

Architectural policies developments across Europe

“Public space directly impacts everyone’s quality of life, and therefore, architecture is a domain with a significant social impact. In order to better plan and develop our living environment, we have convened an expert group on spatial design, with the goal of making proposals for updating domestic architectural policy”

Indrek Saar, Minister of Culture, Estonia.

Josef Smutný

THE RISE OF ARCHITECTURAL POLICIES

1977 -> 2017

40 years

France | 1977

In the European panorama France was a pioneer country approving a Law on architecture:
Loi n° 77-2 du 3 janvier 1977 sur l'architecture.



Georges Pompidou Centre, Paris | Richard Rogers, Renzo Piano & Gianfranco Franchini | 1977

EU Architects Directive | 1985

“architecture, the quality of buildings, the way in which they blend in with their surroundings, respect for the natural and urban environment and the collective and individual cultural heritage are matters of public concern”
(Architects Directive 85/384/EEC)

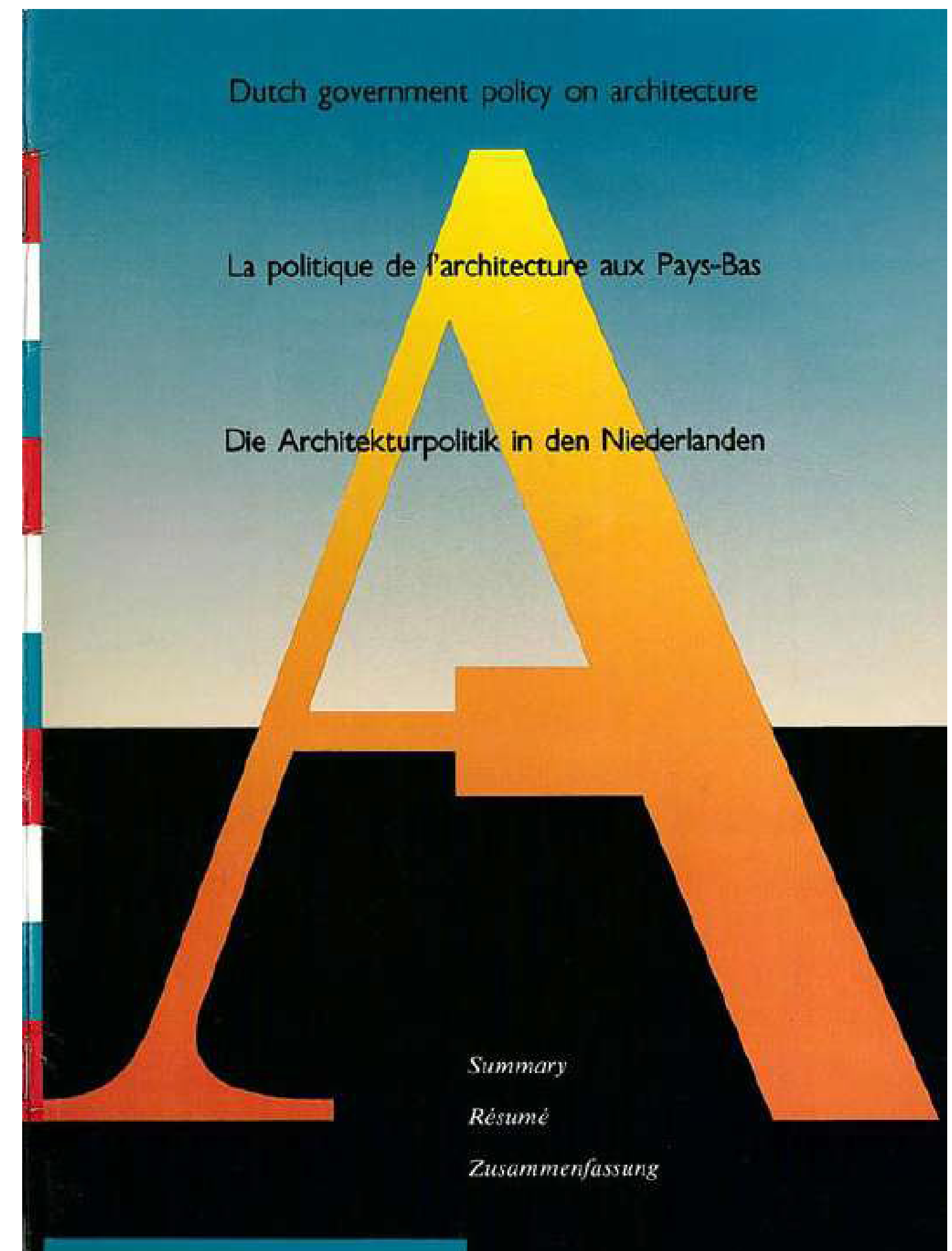
1991 | Dutch government Policy on Architecture

Dutch government Policy on Architecture | 1991

In 1991, the Netherlands approved the first national government memorandum on architectural policy, entitled: Space for Architecture.

The policy document led to the establishment of several cultural institutions in the following years:

- Berlage Institute
- Netherlands Architecture Fund
- Architectuur Lokaal Foundation
- Local Architecture centres (+30)



1991 | Dutch government Policy on Architecture

The aim of the joint architectural policy of the Minister of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment and the Minister of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs is to **“create the right conditions for the generation of quality architecture.”**

(Space for Architecture, 1991)

1997 | European Forum for Architectural Policies (EFAP)



Family picture of the first international conference on Architectural Policies
NAI, Rotterdam | 4 & 5 June 1997

- governmental agencies
- cultural institutions
- professional organizations

THE EFAP MEETINGS

1997 Rotterdam - under Dutch EU Presidency - symbolic foundation
1999 Paris - under Finnish EU Presidency - European meeting on Architecture
2000 Paris - under French EU Presidency - European Forum on Architectural Policies
2007 Brussels - EFAP non-profit organisation under Belgian Law
2007 Hamburg - under German EU Presidency - Leipzig Charter
2008 Bordeaux - under French EU Presidency - Resolution on Architectural Quality
2012 Publication Survey on Architectural Policies in Europe
2013 Clinical death

CZECH REPUBLIC

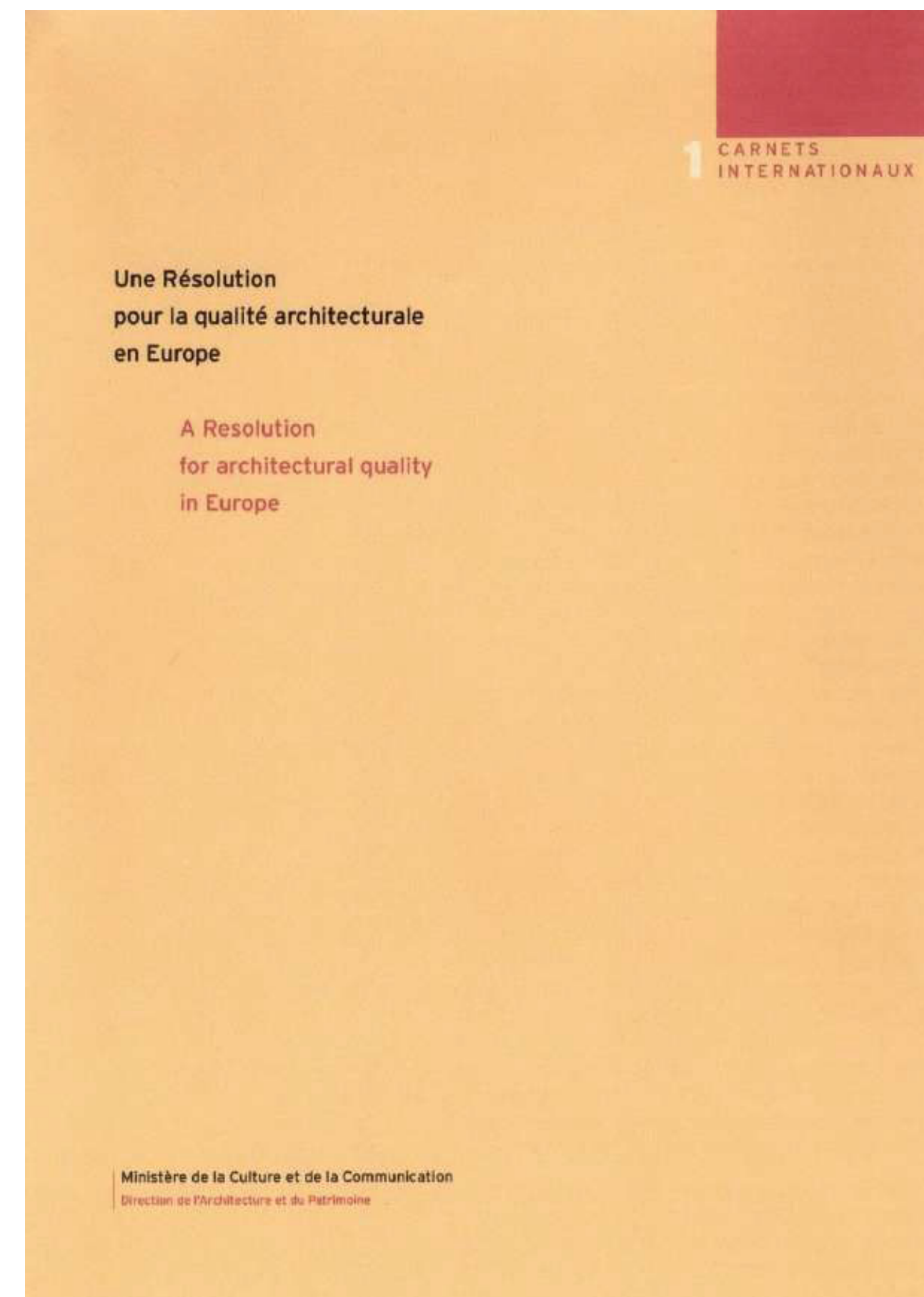
2004 Czech Republic enters EU
2005 ČKA – member of EFAP
2009 EFAP conference in Prague during the EU Presidency – organised by ČKA
2014 ČKA ended membership in EFAP

2001 | EU Council Resolution on Architectural Quality

ENCOURAGES THE MEMBER STATES TO:

- a) intensify their efforts to improve the knowledge and promotion of architecture and urban design,
- b) to make contracting authorities and the general public more aware of and better trained in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture;
- c) promote architectural quality by means of exemplary public building policies;
- d) foster the exchange of information and experience in the field of architecture.

(2001/C 73/04)





24 May 2007

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LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities

PREAMBLE

The "LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities" is a document of the Member States, which has been drawn up with the broad and transparent participation of European Stakeholders. In the knowledge of the challenges and opportunities as well as the different historical, economical, social and environmental backgrounds of European cities, the Member States' Ministers responsible for Urban Development agree upon common principles and strategies for urban development policy. The Ministers commit themselves

- to initiate a political debate in their states on how to integrate the principles and strategies of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities into national, regional and local development policies,
- to use the tool of integrated urban development and the related governance for its implementation and, to this end, establish any necessary framework at national level and
- to promote the establishment of balanced territorial organisation based on a European polycentric urban structure.

The Ministers thank the German Presidency for having prepared the report "Integrated urban development as a prerequisite for successful urban sustainability" and the studies "Strategies for upgrading the physical environment in deprived urban areas", "Strengthening the local economy and local labour market policy in deprived urban areas", "Proactive education and training policies on children and young people in deprived urban areas" and "Sustainable urban transport and deprived urban areas" with their examples of good practice in Europe. These studies will help cities of all sizes in the effective implementation of the principles and strategies set out in the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities.

The Ministers declare:

We, the ministers responsible for urban development in the Member States of the European Union, consider European cities of all sizes which have evolved in the course of history to be valuable and irreplaceable economic, social and cultural assets.

With the objective of protecting, strengthening and further developing our cities, we strongly support the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, building on the Lille Action Programme, the Rotterdam Urban Acquis and the Bristol Accord. In doing so, all dimensions of sustainable development should be taken into account at the same time and with the same weight. These include economic prosperity, social balance and a healthy environment. At the same time attention should be paid to cultural and health aspects. In this due attention should be paid to the institutional capacity in the Member States.

Our cities possess unique cultural and architectural qualities, strong forces of social inclusion and exceptional possibilities for economic development. They are centres of knowledge and sources of growth and innovation. At the same time, however, they suffer from demographic problems, social inequality, social exclusion of specific population groups a lack of affordable and suitable housing and environmental problems. In the long

Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007)

2008 | EU Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development

Calls on the commission and member states to:

- a) make allowance for architecture in all relevant policies, especially in research, economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and educational policies.
- b) encourage innovation and experimentation in sustainable development in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, in particular within the framework of European policies and programs and when commissioning public works.
- c) and a number of more concretely defined actions, such as research, an annual European architecture event and measures to enhance better education and public awareness.

13.12.2008

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

C 319/13

Council conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution to sustainable development

(2008/C 319/05)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

4. POINTING OUT THAT:

1. HAVING REGARD TO:

- the Treaty establishing the European Community,
- the Council Resolution of 12 February 2001 on architectural quality in urban and rural environments ^(*), which affirms that architecture is a fundamental feature of the culture and the fabric of life of each of our countries,
- the Council conclusions of 24 May 2007 on the contribution of the cultural and creative sectors to the achievement of the Lisbon objectives ^(*), which point out that cultural activities and creative industries, including architecture, play a critical role in boosting innovation and technology and are key engines of sustainable growth in the future,
- and the Council Resolution of 16 November 2007 on a European agenda for culture ^(*) which, further to the Commission communication of 10 May 2007 ^(*), brings out the cross-cutting role of culture.

2. TAKING NOTE OF:

- the renewed European Union Sustainable Development Strategy ^(*), adopted by the European Council of 15 and 16 June 2006, the overall aim of which is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion,
- the Leipzig Charter on sustainable European cities, adopted on 24 May 2007 by the Ministers with responsibility for urban development ^(*), which underlines the importance of building culture and calls for the adoption of an integrated urban development approach covering the economic, social, ecological and cultural aspects of towns and cities, on the basis of cooperation between the different tiers of administrative and political responsibility and between public and private sector actors.

3. WELCOMING:

- the work of the European Architectural Policy Forum on issues of architectural quality and sustainable development.

- architecture, as a discipline involving cultural creation and innovation, including a technological component, provides a remarkable illustration of what culture can contribute to sustainable development, in view of its impact on the cultural dimension of towns and cities, as well as on the economy, social cohesion and the environment,
- architecture is also an example of the cross-cutting nature of culture, being affected by a number of public policies and not just cultural policies.

5. CONSIDERING THAT:

- Europe's towns and cities today face major challenges: demographic change and its implications for urban sprawl, environmental issues and climate change mitigation, maintaining social cohesion, particularly against a background of economic and cultural change, and the protection and development of architectural and cultural heritage,
- the way to respond to those challenges is by means of sustainable urban development, a creative, integrated approach under which culture, economics, social affairs and the environment each play an equally important part,
- sustainable urban development means:
 - paying particular attention to architectural quality and diversity as aspects of cultural diversity, to heritage conservation and enhancement and to the individual identity of natural or urban landscapes,
 - contributing to the management of projects to use and convert land and buildings, in particular industrial wasteland, control energy resources in the context of climate change and reduce pollution,
 - reflecting, through innovative approaches to architecture and urban planning, developments in population lifestyles, particularly issues of mobility and demographic change, as well as objectives of social cohesion, social mix, intercultural dialogue and civic involvement,
 - encouraging high-quality architectural creation as an economic stimulus and tourist attraction for towns and cities,
 - architecture can play an integrating and innovative role in implementing sustainable urban development, in particular by:
 - reconciling the sometimes differing requirements of building and landscape conservation and contemporary creation or of inhabitants' legitimate aspirations and controlling urban sprawl,

^(*) OJ C 73, 6.3.2001, p. 6.
^(*) OJ C 311, 21.12.2007, p. 7.
^(*) OJ C 143, 10.6.2008, p. 9.
^(*) 9496/07 + ADD 1.
^(*) 10117/06.
^(*) http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/download_docs/Mai/0324-AN/073Dokument1.epzqjCharta.pdf



*2017

Malta, Estonia

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL POLICIES TODAY

Types of public policies on Architecture in Europe

2017



Legislation

In the European panorama only two countries have adopted an official publication outlining the Government policy on architecture in form of legislation: France and Sweden.

Comprehensive

The comprehensive policy document can be described as an official statement with a global approach on architecture where the government defines the main goals and objectives to safeguard and promote cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage, for subsequent implementation by the public authorities.

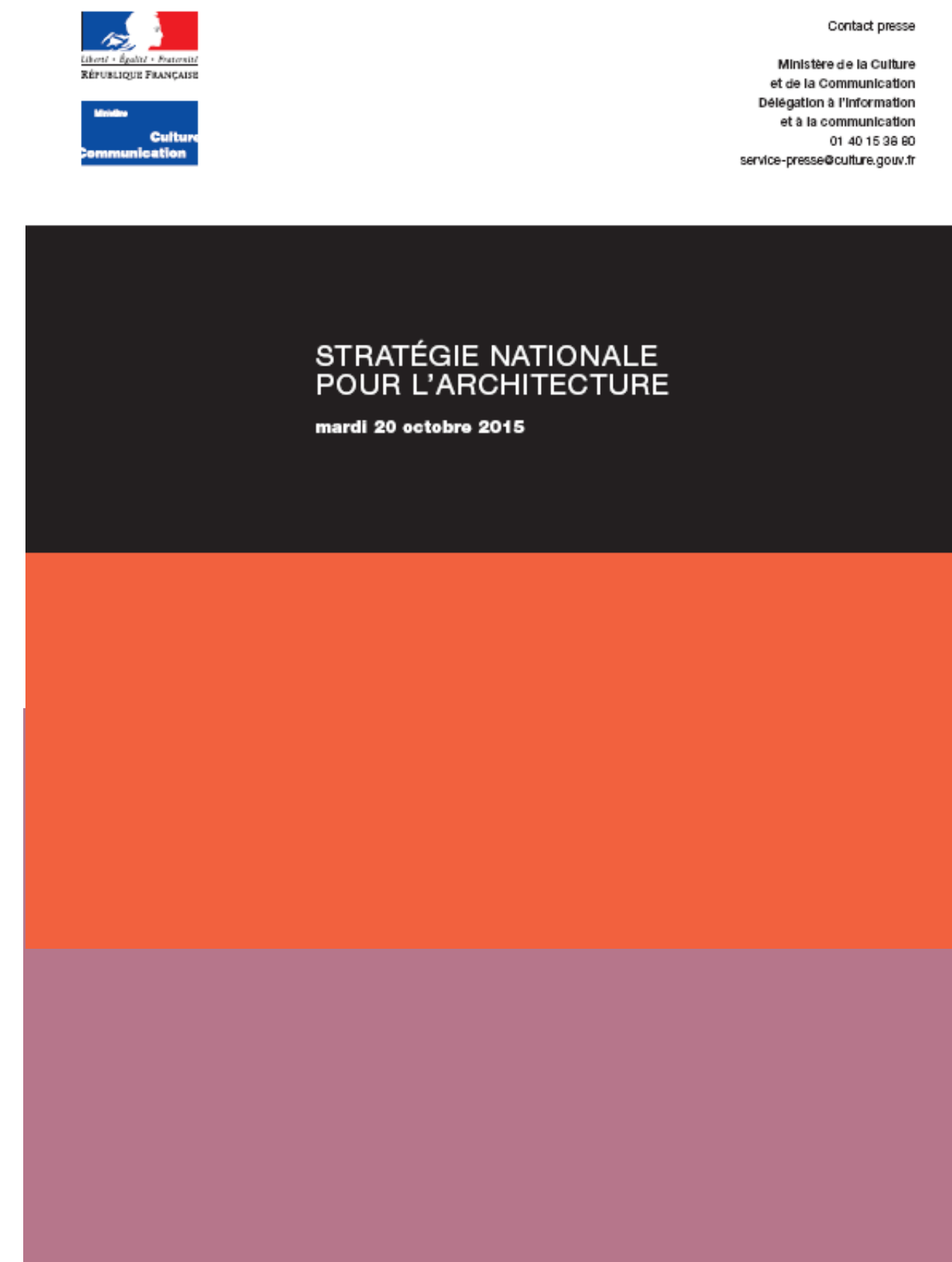
Sector

The third type of official document consists of sectoral documents outlining governmental policies on architecture. Although other administrations may also have official documents with a sectoral dimension, for the present Survey only three administrations have made reference to them: Cyprus, UK / England and UK / Wales.

Legislation (Type 1)

France

In 2014, the French Minister of Culture has announced its intention to launch a “National Strategy for the architecture” (SNA), a public management tool of the architect’s policy. To prepare the National Strategy, three working groups have been established around three objectives: awareness, innovation and growth. Working groups have submitted their proposals to the Minister 7 July 2015. The National Strategy on Architecture was published last month and was formally adopted **on October 2015**.



Legislation (Type 1)

Sweden

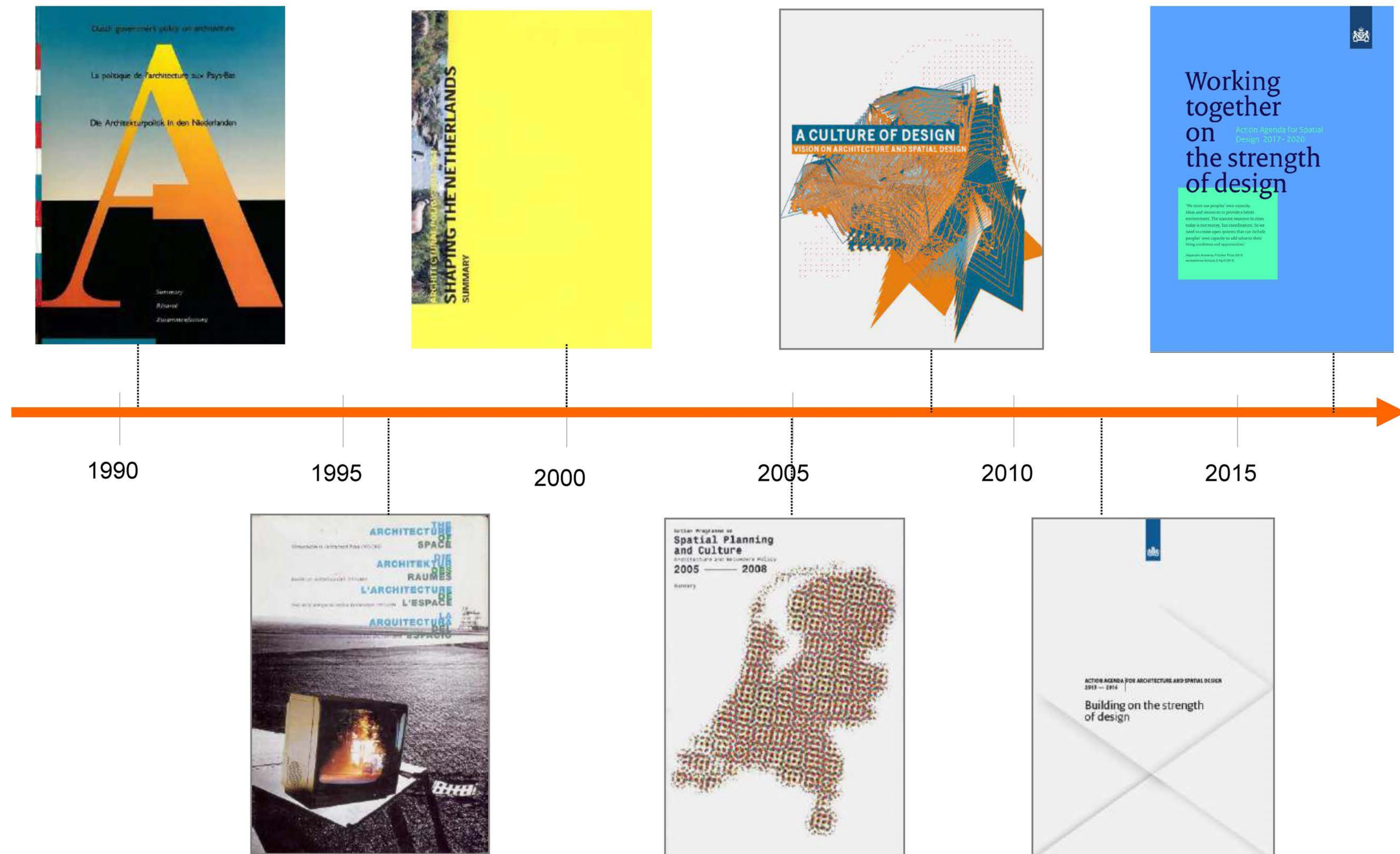
A report and proposal of a new Swedish
National policy on Architecture was
Published in 2015, entitled:

*The designed environment: a new policy
for architecture and design (2015)*

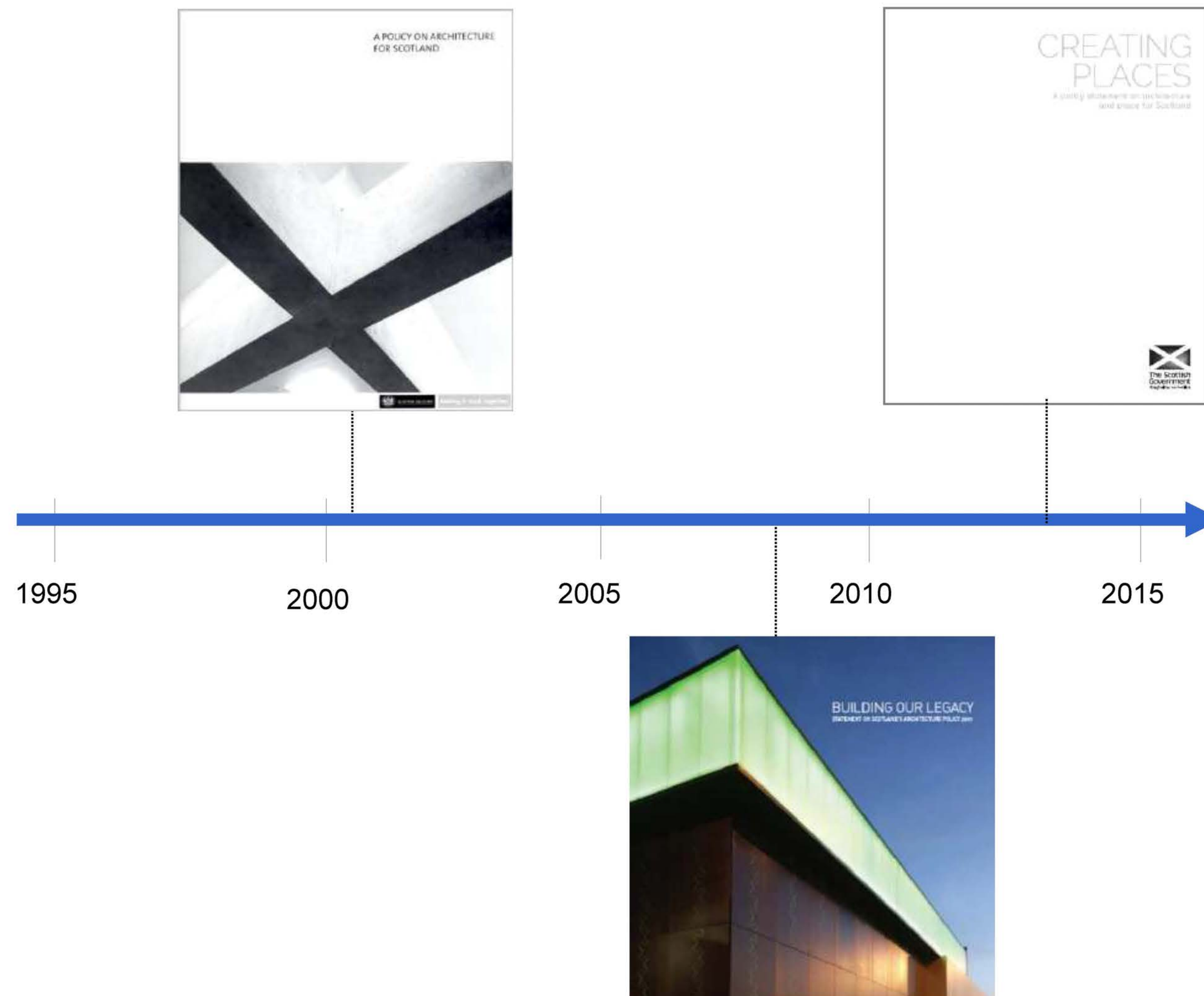


Comprehensive Policy (type 2)

Netherlands



Comprehensive Policy (type 2) Scotland (UK)



Comprehensive Policy (type 2)

Denmark

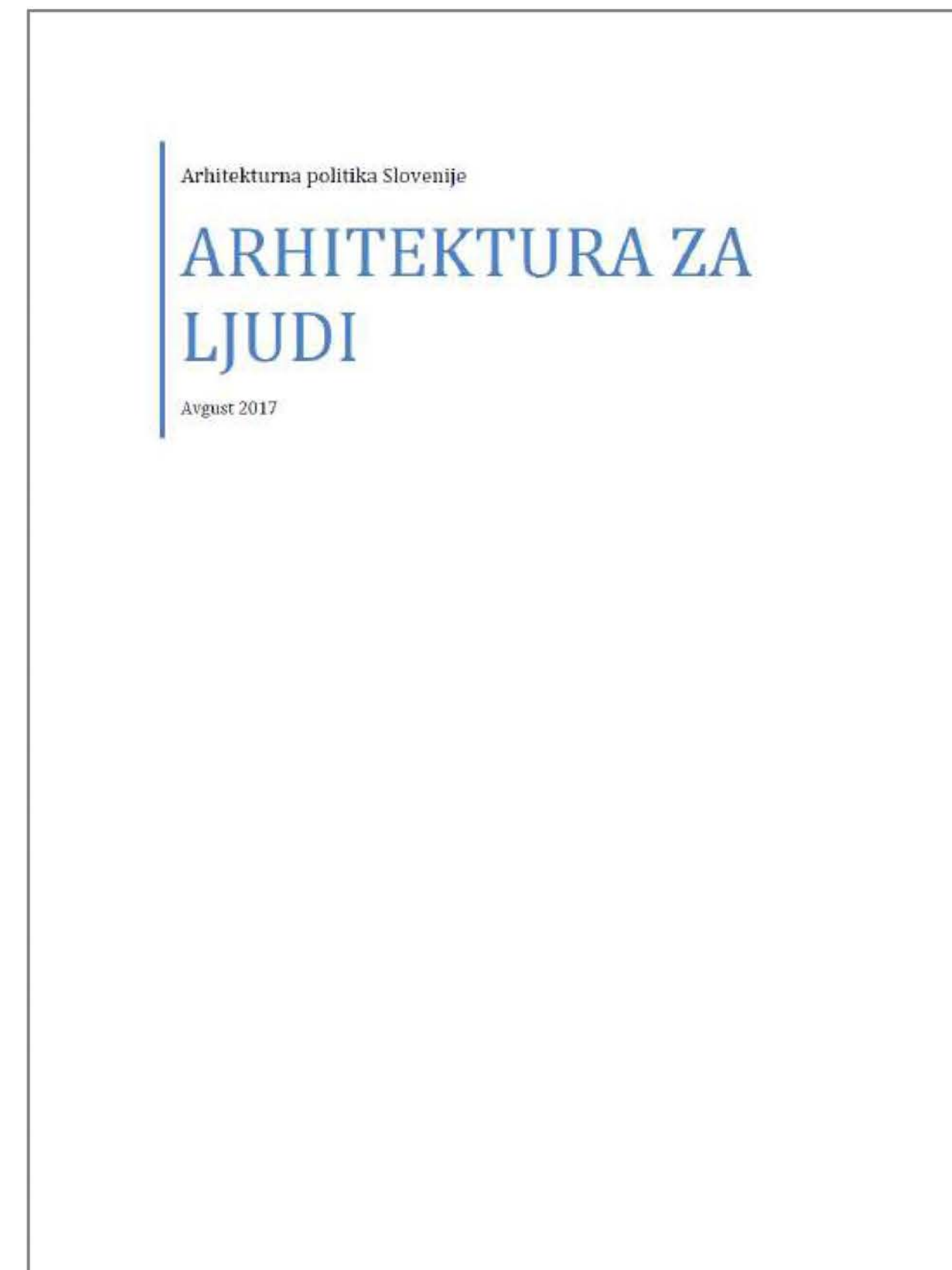
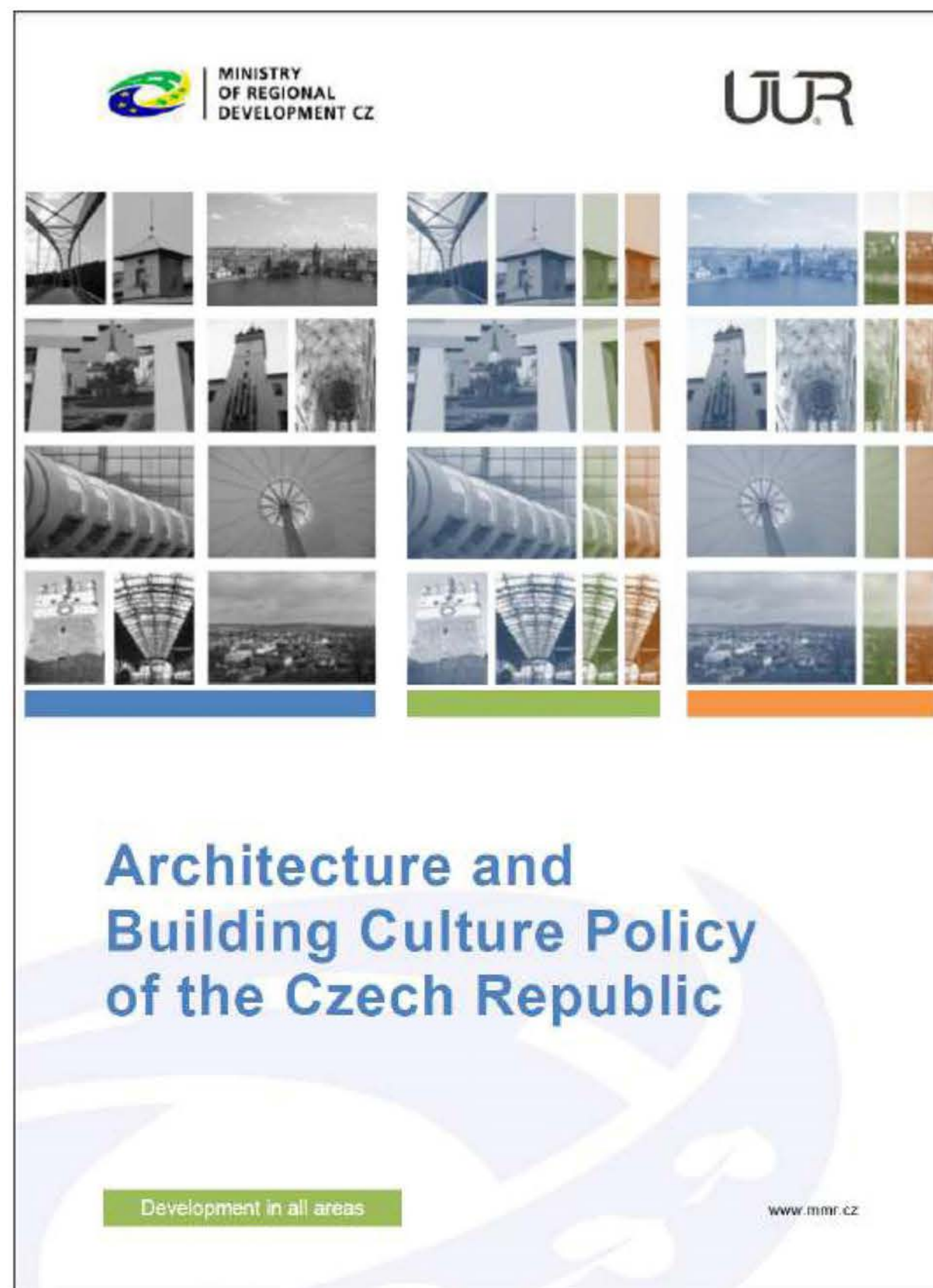


Comprehensive Policy (type 2) Portugal (2015)



National Policy on
Architecture and
Landscape

Comprehensive Policy (type 2) Czech Republic (2015), Slovenia (2017)



Comprehensive Policy (type 2)

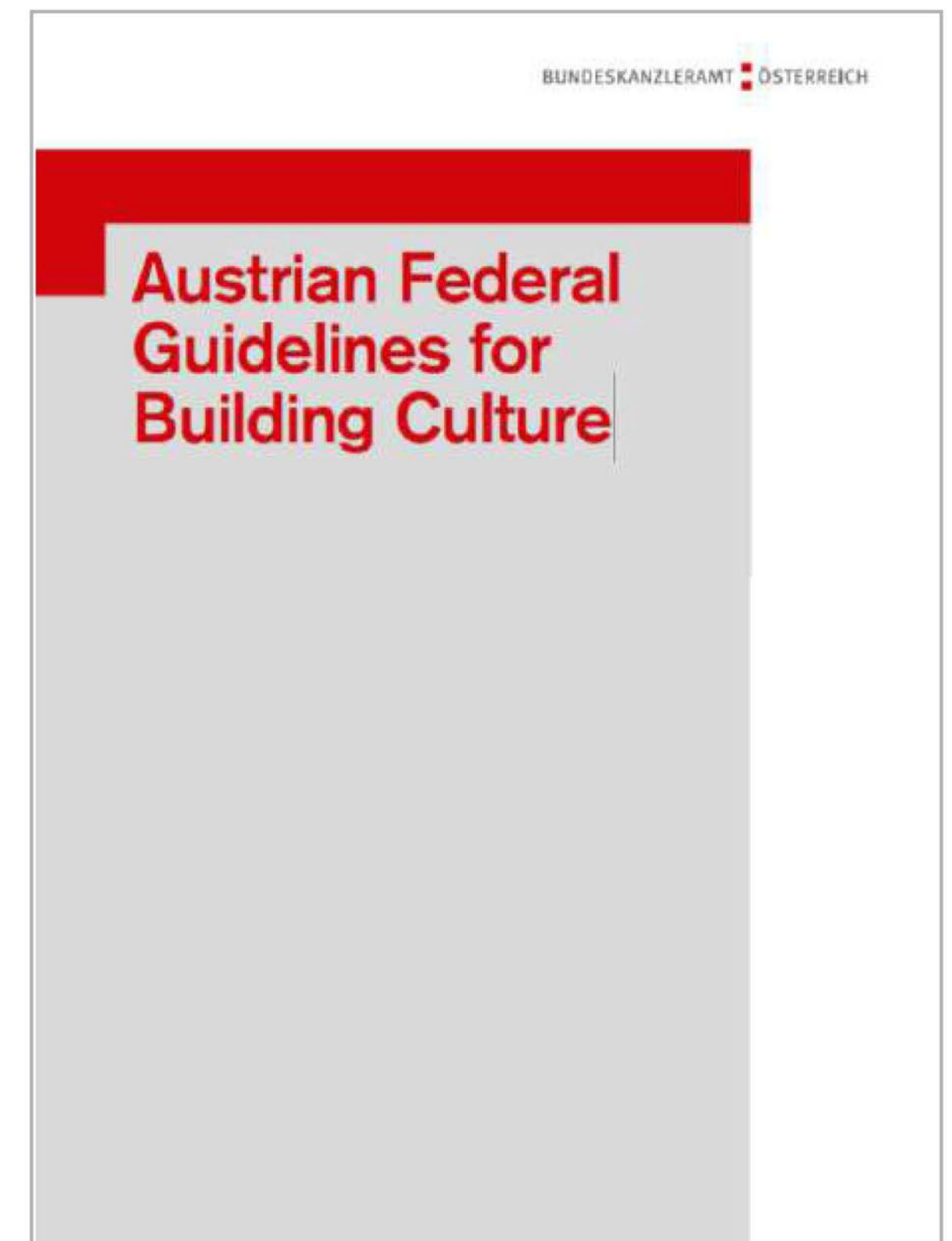
Austria



2006



2011



2017

Year	Country / Region	Name
1977	France	French Law on Architecture
1991	Netherlands	Space for Architecture
1996	Denmark	Architecture 1996
1997	Netherlands	The Architecture of Space
1997	Norway	Aesthetics in Government Building and Constructions
1998	Finland	The Finish Architectural Policy
1998	Sweden	Forms for the Future - An action plan for Architecture and Design
2001	Netherlands	Shaping the Netherlands
2001	UK / Scotland	A Policy on Architecture for Scotland
2002	Estonia	The Architectural Policy of Estonia
2002	Ireland	Action on Architecture: 2002 - 2005
2004	Luxemburg	Pour une Politique architecturale
2005	Lithuania	Architectural Policy Trends in the Republic of Lithuania
2005	Netherlands	Architecture and Belvedere Policy
2006	UK / Northern Ireland	Architecture and the Built Environment for Northern Ireland
2006	Austria	Baukultur : Empfehlungen
2007	Denmark	Nation of Architecture
2007	Iceland	Icelandic Government Policy on Architecture
2007	UK / Scotland	Building our Legacy. Statment on Scotland's Architecture Policy
2008	Netherlands	Culture of Design
2009	Belgium / Flanders	Architecture Notes
2009	Ireland	Towards a Sustainable Future: Delivering Quality within the Built Environment
2009	Latvia	Architecture Policy Guidelines 2009 - 2015
2009	Norway	Architecture.now
2011	Austria	Österreichischer Baukulturreport 2011
2013	Croatia	Architectural Policies of the Republic of Croatia. 2013 - 2020
2013	Netherlands	Building on the Strength of Design
2013	UK / Scotland	Creating Places - A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland
2014	Denmark	Danish Architectural Policy. Putting people first
2015	Hungary	National Architectural Policy
2015	Portugal	Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem
2015	France	National Strategy on Architecture
2015	Czech Republic	Architecture and Building Culture Policy of Czech Republic
2015	Sweden	The designed environment: a new policy for architecture and design
2017	Slovenia	Architecture for People. Slovenia Architectural Policy
2017	Austria	Austrian Federal Guidelines for Building Culture
2017	Netherlands	Working together on the strength of design

Universal stable themes of national Architectural policies

Grounds for state intervention

Four **main reasons** for the adoption of a national policy on Architecture:

- a) Architecture is a matter of public interest
- b) Government responsibility
- c) Right to a good living environment
- d) Better efficiency in government policy

New challenges on Architectural policies

- Climate changes
- Scarce resources / water protection
- Sustainable solutions for cities / houses

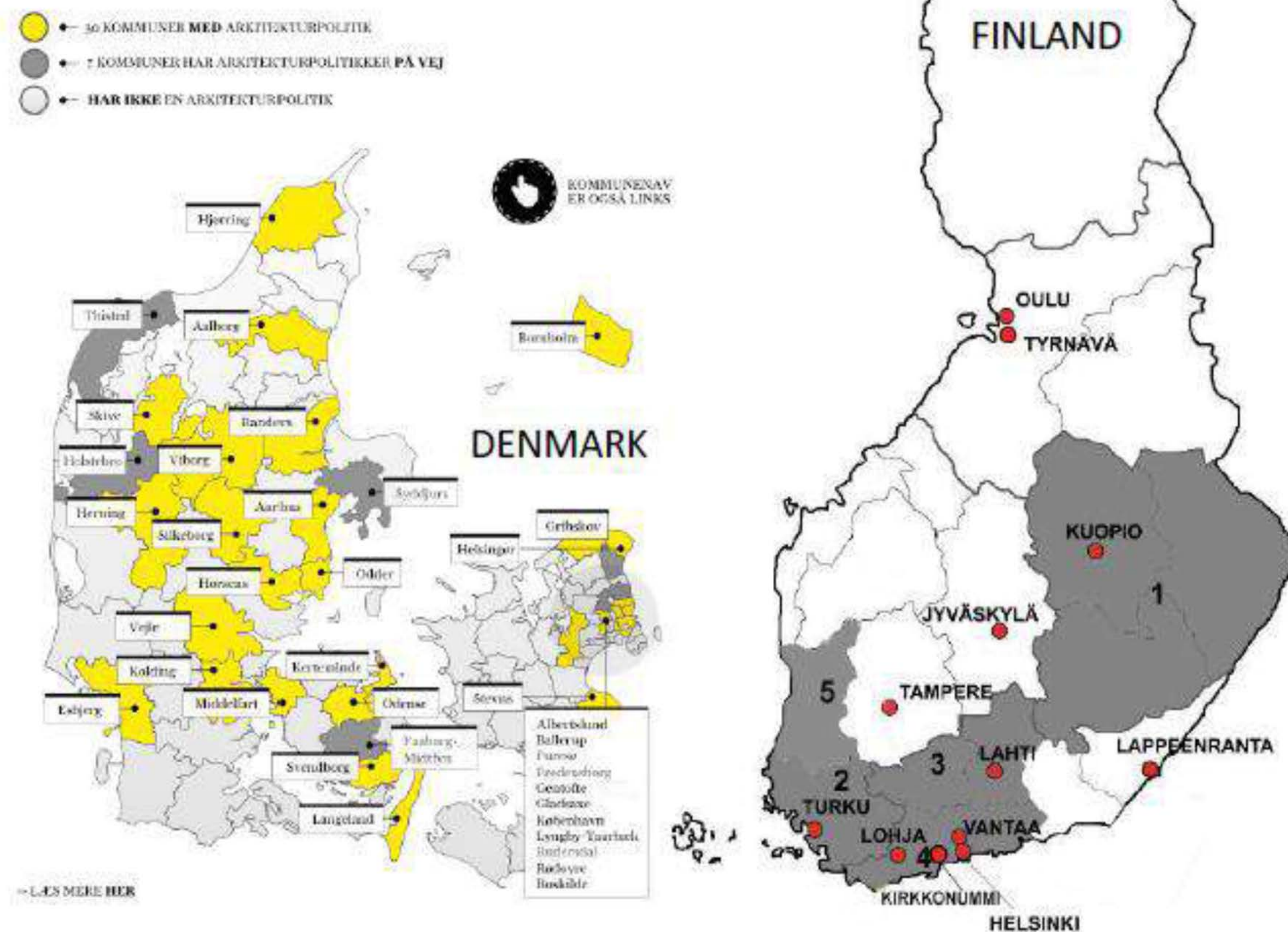
- Overpopulation
- Migration
- Densification / urbanization
- Segregation
- Social inequality

- New way to treat Cultural Heritage
- Art in public spaces / building

- New technologies / materials
- Enhance architectural culture

New trends on Architectural policies

Regional and municipal Architectural policies



Source:
Tiina Valpola,
2016

Quality

Common definition • Quality criterion in EU funding • Common guidelines • The EU Prize

Mobility

Residencies • European Competition

Education and skills

Three “wicked problems” • Emerging talent

Social inclusion / participation

Participatory management • EU Prize for Public Space

Heritage and urban regeneration

Three European initiatives of the European Year of Cultural Heritage • EU Urban Agenda • Other projects

Export

Mutual Recognition Agreements • International competitions • Market opportunities

„not to make always new, but using the existing tools and instruments“

Michel Magnier

BAUKULTUR x ARCHITECTURAL POLICIES

European Association for Architectural Policies x Network for Architectural Policies in Europe

State, city architects
Expert groups as Council of Architects
Laboratory and research
Houses of Architecture
Open calls for public projects
Pilot projects
Master test as opportunity for young architects
Investment in National Urban Projects
Awards for local authorities that are excellent clients
Architectural Competitions
Baukultur as political concepts
„think global before you act local“
Leo VanBroeck

SCENARIOS AND STRATEGIES FOR 2050



architectural competition donation
regional and zoning planning donation

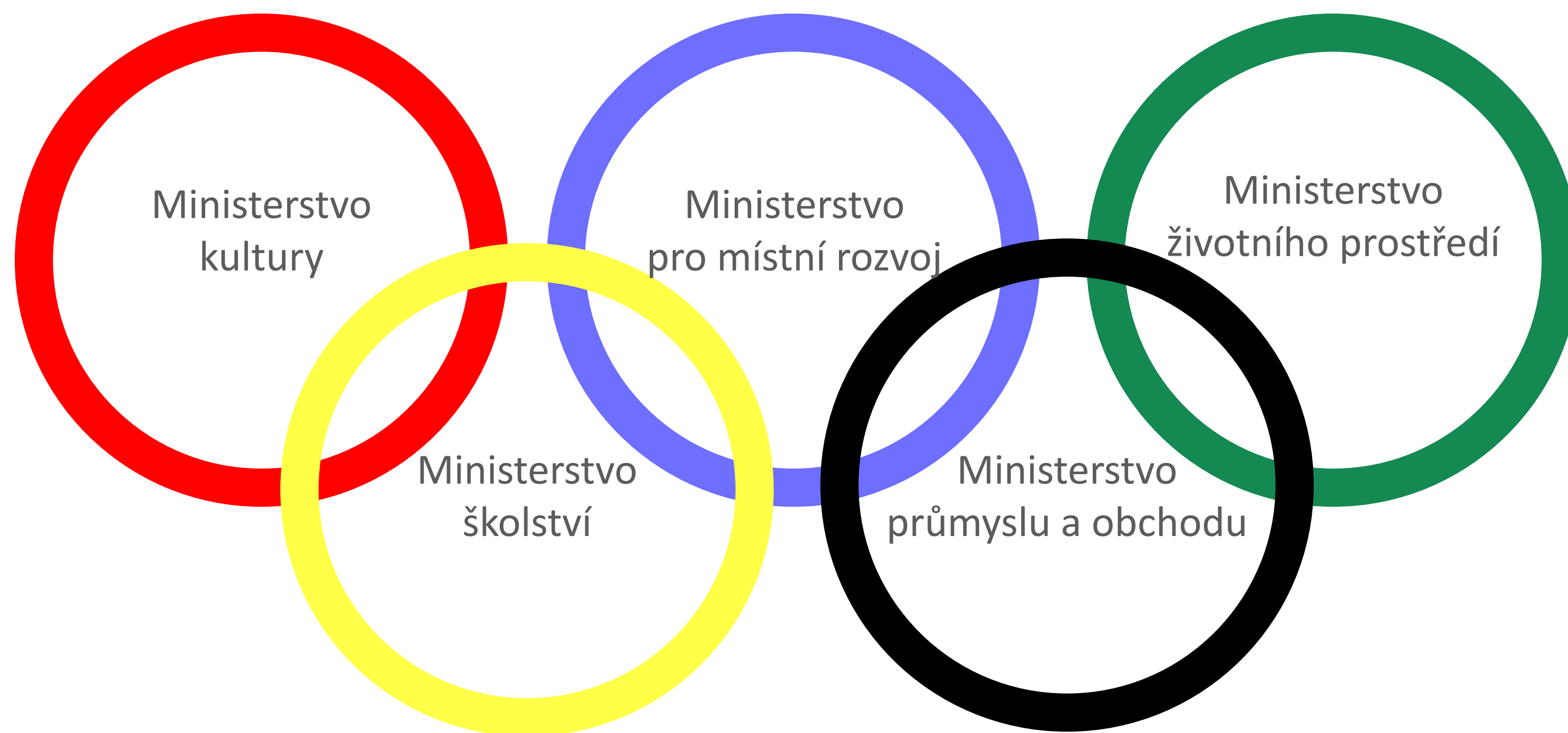
„can we be competitive?“
Josef Smutný

Czech Republic future on Architectural policies

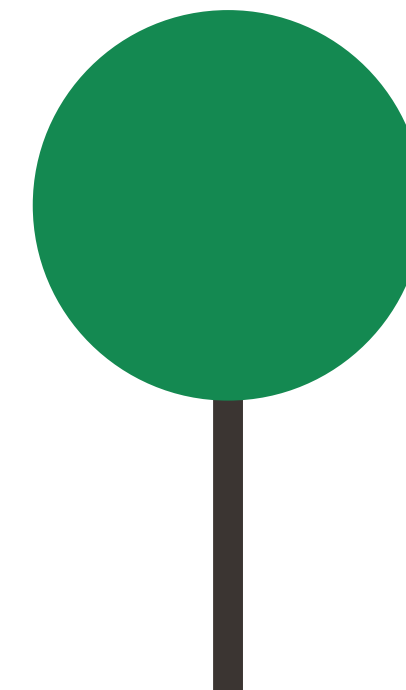
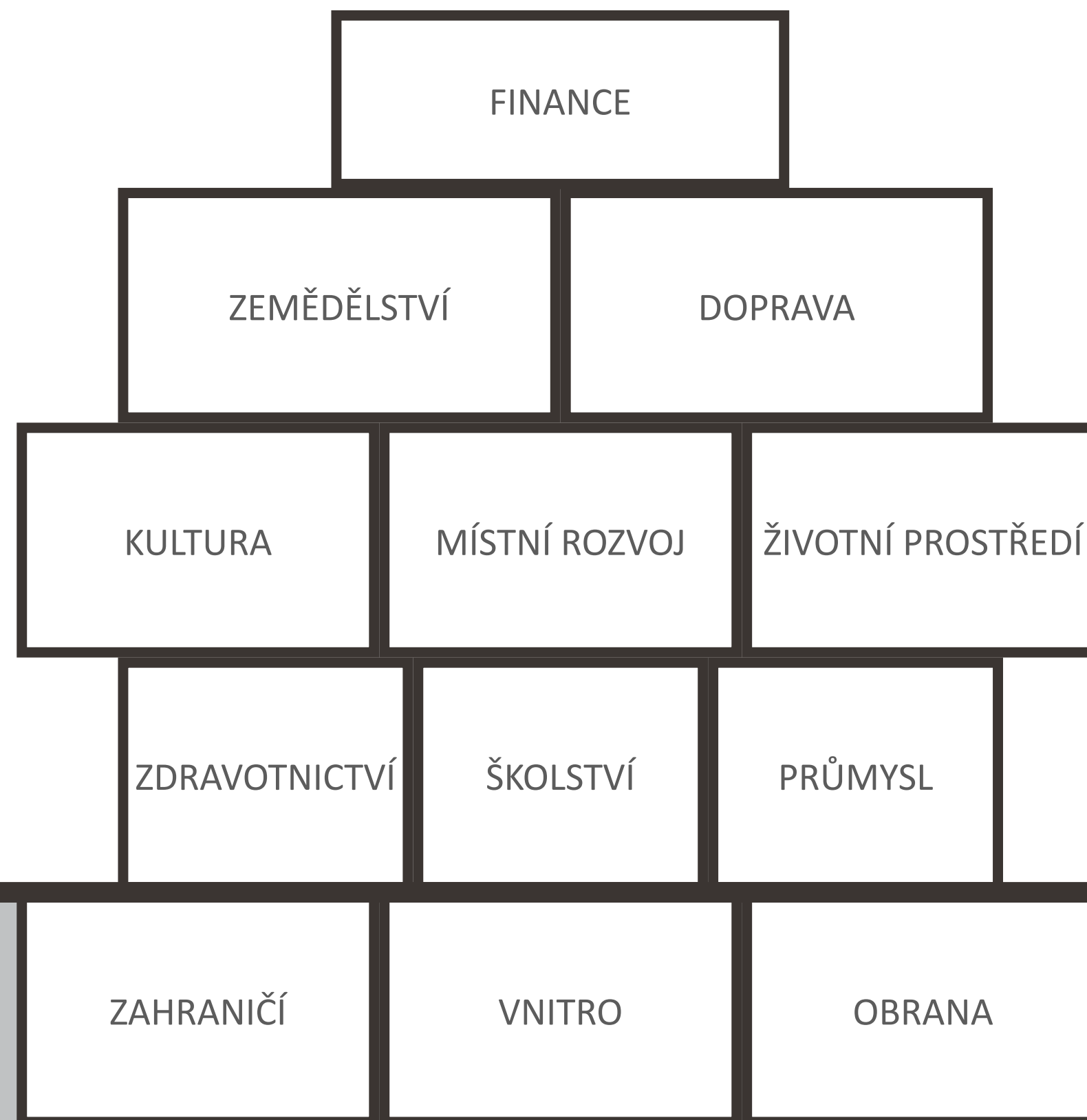
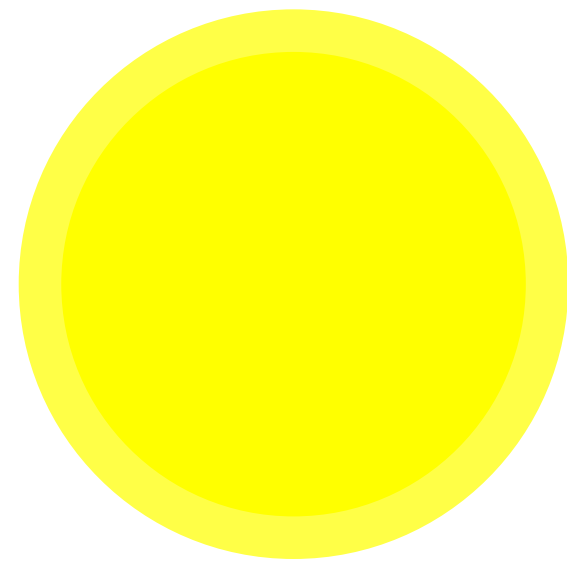
Zpracováním a přijetím dokumentu se Česká republika zařazuje mezi země, **jejichž vlády se výslovně přihlásily k vědomé odpovědnosti za urbánní prostředí a deklaruje, že přikládá odpovídající význam tvorbě kvalitního městského a venkovského prostředí s respektem k národním a místním specifikům jednotlivých oblastí.**

By drafting and accepting a document, the Czech Republic is ranked among countries whose governments have explicitly declared their responsibility for the environment, and declares that it attaches the right importance to the creation of a good urban and rural environment, taking into account the national and local specifics of each area.

6 000 000 CZK
240 000 €



Governmental House of responsibilities



The municipalities are key players in the development of future architecture

state / regional / city architects

councils of architects

experts group



Sun school, Tibet - Project Surya



Czech embassy, Tbilisi, Jan Bočan



Czech pavilion EXPO 2015

The municipalities are key players in the development of future architecture



BIENNALE ARCHITETTURA 2018, Kateřina Šedá



European architectural policies meetings under EU presidency

Estonia 2017

Austria 2018

Finland 2019

Germany 2020

Slovenia 2021

CZECH REPUBLIC 2022

current - modern - simple **WEBSITE**

European Architectural Policy and Baukultur – EAPB.arch

- List of National Architectural Policies
- List of related European (EU) documents
- List of contact to network partners
- EU Presidency Meetings agenda (Estonia, Austria), other related meetings
- News

Strengthen links with the European Commission

Davos Declaration 2018

Implementation of the goals of the Davos Declaration

Thanks to

Tallin EFAP organization

João Ferreira Bento

ACE website

www.ace-cae.eu

EFAP website

www.efap-fepa.org

Thank you for your attention

Josef Smutný