SURVEY ON ARCHITECTURAL POLICIES IN EUROPE

FINAL REPORT - DECEMBER 2011

European forum for architectural policies

The European Forum for Architectural Policies (EFAP a.i.s.b.l.) is an international network with the objective to foster and promote architecture and architectural policies in Europe, bridging public governance, profession, culture and education. For more information: www.efap.fepa.eu

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Credits

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- Österreichisches Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur | *Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture* (Austria);

- Ordre des Architectes de Belgique | *Order of Architects of Belgium* (Belgium);

- Ministarstvo Zaštite Okoliša, Prostornog Uređenja i Graditeljstva - Uprava za stanovanje i komunalno gospodarstvo | *Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction - Directorate for Housing and Municipal Economy* (Croatia);

- Bundesstiftung Baukultur | *Building Culture Foundation* (Germany);

- Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung | *Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning* (Germany);

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (Ireland);

- Instituto Valenciano de la Edificación | *Valencia Institute of Building* (Spain);

- Çevre ve Kentleşme Bakanlığı | *Ministry of Environment and Urbanization* (Turkey).

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1. Introduction

1. Introduction

The European Forum for Architectural Policies (EFAP-FEPA a.i.s.b.l.) is an international network devoted to foster and promote architecture and architectural policies in Europe, bridging public governance, profession, culture and education. Among several objectives, the EFAP aims to disseminate knowledge and best practice on architectural policies through meetings of experts, public events and publications.

The EFAP Survey on Architectural Policies in Europe reviews the impact of the Council Resolution on Architecture Quality in Urban and Rural Environments (2001/C 73/04) ten years after its adoption by surveying policies and initiatives implemented by the Member States of the European Union (EU). The EFAP Survey also reviews the impact of the Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development (2008/C 319/05) adopted in 2008. This will provide a panoramic view on architectural policies in order to advise European, national and local authorities. The present report describes the context, method and main findings of the EFAP Survey and makes a summary conclusion. All the correspondents' replies to the Survey questionnaire can be consulted in the annexes.

1.1 Background

The first policy document on architecture at a European level was the *Directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in architecture*[1], approved in 1985. Inspired by the French Law on Architecture[2], the EU Directive states that "*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*".

In November 2000, under the French EU Presidency, the Ministers of Culture adopted the proposal of a *Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments.* The Resolution was formally adopted by the EU Council on 12th February 2001 (2001/C 73/04). The Resolution recognizes the *importance of architecture to improve the quality of the day-to-day environment in the life of European citizens*[3].

In May 2007, the European ministers responsible for Urban Development approved the *Leipzig Charter of Sustainable European Cities*. Within the scope of an integrated urban development policy it mentions that the "*quality of public spaces, urban man-made landscapes and architecture play an important role in the living conditions of urban populations*"[4].

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[1] Council Directive 85/384/EEC of 10 June 1985 on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in architecture, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services.
[2] French Law on architecture no. 77-2 of 3rd January 1977.
[3] Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments (2001/C 73/04).
[4] Leipzig Charter of Sustainable European Cities adopted by the European ministers on 24 May 2007.

In February 2008, the European Parliament approved a resolution on the follow-up of the Territorial Agenda and the *Leipzig Charter of Sustainable European Cities*, which calls on Member States to pay greater attention to the creation of a culture of a high quality built environment "*giving particular attention to the quality of the public space, notably in terms of architectural design quality, as a means of improving the well-being of European Union citizens*"[5].

In December 2008, under the French EU Presidency, the European Council of the EU adopted a second resolution on architecture entitled *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development (*2008/C 319/05), which calls on the Member States to "*make allowance for architecture and its specific features, in particular its cultural aspects, in all relevant policies, especially in research, economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and education policies*"[6].

1.2 European Forum for Architectural Policies

The European Forum for Architectural Policies (EFAP) originated from an international meeting on architecture policies promoted by the Dutch EU Presidency in 1997, which gathered representatives from governmental agencies, cultural institutions and professional organizations to exchange views and experiences on architectural policies.

In 1999, under the Finnish EU Presidency, a second edition of this meeting produced a document of conclusions, which was presented to the EU Council of Ministries of Culture. These conclusions expressed the need to *"establish a European network for the diffusion of architectural culture, to raise awareness among decision-makers and the general public, and to encourage public participation*"[7]. This European network would evolve into a *Forum*, where the Member States would share experiences and advocate for the implementation of architectural policies.

In July 2000, under the French EU Presidency, the first EFAP conference was held in Paris leading to a draft *Resolution on architectural quality in Urban and Rural Environments*, which was discussed and amended during the conference sessions. In November 2000, the EU Ministers of Culture adopted this Resolution, which was later formally adopted as a Resolution of the Council of the European Union on February 12, 2001[8].

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[5] European Parliament Resolution on the follow-up of the Territorial Agenda and the Leipzig Charter.
[6] Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development (2008/C 319/05).
[7] European Forum for Architectural Policies, *A Chronological History*, available on the EFAP website www.efap-fepa.eu.
[8] Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments (2001/C 73/04).

In the following years, the EFAP conferences continued to be organized every six months by the Member State that held the EU Presidency. In 2006, an international non-profit association, based in Brussels - Belgium, was established to support EFAP activities entitled *European Forum for Architectural Policies a.i.s.b.l.*

In 2008, the EFAP a.i.s.b.l. had an important role in the development and approval of the *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development*, which was prepared and discussed at the EFAP conference held in Bordeaux, under the French EU Presidency, dedicated to architecture and sustainable development.

Currently, the EFAP association has more than 70 members from all over Europe, composed of governmental departments, professional bodies, cultural organizations and individual members[9].

1.3 Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments

Although the 1985 Directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas in architecture recognized the public interest of architecture, its scope was restricted to the mutual recognition of qualifications on architecture between the Member States of the EU. Therefore, the *Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments (2001/C 73/04)* was the first comprehensive policy document on architecture with a global approach at the European level. Its adoption by the EU Council was the political recognition of the value of architecture for the quality of life of European citizens.

Key extract - Council Resolution on Architectural Quality.

Hereby affirms that:

a *architecture is a fundamental feature of the history, culture and fabric of life of each of our countries; that it represents an essential means of artistic expression in the daily life of citizens and that it constitutes the heritage of tomorrow;*

b *architectural quality is a constituent part of both the rural and urban environment;*

c *the cultural dimension and the quality of the physical treatment of space should be taken into account in Community regional and cohesion policies;*

d *architecture is an intellectual, cultural, artistic and professional activity. Architectural service therefore is professional service which is both cultural and economic;*

Hereby expresses its attachment to:

a *the common characteristics shared by European towns and cities, such as the importance of historical continuity, the quality of public areas, the social mix and richness of urban diversity;*

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[9] For more information: www.efap-fepa.eu.

b   *the fact that good quality architecture, by improving the living context and the relationship between citizens, and their environment, whether rural or urban, can contribute effectively towards social cohesion and job creation, the promotion of cultural tourism and regional economic development.*

Hereby encourages the Member States to:

a   *intensify their efforts to improve the knowledge and promotion of architectural and urban design, and to make contracting authorities and the general public more aware of and better trained in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture.*

b   *take into account the specific nature of architectural service in the decisions and measures which require it;*

c   *promote architectural quality by means of exemplary public building policies.*

d *foster the exchange of information and experience in the field of architecture.*

Calls on the Commission to:

a   *ensure that architectural quality and the specific nature of architectural service are taken into consideration in all its policies, measures and programmes;*

b   *seek, in consultation with the Member States and in accordance with the rules governing the Structural Funds, ways and means of ensuring in the application of those Funds a wider consideration of architectural quality and the conservation of cultural heritage:*

c   *in the context of existing programmes:*

- *foster measures to promote, disseminate and raise awareness of architectural and urban cultures with due respect for cultural diversity,*

- *facilitate cooperation and networking between institutions devoted to upgrading cultural heritage and architecture and support incipient European scale events.*

- *encourage, in particular, the training and mobility of students and professionals and thus promote the dissemination of good practice.*

d   *keep the Council informed of the implementation of such measures.*

1.4 Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development

The *Resolution on Architecture Quality* has broadened the European architectural agenda to include the importance of the cultural dimension of architecture, and has urged the EU Member States to intensify their efforts to improve the knowledge and promotion of architecture and to promote architectural quality by means of exemplary public building policies. The 2001 Council Resolution failed, however, to embrace the emerging sustainable development agenda that would become one of the key concepts of the European urban policy in the subsequent years, portrayed by the *Leipzig Charter of Sustainable European Cities.* Therefore, in 2008, the EU Council adopted a second policy document on architecture with a reinforced object and aim: *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development* (2008/C 319/05).

Key extract - Council Conclusions on Architecture

4. POINTING OUT THAT:

— *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,*

— *architecture can play an integrating and innovative role in implementing sustainable urban development, in particular by:*

  - *encouraging high-quality architectural creation as an economic stimulus and tourist attraction for towns and cities, reconciling the sometimes differing requirements of building and landscape conservation and contemporary creation or of inhabitants' legitimate aspirations and controlling urban sprawl,*

  - *contributing, by its diversity, quality and creativity, to the urban population's cultural enrichment and quality of life and to the economic, commercial and tourism-related vibrancy of towns and cities, in particular by serving as a breeding ground for small and medium-sized businesses,*

— *sustainable urban development, lastly, provides an opportunity for creation, innovation, renewal architectural styles and the reappropriation and reinterpretation of traditional practice.*

6. NOTING WITH INTEREST:

— *initiatives by many European towns and cities, in particular as European cultural capitals, to use culture and especially architecture as a major means of regeneration,*

— *the emergence of creative towns and cities, whose sustainable urban development is based on new competitive factors, including urban infrastructure quality and interaction between culture and industry.*

7. CALLS ON MEMBER STATES AND THE COMMISSION, WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES OF COMPETENCE AND WITH DUE REGARD FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY, TO:

— *make allowance for architecture and its specific features, in particular its cultural aspects, in all relevant policies, especially in research, economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and education policies,*

— *devise for architecture, apart from technical standards, an approach involving overall economic, social, cultural and environmental objectives,*

— *encourage innovation and experimentation in sustainable development in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works,*

— *improve knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics,*

— *raise public awareness of the role of architecture and urban planning in the creation of a high-quality living environment and encourage public involvement in sustainable urban development,*

— *consider the feasibility, in cooperation with professionals and in the light of experience in a number of Member States, of an annual European architecture 'event',*

— *work together to ensure that these conclusions are acted upon and take stock of their implementation in 2012.*

8. CALLS ON MEMBER STATES TO:

— *endeavour to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in the sustainable development process, beginning with the design stage of architectural, urban planning, landscaping and rehabilitation projects,*

— *help develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry,*

— *promote education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education,*

— *promote the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development,*

— *highlight architecture in implementing the European Year of Creativity and Innovation (2009),*

— *where appropriate, apply the open method of coordination for culture.*

9. CALLS ON THE COMMISSION TO:

— *take architecture into account in preparing its Green Paper on cultural and creative industries,*

— *involve networks of public and private-sector architectural experts and practitioners, such as the European Architectural Policy Forum, in work and consultations on issues and/or matters relating to architecture,*

— *in cooperation with those networks and the European network of schools of architecture, encourage:*

   — *the provision of information and sharing of good practice and research among architects, developers and users,*

   — *the training of young architects, urban planners and landscapers in sustainable development, promotion of their work and access for them to public or private Commissions.*

2. Survey

2.1 Aims

The Survey aims to measure the implementation progress of architectural policies by individual Member States in order to review the impact of the *Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments* (2001/C 73/04) ten years after its adoption.

The Survey also aims to review the impact of the *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development (*2008/C 319/05) adopted in 2008.

2.2 Timeline

In 2005, EFAP undertook a Survey to review the impact of the *Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in the Urban and Rural Environments* (2001/C 73/04). The Survey concluded that the Council Resolution has had a positive impact on the development of architectural policies by individual EU Member States since it was formally adopted in 2001[10].

In 2011, six years after the first Survey, EFAP repeated the Survey in order to measure the impact of the *Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in the Urban and Rural Environments* (2001/C 73/04) ten years after its adoption. The Survey also reviews the impact of the *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development* (2008/C 319/05) 3 years after its adoption.

Diagram 1 – Timeline: EFAP Surveys *Versus* Council Resolution and Conclusions
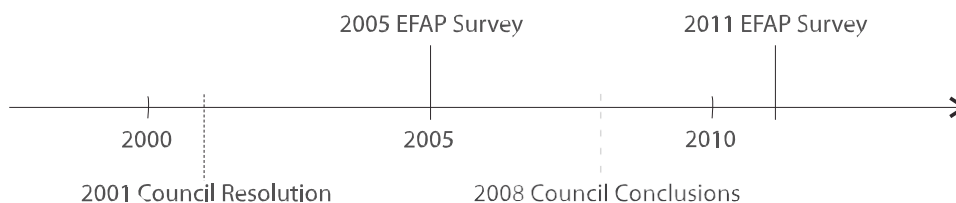
The current Survey was developed in 3 periods:

- 2nd Semester 2010, where the structure / content of the questions was prepared / discussed and the questionnaire was disseminated in December;

- 1st Semester 2011, where the answers were received by the EFAP secretariat and the preliminary results were presented at the Budapest EFAP conference in May;

- 2nd Semester 2011, where the Survey report was developed and a draft version was circulated to the members of the EFAP a.i.s.b.l. for comments and corrections in October.

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[10] The Report of the 2005 EFAP Survey is available for download on the EFAP website: www.efap-fepa.eu

2.3 Scope

The Survey covers 33 European countries: 27 Member States of the European Union, 4 official EU candidate countries (Croatia, Iceland, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and 2 outside EU countries (Norway and Switzerland). In Belgium and in the United Kingdom, their regions have replied separately. As a result the Survey target group increased to a total of 37 administrative structures.

Map 1 – Countries that participated in the Survey.

| ■ EU Member States | ■ EU Candidates countries | ■ Outside EU countries |

2.4 Methodology

A questionnaire was emailed to governmental departments responsible for architectural policy within each Member State of the EU[11]. To optimize the reliability of the information collected, the questionnaire was only sent to governmental departments. This represented a challenge because in several countries architecture policy is a shared responsibility. Consequently, it would not be easy to identify the most appropriate correspondent in each of the countries. To

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[11] In 2005, the Survey questionnaire was disseminated to all relevant bodies, including governmental institutions, cultural bodies, professional chambers and associations.

overcome this difficulty, a first list of governmental departments and contacts was created by the EFAP secretariat. The contact list was later publicized in the EFAP newsletter where confirmation of the national governmental contacts was asked for.

The structure of the questionnaire and the content of the questions were built on the 2005 questionnaire so it could be possible to draw a comparison between the results of 2005 and 2011. However, two modifications to the original questionnaire were made:

- Firstly, the initial part of the 2005 questionnaire was simplified where questions about contacts of other bodies (non-governmental) with a scope in architectural policy were removed. The initial part of the 2005 questionnaire was devoted to assembling all the public and other private institutions responsible for architecture policy within the Member States. However, for the present Survey it was decided to simplify this first part of the questionnaire and only collect information about governmental departments responsible for architecture policies;

- Secondly, a new group of questions was added at the end of the 2011 questionnaire about initiatives and actions in support of the *Council Conclusions on Architecture: Culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development (*2008/C 319/05).

2.5 Limitations

The methodology chosen for the Survey has some limitations. First, the complex administrative structures present in all the Member States makes it difficult to perceive if the questionnaire was sent to the most appropriate correspondent. Second, in half of the administrations, architecture policy is a responsibility shared by two or more departments. To have more complete and accurate information it would have been more adequate to have more than one correspondent per Member State. Third, a questionnaire with open questions may not be the best method to collect this type of information. With such a wide spectrum of administrations, the lack of knowledge about the activities carried out by distinct departments does not facilitate the collection of information, resulting in several empty replies by the correspondents. However, due to budget limitations it would have been impractical to travel to each of the Member States to collect the information in person.

2.6 Further research

In future work, it would be advised to carry out interviews with main actors and stakeholders in each of the Member States to obtain information that is not easily collected by questionnaire, for example: clarify the impact of the Council resolutions on the implementation of national policies; identify the most relevant instruments in the different domestic contexts. Additionally, to have closer examination of the European architecture policies it would be recommendable to develop a content analysis of all the documentation received, followed by a comparative analysis of the main differences, similarities and innovations.

3. Findings

Following the same structure of the questionnaire distribute to all the correspondents, the findings are organized in three sections: (1) departments responsible for architectural policies; (2) official documents on architectural policy and (3) initiatives and actions.

3.1 Departments responsible for architectural policy

In the 37 administrative structures surveyed, 16 administrations have a specific department responsibility for architectural policy. In the other 21 administrations, architectural policy is a shared responsibility between two or more departments (Table 1).

Table 1 - Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

	Austria	BE Wallonie-Brussels	BE Flanders	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	UK England	UK Scotland	UK Northern Ireland	UK Wales	Croatia	Iceland	FYROM	Turkey	Norway	Switzerland
Yes	●						●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●									●	●	●	●	●						●	
No	●		●	●	●	●						●				●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●		●

In the cases where architectural policy is under the responsibility of a specific department it is possible to observe that the scope and configuration of the departments is diverse and in most cases the departments have other assignments than solely architectural policy. Nevertheless, it is possible to verify that the responsibility for architectural policy is usually under the scope of cultural / arts departments or urban development / town planning departments (Table 2).

Table 2 – Name of specific department in charge of architectural policy.

Country / Region	Name
Belgium / Wallonie-Brussels	Architectural Cell
Denmark	Art and Education
Estonia	Department of Arts
Finland	Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy
France	General Direction of Heritage
Germany	Unit Baukultur, Protection of the Architectural Urban Heritage
Hungary	National Chief Architect's Office
Ireland	The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Italy	Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art
Lithuania	Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture
Spain	General Direction for Architecture and Housing
Sweden	Division for Cultural Heritage
United Kingdom / England	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
United Kingdom / Scotland	Architecture and Place Division
United Kingdom / Northern Ireland	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
Norway	Deparments for the Arts

With the exception of Spain and France, it is worth mentioning that most of the above departments only started to have full responsibility for architecture policy in the last ten / twenty years and some of the departments were only recently formed:

a) Belgium / Wallonia – Brussels - created the Architecture Cell in 2007;

b) Estonia - created the position of Adviser for Architecture in 2007;

c) Hungary - created the National Chief Architect's Office in 2010.

Looking at the location of the specific departments inside the different administrative structures the majority of the departments are within the scope of the Ministries of Culture / Arts. Nonetheless, in Germany and Lithuania the competent bodies operate within the scope of the Ministries of the Environment / Urban Development; in Hungary architecture falls within the sphere of activity of the Ministry of Interior (Table 3).

Table 3 – Ministry responsible for architectural policy.

	Austria	BE Wallonie-Brussels	BE Flanders	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	UK England	UK Scotland	UK Northern Ireland	UK Wales	Croatia	Iceland	FYROM	Turkey	Norway	Switzerland
Culture (a)	●	●			●	●	●	●	●					●	●			●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						●(grey)
Environment (b)						●					●					●	●	●		●	●		●									●			●	●	
Public Works (c)					●																	●			●									●	●		
Interior						●							●					●																			
Other	●	●	●														●	●														●					
No information				○						○		○									○											○	○				○

(a) Also designated as Ministry of Culture, Education and/or Arts.

(b) Also designated as Ministry of Environment and Urban Development and / or Regional Development.

(c) Also designated as Ministry of Infrastructures and/or Building / Housing.

NOTE: The present table is a generalization. In some cases it does not correspond exactly to the name of the Ministry. Please see the monograph chapters.

In the administrations where architectural policy is a shared responsibility between two or more departments, in most cases the policy responsibility is divided between the Ministry of Culture / Arts and the Ministry of the Environment / Urban Development. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Turkey, the responsibility is shared between the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of the Environment / Urban Development. In Luxembourg, the responsibility is divided by three Ministries: Culture / Arts, Environment / Urban Development and Interior.

It is important to refer that in the countries with a federal system, the national government does not have exclusive competences on architecture policy where the main responsibility for the policy falls within the sphere of the federal provinces (Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Belgium).

In summary, in most of the administrations the responsibility for architectural policy is clearly defined. However, in some administrations architecture is still not recognized as a public policy per se and the departments are not so easy to identify.

The wide diversity in the nature and the configuration of the administrative structures results from the Member States still differing in many aspects: historical development, political and legal systems, cultural and social backgrounds.

3.2 Official documents on architectural policy

Half of the 37 administrative structures surveyed have adopted an official document outlining government policy on architecture. In the other half, 14 administrations are planning to develop a document and 5 administrations mentioned that they are not planning to develop one (Table 4).

Table 4 – Do you have any official publication outlining government policy on architecture?
If you do not have an official publication, are you planning to develop one?

	Have a document	Planning to have	Not planning to have
EU Member States	BE Flanders	Austria	Bulgaria
	Cyprus	BE Wallonie-Brussels	Greece
	Denmark	Czech Republic	Slovenia
	Estonia	Germany	
	Finland	Hungary	
	France	Italy	
	Ireland	Malta	
	Latvia	Poland	
	Lithuania	Portugal	
	Luxembourg	Romania	
	Netherlands	Slovakia	
	Sweden	Spain	
	UK England		
	UK Northern Ireland		
	UK Scotland		
	UK Wales		
Outside EU EU Candidates	Iceland	Croatia	FYROM
	Norway	Turkey	Switzerland

If we look at the geographic distribution of the administrations that have a policy document, in particular the ones that are developing their first documents, it is possible to observe that in the following years almost all the European Union will be covered with architectural policy documents (Map 2).

Map 2 – Official documents on architectural policy.

Have a document   **Planning to develop**   **Not planning to develop**

3.2.1   Administrations that have a policy document

Currently, in the European Union there are 16 administrations that have adopted an official document on architectural policy at the national level. Additionaly, one EU candidate country (Iceland) and one outside EU country - Norway - has also adopted an official document.

In terms of progress, in the last ten / twenty years there has been a remarkable growth in the number of administrations that have adopted official documents on architecture policy. This number has been increasing since the nineties and is expected to continue to grow in the following years. (Diagram 2).

Diagram 2 – Timeline of administrations that adopted an official document

1977	1991	2001	2011
France	Netherlands, Norway, Cyprus, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, UK England.	UK Scotland, Estonia, Ireland, UK Wales, Luxembourg, Lithuania, UK Northern Ireland, Iceland, BE Flanders, Latvia.	
1	7	10	

However, after analyzing the documentation received it is possible to verify that not all administrations have adopted the same type of documents. The policy documents may be classified in three types:

a. Legislation (France and Sweden);

b. Comprehensive policy (Belgium / Flanders; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Ireland; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Netherlands; UK / Scotland; UK / Northern Ireland; Iceland; Norway);

c. Sectoral policy (Cyprus, UK / England and UK / Wales).

If we look at the geographic distribution of the different types of documents, it is possible to observe that the comprehensive policy document (type 2) is mostly a northern European phenomenon (Map 3).

Map 3 - Types of official documents on architectural policy

◼ Type 1 - Legislation   ◼ Type 2 – Comprehensive policy   ◼ Type 3 – Sectoral policy
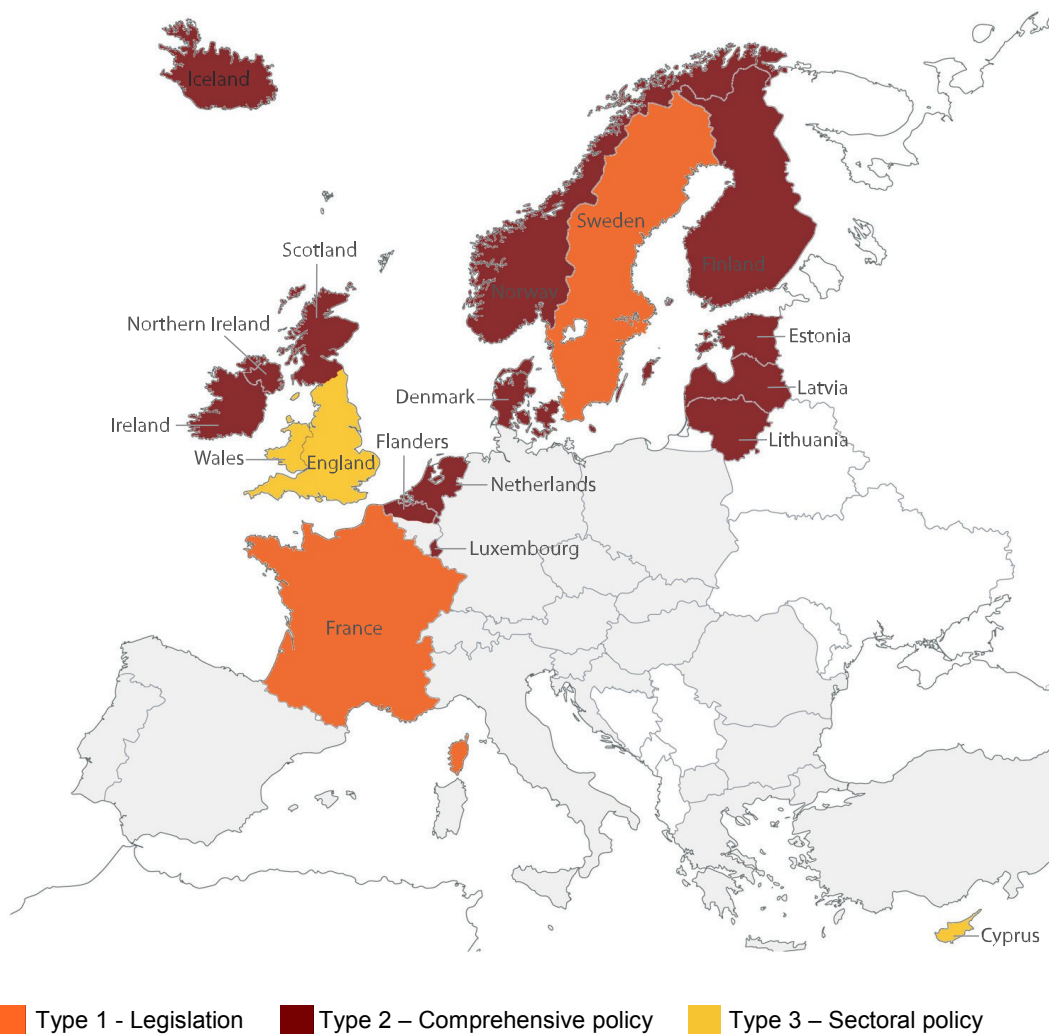
In a chronological perspective, some findings can be outlined:

• France was the first country to adopt an official document on architecture in 1977 in form of legislation; only 14 years later, The Netherlands adopted an official document in architecture policy but in form of a comprehensive policy;

- the most common type of official document is the comprehensive policy already adopted by 13 administrations. The other two types, legislation or sectoral policy, were only adopted by 5 administrations;

- 5 administrations have reviewed their architectural policies: The Netherlands have reviewed their architectural policies every 5 years; Denmark, Ireland, UK Scotland and Norway have reviewed their policy documents but with different time schedules;

- 13 administrations are still in the first generation of their documents and 4 administrations have submitted their documents to public discussion before approval (Table 5);

- before the adoption of the Council Resolution on Architectural Quality in 2001, only 8 administrations had adopted an official document on architecture policy; after the Council Resolution another 10 administrations have adopted an official document;

- after the adoption of the Council Conclusions on Architecture in 2008, 2 administrations have adopted an official document on architectural policy (BE Flanders and Latvia) and 3 administration have reviewed their policy documents (Ireland, Norway and The Netherlands)

Table 5 - Chronological development of architectural policy documents
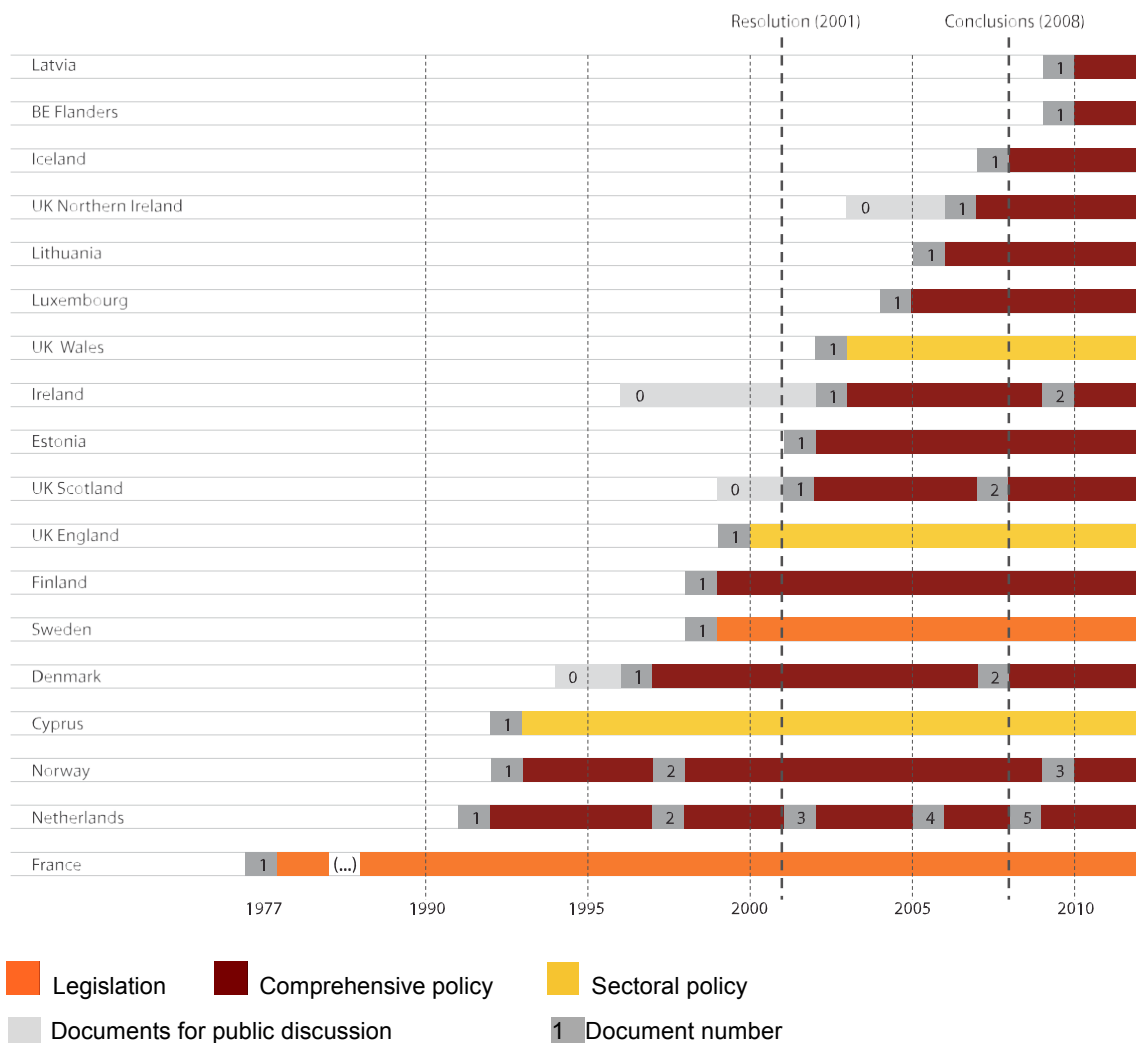
3.2.1.1 Legislation

In the European panorama only two countries have adopted an official publication outlining the Government policy on architecture in form of legislation: France, with the parliament approval of the Law on Architecture in 1977, followed by the 1985 MOP Act; and Sweden, with parliament approval of the Bill on Architecture in 1998, entitled *Forms for the Future – An Action Programme for Architecture and Design*.

French Law on Architecture (1977)

The first article of the 1977 Law proclaims architecture as an expression of culture and a matter of public interest: "*Architecture is an expression of culture. Architectural design, the quality of buildings, their harmonious insertion into the surroundings, the respect for heritage and the natural and urban landscape are of public interest*." [12]

The publication of the Law on Architecture was a very important milestone for the French architects. Besides proclaiming the public interest of architecture, it established a new intervention framework, mode of exercise and organization of the profession. Although the title of the architect was already protected by the creation of the Order of Architects in 1940[13], the intervention of the architect was not mandatory and the recourse to architectural services by clients and promoters was very limited. Therefore, the new Law made it obligatory for the architectural project to be signed by an architect for all building permits, with the exception of minor works and small buildings (with less than 170 square meters).[14] For the rest of the mission the promoter is not obliged to hire an architect. However, if an architect does not oversee the rest of the mission, the promoter must ensure that the execution of the project and the construction work respect the architectural project drawn by the architect.

Furthermore, the 1977 Law defines the different modes of exercise of the profession, where only registered architects can use the Title. The new legislation also obliges the registration of architectural societies to be able to exercise the acts of the profession, forbidding all other companies to present architectural projects to the Municipalities. Additionally, the Law defines the organizational structure of the architect's profession. The Order of Architects is instituted as a professional body of private Law but with public duties, being responsible for the registration and the protection of the Title. Moreover, the Law established a Code of professional conduct[15] and a chamber of discipline.

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[12] First article of the French Law on architecture no. 77-2 of 3rd January 1977.

[13] BRANDÃO, Pedro; Ética e Profissões, no Design Urbano. Convicção, Responsabilidade e Interdisciplinaridade. Traços da Identidade Profissional no Desenho da Cidade, PhD Thesis, Barcelna, 2002.

[14] The architectural project mentioned is composed of written plans and documents that define the sitting of the buildings, their composition, their organization and the expression of their volume, as well as the choice of materials and colours (Article 3, French Law on architecture no. 77-2 of 3rd January 1977).

[15] Article 19 of the Architecture Law; published in a specific decree in 1980.

Finally, the 1977 Law established the *Conseils d'Architecture, d'Urbanisme et Environment* (CAUE) in English, the Councils of Architecture, Urban Planning and the Environment. The CAUE are non-profit associations whose primary role is to provide free advice to private and public contractors and are charged with the promotion of architectural education amongst the general public. Currently, 91 CAUE exist spread all over France (See Local Advisor Bodies).

The 1977 Law led to the creation of the government architectural agency, the *Inter-Ministry Mission for Quality in Public Construction* (MIQCP). The MIQCP is responsible for raising the general standard of all public architecture through the education and training of those who commissioned buildings. The MIQCP was one of the main promoters of the French public building procurement Law known as the MOP Act[16].

Another output of the 1977 legislation was the establishment of the French Institute of Architecture (Institute Francaise d'Architecture - IFA) in 1980. IFA is responsible for the dissemination of architectural knowledge to the wider public and pursues five goals: improving knowledge of architecture; promoting interaction between the players in the field of construction; promoting architectural debate and criticism; protecting and enhancing the documentary patrimony; integrating architecture in the French cultural environment. In 2004, IFA was merged with two other entities creating a new enlarged architectural centre, the *Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine*[17].

MOP Act (1985)

Published in 1985, the MOP Act establishes the relations between the public clients and private project consultants (the acronym MOP comes from the French expression "*Maitrise d'Ouvrage Public*"). The title I of the MOP Act states that the public client is the foremost guarantor of a work's quality: "*It bears the primary responsibility for the work, and in this role it performs a duty in the general interest which it may not lay aside."* The public client is thus responsible for the overall organisation of the operation*: "It is up to the client, after verifying that the operation under consideration is both feasible and advisable, to decide on the site, to establish the programme, to determine the estimated maximum allowable cost, to procure the necessary financing, to choose the process governing construction of the work, and to sign design and construction contracts with the project managers and building firms which it selects*." However, the public client may seek assistance in fulfilling its role and entrust an agent with the management process.

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[16] Act no.85-703 of 12 July 1985.

[17] For more information: http://www.citechaillot.fr/

Besides defining the public client responsibilities, the MOP Law established the mission extent of the project consultants, which includes all preliminary studies, different design phases, site supervision and technical assistance during construction works. Therefore, the MOP law of 1985 marked the architectural public procurement in France, where all architectural missions attributed by public bodies had to be complete assignments. The MOP law applied to all contracts signed with public clients for carrying out new buildings, rehabilitation or reuse works.

In the report *The Attribution of Public contacts to Project Consults in Europe*[18], Véronique Biau summarizes the 1985 legislative framework as: "*The MOP Law imposed the definition of the client and the missions' incumbent on it, placing emphasis on its responsibilities and on the crucial role of the programme in specifying all the needs, objectives, constraints and requirements linked to the operation from the point of view of the contract awarding body. In parallel, it defines the tasks of the project consultant and established the principle of a basic assignment covering the sketch through the handover of the works, and forming part of a single contract for buildings works.*"

Swedish Bill on Architecture - Forms for the Future (1998)

In 1998, the Swedish parliament approved a Bill on architecture, entitled *Forms for the Future - An action plan for Architecture and Design*. The Act puts forward a number of objectives to improve the quality of architecture and introduces aesthetic clauses in the planning and building act, Roads and Highways Act and the Railway Construction Act.

One of the instruments predicted in the Swedish Act is that all state agencies involved with construction and maintenance of buildings have to develop and report their own measures to improve quality of the built environment in their respective fields of responsibility.

3.2.1.2 Comprehensive policy

As mentioned previously, the comprehensive policy is the most common type of official document on architecture at the European level. 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.

Usually, the development of this type of document is initiated with the creation of an inter-ministerial working group to define the main goals, contents and extent of the policy. In some cases the document is submitted to a period of public discussion before its conclusion. Afterwards, the policy is approved by parliament or at the ministerial level and finally published as an official document.

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[18] MIQCP, The attribution of Public contracts in Europe, 2002, Paris, France.

Although each policy has its one specific characteristic, the comprehensive policy documents usually include: aims and principles to improving architectural quality; reasons for having a governmental architecture policy; objectives and instruments in the different sectoral areas; actors involved in the implementation process; and in some cases, a policy budget.

The first comprehensive architectural policy document was developed by the Netherlands in 1991, entitled *Space for Architecture*. Covering 1991-1996, the policy was the result of a joint venture of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and the Ministry of Welfare, Health and cultural Affairs. The document embodied a number of measures to promote good architecture and focused on the role of the government as a contracting party in improving the architectural climate.

The 1991 architectural policy document led to the establishment of several cultural institutions in the following years: the Netherlands Architecture Institute, the Berlage Institute, the Netherlands Architecture Fund, the Foundation Architectuur Lokaal and the Europan. Since then, every 5 years, the Dutch Parliament approves a new version of the policy, the latest dated from 2008, entitled *A Culture of Design*. Following the Dutch example several European countries started to develop national policies directly addressed to architecture (Table 7).

Table 7 – Comprehensive architectural policy documents

Year	Country / Region	Name
1991	Netherlands	Space for Architecture
1992	Norway	Surroundings as Culture: Action Programme for Aesthetics in Public Environment
1996	Denmark	Architecture 1996
1997	Netherlands	The Architecture of Space
1997	Norway	Aesthetics in Government Building and Constructions
1998	Finland	The Finish Architectural Policy
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
2007	Denmark	Nation of Architecture
2007	Iceland	Icelandic Government Policy on Architecture
2007	UK / Scotland	Building our Legacy. Statement on Scotland's Architecture Policy
2008	Netherlands	Culture of Design
2009	Belgium / Flanders	Architecture Notes
2009	Ireland	Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015: Towards a Sustainable Future: Delivering Quality within the Built Environment
2009	Latvia	Architecture Policy Guidelines 2009 – 2015
2009	Norway	Architecture.now

A reference document is the Finish Architectural Policy published in 1998 that enhances the importance of education in the creation of cultural values of the Finnish society. In 1999, the document was published in Finnish, Swedish, English, French and German. This document inspired the creation of the architectural policy of Luxembourg published in 2004.

Scotland's first national architecture policy *A Policy on Architecture for Scotland* was published in 2001, setting out 40 government commitments intended to help raise awareness of the value of good building design; to promote recognition of the importance of architecture to the cultural life of Scotland; and to seek improvements in the quality of Scotland's buildings and built environments. The definition of the Scottish policy began two years before with the publication of the 1999 framework document, *The Development of a Policy on Architecture for Scotland*, and the subsequent public consultation and report on the consultation were the first steps in the process to develop Scotland's first national architectural policy. In 2005, the Scottish Government published a progress report describing the progress achieved on the different commitments since 2001 providing a review of priorities and objectives, which lead to a new policy document published in 2007, entitled *Building our Legacy: Statement on Scotland's Architecture Policy 2007*.

In Ireland, the definition of the architectural policy document began in September 1996, with the publication of a document for public discussion entitled *Towards a Government Policy on Architecture: A Proposed Framework and Discussion of Issues*. The four month consultation process was concluded at the end of January 1997. In May 1997, the Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht submitted to Government for adoption, a Policy Statement on Architecture. Following adoption of the Policy Statement a working group was established to advise the Minister on development of specific policy proposals and actions. Three task groups were subsequently established in 1998. The report of the Working Group on Advancing the Government's Policy Statement on Architecture was submitted in 2000. Finally, Ireland's first policy on architecture was published in 2002, entitled *Action on Architecture 2002-2005*.

This policy was reviewed in 2007 and work commenced on developing a revised Government Policy on Architecture. The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government established a Steering Committee and three Focus Groups. A series of public consultation meetings were held throughout the country before work commenced on drafting the new policy. A website (www.conversationsaboutarchitecture.ie) was created as part of the public consultation process. The new policy was adopted by Government in June 2009 and launched in October 2009, entitled Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 *Towards a sustainable future: Delivering quality within the built environment*.

Following this trend, the Danish parliament approved a new architecture policy in 2007, entitled *A Nation of Architecture*. The architectural policy's overall goal is to ensure the development of high quality architecture and by so doing create quality of life and economic growth in Denmark.

A section from the policy's foreword states "*It is the government's goal that the architectural policy will advance the development of Denmark's competitive advantage within architecture and that the policy will increase awareness and stimulate debate concerning the significance, conditions and possibilities of architecture in Denmark.*"

In the new Member States of the European Union, three countries have already developed national architectural policies: Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. In the four candidate countries surveyed, Iceland has also recently adopted their first architecture policy document.

Outside the EU countries, Norway has just published a new architectural policy in 2009, entitled *Architecture.now. Norwegian Architectural Policy*.

3.2.1.3 Sectoral policy

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.

In Cyprus, architectural policies are included in all statutory spatial development plans that are prepared under the Town and Country Planning Law, which include Local Plans, Area Schemes and the Policy Statement for the Countryside. All of these instruments contain policies on architectural quality and include an Annex with *Principles and Guidelines for the Aesthetic Improvement and Upgrading of the Quality of the Built Environment* for the area which they cover. Although these guidelines have been much elaborated and expanded within the last decade, most architectural quality policies were introduced in the early 1990's. There is also an independent national policy on architectural competitions for public buildings

In England, there are several policies and guidelines on architecture in different sectors of the State. One of the most relevant policy documents is the publication *Better Public Buildings: A proud legacy for the future.* Adopted in 2000, the main objective of the *Better Public Buildings* initiative is to promote innovative design and high quality public buildings, in order to achieve a step change in the quality of building design in the public sector. The policy included an annual state prize for new buildings commissioned by or on behalf of central or local government or by a grant aided organization.[19] It is important to refer to the numerous publications developed by the *Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment* (CABE), a national body devoted to architectural promotion established in 1999 (See advisor bodies). Recently, England adopted a strategy to improve the quality of the built environment, entitled, *World class places: The Government's strategy for improving quality of place*[20].

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[19] For more information: http://www.betterpublicbuilding.org.uk
[20] For more information: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/worldclassplaces

In Wales, the government has introduced architectural and design concerns in the national planning policy with the publication of the *Technical Advice Note 12: Design* in 2002, with the objective to give governmental advice on how the 'promotion of sustainability through good design' may be facilitated through the planning system[21].

3.2.2 Administrations planning to develop a policy document

In the group of administrative structures that do not have an official policy document on architecture, 14 administrations have mentioned that they are planning to develop one in the near future. However, this does not mean that it will be a consensual and/or fast process. As with all public policies, filled governmental agenda, different perspectives of what the policy objectives should be, electoral cycles or effects of the financial crisis can delay the beginning of the policy process and the adoption of new policy issues.

Analysing the state of affairs of the administrations that mentioned they are planning to develop an official document on architecture it is possible to identify five types of policy development:

    a) Official policy proposals;

    b) Working groups with a formal scope;

    c) Reports on building culture (Baukultur);

    d) Architectural policy white books;

    e) Policy proposals developed by professional organizations;

3.2.2.1 Official policy proposals

In the group of administrative structures that are planning to develop an official document, two administrations have already set up an official policy proposal and are in the final phase of approval / adopting the document: Italy and Hungary.

<u>Italian Bill on Architectural Quality</u>

Following a legislative approach, the Italian Council of Ministers approved a Bill on Architectural Quality (Legge-Quadro Sulla Qualità Architettonica) in 2008. Currently, the Bill is being considered at the Seventh Standing Committee (Public education, cultural heritage) of the Senate. The Italian Bill on Architecture establishes instruments for the promotion of architecture quality, such as competitions, prizes to young professionals who participate in these competitions, the obligation of government to allocate 2% of spending on new buildings - an amount in excess of one million euros - the inclusion of works of art, and a three-year plan for the architectural quality of public buildings.

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[21] For more information: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan12/?lang=en

Hungarian National Policy Proposal

In 2008, the Hungarian Chief Architect presented a draft architectural policy proposal for Hungary in a conference of the National Council of Architecture[22], entitled, "*Hungarian Architectural Policy. Living in a good environment should not be a matter of sheer luck*".

After integrating the comments received, a second version of the policy document was published for public consultation in 2010. The policy proposal was distributed to a large number of architects and planners asking for contributions and was finally presented in the EFAP meeting held in Budapest, during the Hungarian Presidency of the European Union, in May 2011. Currently, the policy is being finalized by the National Chief Architect's Office.

3.2.2.2 Working groups with a formal scope

Two administrations have set up a governmental working group to develop and define the principles and objectives of a national architectural policy document: Portugal and Croatia. These working groups were created by a formal decision or statement establishing the aims and reference terms. Coordinated by a state department the working groups are composed of representatives of other Ministries, professional organizations, NGO's, national experts, etc.

Portugal

Portugal's first National Spatial Development Policy Programme, approved through an act of Law by the Parliament in 2007, states that the government shall prepare and adopt a National Policy for Architecture and the Landscape by 2013.

In July 2009, a working group was created by a formal decision of the Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, confirmed and enlarged by the Secretary of State for Spatial Planning and the Cities in February 2010. Chaired by the Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, the working group is charged with the preparation of the bases for the development of such a policy. However, since March 2011 the meetings of the working group have stopped.

Croatia

In November 2010, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction and the Spatial Planning Council of the Republic of Croatia issued an official document committing the public authorities to develop and adopt an architectural policy for Croatia, entitled, *Statement of the necessity of creating Architectural policy.* The Statement was based on the material produced by the Croatian Chamber of Architects and the Association of Croatian Architects, at the 3rd Congress of Croatian Architects in October 2010. The Statement was signed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction;

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[22] The National Council of Architecture was created in 2007, chaired by the Chief Architect and composed by delegates of 4 architectural NGO's, Chamber of Hungarian Architect's and the State Secretary for Spatial Planning and Construction.

the Spatial Planning Council of the Republic of Croatia; the Croatian Chamber of Architects and the Association of Croatian Architects.

In June 2011, a working group was created by a formal decision of the Minister of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction to develop a national architectural policy for Croatia.

3.2.2.3 Reports on building culture (Baukultur)

In the group of administrations that mention they are planning to develop an official document on architectural policy, there are two countries that have a special approach which differ them from all the rest of the group: Austria and Germany. Due to their administrative structure – federal system – Austria and Germany do not have full responsibility for architectural policy because architecture is considered to be also a competence of the federal provinces. However, since 2000, both countries have been very active in promoting discussions, debates and publications on architecture and building culture under the concept of *Baukultur*.

The German expression *Baukultur* is a broad concept that can be translated into English as *Building Culture*, which includes all aspects of the built environment, such as the spatial, infrastructure, social and economic context of towns, cities and cultural landscapes. Therefore, the concept integrates architecture, civil engineering, urban and regional planning, heritage conservation interests, landscape architecture, interior design and art for public buildings.[23]

Germany

In 2000, the German Federal Building Ministry launched *The Architecture and Baukultur Initiative* to stimulate and focus public discussion of the quality of planning and building in Germany.[24] The initiative promoted a series of workshops and events addressing Baukultur in Germany. Two reports were published, the first in 2001, entitled, *Status Report on Building Culture in Germany. Initial Situation and Recommendations*; and the second in 2005, entitled *2nd Status Report on Building Culture in Germany – Information, arguments and concepts*.

In December 2006, the German Federal government approved an Act establishing the Federal Foundation for Baukultur[25]. The Foundation is based in Potsdam and works as an independent and active platform for all issues relating to architecture and Baukultur. In the framework of the meeting of the European Forum for Architectural Policies held in Hamburg in April 2007 under the German Presidency of the European Union, the federal government promoted a third publication, entitled, *Baukultur! – Planning and Building in Germany*.

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[23] GERMANY, Status Report on Building Culture in Germany. Initial Situation and Recommendations; German Ministry for Transport, Building and Housing, Berlin, 2001.
[24] For more information: http://www.architektur-baukultur.de
[25] For more information: http://www.bundesstiftung-baukultur.de/

<u>Austria</u>

Austria has a long tradition in architectural mediation since the beggining of the nineties (see Support for culture organizations in the Initiatives / actions sections). However, a movement focused on politics and administration started in autumn 2002, as a bottom-up movement of all relevant actors in this field: the architectural mediation scene, the chamber of architects and chartered engineering consultants and all the universities and academies as well as specific high schools (Fachhochschulen), where architecture is lectured.Together they form the Plattform für Architekturpolitik und Baukultur - *The Austrian Platform for architectural policy and building culture*[26].

A first milestone was a parliamentary inquest on the topic of architecture and building culture in March 2004, with the first Austrian building culture Report (1. Österreichischer Baukulturreport)[27]. This report gives an overview of all relevant topics of the theme. Following the recommendations after the presentation of the report, the Austrian Parliament in June 2007 agreed on the installation of an "Beirat für Baukultur", an advisory committee for Baukultur (building culture) at the Austrian Federal Chancellery as a consulting body for the government, where all federal ministries as well as representatives of the federal provinces and other stakeholders join together to propose measures to improve architecture and Baukultur (building culture) in Austria[28]. Furthermore the issue of a building culture report at a quinquennial rhythm was decided upon. The second report (2. Österreichischer Baukulturreport) will be published at the end of 2011.

3.2.2.4 Architectural policy white books

The Wallonia-Brussels community of Belgium published a white book on architectural policy in 2004, entitled, "*Qui a peur de l'architecture*?" (Who's afraid of architecture?). The white book was an initiative of the Architecture Institute La Cambre with the support of the French speaking community of Belgium promoting the reflexion and discussion about architectural quality and what the role of the state and others actors should be, what instruments should be implemented to improve the architectural climate, etc.

More recently the French speaking community of Belgium publishes a second book, entitled Architectures Wallonie-Bruxelles. This publication gives an overview of the current architecture situation in Wallonia and Brussels, and comes five years after the publication of the white book on architecture.

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[26] For more information: www.architekturpolitik.at

[27] For more information: www.baukulturreport.at

[28] For more information: www.baukultur.gv.at

3.2.2.5 Policy proposals developed by professional organizations

t is interesting to point out that the professional architects' organizations have been very active in promoting and pressing the governmental institutions to adopt an official document on architectural policy. Since 2007, the professional architects' organizations of 9 countries have already developed architectural policy proposals: Czech Republic, Croatia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey   (Table 7).

Table 7 – Architectural policy proposals developed by professional organizations.

Year	Country	Name
2007	Malta	The Urban Challenge
2007	Turkey	Towards an Architecture Policy for Turkey
2008	Visegrád Four*	Architecture Policy of the Visegrád Four
2009	Czech Republic	The Policy on Architecture of the Czech Republic
2009	Sweden	Architecture and Politics. An Architectural Policy for Sweden, 2010-15
2009	Poland	Polish Architectural Policy, Concerning the Quality of Landscape, Public Space and Architecture
2009	Portugal	Architecture for All: a Public Policy on Architecture for Portugal.
2010	Croatia	Apolitika 2013. Guidelines for Architectural policy
2010	Romania	The Policy on Architecture in Romania 2010-2015. The Culture of the Built Environment and the Quality of Life

Generally, the architectural policy proposals of the professional organizations are elaborated by an internal working group more or less open to external contributions. In some cases, after having a stable proposal, the document is debated and approved in a conference or national congress. Finally, the document is presented to the general public and delivered to the state department or departments responsible for the government architectural policy.

The professional architects' organizations (associations, orders or chambers) are usually well informed of international developments through contacts with counterparts in international meetings, newsletters and personal networks. Additionally, the promotion of architecture quality for a better built environment is a statuary objective of most of the architectural professional organizations. Therefore, it is logical that these organizations press their governments to develop and implement a national programme / policy on architecture through the development of concrete policy proposals.

3.2.3 Administrations not planning to develop a policy document

In the 37 administrations surveyed, only five administrations stated that they are not planning to develop an official document outlining the governmental architecture policy: Bulgaria, Greece, Slovenia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Switzerland.

In Bulgaria and Greece, it is not clear what is being implemented in terms of architectural promotion because the replies to the questionnaire were very succinct referring only that they are not planning to develop a policy document on architectural policy. Although Slovenia has also pointed out that they are not planning to develop an official document it is important to

recall that Slovenia organized an EFAP meeting in June 2008, where the Ministry of Environment and Regional Development presented an architectural policy draft for Slovenia.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is one of the current EU candidate countries being expected to adopt several legislation packages as a condition of being accepted as an EU Member State. However, the Council Resolution and Conclusions on Architecture are not mandatory for the EU Member States. Therefore, it is unclear if the government will decide to implement the Council recommendations.

Switzerland is not part of the European Union and is not compelled to follow the EU guidance. The Swiss authorities have mentioned that architecture policy is not a responsibility of the federal government and that this topic is being tackled by the lower levels of government. Therefore, it would be useful to develop an inventory of existing policies and initiatives implemented at the canton level to understand how architectural quality is being promoted in Switzerland.

3.3 Specific initiatives / actions

The last two groups of questions of the EFAP questionnaire were dedicated to the initiatives / actions undertaken by the Member States in support of their governmental policy and/or the objectives of :

- *Council Resolution on Architecture Quality on Urban and Rural Environments* (2001/C 73/04);

- *Council Conclusions on Architecture: culture's Contribution to Sustainable Development* (2008/C 319/05).

Unfortunately, only one third of the 37 administrations surveyed have provided information about initiatives / actions in support of the government policy and/or of the EU Council Resolution and Conclusions objectives. Additionally, most of the countries that provide information were very succinct, which did not allow for much interpretation and explanation of the different initiatives / actions currently implemented in the Member States.

The absence of information provided can be justified by the methodology used to collect the information – questionnaire with open questions – where the lack of time, knowledge or interest of the correspondents lead to several empty replies.

As a result, it is not possible to assume that those administrations do not have any type of initiatives or actions developed just because their correspondents did not send any relevant information. Consequently, it is not feasible to accurately measure the number of initiatives / actions developed by the Member States in a comparative perspective to establish a European assessment.

Nevertheless, to illustrate the variety of initiatives undertaken by the Member States in support of their governmental policies and/or the Council Resolution and Conclusions objectives the following section briefly describes 30 examples of initiatives / actions .

To facilitate the reading of the 30 initiatives / actions the information was organized into three policy dimensions:

A. Promoting knowledge and awareness;

B. Improving public building policies;

C. Encouraging sustainable development.

For a closer examination of the different architectural policy initiatives / actions it is advised to read the administrations replies which are available to consult in the Survey annexes. The annexes may be downloaded in PDF format on the EFAP website: www.efap-fepa.eu.

To better illustrate the different initiatives / actions found, they were complemented with information and examples obtained through internet research; in these cases a footnote reference link was added.

3.3.1 Promoting knowledge and awareness

The first policy dimension assembles initiatives / actions oriented towards the promotion of knowledge and awareness of architecture supporting the following EU Council recommendations:

• *Resolution on Architectural Quality* (2001/C 73/04)*:*

   – *intensify their efforts to improve the knowledge and promotion of architectural and urban design, and the general public more aware of and better trained in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture;*

   – *foster exchange of information and experience in the field of architecture;*

• *Conclusions on Architecture (*2008/C 319/05):

   – *Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education;*

   – *Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry.*

After analysing the information received it was possible to identify 12 different initiatives / actions that are promoting the above EU Council recommendations:

1. Support to culture organizations	**7.** Architectural prizes
2. Support to culture initiatives	**8.** Educational programmes
3. Support to research projects	**9.** Professional learning programmes
4. Publications (books)	**10.** Architectural festivals and events
5. Guidelines and manuals	**11.** Support to young architects
6. Architectural websites and databases	**12.** Support to international organizations

3.3.1.1 Support to culture organizations

Several Member States are directly supporting architectural culture organizations such as institutes, centres, foundations, museums, archives, associations or similar bodies directly engaged with the promotion and awareness of architectural culture. The first culture organizations solely dedicated to architecture were architectural museums, such as the *Museum of Finnish Architecture*[29] created in 1954. Since the seventies, a growing number of new architectural culture organizations have started to appear all over Europe, both at the national and local level, promoting the cultural importance of architecture and the built environment.

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[29] For more information: http://www.mfa.fi/

Most of these cultural organizations are totally or partially financed by the state, mainly through the ministries of culture, state agencies or municipalities, obtaining the remaining funding from privative sponsorship and donations. Although the scale and concept may differ between the different cultural organizations, their main objective is to present and provide information about architecture and urban design, creating spaces for debate about the future of the built environment. To reach this aim the cultural organizations develop a wide range of activities: exhibitions, publications, conferences, debates, research projects, educational initiatives, etc.

The recognition of the importance of communicating the value of architecture to the general public has lead several Member States to establish national architectural culture organizations, such as the *Irish Architecture Foundation* (IAF) or the German *Federal Foundation for Baukultur*[30] (both established in 2006).

The different organizations dedicated to architectural promotion can have a national, regional or local sphere of activity. The national bodies usually have a bigger organizational capacity with a higher budget and staff than regional or local bodies. Sometimes they are responsible for the management of architectural archives. This is the case of the *Netherlands Architecture Institute* (NAI)[31] established in 1993, and the *Flemish Architecture Institute* (VAi) established in 2002.

At the regional or state level, the centres have developed their activities within a specific territorial area, such as the Austrian *Houses of Architecture*, where each federal province (*Bundesland)* has established one House. The *HDA – Haus der Architektur (House of Architecture)* in Graz/Steiermark was founded in 1988, the *ÖGFA – Österreichische Gesellschaft für Architektur (Austrian Society for Architecture)* already in 1965 and the *Az W – Architekturzentrum Wien (Architecture Centre Vienna) in 1993.* In 1996, the nine Houses of Architecture of the federal states, along with the Austrian Society for Architecture (ÖGFA) founded an Umbrella Organization - *The Austrian Architectural Foundation (Architekturstiftung),* which is a common public platform for Austrian architectural initiatives. Along with statutory professional associations, educational faculties, and independent architectural initiatives, it constitutes an important third pillar for upholding the Austrian building culture.

At the local level, the architectural bodies have a smaller dimension, sometimes with only one employee. Although, in some cities they have a bigger dimension (e.g. *New London Architecture Centre*), generally, the local centres have developed their work within a town or city, obtaining part of their funding from local authorities. Some countries have developed a considerable network of local architectural centres. For example, the United Kingdom has more than 20 local architecture centres, connected by the *Architecture Centre Network* (ACN)[32];

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[30] For more information: http://www.bundesstiftung-baukultur.de/
[31] For more information: http://en.nai.nl/
[32] For more information: http://www.architecturecentre.net/

France has 32 local architecture centres, connected by the *Réseau des Maisons de l'Architecture*[33]*;* and The Netherlands have 50 local architecture centres connected by the foundation *Architectuur Lokaal*[34].

All of these cultural organizations are supporting and delivering the Council Resolution and Conclusions recommendations. It would be difficult for them to fulfil their roles without the direct patronage of the Member States administrations and local authorities.

3.3.1.2 Support to cultural initiatives

Besides the support to cultural organizations, some Member States are also supporting cultural initiatives and projects, through direct funding programmes to innovative cultural projects, such as temporary installations, experimental projects or exhibitions, etc. For example, the Flemish Arts Agency has given subsidies for public activities and projects of individuals and organizations in the field of architecture and design since 1994. Similar to this, the Portuguese Arts Agency has an annual programme for the development of the arts, which includes architecture. The Arts Department of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK) has supported in a similar way through special programmes, different projects and organizations in the field of architecture since 1992. A special advisory board (Architekturbeirat) was established to guarantee the evaluation of projects by experts to advise the governmental decision makers.

Another interesting example is the Irish initiative *Engaging with Architecture Scheme* launched in 2010, through a partnership between the Arts Council and the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, under the implementation programme of the Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015. The objective of the scheme is to support ambitious, innovative and creative, high-quality initiatives that specifically aim to enhance and extend the public's experience of and engagement with architecture. The scheme finances cultural projects and initiatives, and is open to individuals, local authorities and organisations.

3.3.1.3 Support to research projects

Almost all Member States have funding programmes for research projects that include architecture and spatial design issues. Probably not integrated in a formal architecture policy, most of these programmes provide scholarships for post-graduate students, support for research centres, scientific publications and conferences, etc. Although, a big part of the architectural research is conducted by universities and research institutes, it is usual for state departments and agencies to promote research projects. Additionally, some Member States

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[33] For more information: http://www.ma-lereseau.org
[34] For more information: www.arch-lokaal.nl/

have their own research laboratories, which include architectural and planning divisions (e.g. Portuguese Laboratory of Civil Engineering).

An interesting example of a State programme supporting directly architectural research is the *Netherlands Architectural Fund*[35]. Created in 1994, the Dutch Fund has various grant programmes aimed at developing and exchanging knowledge concerning the design disciplines and increasing interest in architecture, urban design, planning, landscape architecture, and interior architecture. Each year the Fund supports a large number of unique and innovative national and international projects. In 2009, the Fund supported 213 projects to the total sum of over 5.4 million euro. The *Architectural Fund* is one of the Dutch national culture funds and is financed by four ministries: The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3.3.1.4 Publications (books)

Almost all Member States develop or support several publications in the areas of architecture, urban design, planning, landscape and heritage on a regular basis through the different Ministries, departments and agencies. There are several examples of periodic publications illustrating architectural quality and best practices, such as the *Yearbook of Flemish Architecture* that gives an overview of recent qualitative architecture in Flanders, together with essays on important issues, developments in the field of architecture, and urbanism in Flanders.[36] To give a second example, the publication *Best of Austria* is supported as a special project of the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture as contribution of the Ministry (BMUKK) for the Austrian Building Culture. It is published every two years and shows best practices in the field of Building Culture. Other usual types of publications promoted by the Member States are guidelines and manuals (see below).

3.3.1.5 Guidelines and manuals

Several Member States are publishing guides and manuals about different aspects of the built environment, comprehending a wide range of topics, such as architecture, urban design, heritage and conservation, sustainability, etc. This documentation is an important source of information complementing legislation with appealing and easy to read material drawing from examples of validated best practices. There has been a huge effort to publish guidance documents not only directed to the professional sector and public servants but also to the general public[37].

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[35] For more information: http://www.architectuurfonds.nl/

[36] For more information: www.vai.be

[37] For recent examples, written in English and available on the internet, see the publications section of the *Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment* (CABE).

Just to give some examples, an interesting publication is the guide *Creating Excellent Buildings: a guide for clients*, from the English Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)[38]. The guide gives advice to clients, public and private, about best procedures to manage the different building phases. Another interesting document is the *Urban Design Compendium* published by the British government, which provides an "*analysis of core design issues through the different stages of the project process, from assessment of overall context to deciding the detail of proposed developments.*"[39] Also on the same theme, Ireland recently published the *Urban Design Manual. A best practice guide* in 2008[40].

3.3.1.6 Architectural websites and databases

Internet websites are powerful tools to disseminate knowledge and information about architecture and the built environment. Therefore, several Member States are developing internet portals, with information about architecture, urban design and heritage, created by their different departments and agencies. Moreover, through the financial support to architectural centres, the governments are also indirectly supporting the creation of architectural websites developed by the cultural organizations. Additionally, there are several professional bodies, private associations and companies, even simple citizens, who also contribute to the growing panoply of architectural websites. Consequently, there is a huge diversity of internet websites, with different concepts, resources and educational material.

One interesting example is the Scottish website www.scottisharchitecture.com that gathers a wide range of information about Scottish architecture and the built environment, as well as news about events, workshops or publications. The website also incorporates educational material for primary and secondary schools, advice for those considering studying architecture, information about architectural and urban designs courses, etc. Another example is the Danish architectural portal www.dac.dk that also has a huge amount of organized information, namely about Danish architecture, offering an interactive architectural guide, where it is possible to create and personalize different walking tours in four Danish cities.

In Ireland, the Irish Architectural Foundation (IAF), an initiative set up under Ireland's First Government Policy on Architecture, has an active website portal dedicated to raising awareness of architectural events and exhibitions run by the IAF and related bodies[41]. In Austria, the *Nextroom* database for contemporary architecture was founded in 1996. Funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and the Arts, Nextroom is a very well known platform for high quality contemporary architecture in Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary and Croatia.

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[38] CABE, Creating Excellent Buildings: a guide for clients, England, 2010.
[39] Urban Design Compendium, England, 2007.
[40] Urban Design Manual. A best practice guide, Dublin, 2008.
[41] For more information: http://www.architecturefoundation.ie/

3.3.1.7 Architectural prizes

With the objective of promoting innovation in the built environment, several Member States have created a number of architectural prizes. Through public recognition of extraordinary achievements, the administrations hope to raise architectural quality by awarding reference projects creating new benchmarks. However, nowadays, a proliferation of prizes exists awarded by a panoply of entities, such as public authorities, both at a national and local level, non governmental organizations, professional associations, private companies, etc. Consequently, not all governments have adopted this type of initiative. To illustrate the architectural prizes awarded by the national administrations some examples are described:

- *State Prize for Architecture* (Cyprus) – state prize for the best examples of finished buildings awarded by the President of the Republic of Cyprus every three years. Established in 1992, the prize is sub-divided into three categories: remarkable architectural project, young architect project, and special award for architecture[42];

- *Grand National Prize for Architecture* (France) - state prize for the career of an architect or an architectural office, installed in France. Established in 1975, the national prize was interrupted for several years and restarted to be awarded every two years in 2004[43];

- *Grand Public Prize of Architecture* (France) – integrated in a national campaign for architectural quality, this state prize gives the possibility to the public to vote and express its preferences for the best architectural achievements. The prize is sub-divided into 5 categories: single family dwelling, multifamily housing, office buildings, public buildings and public spaces[44];

- *Gouden Pyramid* (The Netherlands) – annual prize for building clients that have shown excellence commissioning work in architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, infrastructure and physical planning. This state prize is an award for projects that, in their preparation and completion, illustrate the inspirational role that clients can play in the design and construction process[45];

- *National Award for Dwelling Quality* (Spain) – state prize for the best single family dwelling awarded by the Spanish Ministry of Housing. Established in 2004, the prize is sub-divided into two categories: public dwellings and private dwellings[46];

- *State Prize Award "Vladimir Nazor"* (Croatia) - annual award and lifetime achievement award for architecture and urban planning of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia is the

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[42] For more information please see Cyprus monograph chapter in the annexes.

[43] For more information please see France monograph chapter in the annexes.

[44] For more information please see France monograph chapter in the annexes.

[45] For more information: http://www.goudenpiramide.nl/english-summary

[46] For more information: http://www.fomento.gob.es/

award for the best performance or for Life Opus in the field of architecture and urban planning. It has been regularly assigned since 1965;

- *State Prize "Building city. Living city"* (Germany) - national prize for integrated urban development and baukultur awarded by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development. The prizes are awarded in five categories: (1) improving urban design – Baukultur; (2) acting in an integrated and regional manner – urban, regional and rural development; (3) creating opportunities and strengthening cohesion – the social and equitable city; (4) getting involved in the city – civil society and private initiative; (5) building the city of tomorrow – climate change, sustainable energy and sound environmental practices[47];

- *Grand Austrian National Prize for Architecture* (Austria) – state prize awarded on a yearly basis in different art fields. The amount of the prize awarded is based on the suggestion of the Kunstsenat (arts senate) in the art fields of Music, Literature, Visual Arts and Architecture[48];

- *National Prize Architecture* (Austria) – the prize of the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth (BMWFJ) is awarded every two years;

- *Architecture Best house Award* (Austria), is awarded by the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture in cooperation with the Architekturzentrum Wien, the Houses of Architecture and the *Sbausparkasse*. The prize is awarded for the most interesting and innovative examples of family homes. The prize is awarded in each of the nine Austrian federal provinces and is mainly in support of young architects.

To point out an international award, it is important to refer to the *European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture Mies van der Rohe Award* granted every two years by the Directorate General of Education and Culture of the EU Commission and organized by the *Fundació Mies van der Rohe*, Barcelona, to acknowledge and reward quality architectural production in Europe.[49]

3.3.1.8 Educational programmes

One of the best ways to promote public awareness about architecture and the built environment is through educational programmes. The main objective of these programmes is to stimulate the taste of younger and future generations about their built environment so they can become active and participant citizens in the city decision-making process. Supporting this objective some Member States have introduced architecture in the educational curriculums of primary and secondary schools.

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[47] For more information: http://www.stadtbauenstadtleben.de/
[48] For more information: http://www.kunstsenat.at/
[49] For more information: http://www.miesbcn.com/en/award.html

For example, in Finland, the architectural education of children is supported by the national architectural policy programme, which has resulted in a remarkable amount of new architectural resources and educational material[50]. In Croatia, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports adopted in 2010 a National Curriculum Framework for Preschool Education, General Compulsory and Secondary School Education, which introduced architecture as the awareness and the understanding of the quality of space.

Another interesting example is the English initiative *Engaging Places* promoted by the State Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The initiative supports teaching and learning throughout the built environment and encourages learning outside the classroom. The initiative website contains a nationwide directory of organisations and venues and an interactive map for finding educational programmes, workshops and events. Other features include: *helpful and practical teaching resources that focus on buildings and places, and are searchable by curriculum theme; articles to stimulate curriculum planning; case studies from fellow teachers; a database of events, searchable by area and topic; news about educational initiatives, new developments with venues and organisations, and creative learning projects in schools*[51].

Outside the governmental sphere, several organizations are also promoting educational programmes addressed to children and teenagers, such as cultural institutes, professional organizations and non-profit entities. Some examples are described:

- *Programmes for schools* of the Swedish Museum of Architecture that offers educational programmes from preschool to high school, where each module includes perception exercise, a guided viewing and a practical assignment[52]

- *Shaping Space,* a programme of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (RIAI), which provides a range of educational material to be used by teachers in secondary school transition year curriculum (i.e. 14- to 15-year old children)[53];

- *School of Architecture for Children and Youth* (Arkki), a Finnish non-profit organization that offers a variety of architectural courses to young people and creates educational curriculums for schools, museums and architecture clubs[54];

- *Space for Learning*, an educational project organized by the Irish Architecture Foundation (IAF), which took 120 architects to 90 schools across Ireland and finished with an exhibition, a series of public lectures and a symposium[55];

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[50] For more information see the Finnish answer to the EFAP Survey.
[51] For more information: www.engagingplaces.org.uk.
[52] For more information: http://www.arkitekturmuseet.se
[53] For more information: http://www.riai.ie/education/architecture_young_people/
[54] For more information: http://www.arkki.nu/
[55] For more information: http://www.aspaceforlearning.blogspot.com/

- *Architecture and Children*, an International Union of Architects program working with children, is implemented by the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Association of Croatian Architects, Hura Arhitektura Group, and others.

- *Association 'Initiative Baukulturvermittlung für junge Menschen* (Austria) - For many years, the mediation of architecture and adjacent disciplines to young people has been done by different persons and associations, often in connection to the houses of architecture in the Austrian federal provinces. In 2010 they joined together and formed an association to better coordinate the different activities and to further develop this topic in close co-operation with teachers and architects.

3.3.1.9 Professional learning programmes

As an example of professional learning programmes, in 2006, the Republic of Croatia began the implementation of a mandatory programme of continuous professional training governed by the Ordinance on the qualification examination and improvement of knowledge of persons performing physical planning and construction activities issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction. The Programme covers all licensed architects and is being conducted by professional organizations and state bodies with the permission of the Ministry. One cycle of mandatory education lasts for five years. Furthermore, since the transition of the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Architecture to the Bologna system of education, the Faculty, in cooperation with the Croatian Chamber of Architects began, in academic year 2008/2009, mandatory professional practice of students. The practice of students who entered the graduate program is conducted in the offices of registered architects.

3.3.1.10 Architectural festivals and events

In the past years there has been a growing number of architectural festivals and events all around Europe. The architectural festivals usually include a wide diversity of related activities, such as street installations, exhibitions, debates and conferences, guided walks, cycle rides, boat tours, parties, design workshops, small talks, etc. Some of the festivals are organized every year and last for a couple of days, one week or even a month, as others are biennial (e.g. London Festival of Architecture) or triennial (e.g. Lisbon Architecture Triennial).

Although the festivals have a main theme that changes from one edition to another, generally the topics are related with the place where the festival takes place, inviting people to discover their city buildings and public spaces' history, namely through the organization of guided tours. Another interesting initiative is the "open house" concept, where people can visit for free architects' offices and interesting buildings (old and new) with specialist guides normally not

open to the public, such as: Austrian *Architekturtage*[56] (Architecture days), the English *Open House London*[57], the Irish *Open House Dublin*[58], etc.

Another type of architectural event is the biannual film festival *Architecture Film Festival Rotterdam*, which screens films, shorts, animations and documentaries about architecture, urban development and city culture.

There are also international architecture festivals, like the *International Rotterdam Architecture Biennale*[59] or the *Venice Architecture Biennale*. The Venice biennale has acquired an enormous international reputation in the arts world. Organized in six artistic areas (art, architecture, cinema, dance, music and theatre), more than 30 countries participate in each edition of the Venice biennale, where the governments finance the construction of small pavilions with expositions about national artists and architecture[60].

3.3.1.11 Support to young architects

Some administrations are supporting young architects through the promotion of their work, others by grant programmes and scholarships. An interesting example is the *New Albums of Young Architects* of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication. The objective is to help talented young architects gain access to commissions, and thus develop behavior patterns that favor more frequent recourse by the contracting authorities to the young generation. Also, to increase the choice of project management teams by giving publicity to new architects who are distinguished by the quality of their work. Some other examples are described:

- TISCHE-Stipendien (Austria) – Scholarships for young architects. Up to ten young architects get the possibility to work in studios of architects in other countries and live abroad for six months gaining experience working in an international context, the scholarship is given by the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK);

- Margarethe Schütte-Lihotzky Projektstipendien (Austria) - Project Scholarships for architects with at least five years of professional expertise get the chance to work on special projects in an experimental context. Up to five sholarships are offered by the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK).

- STARTstipendien (Austria) - Start Scholarships for young architects and designers – the aim of this programme is to support young architects and designers to build up and start their

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[56] For more information: http://www.architekturtage.at/

[57] For more information: http://www.londonopenhouse.org/

[58] For more information please see: http://architecturefoundation.ie/openhouse/

[59] International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR) is an international urban research biennale founded in 2001 on the conviction that architecture is a public concern. It is an international event of exhibitions, conferences, lectures and other activities devoted to themes in the field of architecture and urbanism.

[60] For more information: www.labiennale.org/

professional carrier. Up to ten scholarships are offered by the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK).

- MAK-Schindler-Initiative in Los Angeles (Austria), co-financing of the scholarship program in the US (about 12 scholarships a year) to support contemporary architecture and young architects are offered by the Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK).

3.3.1.12 Support to international initiatives

Several governments support organizations and initiatives operating on an international level. An interesting example is the organization Wonderland - platform for European architecture - that initiates collaboration projects with international teams to foster inter-European exchange projects, conducts research on current challenges and approaches in the field of architecture as well as urban planning, and shares results with members and the public by means of exhibitions and publications. Wonderland is an Austrian initiated network for exchanging experiences, information and knowledge of young Europe-oriented architecture practices and is sponsored by the Arts Division of the Austrian Federal Chancellery. Wonderland's current project is organized in cooperation with EFAP[61.]

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[61] For more information: http://www.wonderland.cx/

3.3.2 Improving public building policies

The second policy dimension assembles initiatives / actions oriented towards the improvement of public building policies supporting the following EU Council recommendations:

• *Resolution on Architectural Quality (2001/C 73/04):*

 – *Promote awareness and training among contracting authorities;*

 – *Promote architectural quality by means of exemplary public building policies;*

• *Conclusions on Architecture (2008/C 319/05):*

 – *Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works.*

After analysing the information received it was possible to identify 10 different initiatives / actions that are promoting the above EU recommendations:

1. Architectural advisory body (national)
2. State Architect
3. Departmental design champions
4. Regional architects (Finland)
5. Architectural advisory body (local)
6. City architect
7. Research projects (procurement)
8. Guidelines and manuals (procurement)
9. Public buildings awards
10. Design competitions

3.3.2.1 Architectural advisory body (national)

To ensure that architectural quality is a corporate aim of all State departments and agencies some Member States have created an architectural advisory body to promote architectural quality within the public sector. The configuration and competence of these bodies changes considerably from country to country depending on the public client organization and type of administrative structure of each Member State. Nevertheless, all have the general principle that the State should lead by example, being a role model for society as a building promoter, client and property owner. Some examples of architectural advisory bodies will be given.

In 1977, France created an inter-ministerial department especially concerned with the improvement of architectural quality of public buildings, the Inter-Ministerial Mission for Public Construction Quality (MIQCP, *Mission Interministérielle pour la Qualité des Constructions Publiques*), who managed to raise the general standard of all public architecture through education and training of those who commissioned buildings. In order to encourage architectural creativity and promote the quality of public construction, MIQCP conducts several activities: provides training courses for public servants and politicians, publishes guidelines and recommendations (e.g. competition procedures), participates in the elaboration of legislative

texts about architectural matters, helps public clients to organize architectural competitions, etc. Additionally, on request from public authorities (state, regions, departments and communes) intervenes as a consultant on a large number of operations[62].

In 1999, England created a governmental advisory body on architecture and urban design, entitled *Commission for Architecture and the Built Environmen*t (CABE). Replacing the Royal Fine Art Commission (RFAC), CABE was an executive non-departmental public body until 2011, when it was merged with a charitable body, the Design Council, due to financial cuts lead by the English administration. Nevertheless, during the eleven years of operation, CABE has developed an enormous programme of activities and publications, building a remarkable reputation at a national and international level. CABE activity has been divided into six areas:

• *Local government* - working and helping local councils to seize the creative and economic opportunities of a specific project or a long-term programme of work, in three key areas: expert advice on the design of new developments, community engagement and partnership working, and strategic advice on planning and placemaking;

• *CABE space* – a specialist unit to help public, private and voluntary organisations to understand the benefits of well-planned, designed, managed and maintained public space to reach an excellent design and management of parks and public space in towns and cities;

• *Enabling service* - had two main strands: improving the quality of public buildings and delivering better urban and housing design. Through the Enabling service CABE has provided training, advice and direct support to hundreds of public clients, dealing with over 900 projects, from new buildings, to masterplans, urban frameworks, open space strategies or design initiatives that span multiple projects and places;

• *Design review service* – provided free expert advice on the design quality of schemes in England that have a significant impact on their environment. The design review service was conducted by different teams of experts (design review panels) according to the type of project being reviewed. The recommendations resulting from the review were not mandatory for clients and promoters;

• *Educational activities* – developed several teaching and learning resources (e.g. publications and manuals) about architecture and the built environment, promoted educational activities in schools, gave grants to educational projects, and managed the internet website of the educational initiative *Engaging Places* (see the initiative Educational programmes);

• *Publication and research* – produced a huge amount of publications, guides and manuals (more than 300 publications available online), including a programme of research which gathered evidence, looked at best practice and developed practical methodologies to demonstrate the value of good design.

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[62] For more information please see: MIQCP, The attribution of public contracts in Europe, 2002.

Following the English example, in 2002, Wales established the *Design Commission for Wales*, to champion good design and a high quality built environment[63]. In 2005, Scotland established the Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS) to champion the highest standards in architecture and placemaking, advocating a better understanding of the importance of quality design in both the public and private sectors. A+DS works through six programmes to advocate the benefits of excellence in design: Urbanism, Design Review, Sust, Access to Architecture, School Design and Healthcare Design[64].

A more recent example is the governmental *Architecture Cell* (Cellule Architecture) of the French Community of Belgium. Established in 2007, the Architecture Cell has three main objectives: *1. To ensure architectural quality in public buildings by promoting architecture for creating, integrating environmental and energy performance, as well as the use of fields related to architecture such as for example landscape, furniture design, signage design etc*; *2. Promote architecture as a cultural discipline in policy implementation and support of both public and private actions aimed at the identification, promotion and enhancement of architecture in the French Community and its related disciplines; 3. Support and develop the integration of artworks in public buildings[65]*. A recent initiative of the Architecture Cell was the creation of a national award for exemplary project management of public bodies (See Public buildings awards).

In this context and as a further example of policy governance at a national level, Ireland's Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 provides the appropriate framework for architectural policy up to 2015 and beyond and is led centrally by Built Heritage and Architectural Policy section, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoAHG). Ireland's Policy has placed an emphasis on sustainable development of the environment and urban design, incorporating cultural heritage in a holistic integrated manner and continuing to encourage and support high quality modern architecture while developing actions which respond to and promote awareness in these areas.

To assist in the implementation of the new Government Policy on Architecture, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoAHG) set up an inter-departmental Government Policy on Architecture Committee (GPAAC) whose membership involves private practices, relevant professional institutes, cultural institutes (such as the Arts Council/ Irish Architecture Foundation) and other Departments in Ireland who have a stake-holding interest in the delivery of actions in the Government Policy on Architecture. This is the main advisory board that advises the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht on the implementation of Policy in

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[63] For more information: www.dcfw.org/
[64] For more information: www.ads.org.uk/
[65] For more information: http://www.infrastructures.cfwb.be/index.php?id=100

Ireland and is chaired by the Chief Architectural Advisor/Administrator in DoAHG with responsibility for the delivery, annual reporting and implementation of the Architectural Policy in Ireland.

On a different approach, some Member States have established national councils to advise the government on how to improve the quality of the built environment. An example of this approach is the Spatial Planning Council of the Republic of Croatia that was established in 2004, with the role in advising the Croatian government regarding matters of physical planning and quality of building. As a part of the systematic work of the Council, several publications intended for the professional and general public, and politicians have been issued: Criteria for planning tourism zones in the coastal area, Criteria and guidelines for golf course planning, and Guidelines and criteria for the architectural quality of building.

3.3.2.2 State architect

Some Member States have appointed a State architect to advise the government on design matters and promote design quality inside the public sector. The position of State Architect is an old tradition in some of the US States, and more recently it has been extended to Australia. In Europe, The Netherlands has had a State architect since the beginning of the nineteenth century ("architect to the king")[66]. Nowadays, the position is called *Chief Government Architect* (De Rijksbouwmeester) and has an office inside the Government Buildings Agency, composed of a group of commissioners and a small staff team. Appointed every 5 years, the Dutch Chief Government Architect "*holds a central coordination position with respect to the preparation and implementation of the national government architecture policy*"[67]. Among other tasks, the Chief Architect promotes and monitors the urban integration and architectural quality of all government buildings, harmonizing architecture with urban and rural planning, monument preservation and the use of art works. Additionally, he is responsible for proposing and selecting architects for developing the projects of new public buildings based on an annual tendering procedure.

More recently, the Irish government established the position of State Architect in 2009, replacing the title of Principal Architect of the Office of Public Works which includes: advising on the implementation of the architectural policy actions and contributing to the development of procurement and contracting policies. In 2010, Hungary created the National Chief Architect office inside the structure of the Ministry of the Interior, who is responsible, among other things, for the development and coordination of the national architectural policy of Hungary.

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[66] Atelier Rijksbouwmeester, The Chief Government Architect and the policy on architecture, Den Haag, The Netherlands, 2006.
[67] For more information: http://www.rgd.nl/onderwerpen/rijksbouwmeester/

3.3.2.3 Departmental design champions

England has created the position of design champion in all governmental departments. The design champion has the responsibility to promote good design inside the Department structure, namely in renovation works and new public buildings.

3.3.2.4 Regional architect

In 1998, following the Dutch example, the Flemish Region of Belgium established the *Flemish Government Architect* office, with the appointment of Bob Van Reeth, one of the most prominent Flemish architects, with the following mission: "*Through long-term vision, in consultation with different administrations and involved external parties, to contribute towards policy preparation and execution of the architectural strategy of the Flemish Community, with the aim of helping to create a high quality architectural environment (buildings, infrastructure, landscape) in Flanders*."[68] The most important instrument of the Flemish Government Architect is the Open Call method, which is a procedure for selecting architects for public commissions (See Architectural competitions).

In 2009, the same position was created for the Brussels-Capital Region of Brussels – Bouwmeester - Maître Architecte (bMa)[69] - with the main mission to help the regional builders to ensure the architectural and landscape quality of the regional and municipal projects. 6 Months later the Government enlarged the mission of the bMa to projects run by municipalities and the private sector, since these would have an important impact on public space. The bMa accompanies the public builders in their procedures for designating authors of projects through three levels: program, procedure, advisory committee. The master Architect chairs the advisory committees when asked and so stimulates the public debate on the architecture. He also attempts to educate the private homeowners on the importance of good architecture (e.g. in the PPP public-private partnership).

With a different approach, in Finland the Government supports a system of regional architects, where the State co-finances the expenses of architectural expertise for the small and remote municipalities, so they can benefit from architectural and planning advice[70]. The main objective is to help the small municipalities deal with new legislative requirements and planning needs. For this, the State finances half of the expenses of the architectural services provided by a network of regional architects. In 10 years, the system has extended from 30 municipalities to 115 municipalities.[71]

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[68] For more information: http://english.vlaamsbouwmeester.be/
[69] For more information: http://www.bmabru.be/
[70] Finland, Finland Architecture Policy, 1998.
[71] EFAP Survey, 2005.

3.3.2.5 Architectural advisory body (local)

Some Member States have created local architectural advisory bodies dedicated to promoting architectural and urban design quality at the local level. Some of these bodies give free technical advice to clients and local authorities as others charge a small commission for their expert service, such as helping to set up architectural competitions.

France has done this by creating architectural advisory bodies at department level, the Councils of Architecture, Planning and the Environment, in French, *Conseils d'Architecture, d'Urbanisme et Environment* (CAUE). Created in 1977 by the French Architecture Law[72], the CAUEs were established in almost all State departments (at this moment 91) and have a legal status similar to an association. The CAUE's main objectives are: (1) *develop information* about architecture, urban design and heritage that can help to improve the quality of the built environment; (2) *support clients*, public or private, with educational and technical advice on the different phases of a project and building work; (3) *training for clients and professionals*, public and private, involved in the construction sector and in the planning system; (4) *promote public awareness* about architectural and urban design quality, preservation of the environment by developing culture and education in architecture and urbanism. The CAUEs are represented by a national Federation, through a network of CAUEs organized on two levels, regional and national[73].

In 1993, the Netherlands created the *Architectuur Lokaal* foundation, whose advisory role to local authorities is similar to the French CAUE. Architectuur Lokaal is an independent centre of expertise and information devoted to commissioning building development in the Netherlands[74]. This lightweight structure (10 people) is subsidised by four Ministries concerning architecture (culture, town planning, environment and transport), and is in contact with both public and private clients: these include the local authorities as well as real estate developers and private individuals involved in building operations. The *Architectuur Lokaal* 's mission is to act as a link between national policies and local practices, to help local agents apply national policies as well as incorporate local practices and experience into national decisions.[75]

3.3.2.6 City architect

Some municipalities have appointed a city architect to promote cohesion in their architectural policy and to realise their city's architectural aspirations. A city architect is *an independent adviser who has been appointed by a municipal government, is connected to that municipality's administrative apparatus without being a civil servant him/herself and who, on both a solicited and unsolicited basis, places spatial tasks on the agenda and provides advice on them,*

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[72] French Law on architecture no. 77-2 of 3rd January 1977.
[73] For more information: http://www.fncaue.asso.fr/
[74] Architectuur Lookal magazine, Building on Ambition, 72, 2009.
[75] MIQCP, The attribution of Public contracts in Europe, 2002, France;

safeguards spatial quality, initiates and stimulates architectural policy, introduces cohesion to spatial policy within the administrative apparatus and at different administrative levels, and puts forward its implementation where appropriate.[76] In the Netherlands there are 10 to 20 city architects.

3.3.2.7 Research projects (procurement)

Probably not integrated in a formal architecture policy, we should mention that almost all Member States have funding programmes for research and innovation that include architecture and spatial design, providing scholarships for post-graduate students, financial support for research projects and centres. Additionally, some Member States have national research laboratories that contain architectural divisions.

3.3.2.8 Guidelines and manuals (procurement)

As mentioned previously in the section *Guidelines and manuals*, several Member States publish a wide range of design guidelines and manuals to help planning authorities, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density. Considering procurement of architectural services some Member States have also published best practices guides to help public clients commissioning architectural projects.

An interesting example is the *Kompas* guide of the *Architectuur Lookal* foundation (The Netherlands). The *Kompas* is an indicative organisational model for competitions approved by the Ministries and professional organizations[77]. Recently, the foundation launched the *Kompas light*, a digital handbook step by step guide for commissioning architectural services through the relevant form, resulting in a clear and understandable ready-to-use guideline for invitations to tender, including standard forms for applying and entering.[78]

As another example, in 2008, the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development have updated the guidelines for design contests to facilitate architecture competitions for public and private parties[79].

3.3.2.9 Public buildings awards

Similar to the architectural prizes described previously, some Member States have created different awards for public buildings and/or best practices in public procurement of architectural projects. Below you can find some examples:

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[76] Architectuur Lookal magazine, Building on Ambition, 72, 2009.
[77] For more information: http://www.arch-lokaal.nl/
[78] For more information: https://www.architectuuropdrachten.nl/
[79] Original name: Richtlinen für Planungswettbewerbe RPW 2008

- *Prime Minister's Better Public Building Award* (United Kingdom) – annual state prize for new building projects commissioned by or on behalf of central or local government or by a grant aided organization. Established in 2000, this state prize is integrated in the Better Public Building initiative[80];

- *Public Housing and Rehabilitation Award* (Portugal) – annual state prize for the best public / social housing and rehabilitation projects awarded by the Portuguese Institute for Housing and Urban Rehabilitation[81].

- Public Project Procurement Award (Wallonia – Belgium) - initiated in 2011, the award intends to enhance good practices in public procurement of architecture, through the exemplary process implemented and / or consistency of the approach taken by the public contracting authority[82].

3.3.2.10 Design competitions

One of the most successful instruments in raising the quality of architecture used by the Member States is through the implementation of architectural competitions, which promotes innovation, stimulates the building sector and renews architecture. In design competitions, several designers compete for a commissioning responding to the same problem according to a defined set of rules where an independent panel of experts, usually called jury, evaluates the entries and selects the winner. As a result, design competitions offer several solutions to the same design problem providing the client different design alternatives and helping people debate about the future development of the urban environment[83].

In France design competitions have been mandatory for all new public buildings above a defined threshold since 1980[84]. Because of this rule, design competitions have spread out all over the country, more than 1000 competitions being held per year, promoted from the national governmental department to the smallest municipality. Nevertheless, a second decree, approved in 1988, obliges the French competition organizers to compensate the candidates for a minimum of 80% of the value of the assignment carried out for the service provided. Because of this decree the competitions organized in France are always restricted (3 to 5 teams generally accepted)[85]. The implementation of design competitions in France are overseen by a specific state agency, the Inter-Ministry Mission for Quality in Public Construction (MIQCP), created in1977.

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80 For more information: http://www.betterpublicbuilding.org.uk
81 For more information: http://www.portaldahabitacao.pt/pt/ihru/premios/premioihru/premio_ihru.html
82 For more information: http://www.infrastructures.cfwb.be/
83 Finnish Architectural Policy, 1998.
84 Idem ibem.
85 Iden
ibem.

Another interesting example is the *Open Call* competition carried out by the Flemish Government Architect. Created in 2000, the *Open Call* is a method of selection of architects for design commissions of public buildings based on the concept of architectural competitions[86]. The Flemish *Open Call* is launched twice a year and operates as a two-stage competition. In a first phase, a call for tenders is published with a list of available projects, where candidates can apply with a portfolio for one or more projects. Afterwards, the Government Architect makes a preliminary selection of ten designers for each project. Then, together with the principal, who represents the public client, the Government architect invites five designers to present their proposals to a jury, where all designers are paid, corresponding to the second phase. Finally, the jury, composed of the principal, the government architect, future users and an external member, decide who will get the assignment. Although it is not a mandatory procedure, the Government Architect obtains requests from several Flemish government bodies as well as from local authorities. Promoting architectural quality of the Flemish public buildings, the Open Call appears to be a successful method that has been operating for more then ten years and where more than two hundred works have made use of this competition.

At the international level it is important to mention the *Europan* competition for young architects. *Europan* is a biennial international competition for architects under 40 years of age that was born in France in the 1970s with the creation of competitions for young architects. To organize the competitions and promote innovation in architecture it was decided to create an institute, entitled: *Programme Architecture Nouvelle* (PAN). Due to the French success of the initiative, the institute proposed the creation of an international competition at the European level, called the EuroPAN. Since then, the competition has been growing and at this moment is the biggest competition for young architects in the world. The last edition was held in 2009 and had 2500 participants from 22 European countries.

To finalize, two examples of student design competitions will be cited:

- *Archiprix* is a student competition in the Netherlands for recent graduates from Dutch universities in the fields of architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture.[87]

- *Final Layout* is a student competition of the French Community in Belgium[88].

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[86] See Open Call, Flemish Architect.

[87] The competition is organized by the *Archiprix Foundation* with the following objectives: *i. to promote the influx into the design world of talented designers graduating from Dutch institutions for higher education in the fields of architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture; ii. to offer a platform to Dutch design institutions on which to present themselves both at home and abroad; iii. to further discussion about the content and quality of design education in the Netherlands.* For more information please see: www.archi.prix.nl

[88] For more information: http://www.finallayout.be/

3.3.3   Encouraging sustainable development

The third policy dimension assembles initiatives and actions oriented towards the encouragement of sustainable development supporting the following EU Council recommendations:

• *Conclusions on Architecture* (2008/C 319/05):

— *Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development;*

— *Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics;*

— *Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development.*

After analysing the information received it was possible to identify 8 different initiatives and actions that are promoting the above EU recommendations:

1. Sustainable Pilot Projects

2. Publications, guidelines and manuals (sustainability)

3. Web sites dedicated to sustainable architecture

4. Subsidies for energy-efficient construction

5. Sustainability as a criteria in design competitions

6. Prizes for architecture and sustainability

7. Tougher energy requirements for buildings

8. Ecolabel of buildings

3.3.3.1 Sustainable pilot projects

Some Member States are promoting pilot projects to increase the energy efficiency of the building construction through the development of demonstration projects of new buildings and renovation projects with innovative designs integrating energy efficiency solutions (like the low-energy solar building or the concept of passive building) and by incorporating environmentally friendly and renewable materials in construction. For an example see the Austrian research programme Haus der Zukunft *House Tomorrow*[89] or the Danish pilot project Bolig+.

Following the same idea other Member States are developing pilot projects in the renovation of their public buildings to demonstrate the possibility of reducing the energy consumption of its buildings and to use environmentally friendly materials. In the case of Luxembourg a green cell

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[89] For more information: www.hausderzukunft.at

was set up which lead to the development of a guide of sustainable construction for the renovation of public buildings (ÖkologischerLeitfaden).

3.3.3.2 Publications, guidelines and manuals (sustainability)

In Ireland, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht publishes an ongoing Advice Series of booklets[90] intended to ensure that existing historic built environment continues to contribute to the sustainability of places. The primary purpose of the Advice Series is to assist owners and occupiers of historic buildings by clarifying the type of repair works which are considered in line with best conservation practice; to give them the knowledge they need to have to make decisions on the care of their buildings and the language they need to use to ask the right type of questions of their architects or builders. The Series sets out the Department's standards of best practice in the conservation of architectural heritage and is also intended for use by architects, engineers and other building professionals as well as builders and craft-workers.

3.3.3.3 Websites dedicated to sustainable architecture

Some Member States are promoting websites specifically dedicated to sustainable design in architecture and the built environment giving access to a wide variety of information, resources and guidance on sustainability. Although there are several good examples of sustainability websites in Europe, to illustrate two examples will be given:

- Scottish website Sust.org [91] - provides several tools and guidance to professionals as well an overview of sustainable projects and a huge amount of information about sustainable solutions for anyone interested in this theme;

- Danish portal on sustainable cities[92] - collects and disseminates knowledge on cases and initiatives from cities all over the world, where it is possible to find inspiration in twelve categories: Energy, transport, water, food, waste, green, social, buildings, masterplans, education, economy and health.

3.3.3.4 Subsidies for energy-efficient construction

Another type of initiative / action that is being followed by several Member States is governmental programmes that promote energy-efficient construction and low-energy buildings through a scheme of grants and subsidies. For example the Czech Green Savings programme provides subsidies for the installation of better insulation, replacing environmentally unfriendly heating, as well as construction of new houses based on the concept of passive energy

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[90] For more information: http://www.pobail.ie/en/Publications/HeritagePublications/BuiltHeritagePolicyPublications/
[91] For more information: http://www.sust.org/
[92] For more information: http://sustainablecities.dk/

standard. Another example is the Scottish "Sust" programme that provides small grants to community groups to assist putting sustainable design into practice.

Since 2007, the Brussels-Capital Region has conducted calls for projects to enhance and promote the construction or renovation of "exemplary building." Their goal is to demonstrate that it is possible to achieve very good energy and environmental performance within a reasonable budget. Following three calls for proposals for projects launched between 2007 and 2009, 117 projects, both small and large, have been selected and are in total 265,000 m². These projects will be made in 2013 at the latest, thanks to financial support of 18.5 million Euros in the region.[93]

3.3.3.5 Sustainability as a criteria in design competitions

Sustainable design in architecture has been widely introduced as criteria in design competitions, both in building project contests as well as for new urban development plans, promoting innovative solutions that integrate architectural design with sustainable strategies.

3.3.3.6 Prizes for architecture and sustainability

Some administrations are promoting innovation and excellence in architecture combined with sustainable concerns through the awarding of prizes. For example, the Austrian State Prize for Architecture and Sustainability that recognizes outstanding achievements by building owners, architects and professional planners, combining sophisticated architecture and resource-efficient construction, rewarding and encouraging further developments and innovations.

It is worth mentioning that non-governmental bodies are also promoting sustainable architecture through the awarding of prizes, for example, the Global Award for Sustainable Architecture of the LOCUS foundation (France), that seeks to identify and reward the most innovative and engaged architects with sustainable concerns from all corners of the globe.

3.3.3.7 Tougher energy requirements for buildings

Requirements on energy consumption in buildings are defined by the Directive on the energy performance of buildings of the European Union (2002/91/EC). Nevertheless, some Member States are promoting tougher energy requirements to reduce the overall energy consumption of their buildings. For example, Denmark has introduced in the energy provisions of the new building regulation strengthened demands for energy improvements in larger renovations, roof replacement, windows on a facade, boilers etc. At the same time, the regulations introduce improved energy labelling for buildings and inspection schemes for boilers and ventilation systems.

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[93] For more information: http://www.bruxellesenvironnement.be/

3.3.3.8 Ecolabel of buildings

The Nordic countries have created an ecolabel of products with the purpose of providing an environmental labeling scheme to contribute to a sustainable consumption. The Nordic Ecolabel - also known as Nordic Swan - was introduced by the Nordic Council of Ministers with the purpose of helping consumers choose environmental products. The company who wants to ecolabel their products needs to meet a set of environmental, quality and health criteria. The Nordic ecolabel also includes buildings, more specifically small houses, housing and pre-scholar buildings, where they will need to fulfill several requirements that cover the construction process, materials and energy consumption. Therefore, architectural design is a very important aspect in the whole process because it allows allying aesthetic solutions with functional needs.

Another interesting example is the Spanish voluntary green certification, the *Quality Profile*[94], a quality assessment tool based on the requirements of European directives and Spanish regulations. As an instrument of quality the *Quality Profil* goes beyond the mandatory minimum grades based on the recent EU regulation and in the construction products EU Directive (89/106/EEC).

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[94] For more information: http://www.perfildecalidad.es/

4. Conclusions

In the last 30 years there has been a growing recognition of the importance of architectural quality for social and cultural development, wealth creation and economic well-being. To support this goal, several European countries have been developing architectural policies to promote spatial design excellence and raise public awareness of the importance of the built environment.

Reflecting on the wide diversity of cultures across the European Union, some Member States have developed initiatives and actions addressed to clients and stakeholders, others have produced guidance and educational programmes, while others have promoted new architectural cultural agendas oriented to the general public. The differences in approaches result from the Member States still differing in many aspects: historical development, political / legal systems, cultural and social backgrounds. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify a growing tendency for the development of architectural policies, with the national, regional and local governments assuming a catalytic role.

Currently, in the European Union there are 16 administrations that have an official document on architectural policy at the national level, plus Iceland and Norway. Additionally, there are 14 administrations that are planning to develop an official document in architectural policy or are already in the final phase of the official approval of their document. This number has been increasing since the nineties and is expected to continue to grow in the following years.

Looking at the progression of national architectural policies in the European Union, like other public policies a process of Europeanization is occurring, where, through bench-marking, each country learns from the other and makes a greater convergence between the policies possible. Nevertheless, the nature and content of the policies cannot be divorced from the constitutional, administrative and political framework in which the policy was developed.

Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the European Council Resolution (2001) and Council Conclusions (2008) on architecture are having a positive impact in encouraging the Member States to promote architectural quality as a condition to improving the quality of life of European citizens. Additionally, the two EU Council documents are important to the legitimization of the architectural policies already published and most important to the stimulation of the ones that are currently being developed.

Nevertheless, some questions can be asked about the real extent of the impact of the Council Resolution and Conclusions in the governmental programmes and procurement processes. Like all the other EU soft policies the two documents are not mandatory for the Member States. However, the need for a more direct approach was not mentioned by any of the countries.

Some countries have mentioned the need for more evidence and research at the European level that supports the benefits and effectiveness of national architectural policies and their contribution to the territorial cohesion. A better knowledge of the present "state of the art" would be of great value for the countries that are still in the early stages of their policies, in order to increase the awareness of the people to the role of architecture and the responsibilities in improving the quality of the built environment.

The EFAP has played an important role in the dissemination of the European Council Resolution and Conclusions, by giving recommendations to the several administrations and by the organization of international meetings and conferences, where examples of architectural policies have been presented and discussed. From an EFAP point of view, the Commission should support a study that analyse existing architectural policies and instruments used to ease creativity, sustainability in architecture and special design processes, and acknowledges its role as an expert group for urban issues and creative industries. Additionally, the opportunity should be given to the different stakeholders - governmental, professional and cultural - to express their views on the efficiency and opportunity of different policy instruments.

1. Austria

1. Austria

Area: 83 870 km2   **Population:** 8.3 million   **Political system:** Federal republic

Capital: Vienna   **EU entry:** 1995   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: AUSTRIA

Ministry: FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECUCATION; ARTS AND CULTURE

Department: V/1 Fine Arts, Architecture, Design, Fashion, Photo, Video- and Mediaart

Address: 1010 Vienna, Concordiaplatz 2

Website: www.bmukk.gv.at

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Hartmann Bernd, Dr   **Position**: Head of departement

Email: bernd.hartmann@bmukk.gv.at   **Phone**: 0043-1-53120 6810

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	V/1 Fine Arts, Architecture, Design, Fashion, Photo, Video- and Mediaart
Ministry	FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECUCATION; ARTS AND CULTURE
E-mail	bernd.hartmann@bmukk.gv.at
Telephone	+43-1-53120 6810
Website	www.bmukk.gv.at
Competences	Founding acitvities of architectural mediation for the public, public and privat clients and architects (f.ex. houses of architecture and other institutions with a yearly programm), exhibitions, projects, grants for younger architects, prizes for architecture; responsibility and organisation of austrian exhibitions abroad, especially for the participation of several international Biennials for Architecture (Venice, Sao Paulo..)

Name	BEIRAT FÜR BAUKULTUR - Advisory Committee for "Baukultur" of the federal government / President: Arch. BETTINA GOETZ
Ministry	Austrian Federal Chancellery, Division IV, DI Michael Roth (responisible for the organisation of the Committee)
E-mail	baukultur@bka.gv.at
Telephone	+43 1 531 15-2931
Website	www.baukultur.gv.at
Competences	This advisory committee develops measures for the government to better the situation of the Baukultur in Austria; a yearly report for the government has to be done and discussed in the Parliament.

Name	BIG - Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft (Federal Real Estate Company) DI CHRISTOPH STADLHUBER
Ministry	
E-mail	office@big.at
Telephone	+43 5 0244-0
Website	www.big.at
Competences	Responsibility and Realisation of public buildings for the federal government.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Austria is a federal state with nine "Bundesländer" (federal provinces). Each of them have a own responsibility for their public builidings and have a responsible "Landesbaudirektor" (Director for public building).

In the federal state of Styria exists a regional advisory committee for "Baukultur" and a responsible governmental coordinator for Baukultur of the federal province. (Name: DI Günter Koberg; 8010 Graz, Landhausgasse 7, Tel: +43 (316) 877-4155, e-mail: baukultur@stmk.gv.at)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[1] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

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1 Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

The federal government and the Parliament

The Federal Government has decided in its program for the ongoing legislative period under the topic "Arts and Culture" a point 9. Architecture and Baukultur, in which is mentioned: "Based on the activities of the installed Advisory Committee for Baukultur and considering the results of the 1. Austrian Report for Baukultur, the federal government will take place measures for the support of the qualitative aspects of Baukultur in all fields of the public life and for the strenghtening of this aspects in the public awareness." ("Ausgehend von den Aktivitäten des eingerichteten Beirates für Fragen der Baukultur und unter Berücksichtigung der Ergebnisse des Baukulturreports wird die Bundesregierung Maßnahmen zur Förderung qualitativer Baukultur in allen Bereichen des öffentlichen Lebens und zu deren Verankerung im öffentlichen Bewusstsein setzen.")

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

BEIRAT FÜR BAUKULTUR of the Federal Government

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

2006 1. Baukulturreport was published as a result of a parliamentary enquete about Baukultur in the year 2004

2007 Resolution of the Parliament of Nov.11/2007: demands the government

a) to commission a Report for Baukultur all the 5 years and

b) to install an Advisory Committee for Baukultur, which should give recommendations for the parliament and the government to developp the different conditions and apects for Baukultur to the better. The activities and recommandations are focused on a federal level.

2008 A responsible "Coordinator for Baukultur" in the federal province of Styria was installed;

2008 The first publication "BEST OF AUSTRIA" (Examples of high quality in Architecture and Baukultur) was published

2008/2009 The "Beirat für Baukultur" of the federal government was installed

2009 "Wiener Architekturdeklaration" of the federal province and austrian capital Vienna

2009 "Baupolitische Leitsätze" (Guidelines for the politic of building) of the federal province of Styria were agreed and published

2010 Advisory Committee for Baukultur of the federal province of Styria was installed;

The second biennial publication of "BEST OF AUSTRIA" was published..

8.4 The current status?

The Beirat für Baukultur exists since 2009 as a result of the 1. Austrian report about Baulkultur ("Baukulturreport") and discusses actually different topics to better the situation of Baukultur in Austria for developping adaquate measures for it.

A first report about the activity of this Advisory Committe is published (http://www.bka.gv.at/site/search Baukultur/3436/default.aspx). Also published are a "Recommandation No.1" of the Beirat für Baukultur for "Mehr Baukultur durch sachgerechtere Planung und Auftragsvergabe" ("More Baukultur through appropriate planing and placing of commission").

2011 End of this year the "2. Österreichische Baukulturreport" (Austrian Report for Baukultur), commissioned by the federal government, will be published after discussing it in the parliament.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

In this "Beirat für Baukultur" all responsible actors in the field are represented: all Ministries, all federal provinces, the organisation of the cities and the municipalities, the Federal authority for cultural heritage, the Federal Real Estate Company, the Federal Chamber of Economy, the professional organisation of architects and civil ingeneers, the universities for architecture and different organisations for mediation of architecture. Therefore a wide cross-sectorial co-operation is given.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

see other answers.

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

Because of the federal constitution of Austria and a mix of compentences in the field of building the structure of this survey is not really adaquate.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

This answer is guilty for Point 11.1 to 11.6:

* Support of a structure of "Houses for Architecture" in each federal province of Austria; their tasks are to present contemporary architecture to the wider public, to mediate the demands and problems of architecture and Baukultur, to initiate debates and discussions between the principal actors in the field (clients, public administrations, architects, engineers, planners, interested public)

* Support for projects for the development of new ideas and new knowledges in the field

* Support for exhibitions, publications, catalogues and research projects

* Grant programmes for the training of younger architects and their market-entrance

* Triannial Prizes for the best projects for Baukultur of single municipalities ("Baukulturgemeindepreis")

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

The Program 'Building of Tomorrow' (Haus der Zukunft) is a research program of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology's (Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie). Its aim is to support new buildings and renovation projects expecially by the incorparation of using environmentally friendly and renewable materials in construction and new designs with great promise for the future. The ministry initiates and supports demonstration projects (buildings, settlements, networks …) to put new technologies and approaches on the map. Up to date the Ministry has provided more than 35 million Euro in grants for this program. The long-term vision for "Building of Tomorrow" is to increase the energy efficiency of building construction and use to a point where the emissions of greenhouse gases over the entire life cycle of buildings are reduced to zero overall. (www.hausderzukunft.at)

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft) has the program 'klima:aktiv', which objective is to introduce and promote climate friendly technologies and services of which architecture is an important part. For that the launched until now for two times (2006, 2010) the Staatspreis für Architektur und Nachhaltigkeit (state prize for architecture and sustainability) which awards projects of exemplary architecture combined with sustainable qualities.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Cultural Education in Austria is founded by KulturKontakt Austria (financed for the basic structure by the Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture) since more than 30 years (www.kulturkontakt.or.at). Architecture is part of the program and schools can apply for foundings, when experts come to the classes. Education in architecture and cultural heritage for young people furthermore is done by the houses of architecture (existing in every federal province) and some small specialised institutions. Together the form the association 'Initiative Baukulturvermittlung' (initiative building envirnment education -www.baukuturvermittlung.at). All the projects cover a bride range of architectural themes on which sustainability is part.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

Sustainability is part of the curricula on the faculties for architecture, urban planning, landscape design and civil engineering. Besides that some post-graduate trainig programs exist which focus on sustainability, p.e. on the Arch+Ing Akadmie (run by the chamber of architects and civil engineers) - www.archingakademie.at or at the Continuing Education Center of the Vienna Universtiy ot technology and the Graz University of Technology (www.cec.tuwien.ac.at)

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Architecture as part of the creative industries is charged by some institutions, like creative Austria (www.creativeaustria.at) and departure, which is the city of Vienna's agency for the creative industries (www.departure.at). They give foundings for projects at the interface of art and economy.

* "departure" an initiative of the federal province of Vienna to promote creative industries with a special program for architecture 2008/2009 (www.departure.at)

* creativ austria" an initiative of the Chamber of Economy to promote the creative industries (www.creativeaustriat.at)

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

* Single communities developped a own program like f.ex. the municipality of Güssing (Federal province of Burgenland) with a programm for an autarky in energy supply.

* Support of the european initiative EUROPAN to promote sustainable buildings through younger architects

* Outstanding Award for Expermental tendencies in Architecture for younger architects

* Different pilot projects and best practices in the federal provinces expermenting with new approaches for sustainable developpment of urban and rural environments.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

2. Belgium Wallonie-Brussels

Area: 16 844 km2   **Population:** 4.5 million   **Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels   **EU entry:** 1952   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Belgique / Belgium

Ministry: Ministère de la Communauté française Wallonie-Bruxelles / French-Speaking Community of Belgium

Department: Administration générale de l'Infrastructure, Cellule architecture / Architectural Cell, General Administration of Infrastructure

Address: Boulevard Léopold II, n° 44, B-1080 Bruxelles / Brussels

Website: www.infrastructures.cfwb.be

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Moor Thomas   **Position:** Attache

Email: thomas.moor@cfwb.be   **Phone:** 003224132605

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Cellule architecture / Architectural Cell
Ministry	Ministère de la Communauté française Wallonie-Bruxelles / French-Speaking Community of Belgium
E-mail	chantal.dassonville@cfwb.be
Telephone	003224132605
Website	www.infrastructures.cfwb.be/index.php?id=100

2.2 When was it formally created?

2007

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Cellule architecture / Architectural Cell

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Maître architecte - Bouwmeester de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Master architect Brussels region : www.bmabru.be

Vlaams Bouwmeester, Vlaamse Overheid / Master architect Flemish Community : http://www.vlaamsbouwmeester.be/

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[2] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[2] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

French-Speaking Community of Belgium

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

French-Speaking Community of Belgium

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Ti's a voluntary initiative

8.4 The current status?

On-going

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments (2001/C 73/04)* objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Since 1996 - first participation of the French-Speaking Community of Belgium at the Venice Biennal - many actions of promotion of architecture were supported or initiated by her, and the dynamic increase after the publication of the Resolution of 2001 (the document will be used to encourage the best practices in the skills of the French-Speaking Community and to promote architecture as a cultural skill, but also used to encourage in this way the others publics collectivities, like municipalities, etc.) ; now, there are 8 axes of this politic of the architectural promotion and diffusion of the French-Speaking Community of Belgium (for further details about them,

see

http://www.infrastructures.cfwb.be/service_qualite_architecturale/diffusion_et_promotion/).

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

see answer 11.1

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

see answer 11.1

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

see answer 11.1

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

see answer 11.1

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

see answer 11.1

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

The Conclusions of 2008 were be used as the Resolution of 2001 : to encourage the best practices and promotion of architecture in the field of public politics. Until today, these two texts were used as a reference..

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

see answer 12.1

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

see answer 12.1

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

see answer 12.1

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

see answer 12.1

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

see answer 12.1

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

see answer 12.1

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

3. Belgium Flanders

Area: 13 522 km2	**Population:** 6.1 million	**Political system:** Constitutional monarchy
Capital: Brussels	**EU entry:** 1952	**Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Belgium

Ministry: Flemisch Gouvernment

Department: Vlaams Bouwmeester

Address: Boudewijnlaan 30/45, B-1000 Brussels

Website: http://www.vlaamsbouwmeester.be/

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Tony Van Nuffelen　　　　　　**Position:** project manager

Email: tony.vannuffelen@bz.vlaanderen.be　　**Phone:** +32.(0)2.5538543

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Vlaams Bouwmeester
Ministry	Flemish Gouvernment
E-mail	bouwmeester@vlaanderen.be
Telephone	+32.(0)2.5537400
Website	http://www.vlaamsbouwmeester.be/
Competences	

Name	Agency 'Kunsten en Erfgoed'
Ministry	Flemish Government, Ministry of Culture
E-mail	helena.vansteelant@cjsm.vlaanderen.be
Telephone	+32.(0)2.5536939
Website	http://www.kunstenerfgoed.be/
Competences	Flemisch Architecture Institute, local architectural institutes, grants, etc.

Name	VAi - Flemish Architecture institute
Ministry	Flemish Government, Ministry of Culture
E-mail	
Telephone	+32.(0)3.2428970
Website	http://www.vai.be/
Competences	local architecture institutes / promoting architecture among general public / flemish yearbook of architecture

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* **(2001/C 73/04) and** *Council Conclusions on architecture* **(2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[3] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.**

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

2009

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Flemish Government: Vlaams Bouwmeester, Ministry of Culture and Flemish Architecture Institute

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Flemish Government: Vlaams Bouwmeester, Ministry of Culture and Flemish Architecture Institute

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

Policiy notes, research, pilot projects

6.5 What is the legal status?

Informal policy note

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

To put architecture on the agenda of the Flemish Government

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Departments of Buildings, Infrastructure, Monuments, Urban Planning, Education and Social Services

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

Introduction of architecture in policy notes, pilot projects and cross sectoral cooperations

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

Social Housing

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[3] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

no

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

pilot projects / publications / workshops / symposium

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

publications / collaboration with Flemish Architecture Institute

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Support of local authorities with the preparation of projects and with selection procedures

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Support of Flemish Government and local authorities with the preparation of projects and with selection procedures

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Advice to public clients / collaboration with universities and foreign institutes

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* **(2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:**

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

Sustainable architecture as a criteria in design competitions / workshops / invite experts

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Special school program, in collaboration with Flemish Architecture institute

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Examples of good practice / invite experts

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Collaboration with Flanders Investment and Flanders International

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

Pilot projects

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

4. Bulgaria

Area: 111 910 km2   **Population:** 7.6 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Sofia   **EU entry:** 2007   **Currency:** Lev

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Bulgaria

Ministry: Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works

Department: Spatial Planning

Address: 17-19, Str. "Kiril and Metodiy, Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: http://www.mrrb.government.bg/index.php?lang=en

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Elean Gagov   **Position:** junior expert - urban planning

Email: EGagov@mrrb.government.bg   **Phone:** ++35929405303

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[4] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

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[4] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

A law for the chamber of architects and engineers of the investment project has been developed since 2003. According to this law, the chamber regulates the designer's qualification and it has the right to give a legal permission to practise the occupation.

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

Union of the architects in Bulgaria . This is a creative union. Architects and urban planners have the right to become members on their will. It contributes to matters related with the creative functions and questions.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

1. Austria
2. BE Wallonia-Brussels
3. BE Flanders
4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic
7. Denmark
8. Estonia
9. Finland
10. France
11. Germany
12. Greece
13. Hungary
14. Ireland
15. Italy
16. Latvia
17. Lithuania
18. Luxembourg
19. Malta
20. Netherlands
21. Poland
22. Portugal
23. Romania
24. Slovakia
25. Slovenia
26. Spain
27. Sweden
28. UK England
29. UK Scotland
30. UK Northern Ireland
31. UK Wales
32. Croatia
33. Iceland
34. FYROM
35. Turkey
36. Norway
37. Switzerland

5. Cyprus

Area: 9 250 km2   **Population:** 0.8 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Nicosia   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: CYPRUS

Ministry: MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Department: DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

Address: CY-1454 NICOSIA

Website: www.moi.gov.cy/tph

Contact person (For further information)

Name: ATHENA ARISTOTELOUS-CLERIDOU   **Position:** Chief Planning Officer

Email: aaristotelous@tph.moi.gov.cy   **Phone:** +35722408203

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING
Ministry	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
E-mail	aaristotelous@tph.moi.gov.cy
Telephone	+35722408203
Website	www.moi.gov.cy/tph

2.2 When was it formally created?

1951

2.3 Its terms of reference?

The Department of Town Planning and Housing has competences in the areas of urban policy and spatial planning; its main duties and obligations include:

•   Formulation of development plans and other plans and programmes, with the scope of promoting and regulating spatial development in all areas and safeguarding the sustainability of the Cypriot territory. This includes statutory planning documents such as Local Plans for the island's four main urban agglomerations and certain smaller towns; Area Schemes for urban quarters or other special areas; as well as the Policy Statement for the Countryside (PSC) - a planning document with regional scope for the control of development and the protection of the environment in villages and rural areas. All of these instruments contain policies on architectural quality and include (usually in the form of an Annex) "Principles and Guidelines for the Aesthetic Improvement and Upgrading of the Quality of the Built Environment" in the area they cover.

•   Exercise of development control, including the control of architectural quality in all buildings, especially within pre-defined areas of special character or other areas or concerning particular types of buildings, by the Department's Director and Officers to whom the Minister of the Interior has delegated Planning Authority powers. In addition, the Department's Heritage Preservation Unit is responsible for a specific step in the development control process, concerning interventions in listed structures to ensure the compatibility of proposed interventions with current international (e.g. Council of Europe) good practice standards in the field of heritage conservation.

•   Monitoring of current international developments in the fields of spatial planning and urban matters and upgrading planning legislation and the planning system; this is also done in particular concerning architectural quality and heritage conservation. The Department actively

participates in international and European bodies and activities concerning urban policy, spatial planning and housing issues and aims towards the harmonisation of the Cypriot institutional framework with corresponding Europe-wide practices.

• Implementation of government housing policy, including government policy for the housing of internally displaced persons from the 1974 Turkish invasion and the management of Government Housing Estates. Architectural quality has gradually become an important component of Government Housing Estates; even though the original structures were often erected under particularly difficult situations and were meant for only temporary use, more recent rehabilitations and expansions present increasingly higher levels of 'Baukultur.'

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[5] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

Area-specific and place-based architectural policies are included in all statutory spatial development plans that are prepared under the Town and Country Planning Law. As mentioned under item 1, these include Local Plans, Area Schemes and the Policy Statement for the Countryside (about twelve such plans currently exist). All of these instruments contain policies on architectural quality and include an Annex with "Principles and Guidelines for the Aesthetic Improvement and Upgrading of the Quality of the Built Environment" for the area which they cover. Although these Guidelines have been much elaborated and expanded within the last decade, most architectural quality policies were introduced in the early 1990's and, in

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[5] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

the larger municipalities such as Nicosia and Limassol, have been the object of specific committees since the 1980's. There is also an independent national policy on architectural competitions for public buildings.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The Government of Cyprus through consultation with relevant stakeholders, including Local Authorities and professional organisations.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes, the plans which contain such policies are statutory since 1990.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

The basic policy is developed by the Planning Board, an independent public body to which the Minister of Interior has delegated considerable powers emanating from the town and country planning legislation. It is composed of a President and several members appointed by the President of the Republic for a set term of office, as well as ex officio members representing key government ministries or services, Local Authorities' associations, professional organisations etc. The Planning Board's main technical advisor is the Department of Town Planning and Housing. Policy approval procedures involve mandatory written consultation with the Public and Local Authorities involved, open consultation with any interested party (the resulting documentation is deposited in Parliament) as well as formal and structured public hearings and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Once a policy is decided, it is approved by the Minister and published in draft form. The public then has the right to file objections, which must then be examined in a specified procedure. These are taken into consideration by the Planning Board, which reaches a final decision, approved by the Council of Ministers. Spatial plans must be reviewed, and modified if necessary, at regular intervals not exceeding five years.

6.5 What is the legal status?

These policies become part of the Town and Country Planning legislation. However, as the development plans in which architectural policies are included are "under constant review" as specified by the Law itself, these policies are subject to change through the process described in item 6.4 above.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The main strategic objectives of most published spatial plans, which have a direct or indirect effect on architectural policy, include, among others, the following:

• Ensuring the balanced spatial development of all government controlled areas of Cyprus and safeguarding the feasibility of a functional reunification of the integral Cypriot territory

• Ensuring the sustainable development of both urban and rural areas

• Meeting the needs for continued physical, social and economic development and environmental protection in a coherent, cohesive and balanced way

• Safeguarding and sustainably using areas and networks of natural, cultural and architectural heritage, traditional settlements and historic monuments, as well as ensuring the adaptation of new development to the character and features of the natural and built environment and landscape of every particular area

• Coherently planning land use distribution, ensuring both the efficient operation of urban functions and the protection and improvement of the population's amenities

• Promoting the balanced polycentric development of all areas and ensuring a new and mutually beneficial relationship between urban and rural areas

• Providing systematic information to the public on planning issues and promoting a productive dialogue with all planning system stakeholders and the public at large

More specifically, a number of objectives refer explicitly to architectural quality:

• Safeguarding architectural heritage and actively promoting its rehabilitation through the provision of grants and guidance for restoration projects (heritage-specific policies are an integral part of statutory spatial plans - as they follow a place-based approach they can be very short and simple or quite elaborate depending on each area's heritage wealth)

• Ensuring the architectural quality of new and existing buildings through design guidelines to be taken into account when exercising development control (architectural quality policies are an integral part of statutory spatial plans - as they follow a place-based approach they vary from place to place but usually contain the following specific objectives)

• Place-defined objectives for all areas, often differentiated for areas of 'special character'

• Definition, establishment, mandate and composition of 'Architectural Quality Committees'

• Basic principles on which architectural quality control is based - taking an integrated approach; respecting basic architectural values, local architectural and landscape character; admitting architectural creativity but averting incongruent interventions; undertaking a commitment to accept and promote innovation in private and public interventions, independently of the published guidelines (described below), provided alternatives are 'adequately documented and appropriately integrated in the existing local surroundings.'

• Provision of architectural guidelines, differentiated for 'sensitive areas' (usually encompassing historic cores and sensitive landscapes) and 'other areas' (denoting 'everyday' or not unusually attractive areas), where requirements are more stringent in the former, addressing more detailed aspects of construction such as roofing, materials, architectural elements etc., while less so in the latter, concentrating on overall scale, form and siting, as well as the appropriate integration of equipment and signage on building exteriors.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

The Ministries engaged in a cross sectoral co-operation with the Department of Town Planning and Housing (Ministry of the Interior) are the Department of Antiquities and the Public Works Department Unit responsible for public buildings (both under the Ministry of Communications and Works), as well as the Environment Department (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources

and the Environment) and the Technical Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture (concerning the construction of public schools and related buildings).

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

• The Listed Buildings Programme, with its popular incentives scheme for the restoration and adaptive reuse of architectural heritage in both urban and rural areas

• The establishment of of 'Architectural Quality Committees' within local Planning Authorities, which facilitate the process of development control through the participation of elected officials (if applicable) and professional organisations along with technocrats and other experts

• The prestigious State Prize for Architecture, awarded every three years by the President of the Republic, with a selection process involving an international jury and highly visible award ceremony and related exhibition events

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

• Due to concerns about the need to promote rather than stall development in lagging, mostly rural, areas, architectural quality control has not been particularly strictly implemented in many instances, allowing low quality constructions to spread in the countryside

• Conversely, the rapid development of peri-urban and coastal areas has found many Planning Authorities unprepared to undertake the huge responsibility, inadvertently allowing less than satisfactory architecture to take hold, especially in mass-produced developments

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

Urban development policy (which includes architectural quality and heritage conservation policies) is reviewed approximately every 5 years (it should be noted however that the review process itself takes more than 4 years, especially after the addition of strategic environmental assessment requirements and the expansion of public participation opportunities - the five years count after the completion of the entire review process).

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Architecture and Urban Design: Relevant conferences are organised from time to time by the Department of Town Planning and Housing. Concerning architecture, the Department employs or collaborates with a number of successful professional architects, while the issue of urban design is currently being explored for possible collaboration with the University of Cyprus' Department of Architecture urban design research team. The Department also procures services for the preparation od scientific reports and analyses on architectural and urban design issues - a recent such example is the feasibility study for the introduction of tall buildings, which will serve as the documentation for the forthcoming national tall buildings policy.

Landscape: The Department of Town Planning and Housing represents Cyprus at the European Landscape Convention. Recent work includes the completion of the first Cyprus Map of Landscape Types (in collaboration with the University of Reading - UK and the Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside), the support of a number of projects currently pending approval, including European level work for island landscapes (in collaboration with the Open University of Cyprus) and urban green zones (in collaboration with the Municipality of Lakatamia within the Nicosia urban area), as well as the promotion of the second phase of landscape character assessment for the whole of Cyprus with a strong cultural component (in collaboration with the NGO Terra Cypria and others).

Cultural Heritage: Numerous conferences have been organised or supported by the Department of Town Planning and Housing, which is the national expert authority on heritage restoration and manages an impressive number of more than 5,000 listed vernacular structures all over Cyprus.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Architecture: The prestigious State Prize for Architecture, awarded every three years by the President of the Republic and promoting high quality design

Urban Design and Landscape: Relevant lectures for the general public are organised from time to time by the Department of Town Planning and Housing.

Cultural Heritage: The Department of Town Planning and Housing organises each year since the mid-1990's the highly visible events of the European Heritage Days, including open days

and other cultural events, lectures and exhibitions throughout Cyprus. In recent years the distribution of special publications has become a trademark of these popular celebrations of local heritage.

You may also refer to http:

//www.moi.gov.cy/MOI/tph/tph.nsf/page29_gr/page29_gr?OpenDocument.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

• Relevant lectures, workshops and seminars are organised and contractors performance evaluation reports are issued by the Department of Town Planning and Housing.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

• Architectural competitions are systematically organised by the Government, Local Authorities and other Public Bodies and/or Organisations

• Please refer to http:

//www.moi.gov.cy/MOI/tph/tph.nsf/All/C05A2FAF0E4687E0C225783A002A80A2?OpenDocument

• The Department of Town Planning and Housing promotes publications on several subjects fostering a culture of best practice

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

• Participation in several European programmes on relevant subjects - experiences gained are, ideally, subsequently diffused by means of seminars, workshopls, publications etc.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

One of the strategic objectives of national urban development policy is the sustainable use and safeguarding of areas and networks of natural, cultural and architectural heritage, traditional settlements and historic monuments, as well as ensuring the adaptation of new development to the character and features of the landscape, natural and built environment of every particular area

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

(Please refer to items 11.1 and 11.2 above)

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

This is achieved through the organisation of numerous lectures, seminars and workshops concerning skills in sustainabillity related subjects, which range from architectural heritage restoration to the design of trails in protected landscape areas. The Department of Town Planning and Housing, often in collaboration with Local Authorities, also provides several opportunities for the further training and practical experience of architects in areas where the private sector cannot provide many opportunities, as they are often called to participate in projects concerning, for example the inventory, documentation, interpretation and presentation of architectural heritage (transfer of knowledge from the Council of Europe via the Department) or the preparation of community action plans in rural areas, for which the specifications have been elaborated by in-house consultants and have become a veritable training manual in local sustainable development issues to both Local Authorities and interested Architects.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

This is achieved through urban development policy (including its architectural quality and heritage revitalisation components) as well as through the implementation of special programmes for funding projects, such as the Agrotourism Programme in rural areas, the Listed Buildings Programme in rural and urban areas, as well as various other programmes and schemes promoting economic growth and cultural infrastructure (please refer to Cypriot OP "Sustainable Development and Competitiveness 2007-2013" and the Buffer Zone Revitalisation Programme), especially in deprived or downgraded urban areas.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

This is achieved partly through specific provisions within architectural policy (please refer to item 6.6, second bullet at the top of page 8) and, in the case of architectural services procurement, through the relevant technical specifications of projects, which strongly encourage innovation and experimantation in architecture, urban interventions and landscaping.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

Please refer to the several PDF files sent, as well as to this Department's website (unfortunately still not available in English) at http://www.moi.gov.cy/tph

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

6. Czech Republic

Area: 78 866 km2   **Population:** 10.5 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Prague   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Czech koruna

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Czech Republic

Ministry: Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic (MMR)

Department: Spatial Planning Department

Address: Staroměstské nám. 6, 110 15 Praha 1

Website: www.mmr.cz

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Mr. Martin Tunka   **Position:** Head of the Spatial Planning Department

Email: Martin.Tunka@mmr.cz   **Phone:** +420 224 862 301, mobil +420 731 628 284

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Comment to question B1:

At the Ministry for Regional Development (MMR ČR), no specific/single department exists that would deal with the politics of architecture. The Spatial Planning Department of the MMR ČR, which deals with this issue.

The mentioned problems is also being dealt with by other institutions, namely the Institute for Spatial Development in Brno (UUR), which is an organisation unit controlled by the Ministry for Regional Development (MMR), the Czech Chamber of Architects (ČKA), which associates authorised architects with a design license. It is interest of the Spatial Planning Department of the MMR that also other subject should be involved in this matter - SIA ČR - Building Council as a non-governmental association operating in the field of architecture, construction and building industry in the Czech Republic and the Czech Chamber of Authorised Engineers and Technicians active in Construction (ČKAIT).

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[6] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

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[6] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic,

Czech Chamber of Architects

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic,

Czech Chamber of Architects

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

voluntarily

8.4 The current status?

A Coordination Construction Council has been established, which coordinates departments and non-governmental organisations affected by the quality of the environment or which themselves have an effect on the quality of the environment. It has been established by the Minister for Regional Development as its advisory body. Preparatory work on the background papers for the discussion on the national document have begun.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

see point 8.4

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

In the Czech Republic, the process of construction and spatial planning abides by the Act No. 183/2006 Coll. The objective of spatial planning is to create conditions for sustainable spatial development, protection of natural, cultural, civilization values, including urban, architectural and archeological heritage. Building authorities attend to the quality of the completed buildings.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* **(2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:**

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Publishing activity of the MMR, ÚÚR and ČKA (specialised and illustrated publications focused e.g. on modern architecture, maintenance and promotion of monuments, support of the local character and traditions, popularization of technical monuments). Further, the MMR supports or shelters various competitions, such as the Building of the Year, New Home, Grand Prix, Village of the Year and also other initiatives of professional associations.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

see point 11.1 + information in the media raising the citizens´ awareness of the importance of architecture and the right to a quality environment.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Lifelong education of officials and designers - architects, civil engineers and technicians; professional conferences, seminars, workshops.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Publishing of high-quality implementations in the media (e.g. the results of the Village of the Year, Building of the Year competition).

Improving the quality of the residential environment in the form of subsidy programmes of the MMR, promoting regeneration of houses and public spaces. E.g. the Housing estates regeneration programme.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

see point 11.1 + hosting of architectural, urban and ideological competitions, demonstrations of good practice.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

Use of European and national subsidy titles.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* **(2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:**

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

Energy-efficient construction, e.g. the subsidy title of the Ministry of the Environment of the CR, called Green Savings programme.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Aesthetic and environmental education in primary schools.

Secondary and higher education focused on the stated problems.

Further requirements - for the execution of spatial planning activity and design of structures it is necessary to meet the qualification requirements in accordance with a special legal regulation.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Monitoring commissioned by the Ministry for Regional Development on current issues (e.g. the regeneration of housing estates).

Monitoring of the issues of suburbanization and the effort of its correcting.

Register of brownfields and their regeneration.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

Ongoing professional education organised by vocational associations (ČKA, ČKAIT). Support of the spatial planning authorities and planners coming from the MMR (Ministry for Regional Development) in the form of methodological manuals and seminars.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

A significant help can be an increase of the government´s investment into the construction of public infrastructure. The development of civil engineering in the Czech Republic from the year 1990 is linked with the growth of the volume of public commissions, subsidy programmes, credit and mortgage policy.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

The state supports enegry-efficient buildings, improving of public spaces, maintaining the character of the landscape and its permeability (cycle routes, educational and wine routes etc.)

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

7. Denmark

Area: 43 094 km2   **Population:** 5.5 million   **Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen   **EU entry:** 1973   **Currency:** Danish krone

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Denmark

Ministry: The Danish Ministry of Culture

Department: "Art & Education" (Kunst & Uddannelse)

Address: Nybrogade 2, 1203 København K

Website: www.kum.dk

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Julie Haagen   **Position:** Special advisor

Email: juh@kum.dk   **Phone:** (0045) 33 92 98 07

7. Denmark

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Kunst og Uddannelse (Art and education)
Ministry	The Danish Ministry of Culture
E-mail	kum@kum.dk
Telephone	0045-33923370
Website	www.kum.dk

2.2 When was it formally created?

2.3 Its terms of reference?

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[7] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

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[7] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

May 2007

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The Danish Ministry of Culture in cooperation with The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Danish Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transport, The Danish University and Property Agency,Danish Defence Estates & Infrastructure Organisation, Palaces & Properties Agency Danish Architecture Centre

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

6.5 What is the legal status?

It is goverment policy - no law behind it.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The architectural policy's overall goal is to ensure the development of high quality architecture and by so doing create quality of life and economic growth in Denmark.

A section from the policy's foreword reads: "It is the government's goal that the architectural policy will advance the development of Denmark's competitive advantage within architecture and that the policy will increase awareness and stimulate debate concerning the significance, conditions and possibilities of architecture in Denmark."

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Yes. See question 6.2

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

There has not been made any evaluation yet.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

NATIONWIDE ARCHITECTURAL COMMUNICATION AND DEBATE (Chapter 2)
NEW DANISH ARCHITECTURE PORTAL (Chapter 2)

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

NATIONWIDE ARCHITECTURAL COMMUNICATION AND DEBATE (Chapter 2)

NEW DANISH ARCHITECTURE PORTAL (Chapter 2)

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

THE FUTURE OF THE SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED HOUSE (Chapter 2)

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

INTERNATIONAL OPEN STANDARDS (Chapter 3)

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* **(2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:**

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

NEW REQUIREMENTS TO REDUCE DAMP IN BUILDINGS (Chapter 4)

TOUGHER ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS (Chapter 4)

NEW POSSIBILITY TO FOCUS ON LOW ENERGY IN LOCAL PLANNING (Chapter 4)

SWAN-LABELLED BUILDINGS (Chapter 4)

WIND TURBINES AS LANDMARKS (Chapter 6)

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

INCREASED FOCUS ON ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES (Chapter 7)

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

DATABASE ON LISTED BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS WORTH PRESERVING (FBB) (Chapter 7)

DEMANDS FOR PUBLIC DIGITAL CONSTRUCTION (Chapter 3)

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION PLAYS AN ACTIVE ROLE (Chapter 4)

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

NEW WILD CARD SCHEME (Chapter 9)

EUROPAN – COMPETITION TARGETING THE GROWTH LAYER (Chapter 9)

COLLECTION OF PROJECTS FROM YOUNG ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS (Chapter 9)

TRAVEL GRANTS FOR YOUNG ARCHITECTS (Chapter 9)

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

DIGITAL CONSTRUCTION AS A FOCUS AREA IN ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES (Chapter 3)

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

See attached document

8. Estonia

Area: 45 000 km2   **Population:** 1.3 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Tailinn   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Estonia

Ministry: of Culture

Department: Fine Arts

Address: Suur-Karja 23, 15076 Tallinn

Website: www.kul.ee

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Laila Põdra   **Position:** adviser for architecture

Email: laila.podra@kul.ee   **Phone:** +372 628 2230

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Department of Arts
Ministry	Ministry of Culture
E-mail	min@kul.ee
Telephone	+372 628 2250
Website	www.kul.ee

2.2 When was it formally created?

Adviser for architecture is responsible for architectural policy and the position was created in 2007

2.3 Its terms of reference?

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[8] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

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[8] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

2002

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Architectural Commission in the Ministry of Culture

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

Questionnaires, surveys, working groups

6.5 What is the legal status?

Officially approved by the Government in 2002

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

• To consider the built environment as part of Estonia's national wealth and to conserve and increase its value.

• To create the conditions for designing a safe and harmonious built environment that meets the needs of the society.

• To increase the public's awareness of their responsibility in the living environment, by popularising architecture and educating the public about architectural aims.

• To encourage spatial planning, the creation of quality architecture, and high quality construction.

• To nurture architectural education and research in architecture, planning, town planning, building technology and materials.

• To recognise the architectural heritage as one aspect of national cultural history and improve its conservation with appropriate measures.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Ministry of Economics, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

An international master level 2-year program in urban design and urban landscapes was created in the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning in the Estonian Academy of Arts;

Professional standards have been developed and devised; the implementation of a system of accreditation in architecture has begun.

The position of architectural adviser was created in the Ministry of Culture;

New guidelines of good practice for organising architectural competitions were developed and published and distributed to local governments and governmental institutions related to built environment.

Estonian architects have actively taken part in the work of international architectural organizations.

Estonian Architectural Centre was established in 2008 and the current big goal of it is to lauch several architecture education programs for children, general public, developers and architecture professionals.

The programme for communication in the architectural sector was just completed

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

Collaboration with local governments and between different governmental institutions

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

Yes, as an overview for preparation for the process of renewing the architectural policy

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments (2001/C 73/04)* objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

A program was launched with the help of European funding to research and map 20th century Estonian valuable architecture and to work out necessary measures to preserve and protect it.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Estonian Architectural Center has organized a series of public lectures where outstanding public figures of the Estonian cultural scene have delivered short lectures on different topics of architecture and urban planning. (see www.arhitektuurikeskus.ee Välkloengud)

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Yet to be launched.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

The President of Estonia has expressed his concern about the current procurement law. The ministry of Economics is preparing a standard for public procurement procedures in the field of building design and construction.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Workshops for children have been launched by the Architecture Centre

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Yet to be done.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

Several international seminars and conferences and workshops have been organised on sustainable design and reducing energy consumption in buildings.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Yet to be determined

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

Open architectural competitions have been organized to receive new innovative ideas for public buildings or public open areas. For example a requirement of organizing an architectural competition was set for local governments who received money from the European Structural Funds.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?
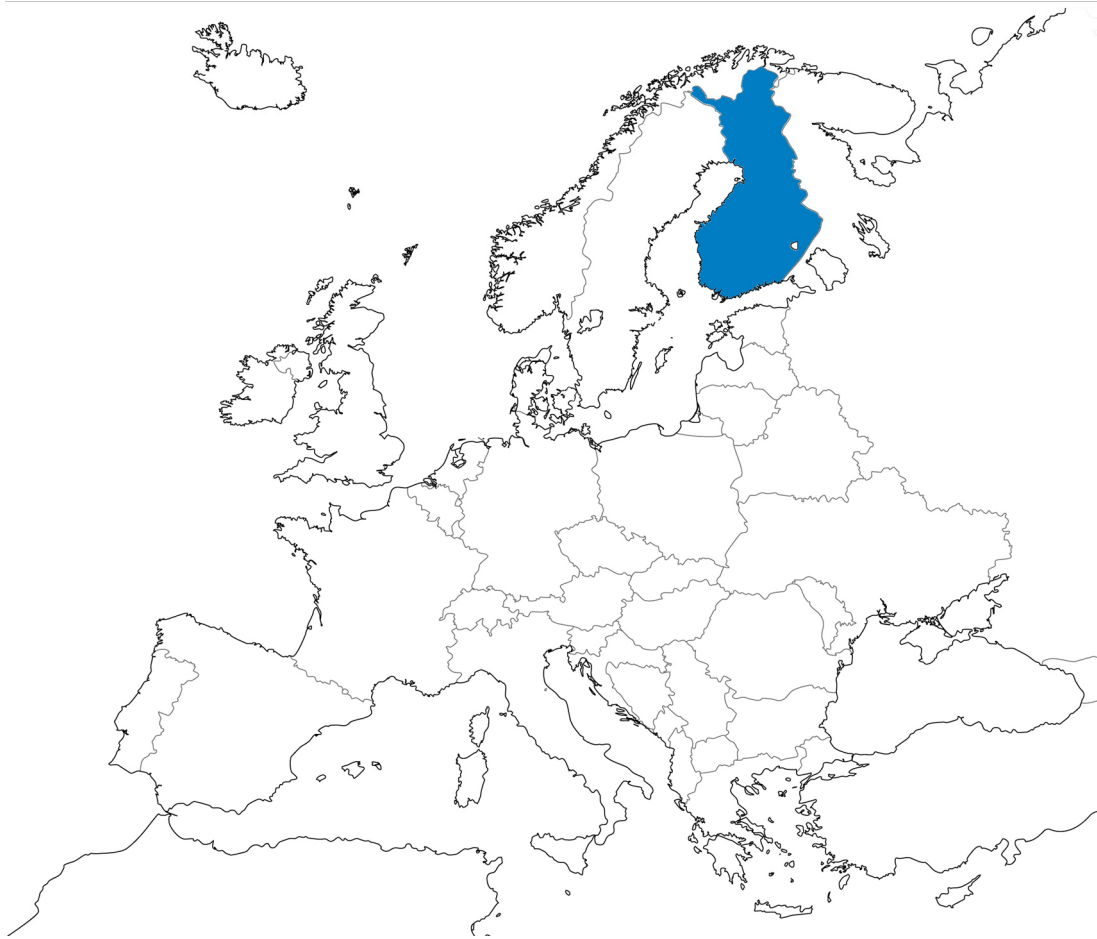
9. Finland

Area: 338 000 km2   **Population:** 5.3 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Helsinki   **EU entry:** 1995   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country:

Ministry:

Department:

Address:

Website:

> Because of internal reasons Finland was not able to reply to the EFAP questionnaire (new government was recently elected).
>
> The following information is based on the **2005 EFAP Survey**.

Contact person (For further information)

Name: **Position:**

Email: **Phone:**

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	National Council for Architecture, Finland (NCA) (Valtion rakennustaidetoimikunta)
Ministry	
E-mail	tktinfo@minedu.fi
Telephone	+358 (0)9 1607 7338 (+358 (0)9 1607 7064)
Website	www.taiteenkeskustoimikunta.fi
Competences	The NCA has been and is the operational core and catalyst in the creation and monitoring of the Finnish Architectural Policy Programme adopted by the Government in 1998. It is an expert body operating under Ministry of Education and administered by the Arts Council of Finland. All the State Art Councils are composed of members appointed by the Government for a three-year term after having consulted major art organisations.

Name	Ministry of Education (Opetusministeriö)
Ministry	Ministry of Education (Opetusministeriö)
E-mail	rauno.anttila@minedu.fi
Telephone	+ 358-9-16004
Website	www.minedu.fi
Competences	The general support and follow-up of the monitoring and promoting work rests with the Ministry of Education that has delegated the work to the National Council for Architecture (NCA) . Within the Finnish Government the Ministry of Education is responsible for developing educational, science, cultural, sport and youth policies as well as international co-operation in these fields. There are two ministers at the Ministry of Education: the Minister of Education and the Minister of Culture.

Name	Ministry of the Environment (Ympäristöministeriö)
Ministry	Ministry of the Environment (Ympäristöministeriö)
E-mail	firstname.familyname@ymparisto.fi
Telephone	+358 (0) 9 16007
Website	www.environment.fi
Competences	One of the original major parties in the preparation and monitoring of the Finnish Architectural Policy Programme. The ministry has implemented and advanced the goals of the programme especially in land use planning through an active monitoring of the renewed land use and building legislation and by offering training and creating good practices. The Finnish Ministry of the Environment is responsible for ensuring that the environmental perspective is given proper consideration in society, international co-operation and at all levels of government. The remit includes steering environmental protection, nature conservation, housing, land use and building

(Other names may be added in appendix)

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

In Finland there are two ministries involved in the creation and monitoring of the Architectural Policy Programme. At the moment the responsibility for follow-up has been delegated by the Government to the Ministry of Education, who has devolved it to a representative organ within it: the National Council for Architecture. On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment promotes the policy programme in its daily work, especially as to the land use planning.

Note! In principle the Finnish Architectural Policy Programme obliges all government departments to enhance architectural quality in their projects and to offer good models in procurement and implementation practices.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[9] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[9] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

The Finnish Architectural Policy was created 1996-1998 and adopted by the Government in December 1998. In 1999 it was published in Finnish, Swedish, English, French and German.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

It was initiated by The Finnish Association of Architects (SAFA) and developed by two cross sectoral work committees with representatives from the National Council for Architecture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Environment, The National Board of Antiquities, The Finnish Association of Architects SAFA, The Museum of Finnish Architecture, The Association of Finnish Local Authorities, the Technical Universities of Finland (dept of architecture), Senate Properties (earlier State Real property Agency), and Ministry of Finance

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

The programme came about in two stages. The first committee (1996-97) produced a thorough report which a new committee, after an extensive round of comments and discussion, radically trimmed into a politically more usable programme form.

The work for creating a national architectural policy programme was boosted and supported by the simultaneous renewal process of the Land Use and Building Act (approved by Parliament in 1999) that radically increased the interactivity and transparency of the planning processes and moved the emphasis in the planning and supervision of the built environment and land use onto regional and municipal level. A very significant detail in the process was the updating of the Finnish Constitution: it was written in it that one of the citizens' constitutional rights is the right for good environment.

In 1999, the Government nominated a follow-up committee for a period of three years to make recommendations for the next stages in putting the policy into effect.

6.5 What is the legal status?

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The main objectives being grouped together are:

- To create opportunities for the realisation of the constitutional rights of the citizen to have a good Environment

- To facilitate the citizen´s rights and his/her responsibilities for his/her own environment by promoting architectural education and public awareness

- To set high standards for public building and property management and in turn to set an example for the whole construction sector

- To encourage the use of procedures that will enhance architecture and high quality building

- To promote innovation through architectural education and research and development work

- To improve the care of our architectural heritage and development of the built environment as part of a broader approach to cultural history and architecture

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

In the creation (1996-1998) and monitoring phase (1999-2002) there were three official working committees appointed by the Ministry of Education where the Ministry of the Environment together with other important bodies in the field were actively involved.

From 2002 the responsibility was devolved to the National Council for Architecture as a specialist body for the Ministry of Education.

At the moment there is a voluntary collaboration phase with no cross sectoral administrative body for the implementation of the programme, but a renewed co-operation form between the two ministries and other central supportive actors is under development.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

The high level (governmental) status of the policy.

The good achievements in architectural education of children and youth
(Action 13 in the Architectural Policy Programme)

The progress in the cultural heritage sector (Actions 7, 8, 9, 10)

The creation of the National Strategy for Built Heritage approved by the Government in 2001.

The intensive action policy of the National Board of Antiquities and the Ministry of the Environment in advancing local level management and projects. (60 municipalities have made their own cultural environment programmes in order to support land use planning and stimulate local economy. The regional level cultural environment programmes cover the whole of Finland.)

The establishment of the Centre for Building Technology in 2001.

A special thematic year for built heritage held in 2003, linked with the European Heritage Day, has resulted in a portal for built heritage (created by the Ministry of the Environment and National Board of Antiquities) that will be opened in September 2005.

A lot of work has been done to make legal instruments for the protection work more effective: inventory systems for built environment have been developed, the economical state-given support for the renovation of private owned heritages is nowadays larger than earlier.

Reinforcing the state subsidized system of regional architects (Action 6)

The network of regional architects for municipalities with not too much expertise in their use has grown from less than 10 to almost 30 regions and 115 municipalities. The aim is to support the opportunities of small municipalities to cope with the obligations of the new legislation. The financing of the action is shared equally between the state and the respective municipalities.

The qualification of architects (Actions 19, 20)

The competence criteria for planners and designers have been defined through legislation and the qualification systems have mainly been introduced.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

A widespread adoption and appreciation of good architectural quality

(original Decisions 2, 14, 15, 18)

Unfortunately quality awareness has not generally penetrated the municipal administration and private sector. Far too often the method of the cheapest offer is used referring to EU directives. Planners who lack a cultural orientation are often favoured for economical reasons.

Especially in the smaller communities with minor resources it is difficult to find sufficient means to get the local decision makers convinced of the values of cultural and social aspects in building projects. This concerns also many commercial projects and private housing in all places in the country.

Evaluation of the effects in the preparation of laws and regulations (Original Decision 4)

Concerning the regulations there still are plenty of cross sectoral obstacles and frictions.

At the regulation level good architecture is advanced through The National Building Code of Finland, section A2 : Building designers and plans (regulations and guidelines), issued in 2002. Yet, the statements guiding construction and building (e.g. the statements on energy requirements) have not been evaluated or renewed particularly from a view of promoting of architecture.

Architectural research and development work

(original Decisions 17, 18)

Still a lot of structural obstacles both in financing and attitudes.

Funding and resources are not in balance with the status of the national Policy Programme and the importance of the work.

(e.g. original Decisions 17, 18, 22)

There are lot of institutions and actors (as it can be seen in the responses of this formula) doing good work with minimal resources (e.g. in comparison with other art institutions or universities).

A weak commitment of the administration in certain areas

The domination of the technocratic point of view in the decision making and interpreting the statements.

Already the first monitoring report indicated that part of the actions (Decisions) in the Architectural Policy Programme will be weakly realized or are overlooked, since the body nominated as responsible is not the right one, or has not been defined clearly enough.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

In 1999, a cross sectoral committee was nominated for a period of three years to evaluate and monitor the implementation of the programme measures. The monitoring report (delivered to the Minister of Culture in 2002) emphasized the participation in the European Forum for Architectural Policies, the importance of the continuation of policy, better commitment at the regional and local levels, needs to actively catalyze the research and development work as well as the role of architecture in the school education and the training of decision makers. The report also pointed out the original Actions (Decisions) being realized only partly or not at all.

In 2003, according to the monitoring report the responsibility was devolved to the National Council for Architecture that has had, from the summer 2004, a special expert in its use for the concrete policy work.

Along and with this, a new development phase has been initiated, where municipalities and regions play an active role and new means for organizing cross sectoral co-operation are studied. In order to support the municipalities and regions in making their own local Architectural Policy Programmes a series of seminars and the compilation of publications has been started.

At the local level there are several voluntary and administrative bodies offering architectural education and promoting good architecture and the care of built heritage.

E.g. the local organizations and clubs of The Finnish Association of Architects organize local activities and initiate projects, campaigns and networks for good built environment.

The Regional Arts Councils have vacancies of regional artists open also to architects, e.g. in the Province of Uusimaa one of the regional artists is an architect with the task to promote and organize architectural education for children and youth in the region.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

The general aim of the renewed Land Use and Building Act in Finland is to ensure that planning is of high quality and interactive, that expertise is comprehensive and that there is open provision of information on matters being processed. The Architectural Policy Programme is one tool to support the implementation of the principal guidelines of the legislation. On the other hand the merely economically or technically oriented actors in the field together with the harmonization and other legislative processes in the EU context make it difficult to get attention to the cultural dimensions in the implementation and maintenance of built environment.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

The Finnish Government's Architectural Policy Programme was published as an illustrated version in Finnish, Swedish, English, French and German, which greatly supported the domestic promotion efforts but also worked as a model or source of inspiration in other countries.

The publication was disseminated largely to the Finnish Parliament, ministries, organizations in the building sector, regional and provincial administration, municipalities, Employment and Economic Development Centres, Arts Councils, libraries, art organizations, even Finnish embassies and institutes abroad. People can order it from NCA or SAFA as many schools, citizen movements, courses etc. have done.

The programme and its contents have been introduced in several special seminars and events in different parts of Finland (and abroad). Also articles, interviews etc. related to it have been numerous.

The architectural education of children and youth has been supported through the Architectural Policy Programme, which has resulted in a remarkable amount of new educational material. In the last few decades the number of different projects in schools and in the context of voluntary civic education has been notable. A comprehensive nation-wide educational website is under work.

At present the focus is on supporting and encouraging the local actors to create their own architectural policy programmes and on intensifying the lobbying of the decision makers.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

A part-time coordinator/secretary was chosen in 1999 to edit a 'public-friendly' version of the programme and to enhance PR work.

The limited resources were focused on the civic education, promotion work and producing information (publications, seminars, articles).

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

A transparent preparation process in the creation phase of the programme with broad participation opportunities increased the general awareness and knowledge among authorities and other actors in the field.

Ministry of the Environment has widely informed on the participation practices related to the new legislation and arranged plenty of supplementary information and training for the municipal and regional actors.

Objectives of the Architecture Policy Programme have been included in the annual training occasions and meetings of local and regional authorities organized by the Ministry of Environment.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Partly the objectives of the Architectural Policy Programme were changed over direct to administrative praxis, e.g.

Catalyzed by the national policy programme the Senate Properties (earlier State Real Property Agency) has developed its own quality programme being committed to exemplary activities through life cycle and environmental building in line with the principle of sustainable development as well as favouring architectural competitions and quality-price criteria as their procurement methods.

Linked with several architectural competitions, the objectives of the Finnish Architectural Policy programme have been included as built-in requirements for good architecture in many development projects of the Ministry of the Environment (e.g. "Modern Wooden Towns" and "Low rise and high density")

Also certain non-governmental actors support Architectural Policy and Quality work actively, e.g.

The Finnish Association of Architects (SAFA) has been and is an active actor in the promotion of architecture regarding all of its aspects.

The Building Information Foundation (RTS) originally founded by architects, is a private non-profit-making Foundation, whose task is to foster good planning and building methods and sound property management practices. Owning a publishing house it produces the major professional information in the field in Finland. Its Board and an Assembly represent the entire building and construction industry through 43 associations and organizations.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

The Finnish Museum of Architecture, financed by the Ministry of Education, is an evaluator accepted by all Finnish architects and the field in general. This , as well as the new ARMI - coalition (see the resp. 4) is a valuable source for dissemination of information.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

The Architectural Policy Programme, being a pioneer among policy documents, has had an effect on other cultural policy programmes in Finland and parts of it have been included in them.

(Government Decision-in-Principle on Finnish Design Policy, Art Policy Programme and Cultural Policy Programme for Children)

The national programme has also been a model for local implementations. The first regional programme was made for the Province of East-Finland in 2000. Two years later the pioneer programmes for municipalities were made by the cities of Jyväskylä and Oulu.

Presently there is much interest in making architectural policy programmes at the municipal level. The cities of Vantaa, Helsinki, Turku and Kuopio have initiated their own programme work and many other towns are seriously considering it, as well as some regions.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information.

10. France

Area: 550 000 km2 **Population:** 64.3 million **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Paris **EU entry:** 1952 **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: France

Ministry: Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

Department: Direction générale des patrimoines

Address: 182, rue Saint Honoré – 75033 Paris Cedex 01

Website: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Bertrand-Pierre Galey **Position:** Deputy Director of Patrimoines, Director of architecture

Email: bertrand-pierre.galey@culture.gouv.fr **Phone:** 0033.1.40.15.33.29

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Direction générale des patrimoines (DGP)
	Service des affaires juridiques et internationales (SDAJI)
Ministry	Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
E-mail	sandrine.simon@culture.gouv.fr
	bruno.favel@culture.gouv.fr
	helene.herschel@culture.gouv.fr
Telephone	33 (0)1.40.15.80.00
Website	http://www.culture.gouv.fr/
Competences	Set up by decree of 17 November 2009, the mission of the General Direction of Heritage is as follows:
	• To support the architectural creation and to ensure the promotion of architectural and landscape quality in the urban and landscape construction and development;
	• To take care of the taking into account of architectural quality in the whole of the legislations which govern the space planning of spaces and the activity of construction;
	• To prepare and implement the policies related to the architect profession and to ensure the follow-up of the matters related to this profession;
	• To lead the actions related to the high education of architecture and architectural, urban and landscape research.
	• The general direction of heritage encourages the central and decentralized services of the State and its public bodies to take into account architectural quality. It contributes to the protection policy and of enhancement of the sites and look after the taking into account of the quality of architecture and heritage protection in the actions of regional planning, landscape and city. It diffuses the architectural and patrimonial culture, puts in networks the various actors and conducts animation actions and of valorization of architecture and heritage. The direction was conceived to make readable the big policies of each of the services, while

	ensuring coherence and complementarity.
	In the regions and the departments, the action of the direction of architecture and heritage is relieved by services placed in Regional Directions of cultural affairs (DRAC) and by the Territorial Services of Architecture and Heritage (STAP).

Name	Mission Interministérielle pour la Qualité des Constructions Publiques (MIQCP)
Ministry	Le ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
E-mail	christian.romon@developpement-durable.gouv.fr patrick.chotteau@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Telephone	33.(0)1.40.81.23.30
Website	www.archi.fr/MIQCP
Competences	A Consultancy organisation of inter-ministerial type, the MIQCP (Mission for the Quality of Public Construction) helps to establish the conditions for quality of public construction on behalf of the State and public bodies. In this regard it makes recommendations on the processes and methods adapted to the nature of the envisaged operation. It advises and assists the contracting authority both in the day to day relations and through different publications, and participates in project management juries through its network of consultants/architects. The MIQCP participates in raising awareness and training public clients and professionals, and contributes to following up the evolution of regulatory texts concerning architectural and planning public procurement. The MIQCP publishes regularly: - Guides: Services and bonuses in contest of building project management (June 2010), Guide of sensitization to the programmation (September 2008), to evaluate the estimated financial budget of a building work (September 2008), the contracts of urban project management (March 2007), Design - Realization (August 2010), Public works & Overall costs (January 2006), Public constructions architecture and "HQE" (August 2003). - Studies: the public consultations of building project management (January 2005-December 2006, Evolution of the PFI policy concerning the public buildings in Great Britain - (2006), the devolution of the markets of building project management in Europe (2002) - Cards "mediations" relative to the application of the legislative texts and lawful (Code of Public Markets, law public project management, PPP…)

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

The DGP has a general secretary and several services, from which a service architecture and two subdirectorates particularly in charge of the field of architecture: architectural design, building project management, economy and legal affairs of the profession, teaching of architecture, formation and research, of a service heritage in charge of the historic buildings and protected spaces, archeology, ethnology, inventory and information system, and two other services in charge of museums and archives. The general secretary treats general affairs of the DGP (personal, budget) and the department of European and International affaires, to ensure the interface with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the other services which work as a need with the other ministries quoted hereafter.

The Service of legal and international affairs, coordinates and animates, in collaboration with the directions of the central administration and the DRAC, the international action of the Ministry for the Culture and the Communication in connection with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It prepares in particular the positions defended by the Ministry in the bilateral relations with the foreign States, in the institutions of the European Union and the multilateral authorities (UNESCO, Global area network on the Cultural policy, Council of Europe, World Trade Organization, International organization of the Francophonie, etc….)

The promotion of cultural diversity and the development of the international cultural cooperation are the main cruxs of the international action of the Ministry and result in four main missions of the Service of legal and international affairs: the reception and training of the professionals and the foreign artists, the support of French culture industries, the promotion of the European cooperation, the promotion of the foreign cultures.

In addition to the texts defining the missions of the two decentralized levels that are the STAP and the DRAC, and the general texts related to the organization of the State, administrative, legal and financial competences of each one of these levels are fixed by the particular texts governing the fields of the heritage and architecture. Thus, the code of the heritage, the code of town planning and the code of the environment, as well as their implementation orders, determine the competent jurisdictions to make the decisions or opinions which concern the State in the fields of architecture and heritage.

Until a recent date, the articulation of missions of these two levels of decentralized service in terms of architecture and heritage was not organized in a precise way whereas the fields of intervention are common. Today, the government wishes, with a view to effectiveness of the action of the State, to specify the articulation of the missions of the two levels of service decentralized architecture inheritance.

Moreover, "culture poles" will be set up at the regional level, in order to animate and to coordinate the decentralized services of the ministry while associating other structures attached to the Ministry for the Culture and Communication (public corporations, museums, historic buildings of the State… In promotion of architectural, urban and landscape quality, the pole "culture" plays a decisive role, in connection in particular with the decentralized services of the equipment, the environment and the agriculture, to improve quality of the framework of life. This

policy passes through the maintenance of a balance between: urbanisation and safeguarde of natural spaces, safeguard of heritage and urban renovation. Moreover, the land settlement policy constitutes a governmental priority in which the pole "culture" has authority to fully take part. Just as in the field of town planning, the achievement of these objectives passes through a shared work between the pole "culture" and the other concerned poles and must be the object of dialog with the territorial collectivities.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[10] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

The law of 1977 as well as the law MOP of 1985 were two important moments in the development of this policy.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Direction générale des patrimoines (DGP)

Mission Interministérielle pour la Qualité des Constructions Publiques (MIQCP)

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Architectural policy in France is enshrined in legislative codes as follows,

- Article 1 of law no. 77-2 of 3rd January 1977 on architecture (architecture's public interest and quality of life, exclusive rights, profession regulated for the architects….);
- Law no. 85-704 of 12 July 1985 relating to the public contracting authority management and its relationship with the management of private projects (MOP law);
- Law no. 2000-1206 of 13 December 2000 relating to Solidarity and Urban Renewal (SRU) aimed at strengthening the coherence of urban and rural policies and guaranteeing an offer of a varied residential environment. A law completed and above all simplified in the matter of procedures by town planning and residential environment law no 2003-590 of 2nd July 2003;
- Town planning code which brings the laws and regulations relating to ground use, land reserves and land development, together with the act of building and various ways of using the land.
- Heritage code concerning Historic monuments and protected areas;
- Building code;
- The environment code relative to protected natural areas;

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[10] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

- Civil code concerning rules relative to property and different modifications to buildings and particularly to easements or land services;

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

Follow-up of the application of the texts in connection with the professional institutions, in particular the Order of architects. Trade assotiations (UNSFA and the Trade assotiation of Architecture) can be consulted on certain points. Follow-up of the application of the texts in support with existing structures such as:

- professional networks of architects like the French Association of Export (AFEX) or the French Association of Architects (SFA)

- local networks of the CAUE and the Houses of architecture, ensuring a direct link with the public
- organizations of diffusion gathering approximately 300 centers of diffusion of architecture in France (www.archireseau.culture.gouv.fr).

- the research sector of which laboratories of the architecture schools

6.5 What is the current status?

- The law n° 2004-1343 of the 9th December 2004 authorized the government to legislate by order measures of modernization and conditions of exercise of the profession of architects. The ordinance amended the law of 1977 on the procedures relating to the functioning of the order and the disciplinary measures and arrange the situation of the professionals of the building project management who presented a request for recognition of professional qualification in 1977 and on which it was not ruled definitively. Lastly, it modifies the access terms and of exercise of the occupation of architect by establishing in the teaching of architecture the device based on the three ranks of license, master degree and doctorate.

- The ruling n° 2004-1174 of the 4th of November 2004 bearing transposition for certain professions of the directive 2001/19/CE of the European Parliament and the Council of the 14th of May 2001 concerning the recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications.

- The profession of architecture and the framework of life are a recurring subject in France. The weakening of this professional sector due to a crisis of the demand which, under the pressure of economic and tecnic factors, exploded in a large variety of professions sometimes badly known. This evolution is alarming for the whole of the professionals of the architecture and the framework of life - and in particular the architects, the town planners and the landscape designers. This situation is more alarming than the organization of the territories, the respect of the landscapes, the urban renewal, construction and sustainable development are essential challenges for the society of tomorrow.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

- Relations with the professionals, particularly with regard to the follow up and development of regulations, particularly with regard to public procedures, in order to identify a specific mission for the Project Management (maintenance of the acquis of the MOP law in the context of the new texts concerning the putting in place of the enlarged remedy which extends to 'conception – implementation' and to the partnership contract).

- In the education area: development of life-long learning and especially the introduction of educational reform in order to meet the requirements of the Bologna agreements. Thus, the teaching of architecture in France is going to be organized around the '3-5-8' or Degree, Master's, Doctorate, conforming to the norms of National Education. A diploma in architectural studies will be issued after 3 years of study which will confer a university Bachelor's degree, a State diploma in architecture after 5 years' study will confer a Masters, and a Doctorate after 8 years' study. In order to practice as Project Manager within the meaning of the 1977 law and assume all of the roles of an architect, the State diploma in architecture will be complemented with a competence to practice in Project Management which will take no longer than one year's training. In parallel, a DESA, a specialization or in-depth- study-of-a-subject (by thesis) diploma will be offered to graduates with a State Diploma in Architecture.

The essential objective of this reform is to allow local authorities and, in fact, all sectors of French society, to use the services of architectural graduates more often (advice, how to get planning permission….).This should favour the diversification of the professional work offered to architects for those who are not aiming at Project Management as a priority.

Creating greater awareness among the public: activities with a view to making architecture more intelligible (see further on)

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

The whole of the texts relative to the architecture and the framework of life raises interdepartmental approaches which frequently require an arbitration with the higher level of the State, the Prime Minister.

In addition to the actions regularly undertaken by the MIQCP with the different manufacturer ministries, noting that certain spaces are degraded, the ministry in charge of the culture and that in charge of the equipment work jointly on many levers, legislatures, techniques and financial and this in connection with the actors concerned: architects, engineers, town planners, landscape designers, owners, researchers, teachers…

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

The following principle: "the architectural design, the quality of constructions, their harmonious insertion in the surrounding medium, the respect of the natural and urban landscapes as well as the collective and private inheritance are of public interest", is an essential provision of our French texts.

Nevertheless, cultural dimension and the quality of the physical treatment of spaces are not always sufficiently taken into account in the national and local French policies.

Moreover, the economic tendencies aiming to allow, not to say to encourage, the administration to resort the private sector to ensure the financing of the equipment and their management, were likely to reduce the existing rules laid down to guarantee quality, in particular architectural quality of future constructions (extension of the possibilities of recourse to the construction-realization and creation of partnership contracts).

At the European level, it seems that the resolution for architectural quality in Europe did not have the expected effects. The specificity of the services markets related to the services of architecture and engineering remain difficult to defend. The whole of the new European provisions only aim at liberalize the services, whatever they are.

The debates on the services directive in the interior market translates a concern which is strong. They should not mask the constantly encountered difficulties to bring so that the whole of the actors, and particularly the Commission, take into account architectural quality and the specificity of the architectural service in the whole of the policies, actions and programs.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

The appointment with architecture, headlight moment of the Ministry of Culture and Communication policy which joins together professionals and students every two years around thematic debates.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

The **New Albums of the Young Architects** illustrate the willingness of the Ministry of Culture and Communication to support the profession of architecture.

The objectives and undertakings of this policy are **to help talented young architects** to access commissions and thus develop behaviour patterns which favour more frequent recourse by the contracting authorities to the young generation, and **to increase the choice of project management teams** by giving publicity to new architects who are distinguished by the quality of their work.

Public and private contracting authorities, those involved in dissemination of information about architecture, local authorities and departments of the Ministries of Culture, Communication and Amenities, Transport, Rural Development, Tourism and the Marine are grouped together in a sponsorship Circle to make a greater commitment to young architects. A promotional campaign (exhibition, publication, Internet site and architectural networks) and the organisation of professional meetings, help young architects to become known in France and Europe. Invitations to competitions and direct orders allow graduates access to Project Management.

- The Grand National Prize for Architecture: The Grand National Prize for Architecture is a French price awarded by a jury of twenty personalities placed under the presidency of the Ministry of Culture to an architect installed in France, or to an architectural office, for the whole of its work. This price was instituted in 1975. After an interruption of several years, this prize was started again in 2004, and from now on it will be awarded every two years.

- The Grand Public Prize: The Grand Public Prize of architecture organized in partnership with a great media, constitutes one of the principal actions of the campaign in favor of the architectural quality whose objective is to sensitize the French people with the contemporary architecture while seeking to familiarize better and more a large number of them with the achievements and the practices which contribute to the improvement of their framework of life. The objective of this price is to give the possibility to the public, while enabling him to discover architecture differently, to express its preferences for achievements which were selected by poles of regional resources gathering all competences, public, associative and prived which already actively participate in the diffusion of architecture.

- The Grand Prize for urban design: The Grand Prize for urban design was created in 1989 and distinguishes each year a recognized personality by its colleagues. Awarded by an international jury, it develops the action of the professionals to which returns the complex task to contribute to manufacture in a daily basis the city, and in particular the sustainable city.

It gives the opportunity each year to discuss on town planning and the city and to make emerge the contemporary concerns, expectations and the working tracks for the future of the city.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

- GAUDI network (Governance, **A**rchitecture and **U**rban design: **D**emocracy and **I**nteraction), initiated by France during the European Forum on Architectural Policies (10-11 July 2000), is a European network of cultural centres for information about architecture. The first agreement for muli-annual co-operation was made in 2001 for a period of three years, under the 'Culture 2000' programme of the European Union and was piloted by the French Institute of Architecture (IFA). This project facilitated the development of dissemination of architectural culture in Europe, promotion of the joint work of a group of European institutions on questions of creating awareness among the general public, architectural memory and history and finally the creation of contemporary architecture. The participating institutions were from several large European cities and all work in the field of architectural culture: architecture museums, information centres for architecture and urban design, research centres and third-level colleges and professional bodies. The DAPA is an associate partner of the project.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

- **International Workshop of Grand Paris:** Installed in February 2010 in the *Palais de Tokyo*, the International Workshop of the Grand Paris and the Architectural and Urban Projects have the role of supporting debates, research, initiatives, proposals on the urban challenges of the future of the Grand Paris, to extend, to yield a profit and develop the capital of gathered ideas during the international consultation of 2008 on "the Grand Pari(s) (bet) of the urban area of Paris". There is vocation to associate with parity the State and the territorial collectivities. Its Scientific Council brings together the ten multi-field teams of architects, town planners, economists and researchers who took part in this consultation. Its head office is installed in the *Palais de Tokyo*, 13 avenue of President Wilson, 75116 Paris

- **Europan**: EUROPAN, federation of national organizations representing about twenty European countries and made from architects, town planners, researchers, experts, elected officials, promotors… stimulates the architectural design and urban in Europe while launching appeals of ideas open to the young European originators, by animating reflections and debates on the new practices of projects with all the actors of the city, and by supporting and evaluating exemplary achievements. The contests of ideas of architecture, launched approximately every 2 years on a specific topic, are addressed to the young European originators of less than forty years and, since the second session, question them starting from real urban situations. The purpose of they are to select young architects of talent on innovating ideas and to enable them to adapt them within the framework of an experimental process of a project of urban architecture.

- **Archiréseaux:** The site in the premises for the dissemination of architecture in France (www.archireseau.culture.gouv.fr) has about 320 institutional contacts and 322 dissemination bodies with a descriptive page and practical information. These structures are listed under big headings: architecture centres; architecture, urban and environmental design councils; third-level colleges; art and history towns and countries; museums and cultural centres and finally others who are involved. All this information is regularly updated. This first initiative to list the

architectural information centres does not pretend to be exhaustive, but to design a vast panorama of the national network and thus offer a condensed version of the richness and diversity of what is on offer culturally throughout the land.

The objective, introduced at the European round table or 16 October 2004, is henceforth, to extend this site to Europe and thus to have available a European map of cultural centres which are interested in architecture. This will improve existing architectural information centres and encourage the development of new premises in Europe.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

Regulation:

Two laws respectively promulgated on August 3rd, 2009 and on July 12th, 2010, carry national engagement for the environment, They intend to support and accelerate the taking into account of these new challenges by all the actors, in order to guarantee to the society and the economy a durable functioning, and to preserve over the duration the purchasing power of the French. In the sector of the buildings and town planning, the objectives are the energy improvement of the buildings and the harmonization of the tools for planning in what town planning is concerned. To design and to build more sober energy efficient buildings and a better articulated town planning with the habitat policies, the commercial development and transport while improving quality of life of the inhabitants. To engade a technological rupture in the newm to accelerate the thermal restoration of the old park and to support a sparing town planning in land and energy resources.

G) European regulation

The Resolution about architectural quality in the urban and rural Environment invites the Commission "to take care of the taking into account of architectural quality and the specificity of the architectural service in the whole of its policies, actions and programs"

- The profession of architecture is governed by directive 85/384/EEC applying to the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other titles in the field of architecture which is in the process of being amended. The rules of the current directive are maintained by architects with the titles being the subject, on the one hand to automatic recognition and on the other, the jurisprudence rules of the general system are extended to architects who do not have a title which confers automatic recognition. Furthermore, the principle of standardization of the rules of procedure between the sector systems and the general system is recalled. During the formal consultations, France defended, for the delivery of services, the principle of checking of the professional qualifications of the applicant by the host country.

The adoption of this proposal for directive in the terms adopted by the Council is essential for architecture services.

In fact, the European Commission has just presented a new proposal for directive about 'services in the internal market'. The Commission's objective is to complete the internal market by establishing a legal framework which abolishes obstacles to the freedom to set up business and deliver services, and guarantees the necessary legal security for the effective practice of the two fundamental freedoms of the Treaty to both the service provider and receiver. In order to abolish obstacles to the free delivery of services, the proposal rests upon the principle of

country of origin: the provider is subject only to the law of the country where he is established, the Member States must not restrict the services provided by a service provider established in another Member State. Thus the consumer would see himself, where a problem arises, having to have recourse to the laws of a country other than his own where the legislation is different.

The objective for the regulated professions is to arrive at a situation where they are governed only by the directive applying to the recognition of diplomas and get out of the area of 'proposal for a directive in the Internal Market' in order to ensure the retention of the principle of scrutiny by the host country, This is an essential point.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information – All answers were left balnk.

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

11. Germany

Area: 356 854 km2   **Population:** 82 million   **Political system:** Federal republic

Capital: Berlin   **EU entry:** 1952   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Germany

Ministry: Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Urban Development

Department: Urban Development

Address: Invalidenstrasse 44, 10115 Berlin, Germany

Website: http://www.bmvbs.de/

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Dr Marta Doehler-Behzadi   **Position:** Head of Unit Baukultur, Protection of the Architecturral Urban Heritage

Email: marta.doehler@bmvbs.bund.de   **Phone:** +49 (0) 30 18300-6240

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Unit Baukultur, Protection of the Architectural Urban Heritage
Ministry	Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Urban Development
E-mail	marta.doehler@bmvbs.bund.de
Telephone	+49 (0) 30 18300-6240
Website	http://www.bmvbs.de/

2.2 When was it formally created?

Around the year 2000

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Baukultur (decrsibes the process of developing the built environment and our approach to it) and the protection of the architectural urban heritage including the UNESCO World Heritage Sites

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Due to the federal organization of Germany many poltical and administrative competences concerning building (including architecture) and culture are statutory on the level of the "Länder".

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[11] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[11] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

The department mentioned in B 2.1

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

The departments mentioned in B 2.1 and 3

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary

8.4 The current status?

Preparation of brief and development of a draft

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

No (not yet)

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments (2001/C 73/04)_ objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

- Series of reports on Baukultur (Baukulturberichte 2002, 2005, 2010)

- Establishment of the Architecture and Baukultur Initiative (2000)

- Establishemt of a Federal Foundation for Baukultur (2007)

- Research in the field of Baukultur with many projects (see below)

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

- Series of reports on Baukultur (Baukulturberichte 2002, 2005, 2010)

- Establishemt of a Federal Foundation for Baukultur (2007)

- Funding programmes for the protection of the urban architectural heritage and the UNESCO World Heritage sites in Germany

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

- Series of reports on Baukultur

- Research project on municipal responsibility in Baukultur (started 01/2011) with the aim to develop quality assurance guidelines

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

- National Prize for Intergrated Urban Development and Baukultur (www.stadtbauenstadtleben.de)

- Funding serveral prizes in the field of Baukultur

- Update of the guidelines for design comptetions "Richtlinen für Planungswettbewerbe RPW 2008" to faciliate architecture competitions for private parties

- Reserach on architectural quality in PPP-projects

- Reserach on guidelines for quality assurance in urban develompent projects

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

- Series of reports on Baukultur

- Actions within the Architecture and Baukultur Initiative e.g. workshops, talks, expert meetings

- National Prize for Intergrated Urban Development and Baukultur (www.stadtbauenstadtleben.de)

- Exhibition "Realstadt. Wishes Knocking on Reality's Door" on the city and how we deal with it Oct/Nov 2010 in Berlin (http://www.realstadt.de/page.php?id=1&lang_id=en)

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development_ (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

No specific actions have been undertaken as this is an intergated aim of the Leipzig Charter which is implemented by the National Urban Development Policy Initiative since 2007.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Education is under the responsibility of the Länder hence there are no actions on a federal level.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Building is mainly under the responsibility of the Länder hence there are no actions or statistics on a federal level.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

This is part of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) carried out by the 16 federal architect's chamber's of the Länder

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Architecture is not widely seen as part of the cultural industry but as part of urban development, hence there are no such actions.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

As far as some responsibilities are on the federal level:

- architecture competitions are commonly part of tender processes by the federal administration

- experimantation in architecture and planning is a crucuial part of the federal research programme "Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt)"

- International Building Exhibitions (IBA) are a format and label of experimental planning and building methods which are supported on a national level

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. Greece

Area: 131 957 km2   **Population:** 11.2 million **Political system:**   Republic

Capital: Athens   **EU entry:**   1981   **Currency:**   Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Greece

Ministry: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

Department: General Secretariat of Spatial Planning and Building Environment

Address: Amaliados 17, athens, ZC 11523

Website: www.ypeka.gr

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Maria Kaltsa   **Position:** General secretariat of spatial planning

Email: gram@grgg.minenv.gr   **Phone:** 00302106913407

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	department of building regulations
Ministry	ministry of environment energy and climate change
E-mail	grammateia@dokk.minenv.gr
Telephone	00302106913407
Website	
Competences	

Name	department of housing policy
Ministry	ministry of environment energy and climate change
E-mail	grammateia@dopk.minenv.gr
Telephone	00302106924399
Website	
Competences	

Name	department of urban planning
Ministry	ministry of environment energy and climate change
E-mail	grammateia@dpols.minenv.gr
Telephone	00302131515609
Website	
Competences	

(Other names may be added in appendix)

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[12] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☒

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

By the act of "General Building Code" N. 1577/1985 approved in 1985. The objectives were to set the conditions and the restrictions for carrying out any construction within or outside the approved plans of cities or villages in order to protect the natural, built and cultural environment, and serve the public interest.

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – All answers were left blank.

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[12] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

13. Hungary

Area: 93 000 km2   **Population:** 10 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Budapest   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Forint

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Hungary

Ministry: Ministry of Interior

Department: Deputy State Secretary for Spatial Planning and Construction

Address: H-1051 Budapest, József Attila utca 2-4.

Website: http://www.kormany.hu./en/ministry-of-interior ; http://www.e-epites.hu/ (only in Hungarian)

Contact person (For further information)

Name: KRAKLER Judit   **Position:** senior counsellor

Email: judit.krakler@bm.gov.hu   **Phone:** +36(30)86-86-183

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	National Chief Architect's Office
Ministry	Ministry of Interior
E-mail	ilona.soltesz@bm.gov.hu
Telephone	+36(1)44-111-26
Website	not yet

2.2 When was it formally created?

02.09.2010.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

National Council of Architecture - an organisation created in 08.06.2007, composed of the delegates of 4 ngo's of architecture, the Chamber of Hungarian Architect's and the Deputy State Secretary for Spatial Planning and Construction. Its president is the gouvernemental chief architect.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[13] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[13] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

The National Chief Architect's Office with the help of the National Council of Architecture.

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

At the beginnig, in 2004 the Hungarian Chamber of Architect's and the Chamber of Architect's of Budapest, from 2007: the National Council of Architecture.

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

voluntary initiative

8.4 The current status?

in elaboration; the opinion of a large section of architect's, urbanist's was asked and built in the text.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

not yet, but it is initiated (to work out).

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

14. Ireland

Area: 70 000 km2   **Population:** 4.5 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Dublin   **EU entry:** 1973   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Ireland

Ministry: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Department: Built Heritage & Architectural Policy, DEHLG

Address: Custom House, Dublin 1

Website: www.environ.ie

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Martin Colreavy & Brian Lucas   **Position:** Chief Architect & Principal Officer

Email: martin.colreavy@environ.ie or brian.lucas@environ.ie   **Phone:** + 353 (0)1 888 2187 or + 353 (0)53 9117385

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Built Heritage & Architectural Policy, DEHLG
Ministry	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
E-mail	architecturalpolicy@environ.ie
Telephone	+ 353 (0)1 888 2000
Website	www.environ.ie

2.2 When was it formally created?

First Policy developed in 2002 and current Policy launched in 2009.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Following the advice/consultation of an inter-departmental working group, Ireland in 1996 under the Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht and supported by DEHLG launched:

 "Developing a Government Policy on Architecture: A proposed framework and discussion of issues 1996"

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

N/A

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[14] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[14] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

The policy 'Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 Towards a sustainable future:Delivering quality within the built environment' was developed between November 2007 - May 2009.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

June 2009

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

A Policy Statement on Architecture was developed by a number of working groups consisting of representatives from both the public and private sectors. In June 1996 the Working Group submitted a report to the Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht. Following consideration of this report arevised document was submitted to Government in July 1996 for agreement to publish as a discussion document. The document entitled Towards a Government Policy on Architecture: A Proposed Framework and Discussion of Issues was published in September 1996. The four month consultation process initiated by the publication of the discussion document concluded at the end of January 1997. In May 1997, the Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht submitted to Government for adoption, a Policy Statement on Architecture. Following adoption of the Policy Statement a working group was established to advise the Minister on development of specific policy proposals and actions. Three task groups were subsequently established in 1998. The report of the Working Group on Advancing the Government's Policy Statement on Architecture, submitted in August 2000. In 2002 Ireland published it's first policy on architecture 'Action on Architecture 2002-2005' which contained an action plan.

This policy was reviewed in 2007 and work commenced on developing a revised Government Policy on Architecture. The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government established a Steering Commmittee and three Focus Groups. A series of public consultation meetings were held throughout the country before work commenced on drafting the new policy. A website (www.conversationsaboutarchitecture.ie) was created as part of the public consultation process. The policy entitled 'Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 Towards a sustainable future: Delivering quality within the built environment' was adopted by Government in June 2009 and launched in October 2009.

6.5 What is the legal status?

 Adopted as Government policy

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The 15 Key high level objectives of the Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 are:

•   In order to strengthen the evidence base for architecture and built environment policy, the Government will actively promote research into the designed environment and will seek to optimise the alignment of existing research funding sources with the need to develop capacities and to deliver reliable information on factors that impinge on strategic decisions;

•   The Government recognises that the availability of architectural expertise at the appropriate levels in the public service is a key requirement in the delivery of a quality built environment to the citizens of the State;

•   Environmental imperatives which extend to every aspect of design and architectural quality are also measured by building performance over time. The Government will play a key role in setting standards and in ensuring that best practice is followed in the delivery of the designed built environment;

•   The Government is committed to ensuring the architectural quality of all buildings procured through state funding and to enhancing the importance of both architectural quality and the achievement of value for money as central objectives;

•   The Government recognises the importance of fostering architectural creativity and innovation and recognises the key role in certain circumstances of architectural design competitions in delivering architectural quality and value for money in the built environment;

•   The State is committed to the highest standards in the protection, conservation and maintenance of the built heritage and landscapes in its care and to promoting the adoption of these standards towards the historic built environment;

•   The Government recognises the need to accelerate access to continuing education and training with regard to sustainable and high quality built environment provision and the protection of architectural heritage;

•   Creation of sustainable communities and the maintenance of existing communities involves integrating urban and landscape design, urban and building conservation and architectural quality criteria at every level in the planning process and effective co-ordination of hard and soft infrastructure provision in developing areas. High quality "place-making" must also recognise the importance of locational criteria in the promotion of a sustainable built environment;

•   An objective with regard to the production of a sustainable built environment is that the value of the existing built environment as a resource for the future is recognised and exploited. Subject to protecting its cultural value, continuing use of the existing building stock should be an important objective in both public and privately led development;

.• The Government will enter into active collaboration with professional bodies, statutory agencies and institutions to establish a comprehensive approach to promoting awareness of the value of good architecture and environmental design and in fostering the demand for quality balanced with the need for value for money;

• The Government recognises that appreciation of the cultural and artistic value of architecture has an important role in supporting educational and awareness initiatives that develop public engagement with the built environment;

• The Government takes the view that environmental education should continue to form part of curricula across the spectrum of institutions and specialist subjects. Initiatives to encourage cross-campus engagement with students and staff through exhibitions, lectures and debates will further the development of a wider understanding of architecture and the built urban and rural environment. Schools of Architecture are a potential resource in this regard;

• The Government recognises the educational value of building projects and seeks to exploit this potential in projects for which it is responsible and to encourage agencies procuring buildings to do so wherever possible;

• The Implementation Programme for the Policy on Architecture will set specific goals and timeframes for Actions in the Policy and for providing feedback on progress;

• The production and management of a sustainable high quality built environment will be advanced by integrating architectural design and planning frameworks.]

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Yes - development and implementation of the Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 involves ongoing interdepartmental and Agency co-operation. The work requires the involvment of: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government; Department of Education and Skills; Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism; Department of Finance; Office of Public Works, professional bodies and institutions such as the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland and the Irish Architectural Foundation; State agencies etc.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

Please refer to the first GPA Annual Report 2009-2010 for the most relevant up-date as attached to this form

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

Please refer to the first GPA Annual Report 2009-2010 for the most relevant up-date as attached to this form

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

There is a review mechanism during the middle of the implementation period of the policy in 2012, however the GPA Annual Report is an annual reporting mechanism to review progress during each implementation year.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

N/A

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

The Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 provides the appropriate framework for architectural policy to 2015. The policy places an emphasis on sustainable development of the environment and urban design, encourages and supports high quality modern architecture, and incorporates architectural heritage in a holistic, integrated manner. The policy complements and supports the Government's wider economic strategy "Building Ireland's Smart Economy: A Framework for Sustainable Economic Renewal" in areas such as research, green enterprise and the development of efficient and sustainable technologies for the built environment.

Objectives 2009-2012

The key priorities for 2010 were the on-going establishment of the Government Policy on Architecture Advisory Committee (GPAAC) and the supporting DEHLG GPA Implementation Group, GPA IG. A meeting has taken place with key partners/stakeholders and the initial 20 priority actions have been identified from the overall 45 to begin implementation between 2009-2012. These priority actions will be initiated over the first three years of the Policy and deal with specific areas such as Built environment research, public awareness, policy development in urban design and sustainable development.

An outline of actions to be advanced over 2010 and 2011 are in the following areas:

- Advance Research within the Built Environment dealing with matters such as POE, Post occupancy evaluation, value for money, costs in use and life cycle costs on buildings procured through the State in partnership.

- DEHLG to examine aspects of quality delivery in capital programs within the state sector, in particular energy efficiency and future proofing of buildings, together with benchmarks on sustainability, adaptability and re-use within the health, education and residential sectors.

- Advance a strong evidence based approach to policy development in sustainable planning and urban design to take account of the implications of climate change and green enterprise.

- Examine and advance developments on the integration of National, Regional strategies to promote qualitative delivery of sustainable infrastructure and built environment in Developing Areas.

- Promote Irish Construction skills and expertise abroad through initiatives such as Enterprise Ireland's International selling program, and to establish Ireland as a centre of excellence for developing Sustainable solutions within the construction sector.

Specific Actions identified from the initial 20 priority actions in relation to the above which will be a priority within 2011/12 are the following from the five sections of the GPA:

- Research: Action 1

- Awareness: Action 9 & 16

- Planning & Urban Design: Action 21 & 27

- Quality: Action 38

- Implementation: Action 45

NOTE: Please refer to the first GPA Annual Report 2009-2010 for the most relevant up-date as attached to this form

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments (2001/C 73/04)* objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Please refer to Actions 21,28,31,30,35,36,37,38 & 45 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Please refer to Actions 33 to 45, in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Please refer to Actions 17,21,30,36 & 37 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Please refer to Actions 1 and 10 to 12, in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Please refer to Actions 1 and 10 to 12, in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

Please refer to Actions in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

Please refer to Actions 16,21,22,23,24,25,26, and 27 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Please refer to Actions 30 to 36 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Please refer to Actions 20 to 37 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

Please refer to Actions 21-27 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Please refer to Actions 4-12 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

Please refer to Actions 7-15 in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

Please refer to Actions in the attached Irish Government Policy on Architectuer 2009-2015

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

15. Italy

Area:	301 263 km2	**Population:**	60 million	**Political system:**	Republic
Capital:	Rome	**EU entry:**	1952	**Currency:**	Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Italy

Ministry: Ministry of Culture

Department: General Directon for fine arts, landscape, contemporary architecture and arts

Address: Via di San Michele 22, 00146 Roma

Website: www.pabaac.beniculturali.it

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Maria Grazia Bellisario **Position:** Director Service Contemporary Architecture and Arts

Email: mariagrazia.bellisario@pabaac.beniculturali.it **Phone:** +390658434411

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Direzione Generale per il paesaggio, le belle arti, l'architettura e l'arte contemporanee (DG PaBAAC) - DG for Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art
Ministry	Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali
E-mail	dg-pbaac@beniculturali.it; dg-pbaac.servizio5@beniculturali.it
Telephone	0658434401(Segreteria DG) 065843 4810 -4811 (Segreteria Servizio V)
Website	www.beniculturali.it; www.pabaac.beniculturali.it

2.2 When was it formally created?

Heritage protection (tutela) is actually listed among the cultural responsibilities to be retained by the State (with few exceptions listed in art.5 of the above mentioned Code). Regions, Municipalities, Metropolitan Areas and Provinces shall cooperate with the Ministry in the exercise of its protection functions. According to the so-called "Devolution Laws" adopted in the late 1990s, and to Constitutional Law 3/2001, ordinary regions have "concurrent legislative powers" with the State as far as enhancing (valorizzazione), the heritage is concerned. (Enhancement refers to activities aimed at promoting knowledge of cultural heritage and ensuring the best conditions for the utilization and public enjoyment of the same heritage.

3 out of 20 Regions (Valle d'Aosta, Sicily, and Trentino Alto Adige) are endowed with more extended competencies in the cultural field and, according to their statutory laws, exercise exclusive and direct legislative and administrative responsibility for their own heritage assets, including "regional", museums and sites through their decentralized Soprintendenze. Therefore, in these three regions there are no state Regional Directions for Cultural Assets and Landscape.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Competent state and regional institutions (addresses)

The complex and articulated ministerial system for identification and protection of cultural heritage is articulated in a General Secretariat and 8 General Directions located in Rome, (of which the 5 mainly concerned with the protection and preservation of cultural and landscape heritage are: DG for Fine Arts, Landscape, Contemporary Architecture and Art; DG for Antiquities (archaeological heritage); DG for Libraries, Cultural Institutes and Intellectual property rights; DG for Archives; DG for the Enhancement of Cultural Heritage, for the aspects of public access which may affect preservation). The ministerial structure is then articulated in

17 Regional Directions for Cultural Assets and Landscape, 80 local Soprintendenze active in the fields of fine arts, architectural, archeological and landscape heritage, 19 Soprintendenze for the Archive heritage, 207 Museums, 212 Monuments and archaeological sites, 105 state archives and 46 State Libraries. For the sake of brevity it is impossible to write here all addresses, that can be found in MiBAC website http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/MiBAC/sito-MiBAC/MenuPrincipale/Ministero/La-struttura-organizzativa/index.html

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[15] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

The Italian Council of Ministers has approved a Bill on Architectural Quality (Legge-Quadro Sulla Qualità Architettonica) in 2008.

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[15] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

The Bill established instruments for the promotion of architecture quality, such as competitions, prizes to young professionals who participate in these competitions, the obligation of government to allocate 2% of spending on new buildings - an amount in excess of one million euro - the inclusion of works 'art, three-year plan for the architectural quality of public buildings.

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary.

8.4 The current status?

Currently, the Bill (Senate Act No. 1264) is being considered at the Seventh Standing Committee of the Senate (Public education, cultural heritage) in the referral.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000) has been ratified in Italy on the 9th of January 2006 by Law 9 gennaio 2006, n. 14. As a consequence Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code has been amended in 2008 by Decreto legislativo n. 63 del 2008 to introduce provisions and a new definition in lines with the principles of the European Landscape Convention. The Code pays as well attention to the safeguard of rural landscapes and of the sites inserted in UNESCO's list of world heritage.

In 2008 Leg.Decree 62/2008 introduced a more efficient coordination between EU regulations, international agreements and Italian legislation regarding the international circulation of cultural objects, which cannot be considered ordinary "goods".

According to the Italian Constitution's article 9: "The Republic promotes the development of culture and technical and scientific research. Protects the landscape and the historic and artistic heritage of the Nation". So in Italy the four levels of government (State, Regions, Provinces and Municipalities) share responsibilities in the cultural field. Although important changes in the governance structure of culture are under way, for the time being heritage preservation administration still lie with the State. The Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities (Italian: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali / MiBAC) is entrusted with a wide range of cultural functions: heritage, museums, libraries and archives, visual and performing arts, cinema,

cultural institutions, copyright. The coordination of ministerial functions is entrusted to a Secretary General and 8 General Directions, technically supported by seven Istituti centrali, high level scientific bodies, (for arts and books restoration and cataloguing, for archives, demo-ethnoanthropological and audiovisual goods, etc.), which are relatively autonomous. Two widely representative advisory bodies assist the Ministry: the High Council for Heritage and Landscape and the "Consulta" for the Performing Arts.

The ministerial structure is articulated in Regional Directions for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (in 17 out of 20 regions) – which are responsible for heritage matters – and by local Soprintendenze (branch offices in charge of one of more Provinces), 80 active in the fields of fine arts, architectural, archeological and landscape heritage, 19 for the Archive heritage, 207 Museums, 212 Monuments and archaeological sites, 105 state archives and 46 State Libraries.

Italy signed and ratified the main international conventions on heritage:

· Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 16 November 1972, ratified by Italy in 1978;

· Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, signed in Granada Convention in 1985, ratified by Italy in 1989;

· European Landscape Convention Signed in Florence in 2000, ratified by Italy in 2006;

· Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in Paris on 20 October 2005 and ratified by Italy in 2007;

· Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO General Conference on 17 October 2003 and ratified by Italy in 2007;

· Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in Paris on 2 November 2001 and ratified by Italy in 2010.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

National legislation in heritage preservation

The article 9 of the Italian Constitution of 1947 directly refers to the protection of cultural heritage and landscape "the Republic promotes the development of culture and technical and scientific research. Protects the landscape and the historic and artistic heritage of the Nation".

Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42) is the National Law for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage constituted by cultural assets and landscape heritage. The Code is articulated in 5 parts: General provisions; Cultural heritage; Landscape heritage; Sanctions; Transitional provisions, amendments and coming into effect. It contains the most recent definition of cultural assets (beni culturali), a wide category which comprehends works or

art and archaeological finds, scientific objects, historical documents, architecture and monuments, classified in three different and autonomous areas on the basis of their ownership (public/private). Landscape heritage, is a category that spans from monumental trees, historic centers, belvedere areas, building complexes or parks, subjected to safeguard because of its historical, cultural, natural, morphological values.

Following the assessment process (referred to as processo di individuazione), objects and sites are deemed to belong to the class of beni culturali, and automatically become subject to the State's policies for cultural preservation (tutela): a number of limitations and requirements to the owners of cultural objects like specific prescriptions of use of the good and a discipline guaranteeing its preservation.

- 5.2 - Urban planning legislation

Any project in landscape heritage areas or any modification or alteration of a building subject to the State's policies for cultural preservation, (so called bene vincolato / under restraint) must be approved by the local Soprintendenza in before submitting any request for authorization to the municipal authorities. According to the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code Art. 145 all decisions taken in the Landscape plan are mandatory on province and town Urban plans and all Sector plans (rural development plan, park plan etc.), for all National and Regional development plans and Urban regulations.

- 5.3 - Regional and local regulations

According to the Italian Constitution, cultural heritage and landscape safeguard is primarily entrusted to the state, acting in cooperation with the regions and local authorities, while territorial management is on Regions and Regional authorities may make laws to apply the provisions of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code.

The Cultural heritage and Landscape Code regulate the integration of landscape heritage into regional planning policies and indicate the methodologies of landscape planning, providing for the joint planning between State and Regions for landscape areas and heritages. The Regions subject the territory to specific usage regulations through territorial-town planning schemes with specific consideration of the landscape values called: «landscape plans». These are applied to the entire regional territory and approved by the Region, but with regard to landscape heritage areas they must be elaborated jointly with Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. The Regions and the Ministry may however choose to cooperate for the elaboration of the landscape plan of the entire regional territory as well: this is called shared landscape planning. Today 16 Regional Landscape Plans regulate regional territories by landscape point of view and a joint project is underway between 9 regions and the MiBAC to define the quality landscape objectives in different territorial areas of each region.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Access to culture in Italy is ensured trough the above mentioned wide network of museums, libraries, archives, archaeological sites, and architectural complexes

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

In order to promote public access to culture every MiBAC organizes yearly special events, tours of artistic and historic sites, monuments and archaeological sites, evening or night tours and opening of sites usually closed to visitors, architecture, cinema, dance, music events. (not only country's state museums), free for everyone or with reduced ticket. Main events are the Culture Week, S. Valentine day, Woman day, Night of museums, Council of Europe European music day, European heritage days etc. In order to invert the negative trend due to financial crisis MiBAC set up in 2009 a new communication strategy to boost attendance at the museums, better promoting national events trough national advertising campaigns, and improving the presence on Youtube and social networks Facebook and Twitter.

As a result of this new policy the first 6 months of 2010 record an increase of visitors of 12,2%, compared to the same period in 2009, in state-owned museums.

(Source: Culture in Italy 2009 – Basic Figures. Office for Studies of the Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities. www.ufficiostudi.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/UfficioStudi/index.html)

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

46% of Italian territory is protected as Landscape heritage. Between 1939 and 2007 5,181 acts were issued, identifying "properties and sites declared to be of notable public interest for their natural beauty or geological uniqueness or aesthetic or traditional importance

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

The wealth and quality of the Italian heritage is well known, even though there are no complete official data on its size. One reason is that cultural heritage not only includes museums and monuments, works or art and archaeological finds, but also scientific objects, historical documents, libraries and archives.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42), classifies cultural heritage in three different and autonomous areas on the basis of their ownership (public/private):

1 - movable and unmovable objects belonging to the State, the Regions, other area-based authorities or to public bodies and institutions or to non-profit private bodies with legal personalities and displaying a historic, artistic, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest. (First paragraph of article 10);

2 - assets that belong to public entities (the State, the Regions, other area-based authorities and any other public organization and institution) and whose cultural importance is seen to be intrinsic: museum collections, painting collections, art galleries, archives and libraries. (Second paragraph of article 10).

3 - privately owned assets, which are susceptible of a process of assessment (regulated by article 13 and following) to establish whether they are of artistic or cultural value.

As landscape heritage may be a monumental tree, a historic centre, a belvedere area, a building complex, a park, the declaration of its remarkable public interest may regard either private or public properties.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

The white paper on creativity calculate the economic value of Cultural Heritage that in 2004 was worth 0,63% of the Italian GDP and employed over 105.4 thousands people, but cultural Heritage has as well a considerable impact on related economic activities, especially in Italy whose image is strongly linked to the concept of culture seen not only as the artistic and historical heritage but also as design, fashion, folk traditions and typical food productions, and may increase the positive socioeconomic impact on the system of the local economy and its development. Unfortunately this economic advantage has not being still calculated, as in Italy; economic impact studies mainly focus on the tourist sector or cultural tourism, an increasingly important form of traveling and holidaying. In Italy, according to a survey conducted by Doxa, Mercury and the Touring Club Italiano on Italy's attractiveness for foreign tourists, on a scale of 1 to 10, the category of "culture, art" has the highest score (8.28) followed by "cuisine, wine" (8.11) and "countryside" (8.10), while of the best known Italian places internationally the large art cities are cited first: Rome (64.3%), Venice (35.9%), Milan (27.5%) and Florence (23.4%). In 2007 foreign tourists in Italy spent 9.8 billion Euros for cultural/artistic holidays (Daily expenditure pro-capite: 110 Euros).

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

16. Latvia

Area: 65 000 km2   **Population:** 2.3 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Riga   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:**   Lats

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Latvia

Ministry: Ministry of Culture Republic of Latvia

Department: Museum and Visual Art Devision

Address: Valdemara iela 11a, Riga, Latvia LV1364

Website: www.km.gov.lv

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Mara Adina   **Position:** Senior Desk Officer

Email: mara.adina@km.gov.lv   **Phone:** +371 28675222

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

NGO "Latvian Architects Association" (LAA)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[16] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

11.08.2009.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Ministry of Culture

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

11.08.2009.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

6.5 What is the legal status?

Cabinet Order No. 538 of 11 August 2009

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[16] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

- to promote the quality of architecture, by creating adequate regulatory base and quality improvement mechanisms, to increase the significance of the creation of architecture of good quality in spatial development planning documents of self-governments;

- to ensure harmonic joining of natural values, cultural heritage and contemporary architecture in planning and creation of a living space of good quality;

- to integrate the architecture policy in policy documents related to the promotion of sustainable development of the State, to create such management model of the architecture sector, which is based on competence and oriented towards mutual co-operation;

- to improve the quality of education in architecture, to promote studies in the field of architecture, spatial planning, urban planning, as well as the creation of new construction technologies and construction materials and different innovations;

- to promote the participation of the society and to raise awareness regarding the responsibility thereof in the creation of the living and public space;

- to promote the identification and competitiveness of the architecture of Latvia at the international level; and

- to promote the introduction of the solutions of universal design in order to create such environment, which is accessible to all members of the society.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

"Latvian Architects Association"; Ministry of Economics of Republic of Latvia; The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development;

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

We are working to create Architectural Qualiry Law.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

Legislation is not arranged

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

No

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

17. Lithuania

Area: 65 000 km2   **Population:** 3.3 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Vilnius   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Litas

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Lithuania

Ministry: Ministry of Environment

Department: Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture Department

Address: A. Jakšto g. 4/9, LT-01105 Vilnius, Lithuania

Website: www.am.lt

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Marius Narmontas   **Position:** Director of Department

Email: m.narmontas@am.lt   **Phone:** +370 5 266 3608

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture Department
Ministry	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
E-mail	m.narmontas@am.lt
Telephone	+370 5 266 3608
Website	www.am.lt

2.2 When was it formally created?

The Department was created in 2002, however the Ministry of Environment which is responsible for architectural policy was created in 1998.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

The Ministry of Environment is the main managing authority of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania which forms the country's state policy of territorial planning, urban development and architecture, as well as coordinates its implementation.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicabe or N/A

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[17] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[17] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

2005

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Description of Architectural Policy Trends in the Republic of Lithuania is approved by Resolution No 554 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 May 2005

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

The group that was constituted from the representatives of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Architects' Association of Lithuania developed the draft on the policy.

6.5 What is the legal status?

The binding document

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The aim of the Description of Architectural Policy Trends in the Republic of Lithuania is to establish conditions for more consistent, rational and comprehensive legal regulation of management, planning and implementation of architectural development.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

The Ministry of Environment together with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science prepared the Means of implementation of Architectural Policy in the Republic of Lithuania for 2006-2010 year. The means of its implementation for 2011-2013 year are being prepared.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

The Concept on the Republic of Lithuania Law on Architecture is approved by Resolution No 643 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 June 2009.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

The Means of implementation of Architectural Policy in the Republic of Lithuania for 2006-2010 year were more or less successfully achieved.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

Provisions set out in the Description define national interests of the Republic of the Lithuanian society - activity priorities and long-term objectives of architectural development in Lithuania.

The implementation of policy has been reviewed by preparing the Means of its implementation for 2011-2013 year. Those means of implementation are being prepared together with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science as well as with the Architects' Association of Lithuania and Architects' Chamber of Lithuania.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

Some other provisions promoting the initiatives raised above (such as promoting education in architecture and heritage, initial and further training of architects as regards sustainable development, encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture and urban planning) are going to be foreseen in the Means of implementation of Architectural Policy in the Republic of Lithuania at an early future.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

18. Luxembourg

Area:	2 586 km2	**Population:**	0.5 million	**Political system:**	Constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Luxembourg	**EU entry:**	1952	**Currency:**	Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Luxembourg

Ministry: Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures

Department: Département des Travaux publics

Address: 10, rue du Saint-Esprit, L-1475 Luxembourg

Website: www.abp.public.lu

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Leyder Jean

Position: Director

Email: jean.leyder@bp.etat.lu

Phone: 00352 46 19 19 334

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Département des Travaux publics
Ministry	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
E-mail	jean.leyder@bp.etat.lu
Telephone	00352 46 19 19 334
Website	www.abp.public.lu
Competences	

Name	Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche
Ministry	Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche
E-mail	guy.dockendorf@culture.lu
Telephone	(+352) 478-6624
Website	
Competences	

Name	Direction de l'Aménagement Communal et du Développement Urbain
Ministry	Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
E-mail	alex.simonis@mat.etat.lu
Telephone	(+352) 478-6920
Website	www.mi.etat.lu
Competences	

(Other names may be added in appendix)

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[18] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

Luxembourg's Architectural Policy was created in 2002 - 2004. It was approved by the Council of Government on 11th June 2004.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

It was initiated by The Society of Architects and Consultant Engineers, the Foundation for Engineering and Architecture, the Department of Culture, Higher Education and Research.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

On the initiative of the Department of Culture, Higher Education and Research, the Council of Government nominated an inter-ministerial and inter-professional group which wrote the final text. This group included those Ministers whose area of responsibility includes public works, the environment, home affairs, development and housing, agriculture, economy and energy, education and professional training, culture, the Chamber of Trades, the Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Architects and Consultant Engineers, the Foundation for Engineering and Architecture.

6.5 What is the legal status?

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

1   To organise a European Forum for Architectural Policies under the Luxembourg Presidency in 2005 and to lead a "thought" about the means and the stakes of architectural policies.

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[18] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

2 To work on a strategy to promote the services rendered in the domains of architecture, engineering and town planning

3 initiate work on inventory and research engulfing the whole of the built heritage, including modern and contemporary realizations, in order to work out a national protection in accordance of the law of July 18 1983 concerning the conservation and the protection of national landscapes and monuments

3 To encourage the contemporary creation of quality and its intervention in the domain of the restoration of historic and industrial heritage.

4 In the drawing up and signing of "public deals" of services, to develop the procedures allowing to designate the ...., architects and engineers, on the basis of criteria "priviledging" the architectural quality and its impact on the built environment and landscape

6 To encourage the integration of the notion of architectural quality in the work done by the municipal authorities on the law "municipal planning and urban development"

7 To organize, in the outline of standardized and demanding texts, architectural contests for those projects that allow to expect a cultural "gain in value", and to give these contests and their presentation a model character that can serve as an example for private investors

8 To create, based on an analysis of European experiences, extended and independent town-planning commissions on municipal and on regional level

9 To support the efforts in documentation and in the transmission of the knowledge of craftsmanship

10 To increase, in the programmes of primary and secondary school, the sensitizing to the "life frame"(day to day environment) and to architecture

11 To suggest to the University of Luxembourg to put teaching of architecture and of town planning among the taught disciplines

12 To encourage the quick revision of the legal texts settling the responsibilities of the players in construction

13 To give the necessary means to the "Ordre des Architectes et des Ingénieurs-Conseils to professionalise the organisation that is the warrant for the enforcement of the profession's rules

14 To recognise the role of the Foundation for Architecture in the promotion of creation, of quality and of the cultural links in the domain of architecture and to allocate the necessary means for the foundation's actions

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

No.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

Architectural policies are elaborated in Luxembourg on different levels.

"1. Le Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures, Département de l'aménagement du territoire comporte, à côté de l'établissement d'un nouveau programme directeur de l'aménagement du territoire, notamment la réalisation de plans directeurs sectoriels, plans directeurs régionaux et plans d'occupation du sol en tant que nouveaux instruments de planification.

La politique en matière d'aménagement du territoire se situe par définition dans la continuité. Elle se concentrera par conséquent sur la mise en œuvre des priorités d'action définies par le programme directeur et précisés à travers le concept intégré des transports et du développement territorial (IVL).

Il est évident qu'un tel développement dynamique du pays n'est pas resté sans conséquences au niveau de la consommation en terrains, la structuration des agglomérations, villes et villages ainsi que l'évolution du trafic.

Afin d'analyser l'impact d'une croissance économique et démographique soutenue sur le territoire et l'organisation des transports et de développer une stratégie à moyen et long terme pour mieux coordonner l'aménagement du territoire, la planification des transports et la protection des espaces naturels, le Gouvernement a présenté en janvier 2004 l'IVL (en allemand : Integratives Verkehrs-und Landesentwicklungskonzept)

2. Ministère de l'Intérieur/Affaires communales

Les instruments de planification concernant l'aménagement communal et le développement urbain sont :

1.   les plans d'aménagement général

2.   les plans d'aménagement particulier

Les mesures d'exécution des plans d'aménagement sont :

1.   la création de zones de développement et de zones à restructurer

2.   le remembrement urbain et la rectification des limites de fonds

3.   la création de réserves foncières

4.   la création de plans de lotissement, de relotissement et de morcellement

Le plan d'aménagement général :

1.   couvre l'ensemble du territoire communal

2.   divise le territoire communal en diverses zones dont il arrête l'affectation et l'usage

3.   définit la répartition et l'implantation des activités humaines dans les diverses zones

4.   définit les prescriptions graphiques et écrites à caractère réglementaire

Chaque commune est tenue d'édicter dans le cadre de son plan d'aménagement général (PAG) un règlement sur les bâtisses, les voies publiques et les sites.

Le règlement sur les bâtisses

1.   contient des dispositions concernant la solidité, la commodité, la sécurité et la salubrité

2.   ne contient pas de prescriptions dimensionnelles concernant l'implantation et le gabarit des constructions, sauf si elles relèvent de la salubrité et de la sécurité (accessibilité, ensoleillement, hygiène, éclairage) "

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

No information – all answers were left blank.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

"1. L'Etat poursuit depuis longue date une politique de développement durable qui vise à réduire les consommations énergétiques de ses bâtiments et à recourir à des matériaux écologiques.

La stratégie des concepts énergétiques visés pour garantir un maximum de confort avec un minimum d'énergie se base sur les 3 principes suivants: Optimiser l'enveloppe du bâtiment 2. Maximiser l'inertie thermique 3. Minimiser les installations techniques.

Une cellule écologique a été mise en place qui permit d'établir un guide de la construction durable (ÖkologischerLeitfaden) pour la rénovation des bâtiments publics.

Un travail important de remise à niveau et de conformation aux nouvelles normes en matière d'économie d'énergie est en réalisation, ce qui permet également d'améliorer le bien être et le confort d'utilisation des bâtiments traités.

Les mesures d'assainissement énergétique des bâtiments du patrimoine de l'État doivent contribuer à réduire l'émission de gaz à effet de serre -GES, notamment le CO_2.

2. Réalisation et promotion du concept des « bâtiments à énergie positive « (Plusenergiehaus) qui implique qu'en somme sur une année, l'énergie produite dans un bâtiment sur base de sources renouvelables dépasse l'énergie consommée pour son exploitation (chauffage, refroidissement, ventilation, éclairage, etc.)."

Exemple de deux projets-pilote:

- Lycée technique pour professions de santé à Ettelbruck

- Administration de la nature et des forêts à Diekirch

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Different school programms promoting artistical and architectural education exist in Luxembourg, but unfortunately, for further information please contact the Ministry of national education (http://www.men.public.lu/)

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

The order of architects an engineers (OAI-Ordre des architectes et ingénieurs-conseils) are offering conferences, exhibitions and professional development.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

This purpose is achieved with punctual efforts, for example the upvaluation of the industrial site in Esch/Belval.

"La reconversion des friches industrielles ouvre la voie à un potentiel de développement économique exceptionnel pour le Luxembourg et la région du Sud en particulier (http://www.gouvernement.lu/dossiers/amenagement_territoire/friches/index.html) "

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

"Lors des appels de candidatures suite à une commande ou un concours, les intéressés sont demandés des références écologiques, énergétiques et innovatives"

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

19. Malta

NOTE: Malta has been enlarged to aid visibility - it is not on scale.

Area: 316 km2   **Population:** 0.4 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Valletta   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: MALTA

Ministry: Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs

Department: Project Design and Implementation Department

Address: Project House Floriana, MALTA

Website: www.mrra.gov.mt

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Ray Farrugia   **Position:** Director General

Email: raymond.farrrugia@gov.mt   **Phone:** 00356 22997384

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[19] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

Kamra tal-Periti (KTP) (Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers)

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

Kamra tal-Periti (KTP)

---

[19] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

Malta Council for Culture and the Arts (MCCA)

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary initaitive at this stage

8.4 The current status?

On hold

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

In November 2007, KTP launched a well researched document entitled "The Urban Challenge - Our Quality of Life and the Built Environment". In our opinion this document is an excellent launching pad for the drafting of a local Architectural Policy in our Islands (www.ktpmalta.com).

Last year MCCA launched a draft doument entitled "Malta Cultural Policy 2010". This initiative aims to elevate culture to a national priority and include it as one of the pillars of the creative economy in Malta's 2015 vision. It also sets the scene for Malta's turn at European Capital of Culture in 2018.

"This policy is the basis for the development of a number of strategies tackling the various areas encompassed by cultural and artistic activity in Malta". Architecture, is rightly classified within the cultural and creative sectors in this draft document (page 45) (info@maltaculture.com).

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

In our opinion the launching of the National Cultural Policy, which is now imminent, is an ideal opportunity to establish a local Architectural Policy within the framework of the NCP. To reinforce the cultural credentials of Architecture in Malta, the Architectural Policy should be linked directly to the National Cultural Policy.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Through KTP publications and activities

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

KTP regularly organises seminars to encourage Quality in Architecture

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Nil

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

NIL

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

NIL

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

N/A

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

N/A

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

MRRA has been active in promoting education in local architectural heritage

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

N/A

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

Univerity of Malta

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

Through MCCCA's National Cultural Policy

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

Commissioning of public works by various Ministries

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

20. Netherlands

Area: 41 526 km2 **Population:** 16.4 million **Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam **EU entry:** 1952 **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: the Netherlands

Ministry: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Department: Department of National Spatial Planning

Address: Postadres: P.O. Box 20951, internal P.O Box 350, 2500 EZ the Hague, the Netherlands

Website: http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ienm

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Erik van den Eijnden
on architecture and spatial design

Position:** policy advisor Dutch national policy

Email: erik.vandeneijnden@minvrom.nl **Phone:** +31 70 339 3128

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Quirine van der Hoeven
Ministry	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
E-mail	q.m.vanderhoeven@minocw.nl
Telephone	+31 70 412 2315
Website	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ocw
Competences	policy for culture and cultural heritage

Name	Henk Ovink
Ministry	Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
E-mail	
Telephone	+31 70 456 00 00
Website	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ienm
Competences	Spatial planning policy

Name	
Ministry	Ministry of Internal Affairs
E-mail	
Telephone	
Website	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/bzk
Competences	national housing policy, policy on neighborhoods

Name	Emili van Zijl
Ministry	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation
E-mail	e.w.a.van.zijl@minlnv.nl
Telephone	+ 31 70 378 5264
Website	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/eleni
Competences	landscape design

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

André Mol

Atelier of the State Architect

andre.mol@minvrom.nl

+ 31 7- 339 4999

http://www.rgd.nl/onderwerpen/rijksbouwmeester/

architecture policy for governmental buildings and advice on national architecture policy

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[20] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

june 2008 see website for english version of the architectural policy: http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2009/01/15/a-culture-of-design-vision-on-architecture-and-spatial-design.html

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

see the ministries involved (question 2 & 3)

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[20] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

evaluation of former policy document on architecture and spatial design, advice of State Architect and the three State (design) Advisors on Mobility, Landscape and Cultural Heritage, talks with architectural institutions,

6.5 What is the legal status?

agreed policy document which is binding for own activities on national level, facilitating and stimulating for other governments, privat parties, ngo's and citizens.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

1) structural integration of spatial design early in descision processes of own national spatial projects and programmes, 2) stimulate the profession of urban design and regional design and stimulate local communities, private parties and others to use urban design and regional design in their own projects and programmes, 3) stimulate re-use and redevelopment of old vacant buildings and areas 4) providing a stimulating design climate by financing a cultural infrastructure of design institutions

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

yes; see all involved ministries in question 3

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

we are evaluation this now in 2011

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

we are evaluating this now also

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

we are evaluation this now

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicabe or N/A

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

yes, the policy document "a culture of design; a vision on architecture and spatial design' is the overview of al actions the nationale governement has for this, see question 6.6 how this is done

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

see former answer

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

special action is also development and promotion of a tool called: 'Compas Light' which helps governmental contractors how to easily contract architectural services within the framework of European Legislation on public contracting (Europees Aanbesteden in Dutch). This is an important political issue in the Netherlands because small and/or new architectural offices have difficulties to obtain contracts from regional and local governements. There is a tendency that regional and local governments use criteria for selection of architectural offices which are out of proportion compared to the work which is asked. This due to a lack of knowledge and a 'fear' for not compling to European legislation on contracting.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

financing an organisation called 'Architecture Local' (Architectuur Lokaal in Dutch) which helps local and regional governments in their procurement of contacting architectural projects (see anwer 11.3) and helps local architecture expo centers in their work.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development_ (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

spatial design is drawing on a map, so this is always integrating different sector initiatives so it becomes spatially placeable. In this way the spatial investments are more sustainable / long term lasting. The thought is that if spatial design is structural integrated in policy descision making proces the outcome will be more sustainable for more people, the environment (planet) and the economy (profit). Also the explicit aim for a more sustainable development is given extra attention in the most recent policy document 'a culture of design'

The Dutch Governmental Agency which provides the housing of the national governements (parlement, ministries, jails, court houses etc.) uses high standards of sustainability (planet) in its buildings which serve as exemple and inspiratio for others

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Is done by providing a stimulating design climate by financing a cultural infrastructure of design institutions as the 'National Architecture Institute' (Nederlands Architectuur Instituut in Dutch), 45 'Local Centres of Architecture' (Architectuur Lokaal in Dutch), Fund for Architecture ('Stimuleringsfonds voor Architectuur' in Dutch)

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

is done by for instance Universities as University of Delft

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

?

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

due to the economic crisis and the crisis in the building industy a lot of architects, urban designers and landscape architects lost their jobs. A temporally programme was lanched to temporally employ architects and designers in the field of the new social, economic and environmental issues of society.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

for instance with state prize for inspiring commissioning called 'the Golden Pyramid'

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

21. Poland

Area: 312 679 km2   **Population:** 38.1 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Warsaw   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Zloty

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Poland

Ministry: Ministry of Infrastructure

Department: Department of Construction Market and Technique

Address: ul. Wspólna 2/4, 00-926 Warszawa

Website: http://www.mi.gov.pl

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Roman Sobczak   **Position:** Senior specialist

Email: rsobczak@mi.gov.pl   **Phone:** 48 22 628 91 39

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicabe or N/A

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* **(2001/C 73/04) and** *Council Conclusions on architecture* **(2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[21] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.**

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

Ministry of Infrastructure

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

Department of Construction Market and Technique

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[21] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary.

8.4 The current status?

Project of regulation to bring into existence working group on architectural policy.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

22. Portugal

Area: 92 072 km2   **Population:** 10.6 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Lisbon   **EU entry:** 1986   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Portugal

Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Department: Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development

Address: Campo Grande, 50, 1749-014 Lisboa

Website: www.dgotdu.pt

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Vitor Campos   **Position:** Director General

Email: dirgeral@dgotdu.pt   **Phone:** +351 21 782 50 00

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Direcção-Geral do Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano (Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development)
Ministry	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
E-mail	dgotd@dgotdu.pt
Telephone	+351 21 782 50 00
Website	www.dgotdu.pt
Competences	The Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development (DGOTDU) is the Portuguese national government agency responsible for the implementation of spatial and urban development policies. It operates under the Minister for Environment and Spatial Planning. Its mission statement focuses on the normative role, on regular assessment and evaluation of the planning system, on technical support to other public authorities, namely those responsible for territorial and urban planning at regional and local level, and on international cooperation.

Name	Instituto de Gestão do Património Arquitectónico e Arquelógico (IGESPAR)
Ministry	Ministry of Culture
E-mail	igespar@igespar.pt
Telephone	+351 21 361 42 00
Website	www.igespar.pt
Competences	IGESPAR is the Portuguese national government agency responsible for the implementation of built and architectural heritage policy. Its mission is to manage, safeguard, conserve and enhance those assets that, due to their historical, artistic, landscape, scientific, social and technical value integrate Portugal's listed architectural and archaeological heritage.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[22] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

A Working Group created by a formal decision of the Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, in July 2009, confirmed and enlarged by the Secretary of State for Spatial Planning and the Cities in February 2010, chaired by the Director General of DGOTDU, is charged with preparing the bases for the development of such a policy.

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

Ordem dos Arquitectos (OA) the architects professional association

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

The National Spatial Development Policy Programme, approved by Parliament in 2007, states that the Government shall prepare and adopt a National Policy for Architecture and the Landscape

8.4 The current status?

The final report of the Working Group will be presented to the Portuguese Government before summer 2011

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[22] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes. The Working Group includes representatives of the architects professional body (OA), the Portuguese landscape architects association (APAP), the Portuguese Association of Landscape Ecology, the Portuguese Association of Geographers, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Association of Municipalities and experts on architecture, landscape and urban and spatial planning, includes

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Both the public bodies directly concerned with spatial planning, urban development and cultural heritage policies (DGOTDU and IGESPAR) and non-governmental organisations, such as the architects professional body (OA), the Portuguese landscape architects association (APAP), include these topics in their current activities. In what concerns DGOTDU, this is done in the framework of its current activities, by carring out applied studies, promoting exhibitions, workshops and seminars and publishing guidelines and other papers on the subject or on related issues.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

See previous answer. Public diffusion of the results of its activity, namely through the corporate Internet site, is a major concern for DGOTDU.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Some non-governmental organisations concerned with heritage protection and building rehabilitation and the public body responsible for regulation of the building sector have been active in this field. This activity has increased in recent years.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

The architects professional body (OA) and the Portuguese landscape architects association (APAP) have been active in this field, namely by fostering open tendering as the prevalent way of procuring architectural and landscape architecture services when dealing with significant building or landscape projects, both public and private.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

No information is available to us on this particular topic.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development_ (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information – all answers were left blank.

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

23. Romania

Area: 237 500 km2   **Population:** 21.5 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Bucharest   **EU entry:** 2007   **Currency:** Romanian leu

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Romania

Ministry: Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism

Department: General Directorate for Territorial Development

Address: 17, Apolodor Str., North Wing, Sector 5, Bucharest

Website: www.mdrt.ro

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Anca Ileana Ginavar   **Position:** director general

Email: anca.ginavar@mdrt.ro   **Phone:** 037 211 45 15

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Directorate General for Territorial Development
Ministry	Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism
E-mail	anca.ginavar@mdrt.ro
Telephone	037 211 45 15
Website	www.mdrt.ro

2.2 When was it formally created?

The directorate is not dedicated to the architectural policy. The main responsibilities of the directorate are territorial cohesion, spatial planning, urban planning, housing policies. part of the directorate there is a unit responsible with urban planning, local development and housing. one of the tasks of this unit is also related to the urban and architectural policiy.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

in our opinion , a possible architectural policy is an horizontal issue that does not regards only one department, because is involving several aspects (quality of arhitecture, heritage protection, sustainable development, public procurement, educational aspects.... in order to implement such policy, there is a need to have a horizontal cooperation between institutions.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Romanian Order of Arhitects . in Romania, the profession of architect is organized by the law nr. 184-2001.

OAR is the independent, public interest professional organisation.

the Romanian Order of Architects elaborated in 2010 a project of an architectural policy. it is not an official document, but an internal document of the professional association.

Romanian Register of Urban Planners, which is the public entity that is responsible with the certification of urban and regional planners.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[23] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

The Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism as the coordinator, but in cooperation with other ministries and professional bodies. The interest of our institution is not to create an architectural policy but a public policy regarding sustainable urban and territorial development, arhitecture and building.

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

The main advocates of the policy are the proffesional bodies , nonguvernamental organizations whose main areas of interest are the promotion of sustainable urban and architectural planning, heritage preservation, protection of sensitive landscapes.

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

8.4 The current status?

Currently, the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism is involved in the legislative revision of the specific domains of urban planning, constructions and architectural quality. In the same time, it is envisaged and pursued the formulation of the urban policy with the emphasis on the harmonisation of the territorial agenda, urban development and architectural quality.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes, the legislative revision of the specific domains of urban planning, constructions and architectural quality is involving other public central and local institutions as The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Environment

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[23] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, proffesional organisations OAR and RUR, nongovernmental organisations etc.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

we inted to introduce in the primary schoop curricula an alternative manuale- a course on this topic

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

the European Urban Knowledge Network

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Our directorate developed a project , using european funds, with the topic of sustainable urban development, having between the objectives, also this kind of aspects,. the project is in evaluation, we hope to start to implement it in automn.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

organizing a series of conferences in several cities

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information – all answers were left blank.

24. Slovakia

24. Slovakia

Area: 48 845 km2   **Population:** 5.4 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Bratislava   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Slovak Republic

Ministry: Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development

Department: Department of Housing Policy and Urban Development

Address: Námestie slobody 6, P.O.Box 100, 810 05 Bratislava 15

Website: http://www.mindop.sk/

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Elena Szolgayová   **Position:** Director

Email: elena.szolgayova@mindop.sk   **Phone:** +421 2 5936 4200

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Department of Housing Policy and Urban Development
Ministry	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development
E-mail	
Telephone	+421 2 5936 4200
Website	http://www.mindop.sk/
Competences	

Name	
Ministry	Ministry of Culture
E-mail	
Telephone	
Website	
Competences	

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official

documents of architectural policy[24] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

Slovakian Association of Architects, Chamber of Slovakian Architectes, Ministery of Culture, Ministry of Transportes, Construction and Regional Development

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

Association of Architects and Minister of Culture

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary initiative.

8.4 The current status?

The objective is to have a strategy for culture development ready by the end of 2011.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Yes

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

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[24] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

Slovakia has a very strong central planning tradition and it only recently started to change to a more market oriented society, which has difficult the integration of the architectural profession.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

25. Slovenia

Area: 20 273 km2   **Population:** 2 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Ljubljana   **EU entry:** 2004   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: SLOVENIA

Ministry: MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Department: SPATIAL PLANNING DIRECTORATE

Address: DUNAJSKA 48, 1000 LJUBLJANA

Website: www.mop.gov.si

Contact person (For further information)

Name: dr. MITJA PAVLIHA   **Position:** GENERAL DIRECTOR

Email: mitja.pavliha@gov.si   **Phone:** + 386 1 4787017

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Ministry	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING
E-mail	gp.mop@gov.si,
Telephone	+386 1 4787014
Website	Website: www.mop.gov.si
Competences	The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning ensures that all citizens of the Republic of Slovenia have a healthy living environment. It promotes and coordinates efforts toward sustainable development, while striving for social well-being based on a wise and efficient use of natural resources.

Ministry	MINISTRY OF CULTURE
E-mail	ze-mail: gp.mk@gov.si, mkinfo@gov.si
Telephone	+386 1 369 59 00
Website	ebsite: www.kultura.gov.si
Competences	Ministry of Culture is responsible for protection of the cultural heritage (architectural heritage) and promotion of architecture (rewards for good projects and financial support for defined projects).

Name	SLOVENIA CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING
E-mail	zaps@zaps.si
Telephone	+386 (0)1 24 20 670
Website	www.zaps.si
Competences	The Chamber shall prepare and may also organise for investors the implementation of public competitions in the area of spatial planning and of architectural and landscape architectural solutions.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[25] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☒

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

General guidelines and principles of urban planning have already been included in Slovenia's strategic documents, such as the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, the Spatial Order of Slovenia and the National Housing Programme and othet diferent lows (Building act, Low on Cultural Heritage, Spatial planning Act, ...)

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

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[25] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Week of architecture 15 – 22 june 2008 – (exhibitions, conference), organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and lots of other exhibitions and conferences organised by different associations (Chamber of Architects, Architecture Museum of Ljubljana, architectural initiatives, Faculties of Architecture) for proffesional and lay audience.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Lots of exhibitions and conferences have been organised by different associations all around the country.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Slovenia encourages a good practice with prizes, which are co-financed by the state.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Slovenia has adopted a policy on the mandatory architectural competition for certain objects (buildings).

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Slovenia is actively involved as a member of various associations in the field of architecture,

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information – all answers were left blank.

26. Spain

Area: 504 782 km2   **Population:** 45.8 million   **Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Madrid   **EU entry:** 1986   **Currency:** Euro

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Spain

Ministry: of Public Works

Department: State Secretariat for Housing and Urban Actions

Address: Paseo de la Castellana, 112; 28071 Madrid; Spain

Website: www.vivienda.es

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Anunciación Romero   **Position:** General Secretary for Housing

Email: mphernandez@vivienda.es   **Phone:** +34 917 284 268

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	General Direction for Architecture and Housing
Ministry	Public Works
E-mail	cdrodriguez@vivienda.es
Telephone	917 284 084
Website	www.vivienda.es

2.2 When was it formally created?

As General Direction for Architecture, more than one century ago.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Architectural Services/Departments in the Spanish Autonomous Cities(2) and Regions(17).

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[26] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

General Secretariat for Housing

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

State Secretary for Housing and Urban Actions and the Spanish General Order of Architects

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Inner one

8.4 The current status?

Starting

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Starting

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[26] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Programs of exhibitions and publications

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Awards to contract the architectural projects for the works promoted and developed by the Department.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

National Prizes on Architecture, Urbanism and Housing; Bienal Española de Arquitectura y Urbanismo (www.bienalarquitectura.es/); Bienal Iberoamericana de Arquitectura y Urbanismo (www.biau.es)

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

The last National Prize of Urbanis (2010) has been awarded to an Educational Iniciative.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

By the National Biennal of Architecture and Urbanism.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?
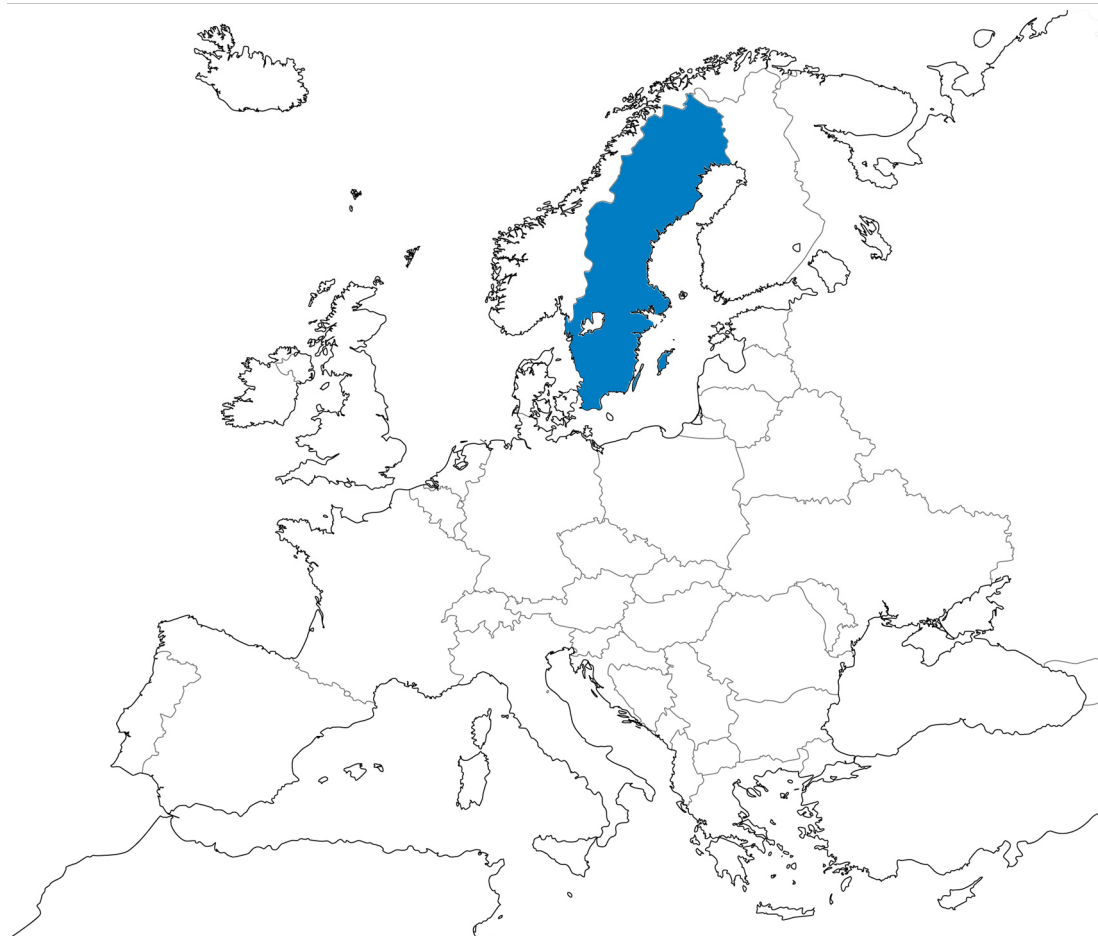
27. Sweden

Area:	449 964 km2	**Population:**	9.2 million	**Political system:**	Constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Stockholm	**EU entry:**	1995	**Currency:**	Krona

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Sweden

Ministry: Ministry of Culture

Department: Cultural Heritage

Address: SE-10333 Stockholm

Website: www.regeringen.se

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Mr Claes ERIKSSON   **Position:** Deputy Director

Email: claes.eriksson@culture.ministry.se   **Phone:** +46706882042

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Division for Cultural Heritage
Ministry	Ministry of Culture
E-mail	
Telephone	
Website	

2.2 When was it formally created?

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Architecture is one responsibility among others in the Division for Cultural Heritage

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Architectural policy, proprement dit, is handled only by the Ministry of culture. On the other hand there are other ministries involved indirectly, like the ministry of Environment, of Social Affairs, of Industry, the Foreign Office etc.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[27] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[27] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

1998

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The Ministry of Culture

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes, and by the Parliament

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

An inquiry led by a multidepartemental group produced a report that was remitted to a large group of stakeholders before the government sent a formal proposal for adoption by the Parliament.

6.5 What is the legal status?

The goals pronounced in the policy are binding to all state offices and aspires to serve as a beacon to public management as a whole.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

To require, support and develop quality in the fields of architecture, form and design (those fields being treated in the same context. See text imbedded in http://i5.inarchive.com/files/2010/05/05/8997/9892f67e58075f144c15e0f9592863cb.pdf). Public procurement is considered a strategic means in this policy.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Yes, with, among others, the Ministries of Environment, of Industry, the Foreign office (trade relations) and of Social affairs.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

As a part of the policy all state agencies involved with construction and maintenance of buildings had to develop and report their own measures to improve quality of the built environment in their respective fields of responsibility. The laws for planning, building, roads and railways had an explicit mention of aesthetic quality included into their bodies. Etc.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

The big problem remains to implement the policy among the actual decision-makers, be they politicians on different levels, CEO:s of state owned companies, heads of public agencies and all the way down the hierarchies in the building and maintenance sector. There seems to be a divsion of culture between those who are convinced of the the values in the policy (i.e. mostly

architects) and those who actually make decisions (politicians, economists and technicians), who are motivated and informed by other values.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

No, but this has been discussed.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

One of the main reflections is that policymaking is only a small part of the job (although this has to be well done, of course). Once the policy is in place, the big issue is how to make it work in real life, i.e. implementation. A policy aiming at improving quality in architecture and the built environment challanges positions of different stakeholders, and often the most powerful ones in the building process. Implementation of policies has therefore to be sustainable in the long run and well informed about the interests and the lingo of these stakeholders, itself always applying a holistic perspective and departing from the interests of the citizens. In all this EFAP has a genuine role of sharing experiences and high-lighting best-practises among the respective countries.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Several: apart from being one of the ordinary responsibilities of the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swedish Museum of Architecture, the government appointed a Council för Architecture, Form and Design running between ca 2004-2008 with the direct responsibility to improve knowledge of the National Policy (see link above and appendix to this questionnaire).

From 2009 this is the responsibility of the Sw Museum of Architecture. During 2009-2010 the government put up a Delegation for Sustainable cities to spend 340 mSEK on model projects within their field of action.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

The Sw Museum of Architecture

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

The Sw Museum of Architecture

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

The Sw Museum of Architecture (The Swedish Association of Architects is an active agent in this field).

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

The Sw Museum of Architecture (the responsibilities of 11.2-5 being so new to the museum we still await concrete actions).

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

The Swedish National Arts Council was recently given the task to promote quality in all aspects of design in public buildings and spaces, from artistic intervention to supporting the designprocess among architects and interior designers.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development_ (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

This is, of course, an important part of the day-to-day work inbetween the ministries involved. The Delegation for sustainable cities (Min. of Environment) has this as their main task.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

Artistic and cultural education naturally in part involves architecture and heritage (not sure what you are aiming at here)

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

No, nothing specific at this point

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

This is a subject with great "buzzfactor" on a more general level. As schools are extremely sensitive to finding ways to recruit students – and these are engaging questions among young people – schools adapt their curriculum to become attractive/eligible...

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

The Swedish government has recently put up a Council for Cultural and Creative Industry, a joint venture between the ministries of culture and of industry. In a government programme running between 2010-2012 SEK 73 million is being spent on project in the broad field of Cultural and Creative Industries. We therefore expect the Council to look into this, among many other things. During 2009-2010 the government put up a Delegation of sustainable cities which spent 340 mSEK om different projects, among these projects to promote Swedish sustainable planning abroad, more specifically in China (Shanghai, the 2010 World Expo).

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

Little done, to our knowledge. This might improve though, with new EU-policies on public procurement, giving incentives to innovation.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

28. United Kingdom – England

Area:	130 395 km2	**Population:**	51.8 million	**Political system:**	Constitutional monarchy
Capital:	London	**EU entry:**	1973	**Currency:**	Pound

A. Identification of correspondent

Country:

Ministry:

Department:

Address:

Website:

> Because of internal reasons England was not able to reply to the EFAP questionnaire (new government was recently elected).
>
> The following information is based on the **2005 EFAP Survey**.

Contact person (For further information)

Name: **Position:**

Email: **Phone:**

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Ministry	
E-mail	enquiries@culture.gov.uk
Telephone	+44 (0) 7211 6200
Website	www.culture.gov.uk

2.2 When was it formally created?

2.3 Its terms of reference?

DCMS aims to improve the quality of life for all through cultural and sporting activities, to support the pursuit of excellence and to champion the tourism, creative and leisure industries. Our vision is to extend excellence and improve access in all our many sectors.

There is regular liaison with ODPM (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) regarding regeneration, urban policy and planning and the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) regarding procurement and delivery issues. Liaison with devolved administrations. ODPM co-funds the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE).

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

This response covers only England, not the devolved administrations, as they have separate architectural policies (see Scottish Executive for example) and responsibility for these does not lie within DCMS's remit. DCMS has responsibility for architectural design quality in England and aims to raise awareness about the importance of good architectural design in defining our environment, and to encourage high standards of design quality in building projects. Through our sponsored body the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), we encourage widespread interest and enthusiasm for good architecture and urban design by promoting public debate and greater participation in the processes by which architecture and

urban design quality are determined. CABE is sponsored by DCMS and is jointly funded by DCMS and ODPM. CABE and the Arts Council support the Architecture Centre Network.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[28] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ⊠ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

Created in October 2000 – publication of *Better Public Buildings: A proud legacy for the future*. England does not have a published architectural policy per se, but the work of CABE and the Better Public Buildings initiative fulfil the same remit. CABE was set up in 1999.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The Better Public Buildings document was prepared by DCMS together with the Better Public Buildings Group, chaired by Lord Falconer and written by CABE. The Better Public Buildings initiative is supported by a Ministerial Design Champions Group from other Government Departments and a Senior Officials Group.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Appropriate Government Departments signed up to the Better Public Buildings Initiative.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

6.5 What is the legal status?

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The main objective of the Better Public Buildings initiative is to achieve a step change in the quality of building design in the public sector. Good design should benefit all users of public services.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

The Ministerial Design Champions Group embraces the following Departments: Cabinet Office, DCMS, ODPM, OGC, Ministry of Defence, HM Treasury, Department of Health, Department for

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[28] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

Transport, Department for Constitutional Affairs, Department for Education and Skills, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and CABE.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

Architectural design has been firmly put on the agenda of Government Departments and local authorities thanks to the work of CABE, Better Public Buildings and Achieving Excellence. The Prime Minister's Better Public Buildings Award showcases recent successes, including Tate Modern and Bournemouth Library.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Through CABE enabling and design review and various CABE education initiatives; English Heritage (cultural heritage) education and outreach work; regular meetings of the Ministerial Design Champions Group and the Better Public Buildings senior officials group; initiatives run by the Architecture Centre Network and individual architecture centres, campaigns and initiatives run by the RIBA.

(Following the Joint DCMS/Department for Education and Skills Advisory Committee on Built Environment Education) The DCMS and DfES are now committed to working together to raise and promote awareness of architecture with schools. In September 2005 we will be publishing a report showing how schools can make use of the local building environment to enrich the teaching of curriculum subjects.

Through charities (Civic Trust, Open House, preservation trusts), museums (The RIBA Gallery in the Victoria & Albert Museum) and organisations and professional organisations (RIBA, Royal Town Planning Institute, etc)

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Through CABE education initiatives; English Heritage education and outreach initiatives; Architecture Centre initiatives (exhibitions, lectures, debates, outreach work).

Various other initiatives, such as Architecture Week, Open House London and Heritage Open Days (part of European Heritage Days).

Through museums (Sir John Soane Museum, RIBA Gallery at the V&A) and exhibitions.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

CABE enabling work and seminars; CABE design review; OGC's Achieving Excellence in Construction campaign and workshops.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

OGC's Achieving Excellence in Construction initiative; CABE publications such as Creating Excellent Buildings; Better Public Buildings recommendations.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Achieving Excellence in Construction initiative and seminars; CABE seminars for clients and construction sector; Better Public Buildings Group.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

OGC's Achieving Excellence in Construction initiative; Design Quality Indicators; Prime Minister's Better Public Buildings Award.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

No information.

29. UK Scotland

29. United Kingdom – Scotland

Area: 78 782 km2　**Population:** 5.2 million　**Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Edimburgo　**EU entry:** 1973　**Currency:** Pound

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Scotland (UK)

Ministry: Culture and External Affairs

Department: Architecture and Place Division, Directorate for the Built Environment

Address: Architecture and Place Division - Directorate for the Built Environment, Scottish Government, 2J 95 Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6DD

Website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/AandP

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Ian Gilzean　　**Position:** Chief Architect

Email: ian.gilzean@scotland.gsi.gov.uk　　**Phone:** 0131 244 7483

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Architecture and Place Division
Ministry	Culture and External Affairs
E-mail	ian.gilzean@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	0131 244 7483
Website	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/AandP

2.2 When was it formally created?

Following Scottish devolution in 1999 a Chief Architect's Office (CAO) was established. In 2001 the CAO became the Architecture Policy Unit (APU). In 2008 APU became the Architecture and Place Division with a wider remit encompassing urban design and placemaking.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

Role of Architecture and Place Division

Early in 2008, the Scottish Government created a new Directorate for the Built Environment, bringing together internal interests on Planning, Building Standards and Architecture with a view to greater co-ordination of policies. As part of this restructure, the former Architecture Policy Unit joined with the Design Division of Planning to form the new Architecture and Place Division. (APD) The establishment of APD reflects an increased policy focus on place-making and on the development of low carbon housing design, energy efficient buildings, wider sustainable design issues and collaborative working.

APD advises Ministers on architecture and on design aspects of planning and is responsible for the development and implementation of policies on design in the built environment. A key focus in the work of APD is the promotion of the importance of design considerations in reaching planning decisions.

APD also takes forward programmes which link good design in the built environment as set out in the goals and objective for the Directorate for the Built Environment. The role of Architecture & Place Division is to help to turn policy intentions into action with a view to:-

•	creating successful, thriving and sustainable communities;

•	delivering better public buildings which contribute to improved service delivery and represent good value for money; and

•	tackling the barriers to good quality development, through education, skills and advocacy.

National outcomes for the built environment

The overarching purpose of the Scottish Government is to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.

The Scottish Government's National Outcomes articulate this more fully and set out what Scottish Ministers aim to achieve in the next ten years.

Work carried out through architecture policy supports the following Outcomes, which have a bearing on the built environment:-

• We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need;

• We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations;

• We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe; and

• We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.

These Outcomes are designed to ensure that we have the infrastructure, the physical services, the economic ability, the healthy environment, the cultural references and the social networks that allow our generation and future generations to achieve their potential in a balanced manner.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS) and The Lighthouse

Architecture and Design Scotland was established in 2005 as a non departmental public body (NDPB), and operates as a company limited by guarantee which is funded by Scottish Government to be the national champion for good architecture, design and planning in the built environment.

The role of A+DS was reappraised in 2008 as part of the Scottish Government's public services simplification programme, and a Policy and Financial Management Review was published in April 2009 which proposed a simplification of the governance structure of A+DS. It encouraged a greater focus on supporting skills development and a re-engineering of design review to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

The review seeks to align the working practices of A+DS with the aims of Planning modernisation. It promotes closer working between A+DS and the Scottish Government to ensure that mechanisms are in place which deliver the Government's priorities - in this case, in particular, good quality design at the heart of house building and place-making in Scotland.

A+DS is presently working with Scottish Government on transitional arrangements with a view to further developing the important contribution of the organisation.

A+DS has now also inherited responsibility for programmes previously delivered by The Lighthouse Trust.

The Lighthouse, Scotland's Centre for Architecture Design and the City, opened its doors in 1999 as part of Glasgow's year as the UK's City of Architecture and Design. From 2001, Scottish Ministers supported an annual national programme of activities, events, exhibitions and publications on architecture, developed and managed by the Centre.

The Lighthouse Trust, which operated the building until November 2009, was an independent cultural organisation with charitable status, the overall mission of which was to celebrate, promote and develop architecture and the creative industries in Scotland. Following a period of financial difficulty and the winding down of the Trust, we have been able to find a way to continue with a centre for architecture in the same location through discussion with the administrators and with Glasgow City Council, who are the building owners.

The Scottish Government will continue to support its programmes on architecture and sustainability within The Lighthouse building under the auspices of Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS). With the transfer of most of The Lighthouse national programme and sustainability programme staff to A+DS, we aim to continue to create a series of exhibitions, events and activities to the high standard achieved for so many years by The Lighthouse Trust.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) is a non departmental public body (NDPB).

RCAHMS is responsible for recording, interpreting and collecting information about the built environment of Scotland. This information, which relates to buildings, sites, and ancient monuments of archaeological, architectural and historical interest (including maritime sites and underwater constructions), is then made freely available to the public. The Commission has established a leading international reputation for the quality of its digital access.

The organisation's collections are a key source of information on Scotland's cultural identity. The data which RCAHMS provides for archaeologists, architects and other built environment specialists makes an important contribution to place-making and regeneration projects in respect of understanding and responding to historic context, and the engagement of communities with their local heritage. The organisation's activities also provide support to the policy on architecture, the promotion of tourism and the work of Historic Scotland.

The Commission works closely with other organisations with interests in the historic built environment including, in particular, Historic Scotland, the National Collections and local authorities.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[29] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

2001 then revised and updated 2007

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Scottish Executive/Government

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes within Scotland - not UK as a whole.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

The publication of the 1999 framework document, The Development of a Policy on Architecture for Scotland, and the subsequent public consultation and report on the consultation were the first steps in the process to develop Scotland's first national policy on architecture.

The framework document established the context for policy development and set out why government has an interest in the quality of buildings and the built environment and the importance of building to its social, cultural, environmental and economic objectives. The document also set out the issues policy might address and the range of objectives and actions policy might embrace. What was set out in the framework document was strongly endorsed in the public consultation and there was broad support for the sentiments expressed as well as strong cross-party support. The general objectives and aspirations set out in the framework document have thus remained a reference point for policy development and implementation.

Scotland's first national architecture policy A Policy on Architecture for Scotland was published in 2001, setting out 40 government commitments intended to help raise awareness of the value of good building design; to promote recognition of the importance of architecture to the cultural life of Scotland; and to seek improvements in the quality of Scotland's buildings and built environments.

A Policy on Architecture for Scotland: Progress Report 2005 described progress on these commitments and provided a review of priorities and objectives.

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[29] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

Building our Legacy: Statement on Scotland's Architecture Policy 2007 was published by the then Scottish Executive in February 2007.

6.5 What is the legal status?

The policy does not have a legal status.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

OUR KEY OBJECTIVES

1. Leadership and delivery: We will encourage the quality of new developments in both the public and private sectors to be of a standard that provides an outstanding legacy of well-designed new public buildings, schools, healthcare buildings, homes and neighbourhoods, streets squares and parks - contributing to the development of successful and sustainable places.

2. Cultural context: We will stimulate a cultural climate which acknowledges and appreciates the role of architecture and design in society, which provides a supportive framework for architectural debate and which encourages the widespread involvement of communities in their local built environments.

3. Education, skills and advocacy: We will take steps to put the right skills, tools and support mechanisms in place to ensure the obstacles and barriers that prevent or hinder the development of good quality sustainable built environments are tackled.

4. Sustainability, accessibility and inclusive design: We will strengthen the development of a built environment and architectural culture which embraces sustainable, inclusive and accessible design as key components of the development industry now and in the future.

5. Built heritage: We will encourage a better understanding of the role that our built heritage can play in shaping a sustainable future, and better connections between our past, present and future built environments.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Yes - Directorate's with responsibility for health, education and regeneration all fund programmes to support better quality design and architecture.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

Scotland was the the first country to adopt a formal policy in the UK following the EU resolution.

Consistent funding of a national programme on architecture over past 10 years - providing support for exhibitions, workshops, design competitions, international collaborations and sustainbale design leading to raised awareness of architecture and design in Scottish society.

The introduction of key national planning policies 'Designing Places (2001) and Designing Streets (2010) and a series of Planning Advice Notes on design.

The establishment of Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS) in 2005 as an independent public body to champion the cause of good design and work with planning authorities and the wider deveopment industry.

More recently the Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative (SSCI) launded May 2009 has established 11 exemplar projects demonstrating how well designed, low carbon mixed comunities can be developed across Scotland creating 25,000 new homes in the process.

Scotland's Housing Expo (August 2010) helped to turn policy aspirations into reality with over 50 architect designed homes developed on a site on the edge of Inverness showcasing new sustainable approaches to housing design. Over 30,000 visitors came to the Expo site during August.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

The demise of The Lighthouse Trust in November 2009 was very disappointing - but exhibition programmes have been transferred to A+DS saving jobs and maintaining The Lighthouse as Scotland's national centre for architecture. Activity is building up gradually and visitors are returning to the centre.

Although the quality of architecture has improved in Scotland, there are still too many missed opportunities to create good places and poor quality suburban sprawl is an ongoing problem for our cities and towns. We have a good policy landscape on design but we need to see the policies having greater impact on the ground.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

 We believe that significant progress was made in meeting the objectives set out in the 2001 policy statement, and this is described in our document 'A Policy on Architecture for Scotland: Progress Report 2005'. In 'Scotland's Culture', published in February 2006, a commitment was made to a renewed and strengthened statement on architecture policy. This was not only a recognition of the progress made against the forty commitments in the 2001 statement, but also a recognition that the policy landscape has changed, signifying the need to update the policy and focus on a new programme of action.

In May 2006, a consultation document was published setting out twelve key challenges that the policy needed to address and, in addition to seeking written responses, consultation events were held in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness. In June 2006, a debate on architecture and the impact of the policy was held in the Scottish Parliament. A report on the public consultation was published in December 2006. This 2007 policy statement on architecture marked Scottish Ministers' continued commitment to a high quality built environment

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

Scotland acted as host for the EFAP succesful meeting during the UK Presidency of the EU in 2005 which took place in Edinburgh and Glasgow. However, links with EFAP have diminished in recent years - we would welcome the opportunity to re-establish a Scottish presence in the EFAP network.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Scottish Executive has funded a national programme of activity on architecture since 2001 and sponsored numerous design competitions and awards.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Scotland's national centre for architecture, The Lighthouse has curated the programme mentioned in 11.1 and this continues to be delivered under the auspices of Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS). A national online architecture centre scottisharchitecture.com has also provide a focus for activity over the past 10 years.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Scottish Government procurement guidance contains sections of design and A+DS have worked closely with contracting authorities on healthe, education and regeneration programmes.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

We have sponsored a number of design competitions.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Through publications and events as well as 11.3 and 11.4.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

Many intiatives have been supported over the past 10 years - the most significant recent events are the Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative and Scotland's first ever Housing Expo in Inverness.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

We fund the "Sust" programme run by A+DS to mainstream sustainble design approaches to development and have created a Sust Resource Space at The Lighthouse (e.g. this is now showing an exhibition on the use of Scottish forestry and timber). SSCI and Housing Expo are also key intiatives.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

We established a "Building Connections" programme to demonstrate how architecture and the built environment can be used in the curriculum to assist in the teaching of other subjects. A website buildingconnections.com was established to provide online resources for teachers. The "Senses of Place" programme encouraged young people to get involved in the design process of new school buildings. We have sponsored 2 international design conferences with an associated international design competitions on school design and the school environment in partnership with Children in Scotland in 2005 and 2010.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

Our "Sust" programme mentioned above has an website which collects evidence through case studies and other commissioned research to demonstrate the various benefits of the built envrionment in contributing to social, economic and environmental objectives.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

We have supported the introduction of a Sustianable Design accreditation scheme together with the RIAS, Scotland's professional institute for architects. We also sponsor an annual student design award for the best student scheme from the 6 Scottish schools of architecture tackling issues of sustainable design.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

The Scottish Government's policies on the creative industries recognise the importance of architecture and a review of the economic potential of design services is currently being carried

out. The Scottish Government established Creative Scotland in 2010 to support the creative industry sector in growing the Scottish economy.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

We find it difficult to encourage innovation or experimentation within the framework of EU Procurement policies.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

We have wherever possible promoted international cultural exchange and have recently worked with colleagues in Catalonia to promote the connections between Mackintosh and Gaudi which resulted in a Scottish photographer carrying out a contemporary survey of Barcelona's modernista legacy - the resulting exhibition and publication was shown in Glasgow and Barcelona.

30. UK Northern Ireland

30. United Kingdom - Northern Ireland

Area: 13 843 km2   **Population:** 1.7 million   **Political system:** Constitutional monarchy

Capital: Belfast   **EU entry:** 1973   **Currency:** Pound

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Northern Ireland

Ministry:

Department: Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure

Address: Causeway Exchange, 1-7 Bedford Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 7EG

Website: www.dcalni.gov.uk

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Richard Lutton   **Position:** Head of the MAG Secretariat

Email: richard.lutton@dcalni.gov.uk   **Phone:** 02890 515026

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL)
Ministry	
E-mail	dcalni.gov.uk
Telephone	02890 515026
Website	www.dcalni.gov.uk

2.2 When was it formally created?

The Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL) is one of 11 Northern Ireland Departments created in 1999 by the Department's (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

2.3 Its terms of reference?

In Northern Ireland DCAL is the Government Department responsible for arts and creativity, museums, libraries, sport, inland waterways and inland fisheries, linguistic diversity, archives, and for advising on National Lottery distribution.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable or N/A.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

The Minister for Culture, Arts and Leisure is the Ministerial Design Champion for Northern Ireland.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* **(2001/C 73/04) and** *Council Conclusions on architecture* **(2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy**[30] **exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.**

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

June 2006

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

In 2003 the Arts Council of Northern Ireland (ACNI) published its policy document on Architecture and the Built Environment. The process of developing a policy on architecture was driven by the ACNI because, in line with many Arts Councils elswhere, architecture came under its formal remit in 1995 as a result of the Clive Priestly Report. The ACNI policy led to Northern Ireland departments accepting the need for a government policy on Architecture and the Built Environment for Northern Ireland (A+BE policy). ACNI is one of several statutory bodies supported by DCAL.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

In 2004 an inter-departmental group led by DCAL was established to draft the policy. ACNI were also represented. In 2005 DCAL published the draft policy for public consultation.Comments received supported the need for the A+BE policy in Northern Ireland and helped inform it.

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[30] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.5 What is the legal status?

Non-statutory

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The A+BE policy vision is an attractive, healthy, safe and sustainable built environment which functions efficiently and enriches the experience of living for everyone in Northern Ireland.

The policy is underpinned by 3 principles:

1) Creativity and Innovation;

2) Protection of the built and natural heritage; and

3) Sustainable development

The A+BE policy has 5 objectives which commits government to the following:

1) to become an exemplary client in the delivery of good design and thereby encourage the private sector to raise its standards;

2) to facilitating the achievement of good design by promotiong planning policies which are focused on architectural quality, good urban and rural design, appropriateness to locality and sustainability;

3) to developing knowledge and skills amongst developers, practitioners and public sector clients, consistent with their duties and responsibilities concerning architecture and the buiolt environment;

4) to developing a greater public awareness and appreciation of the characteristics of good design in the built envuironment, and a greater understanding of their value and beenfit. Encouraging public debate, interest and involvement; and

5) to promoting collaboration between artists, design professionals and clients thereby encouraging the integrtaion of art in the design of public buildings and places.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

DCAL has lead responsibilty for the Architecture and Built Environment policy for Northern Ireland and in 2007 appointed a Ministerial Advisory Group (The MAG) to advise it on the implementation and development of the policy. Both initiatives have public and private cross-sectoral co-operation.

The design review service offered by MAG is covered by a Protocol between the Northern Ireland Planning Service, Department of Environment and DCAL/MAG.

Design review of infrastructure projects contributes to objectives in the Programme for Government (2007/11). Public Service Agreement (PSA) 12, Housing, Urban Regeneration and Community Development, led by the Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland.

Through ACNI, DCAL contributes to the funding of PLACE which is the architecture and built environment centre for Northern Ireland. PLACE is a joint initiative of the Belfast City Council and the Royal Society of Ulster Architects.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

The A+BE policy described an implementation strategy which made provision for the Ministerial Advisory Group (The MAG) and included an Action Plan. Along with departments MAG is identified as contributing to the Action Plan. The Chair and members of the MAG were appointed in 2007 and are public appointments. DCAL provides secretariat support to the MAG. The following are the principal activities of the MAG:

i)   Advising the Minister and DCAL on the implementation and development of the A+BE policy.

ii)   Offering formal advice to public and private sector bodies on issues relevant to the A+BE policy;

iii)   Responding to relevant public consultations;

iv)   Holding public events to raise awareness and inform the A+BE policy on relevant issues;

v)   Design reviews of selected and significant public and private development schemes referred to the MAG for comment. This includes planning applications referred by the Planning Service to the MAG for comment.

In 2009 fourteen expert advisors were appointed to assist the MAG. The MAG is unique. There is no other body like it in Northern Ireland. Together the MAG members and expert advisors both academic and practicing offer a wide range of professional design skills and expertise in architecture, architectural conservation, civil engineering, landscape architecture, sustainable development, town planning and urban design.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

There are areas of consideration which are ongoing.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

There has been no formal review the A+BE policy. However, the MAG has and will continue to prioritise issues relevant to the A+BE policy implementation for consideration and to review the impact of the policy as well as that of the MAG in achieving the policy objectives. In February the MAG published a report covering its First 3 Years.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

This is the objective of discussions, events and exhibitions run by PLACE

Also the MAG does this through design review of selected developement schemes.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

This is the objective of discussions, events and exhibitions run by PLACE

Also MAG hosted a symposium 'Planning for Places' to which council officials and other key public and private sector stakeholders were invited.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

MAG hosted and invited key public and private sector stakeholders to a seminar on design quality in public sector procurement. This has informed discussions with the Central Procurement Directorate, Department of Finance and Personnel for Northern Ireland.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

The MAG does this through design review of selected developement schemes.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

In developing the A+BE policy, DCAL built working relationships with CABE, Architecture and Design Scotland, the Design Commission for Wales and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Republic of Ireland and also with the Architecture Unit, Scottish Executive and the English Deparment of Culture, Media and Sport. The MAG has strengthened working relationships with CABE, Architecture and Design Scotland, the Design Commission for Wales and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. This facilities the sharing of expertise concerning the built environment.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* (2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

The MAG encourages sustainable development through the design review process. In October 2009 the MAG hosted a public symposium 'Raising Sustainablity Expectations' attended by key public and private sector stakeholders. MAG proposes a follow-up symposium in the autumn 2011.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

MAG is considering how it may contribute to this.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

MAG encouraged this through the symposium 'Raising Sustainablity Expectations'

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

MAG encouraged this through the symposium 'Raising Sustainablity Expectations'

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

DCAL through its creative industries initiative supported a conference series run by PLACE focusing on creativity and innovation in construction.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

Since 2007 the MAG has provided the following services:

Formal advice to the Northern Ireland Planning Service concerning the following:

a)   Demolitions in conservation areas

b)   Building heights guidance for Belfast

Engaged with public, private and voluntary bodies in relation to the following:

a)   Planning of roadways and their impact on communities;

b)   Housing densities and alternative housing solutuions;

c)   Demolitions and the quality of public realm works in conservation areas;

e)   Regeneration and the masterplanning process;

f)   The transfer of planning powers to councils

Responded to following public consultations:

a)   The Northern Ireland Planning Bill,

b)   Criteria for listing of buildings

c)   PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside

d)   Reform of the Planning System in Northern Ireland

e)   The Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland

f)   The Management Plan for the Antrim Coast and Glens Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

31. United Kingdom - Wales

Area:	20 779 km2	**Population:**	3 million	**Political system:**	Constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Cardiff	**EU entry:**	1973	**Currency:**	Pound

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Wales, UK

Ministry: Welsh Assembly Government

Department: Department of Environment, Sustainability and Housing

Address: Welsh Assembly Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ

Website: www.wales.gov.uk

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Andrew Charles   **Position:** Senior Planning Manager

Email: andrew.charles@wales.gsi.gov.uk   **Phone:** 02920823869

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

In 2020 the Welsh Assembly Government established the 'Design Commission for Wales' to champion good design and a high quality built environment across Wales.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[31] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

Planning Policy Wales sets out the Assembly Governments land use planning policies for Wales. This was published in 2002 and contains specific policy and advice on design.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

The National Assembly for Wales

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

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[31] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.5 What is the legal status?

The policy and guidance on design may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. Design and Access statements are required by legislation to accompany all planning applications in Wales. This is set out in secondary legislation.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

There are 11 key objectives of the policy which are divided into 5 specific aspects. They are as follows:

Access

- Ensuring ease of access for all

Character

- Sustainabing or enhancing local character

- Promoting legible development

- Promoting a successful relationship between public and private space

- Promoting innovative design

Community Safety

- Ensuring attractive, safe public spaces

- Security through natural surveillance

Environmental Sustainability

- Achieving efficient ise and protection of natural resources

- Enhancing biodiversity

- Designing for change

Movement

- Promoting sustainable means of travel.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

The policy was reviewed in 2006. This resulting in an update to the policy and technical advice on good design, including changes to legislation to introduce 'Design and Access' statements.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – all answers were left blank.

32. Croatia

32. Croatia

Area: 56 542 km2   **Population:** 4.4 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Zagreb   **EU entry:** Candidate   **Currency:** Kuna

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Croatia

Ministry: Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

Department: Directorate for Housing and Municipal Economy

Address: Ulica Republike Austrije 14, HR - 10000 Zagreb

Website: www.mzopu.hr

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Borka Bobovec   **Position:** Director of the Directorate for Housing

and Municipal Economy

Email: borka.bobovec@mzopu.hr   **Phone:** +385 1 3782-124

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Directorate for Housing and Municipal Economy
Ministry	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC)
E-mail	borka.bobovec@mzopu.hr
Telephone	+385 1 3782 124
Website	www.mzopu.hr
Competences	housing, housing construction, municipal economy

Name	Directorate for Cultural Heritage Protection, Directorate for Nature Protection
Ministry	Ministry of Culture (MC)
E-mail	blanda.matica@min-kulture.hr
Telephone	+385 1 4866 611
Website	www.min-kulture.hr
Competences	conservation and protection of cultural heritage

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Professional bodies:

Spatial Planning Council of the Republic of Croatia (SPCRC) – (MEPPPC), Croatian Parliament - the Physical Planning and Construction Committee (PPCC), Croatian Chamber of Architects (CCA), Croatian Architects' Association (CAA), Croatian Academy of Science and Art - the Cabinet for Architecture and Urban Planning, tertiary education establishments.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[32] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

End of 2010.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

As a result of an organised, several-year-long endeavour of the architectural profession and of systematic and coordinated work at the national and international level, Croatian Chamber of Architects (CCA) and Croatian Architects' Association (CAA), have generated the initiative for the adoption of a national Architectural policy. The initiative for drawing up and adopting the Architectural policy of the Republic of Croatia was launched at the 1st Conference of Croatian Architects in 2004, and was continued at the 2nd Conference in 2007 and at the 3rd Conference in 2010. The Croatian Chamber of Architects (CCA) and the Croatian Architects' Association (CAA), within the context of the 3rd Congress of Croatian Architects, held on 25th – 28th November 2010, issued a document "Apolicy/Apolitika 2013", which have prepared guidelines for drawing up the Croatian Architectural policy.

At the same time the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, Spatial Planning Council of the Republic of Croatia (SPCRC), Croatian Chamber of Architects (CCA) and the Croatian Architects' Association (CAA) signed the Statement which supports and encourages further activities related to the initiatives for adopting Architectural policy as a document that will shape architecture as an expression of the social, cultural, and economic dimension of architecture in the overall development of the Republic of Croatia

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

On 25th November 2010 MEPPPC and SPCRC have signed Statement which supports and encourages further activities related to the initiatives for adopting Architectural policy as a document that will shape architecture as an expression of the social, cultural, and economic dimension of architecture in the overall development of the Republic of Croatia..

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[32] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

Constant cooperation and negotiations between Government authorities, professional associations and NGOs.

6.5 What is the legal status?

Statement - guidelines for defining principles and implementation of Architectural policy of the Republic of Croatia.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

The main objectives are notably quality of architectural, urban and landscape design of built environment, as means for improving the environment and quality of life for citizens of the Republic of Croatia.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

MEPPPC, SPCRC in cooperation with CCA, CAA and other specialists are at the beginning of their work in view of project development. Upon the initiative of the MEPPPC, Ministry of Culture has joined the project in three interlinked thematic areas: built heritage, spatial planning and croatian architecture at the international level.

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

For the time being we consider as success the first step - joint signage of the Statement document by relevant authorities and bodies;

MEPPPC and SPCRC just started to work on developing the objectives of the Statement, in cooperation with CCA and CAA.

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

The same as 6.8.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

The same as 6.8.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

In common with the generators of this initiative (MEPPPC, SPCRC, CCA, CAA), the national platform for adopting an Architectural policy will include professional chambers and organisations of civil engineers, tertiary education establishments, the Croatian Academy of Science and Art, Ministry of Culture, NGOs involved in space issues (EUROPAN Croatia), etc.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or _Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments_ (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Croatia does not have a defined Architectural policy at the moment, even though legal preconditions are fulfilled. Physical Planning and Building Act (Official Gazette 76/07, 38/09) prescribes enactment of Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, which should be a starting point for Croatian Architectural policy. Some European countries have founded broad platform for its implementation but Croatia is just at the very beginning of it. By signing the "Statement" Croatia adopted the basic guidelines for the implementation of Architectural policy.

Croatia has also signed the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 20th October 2000).

In addition Ministry of Culture and the Institute for International Relations are preparing The Strategy for the Conservation, Protection and Sustainable economic use of Croatian cultural heritage for the period 2010. – 2013.

All the adopted goals can be fulfilled through establishment of qualitative cooperation of branch organizations with the state bodies such as MEPPPC, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, MC, PPCC, Cabinet for Architecture and Urban Planning - Croatian Academy of Science and Art, and other state authorities.

The starting point for further work on the future Croatian Architectural policy is creating a platform which must enable an involvement of all important institutions involved in construction

and shaping, such as universities, institutes, academies, state authorities, government, chambers and other professional institutions, associations, as well as a wide range of other entities of importance for the architectural, urban and landscape design. In this sense CCA and CAA have initiated a numerous meetings for creating such a platform.

Regardless of the official actions of national authorities, CCA as an active ACE (The Architects' Council of Europe) member, since 2005 is conducting a CPD (Continuing Professional Development) Programme, under MEPPPC control.

Some of the CCA projects implemented in accordance with principals of Architectural policy are:

- Legislation of the CPD Programme for registered or not registered architects,

- CCA is one of the UIA members and is participating in UIA Architecture & Children working group,

- CCA develops and publishes its own editions, as well as secondary legislation or recommendations for a responsible attitude towards the built environment,

- student professional practice during tertiary education,

- Ministry of Culture is editing and managing register of authorised architects and constructors with Permission to perform activities to preserve and protect cultural heritage.

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Further to this activity, the CCA and the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport advocate for updating of the Education Curriculum for Preschool Children, education curriculum for pre-school children, primary and secondary education, with items and issues which can improve awareness about quality of space, historical heritage and other relevant facts.

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

CCA is permanently in an open dialog with contracting authorities and different social representatives trying to educate them about responsibility towards the built environment and quality issues in terms of commitment to national and public interests.

CCA is issuing publications in order to inform the public, organizes juried exhibitions (Salon exhibition), as well as the Ministry of Culture, is awarding prizes, as an element of public engagement, popularization of high-quality architecture and a systematic public education.

Moreover, in 2006. CCA and CAA have adopted Ordinance on competitions in the field of architecture and urbanism (Official Gazette 112/2006).

Since 2003. Croatia has Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Official Gazette 167/2003) amended in 2007.

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

CCA is fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects through the CCA Official Scale of Fees, guidelines and on the other means of communication and through support to the profession in order to achieve conditions for quality professional work.

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

As an ACE member, CCA is participating in all thematic areas connected with development and improvement of the profession, as well as in TA2 Practice of Architecture and Trade in Architectural Services (Procurement of Architectural Services) and other bilateral contacts with other country chambers.

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

Since Republic of Croatia is a candidate country, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction is regularly participating at the meetings of working groups, director general meetings and informal meetings of the ministers responsible for housing (housing focal point), urban development and physical planning. In addition, MEPPPC is focal point of UN-HABITAT in the Republic of Croatia.

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* **(2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:**

12.1 Making an effort to have architecture play an integrating and innovative role in sustainable development?

Republic of Croatia is in the process of joining the EU. Therefore, since we are still not a member state, there are no concrete actions to support Council Conclusions on architecture regarding sustainable development.

Formally, we are working in accordance with objectives for which the Republic of Croatia has already made commitment by signing other relevant international agreements.

MEPPPC has a leading role in developing issues addressing energy efficiency and sustainability through the Council for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection, Environmental protection and energy efficiency Fund, and the other development bodies. Ministry primary acts through laws and regulations. MEPPPC adopted the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Croatia, the Ordinance on Energy Certification of Buildings (Official Gazette 36/10) and the other improving measures.

CCA founded the Committee for energy-efficient and sustainable architecture that is organising many professional activities. CCA promotes initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers in Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programs dealing with issues of sustainable development.

Influence of architecture on social cohesion is being supported and developed by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport through the project "School network without architectural barriers". This project is carried out since 2006. with the principle of regional equity and with the aim of greater inclusion of students with motor disabilities in regular schools in a domicile environment.

12.2 Promoting education in architecture and heritage, and in the living environment, in particular through artistic and cultural education?

CCA conducts activities in the CPD program, architecture faculty lectures, seminars and workshops, as well as activities like:

- Initiates the replenishment of educational curriculum for pre-school, primary and secondary school youth,

- Develops the education of trainees in the 2-year period before their CCA official registration, and achieving the title of the registered architects,

- Issuing Chambers publication,

- Organizing professional work-shops, conferences and projects, such as the 3rd International Symposium on Architecture and Children (25th April 2009.), 03. Congress of Croatian Architects (25th-28th November 2010.), international multimedia festival Vizura aperta in Momjan, which took place on 31st July - 07th August 2010., where "...children's workshops, each in its own way dealt with the possibilities of children experiencing space, landscape and the world around them, as well as one that exists only in imagination..." and so on.

Elements, comprising numerous topics and referring to understanding and significance of heritage and physical planning, are contained in existing programmes for primary and secondary education. They are also contained in National Framework Curriculum as integrative topics being addressed with interdisciplinary approach.

12.3 Improving knowledge of the architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development, particularly in terms of statistics?

CCA conducts regular testing of its own members, and informs them of results of domestic and European, mostly ACE's, questionnaires using them in improving the knowledge in architectural sector and its contribution to sustainable development.

12.4 Promoting the initial and further training of architects, urban planners and landscapers as regards sustainable development?

The legislation prescribed the obligation of further education in this field. The CCA is organizing also seminars through the CPD Programme.

12.5 Helping to develop the economic growth and employment potential of architecture, as a creative, cultural industry?

All relevant competent bodies of the Ministry, as well as CCA and CAA are working through various methods on this issue.

12.6 Encouraging innovation and experimentation in architecture, urban planning and landscaping, particularly within the framework of European policies or programmes and when commissioning public works?

In particular through public architectural and urban planning competitions.

12.7 Any other initiatives / actions?

33. Iceland

33. Iceland

Area: 103 000 km2   **Population:** 0.3 million   **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Reykjavik   **EU entry:** Candidate   **Currency:** Icelandic króna

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Iceland

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

Department: Dept. for Cultural Affairs

Address: Sölvhólsgata 4, IS-150 Reykjavík

Website: www.mrn.is

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Gudný Helgadóttir   **Position:** Head of Section

Email: gudny.helgadottir@mrn.is   **Phone:** +354 545 9500

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[33] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

2007

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture appointed a committee to formulate a cultural policy for architecture

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes, it was formally adopted by the Government

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

A committee was appointed by the Minister of Culture with representatives from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Association of Icelandic Architects, Ministry for the Environment, Government Construction Contracting Agency and Iceland Academy of the Arts

6.5 What is the legal status?

Non-legal binding

_____

[33] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

To promote more quality in architecture and construction work with emphasis on quality, heritage, knowledge and economical/practical aspects

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

A working group with representatives from different ministries, Association of Icelandic Architects and Government Construction Contracting Agency has the task to follow-up and promote the policy

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

More consciousness about quality in construction work and architecture even though there still is some way to go. More emphasin on architectural competitions and environmental consciousness i.g.BREEAM International

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

More knowledge and consciousness are needed about the policy.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

No not yet

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

11. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Resolution on architecture quality in urban and rural environments* (2001/C 73/04) objectives in terms of:

11.1 Improving knowledge and promotion of architecture, urban design, landscape and cultural heritage?

Some information meetings have been arranged

11.2 Promoting awareness among the general public in appreciation of architectural, urban and landscape culture?

Different exhibitions i.g. exhibitions of results in architectural competitions

11.3 Promoting awareness and training among contracting authorities?

Information meetings, seminars and conferences

11.4 Fostering a culture of best practice in procurement of architectural projects?

Inform about good examples i.g. at seminars and conferences

11.5 Fostering exchange of information and experience in the field of Architecture and Architectural procurement?

Same as above

11.6 Any other initiatives / actions?

12. What specific initiatives / actions have been undertaken in support of the policy and/or *Council Conclusions on architecture: culture's contribution for sustainable development* **(2008/C 319/05) objectives in terms of:**

No information – all answers were left blank.

34. FYROM

Area: 25 433 km2 **Population:** 2.05 million **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Skopje **EU entry:** Candidate **Currency:** Denar

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia

Ministry: environment and spatial planning

Department: Department of Spatial Planning

Address:

Website: www.moepp.gov.mk

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Danica Pavloska **Position:** Director

Email: d.pavlovska@moepp.gov.mk **Phone:** +38923257507`

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Name	Department of Urban Planning
Ministry	transport and communications
E-mail	
Telephone	
Website	www.mtc,gov.mk
Competences	urban planning, consents for general urban plans, land management

Name	Department of Spatial Planning
Ministry	environment and spatial planning
E-mail	d.pavlovska@moepp.gov.mk
Telephone	+38923257507`
Website	www.moepp.gov.mk
Competences	spatial planning

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Municipalities adopt urban plans and determine the architectural policy on local level. In the past.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[34] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

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[34] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

6.1 When was the policy created?

There is no particular policy. However, there are few laws and secondary legislation which frame the architectural policy and rules for architectural designing.

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Government (ministries) and Parliament (for primary legislation). Association of Architects was involved with its own initiatives, ideas and observations.

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes, secondary legislation.

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

Regular legislative drafting and initiative

6.5 What is the legal status?

Legislation (primary and secondary).

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

Defining the conditions for spatial interventions, building regulations and control.

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

Ministry of Transport and Communication (in charge of housing, urban planning and infracture) and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (in charge of spatial policy and spatial planning).

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

There is overlap of competencies between the ministries and different institutions. There is complicated procedure for obtaining construction permits. There is big discretion vested in the Government for adopting decisions without public involvement and lack of transparency.

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

The legislation as a key policy instrument is continuously reviewed. However, there are frequent changes which are not based on proper analysis and discussion with the professional community,

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

As a candidate country for EU membership, it seems that Macedonia has still not undertaken direct concrete actions for the support of the Council Resolution and Conclusions. It should be noted that the counttry has defined legislative and institutional framework. There is also established Chamber of Architects and Engineers since 2005 and Association of Architects ever since 1954 (in annex, there is a profile and history of the Association).

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – All answers were left blank.

1. Austria

2. BE Wallonia-Brussels

3. BE Flanders

4. Bulgaria

5. Cyprus

6. Czech Republic

7. Denmark

8. Estonia

9. Finland

10. France

11. Germany

12. Greece

13. Hungary

14. Ireland

15. Italy

16. Latvia

17. Lithuania

18. Luxembourg

19. Malta

20. Netherlands

21. Poland

22. Portugal

23. Romania

24. Slovakia

25. Slovenia

26. Spain

27. Sweden

28. UK England

29. UK Scotland

30. UK Northern Ireland

31. UK Wales

32. Croatia

33. Iceland

34. FYROM

35. Turkey

36. Norway

37. Switzerland

35. Turkey

Area: 780 580 km2 **Population:** 71.5 million **Political system:** Republic

Capital: Ankara **EU entry:** Candidate **Currency:** Turkish lira

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: TURKEY

Ministry: TURKISH REPUBLIC THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SETTLEMENT

Department: FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN UNION DEPARTMENT

Address: Soguttozu Mahallesi 2179. Sokak No:5 / Balgat/ANKARA/TURKEY

Website: http://www.bayindirlik.gov.tr

Contact person (For further information)

Name: AYSE UN **Position:** Director of EU Department

Email: ayseu@bayindirlik.gov.tr **Phone:** +903122857371 / 2096

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

There are some central and regional relevant rules in various legislations (ie. physical development planning law) Main relevant Ministry is TURKISH REPUBLIC THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SETTLEMENT

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

No information – all answers were left blank.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

8.1 Who is in charge of it?

THE CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS OF TURKEY (CAT)

8.2 Who are the main advocates of the policy?

TURKISH REPUBLIC THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SETTLEMENT

8.3 Is it a voluntary initiative or based on legislative or other obligations?

Voluntary

8.4 The current status?

İt is a draft to be developed

8.5 Is there cross sectorial co-operation?

Partially

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

There is no specific address, but there are some central and regional relevant rules in various legislations (ie. physical development planning law)

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.
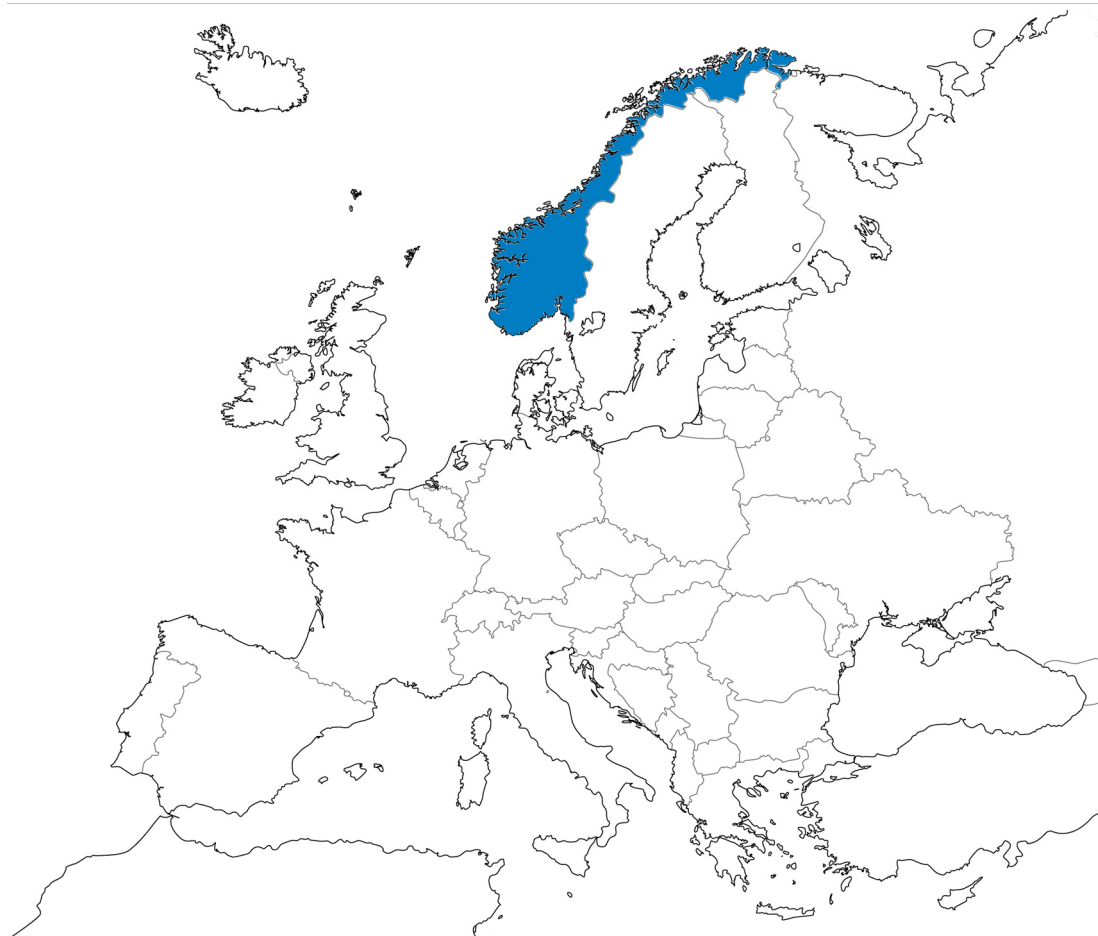
D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – All answers were left blank.

36. Norway

Area:	323 802 km2	**Population:**	4.7 million	**Political system:**	Monarchy
Capital:	Oslo	**EU entry:**	N/a	**Currency:**	Norwegian krone

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Norway

Ministry: Norwegian Ministry of Norway

Department: Departments for the arts

Address: Postbuks 8030 DEP, NO-0030 Oslo, Norway

Website: www.government.no/kud

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Grete Indahl

Position: Senior Adviser

Email: grete.indahl@kud.dep.no

Phone: +47 22248067

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

2. If the answer is YES

2.1 Please specify:

Name	Deparments for the arts
Ministry	Norwegian Ministry for the Arts
E-mail	
Telephone	
Website	www.government.no/kud

2.2 When was it formally created?

2.3 Its terms of reference?

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

Not applicable.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[35] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☒ / NO ☐

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

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[35] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

6.1 When was the policy created?

2009

6.2 Who were the initiators and formulators of the policy?

Norwegian Ministry of Norway

6.3 Was the policy formally adopted at Government Level?

Yes

6.4 What processes were used to develop the policy?

6.5 What is the legal status?

6.6 What are the main objectives of the policy?

Please, read the document architecture.now

6.7 Is there cross sectoral co-operation and what Ministries are actually engaged?

For information, have a look at the document architecture.now

6.8 What have been the successes of the policy or which initiatives have been the most successful?

Work in progress

6.9 What have been the areas where success has not been achieved?

6.10 Has the implementation of the policy been formally reviewed? If so, please specify any changes/ emphasis in policy or implementation process.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☐

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information - all answers were left blank.

37. Switzerland

37. Switzerland

Area: 41 290 km2 **Population:** 7.6 million **Political system:** Swiss Confederation

Capital: Berne **EU entry:** N/a **Currency:** Swiss franc

A. Identification of correspondent

Country: Switzerland

Ministry: Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications

Department: Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE)

Address: Mühlestrasse 2, CH-3063 Ittigen

Website: http://www.are.admin.ch/index.html?lang=en

Contact person (For further information)

Name: Jost Silvia **Position:** Head of section

Email: silvia.jost@are.admin.ch **Phone:** +41313220625

B. Departments responsible for architectural policy

1. Does a specific department exist in charge of architectural policy?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

2. If the answer is YES

Not applicable or N/A.

3. If there is more than one department involved, please list the departments responsible for architectural policy.

No information – all answers were left blank.

4. Please use this space to describe any country specific structures (e.g. Decentralised official bodies, which you may feel have not been adequately mentioned)

Switzerland is a federal country with 26 cantons. The responsibility for architectural questions goes to the local and regional structures (communes and cantons). Each canton have its own organisation in which there is an office or a section for constructions/buildings.

C. Policy documents

In the context of the *EU Council Resolution on architectural quality* (2001/C 73/04) and *Council Conclusions on architecture* (2008/C 319/05), please indicate what official documents of architectural policy[36] exist that promote high standards in architectural design in both the private and public sector.

5. Do you have any official publication (memorandum, bill or act) outlining Government Policy on Architecture?

YES ☐ / NO ☒

6. If the answer to Question 5 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

7. If the answer to Question 5 is NO:

Is there any plan to develop such a policy?

YES ☐   /   NO ☒

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES:

Not applicable or N/A.

9. If the answer to Question 5 and Question 7 is NO:

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[36] Architectural Policy – a public policy for safeguarding and promoting cultural and architectural quality in building, urban design and culture heritage.

If there is no official publication (memorandum, bill or act) and there is no plan to develop one, do you consider that the aims of architectural policy are addressed in your country by others means? If so by what means?

As said before, each canton takes care of its own architectural policy. Therefore, there is no national plan.

10. If you have any further information or observations which you feel have not been adequately covered in the above questions, please comment here.

the federal organisations of Switzerland makes it hard to answer those questions by something else than "no". However, there are 26 (or even more) regional structures taking cares of those questions throughout the country.

D. Specific initiatives / actions

No information – All answers were left in blank.

Survey on Architectural Policies in Europe
Final Report December 2011

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Physical Planning and Construction - Oirectorate for Housing and Municipal Economy* • Helena Krnfic Schaps ı CZECH REPUBLIC • ëeskâ Komora Arch1teklü *Czech Chamber of Architects* M1msterstvo pro Mistni Rozvoi ëR *Mmistry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic* Tomâs Jirânek ı ESTONIA • Kulluunm1nisteen um *Estonian Ministry of Culture* ı FINLAND • Arkk 1ehtuur Ikasvatus Bu11t Environment Educallon - *Architectural Policy Program - National Council for Architecture* • Opetus- Ja Kulttuunm1mstenô *Ministry of Education and Culture* • Suomen Arkk1tehlll11tto - Fmlands Ark1tektfôrbund *Finnish Association of Architec/s* ı FRANCE • Arc en Rêve Centre dArch1tecture *Arc en Rêve Architecture Centre* • Cite de l'Archilecture et du Palnmome *City of Architect ure and Heritage* • Consell National de lOrdre des Architectes *National Council of Order of Architects* • Ministère de la Culture et de la Commumcallon *Ministry of Culture and Communication* • David Vernet • Jean Gautier • Michael Ricard I GERMANY • Bundesamliür Bauwesen und Raumordnung *Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning* • Bundesarch1tektenkammer *Faderai Chamber of German Architects* •Bundessl1ftung Baukultur *Faderai Foundalion for Building Culture* Konstantin Kletfel ı GREECE • Sarcha - *Schoo/ of ARCHitecture 4AA 1* HUNGARY • Belügym 1niszténum *Mmistry of /nterior* • Magyar Êp1tômuvészek Szôvetsége *Association of Hungarian Architects* • Maygyar Êpitész Kamara *Chamber of Hungarian Architects* IIRELAND • An Inst t1û1d Rioga A1lt1ri na hÊ1reann le hagha1dh na *The Royal Inslilute for the Archilects m Ire/and* • An Ro1nn Comhshao1l , Pobal agus R1a1tos À1t1ûll *Department of the Environment . Community and Local Government* •Foras A1lt1reachta na hÊ1reann *Irish Architecture Foundation* • Oifig na nOibreacha Po1bli *The Office of Public Works* ı ITALY • Cons1glio Nazionale degh Archrtett 1 P1anificaton, Paesagg1sli e Conservaton *National Council of Architects. Planners . Landscapers and Conservationists* ı LATVIA • Latvi1as Arh1leklu Sav1enïba *The Latvia Associa/ion of Architects* I LUXEMBOURG • Fondalton de l'Arch1lecture et de l'ingénierie *Foundation Architecture and Engineering* Ministère de ta Culture.de l'Ense1gnement Supérieur et de la Recherche *Mmistry of Culture Higher Education and Research* Ordre des Archllectes et des Ingénieurs-Conseils *Order of Architects and Consulting Engineers* 1MALTA • Kamra la Pent1 *Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers* M1nisteru ghar-R1zors1 u Affan1let Rurali - D1smn tal-Progett ud-01part1ment ta 'Impl1mentazz)Oni *Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs - Project Design and Implementation Department* I NETHERLANDS • Berlage Insl1tuut *Berlage Inslitute* • Federat1e Welstand *Faderation Welstand* • M1nistene van B1nnenlandse Zaken en Koninkn1ksrelat1es - D1rectoraal-general R1 1ksgebouwend1enst - Atelier R1Jksbouwmeester *Mm1stry of Intenor and Kingdom Relations - Director-General Government Buildings Agency - Office of the Chief Government Architect* Hans Ibehngs Rob Docter I NORWAY • Norsk Form - Design og ark 1tektur for et bedre samfunn *Norsk Form - The Foundalion for Design & Architecture in Norway* I POLAND • Arch1tekt6w Rzeczypospolitei Polsk1e1 *National Chamber of Polish Architects* • Stowarzyszeme Arch 1tekt6w Polskich *Union of Polish Architects* ı PORTUGAL • Ordem dos Arqu1tectos *Order of Architects* Fernando Gonçalves Joào Bento ı ROMANIA • Ordinul Arh1tect1lor d1n România *Order of Architects of Romania* ı SLOVENIA • Ministrslvo za Okol1e m Prostor - Oirektorat za Prostor *Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning - Spatial Planning Directorate* Zbornica za Arhilekluro 1n Proslor Sloveni1e *Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia* ı SPAIN Cotegio Oficial de Arqu1tectos de Extremadura *Official College of Architects of Extremadura* • Fundac16 Mies van der Rohe *The Fundaci6 Mies van der Rohe* •Inshtuto Valenc1ano de la Ed1f1cac16n *Valencian Istllute of Bwldmg* 1 SWEDEN • Ark 1tekturmuseet *The Swedish Museum of Architecture* 1 SWITZERLAND • SchweJZer Ingerneur- und Arch1tektenvere1n - Société Suisse des Ingénieurs et des Architectes Swiss *Society of Engmeers and Architecls* ı TURKEY •Bayindirlik ve iskan Bakanllg1 *The Ministry of Public Works and Settlement* • Mimarlar Odas1 Genel Merkezi *The Chamber of Architects of Turkey* I UNITED KINGDOM • Simon Foxell I EUROPEAN UNION • Arch1tec 1s· Counc11 of Europe - Conseil des Arch1tectes d'Europe • Les Rencontres - Assoc1at1on des Villes et Régions de la Grande Europe pour la Culture les *Rencontres - Association of European Cities and Regions for Culture*