dr. M Hamzenejad	Dr. A Shariat	Dr. H Afzali Mehr	Dr. A Ekhlasi	Dr. R Golshan khavas
				
Dr. M shokouhi	Dr. A Yazdanfar	Dr. M Dezfuli	Dr. A khalili	Dr. R Dashti
				
Mr. R Alizade	Dr. R Khorsand	Dr. M Mohammadpore	Mr. M khoramshad	Dr. A Khiyali Miab