

## Demokraatlik ja turvaline riik, kus säilib ja areneb eesti keel, rahvus ning kultuur



### Inimene

Arukas, tegus  
ja tervist hoidev



### Ühiskond

Avatud, hooliv  
ja koostöömeelne



### Majandus

Tugev,  
uudusmeelne  
ja vastutustundlik



### Elukeskkond

Kõigi vajadusi arvestav,  
turvaline ja kvaliteetne



### Riigikorraldus

Uudusmeelne,  
usaldusväärne  
ja inimesekeskne

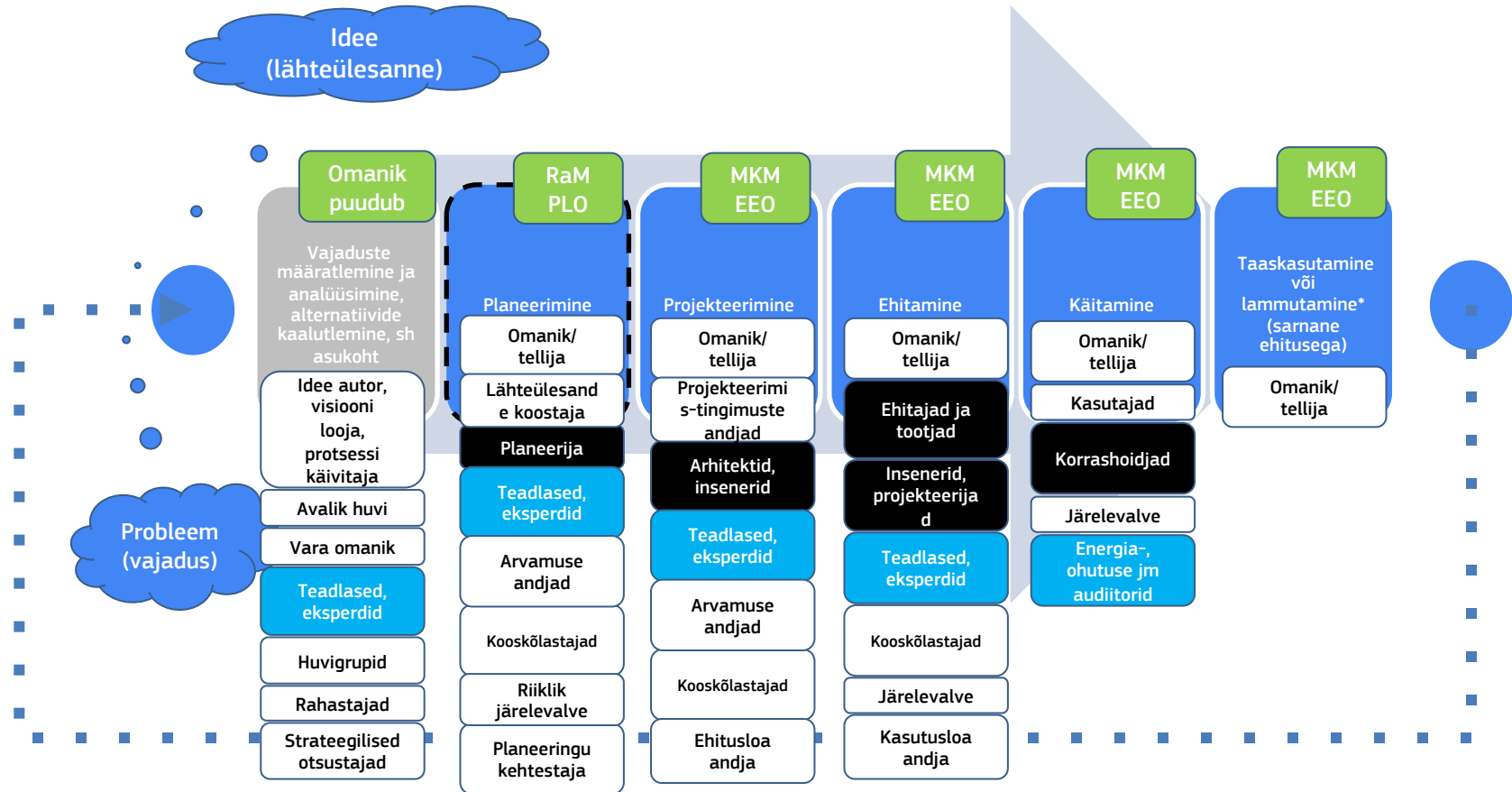


# Kultuur 2030

## Tegevussuund 1.18

Kujundame kvaliteetset avalikku ruumi ja elukeskkonda. Ruumiotsuste tegemisel järgime kvaliteetse ruumiloome põhimõtteid, hinnates kultuuripärandit ja luues heade ruumilahendustega uusi kultuuriväärtusi. Avalik sektor on eeskujuks kvaliteetse ruumi tellija ja kujundajana. Ruumipoliitika ja valdkondlikud ruumiotsused on sidusad ja tasakaalustatud. Ruumi kujundavate hangete puhul rakendatakse väärtuspõhist mudelit, mille eesmärgiks on elukeskkonna kõrge kvaliteet ning keskkonnaeesmärkide saavutamise toetamine. Ruumipoliitika on kooskõlas kliimaneutraalsuse ja elurikkuse eesmärkidega ning toetab kliimamuutuste mõjuga kohanemist.

# ruumiloome üldskeem



# KVALITEETSE RUUMI ALUSPÕHIMÕTTED

Kvaliteetne ruum on tehis- ja looduskeskkonna tasakaalustatud ruumiline tervik, mis hõlmab välisruumi ja siseruumi. Säätvja ja tervikliku elukeskkonna kavandamine ja loomine (ruumiloomne) sisaldab planeerimise ja projekteerimistegevust (sh ruumilist planeerimist, arhitektuuri, maastikuarhitektuuri), ehitustegevust ning muude ruumiotsuste (nt liikluse ja liikumisvõimaluste, teenuste, metsamajandamise jm) ruumilist haldamist, eesmärgiga muuta olemasolev elukeskkond ruumiotsustega pikas vaates võimalikult paljudele paremaks. Kvaliteetse ruumilahenduse eelduseks on hea ja läbimõeldud ruumiotsus ehk ruumi arengut mõjutav valitsemistasandi otsus. Järgnev loetelu käsleb hea lahenduse põhimõtteid, millega ruumiotsuste kaalumisel arvestada.

## Aja- ja ajakohasus



— hea ruumilahendus on **teadmispõhine** ja kasutab antud hetkel teadaolevat ja sobivamat parimat teadmist ning kujundab uusi teadmisi ja oskusi. **Ruumihariduse ja -teadlikkuse kasv** aitab ühiskonnal paremini kujundada häid ruumilahendusi. Ruumipädevus on asjatundlikkus ja vastutusvõime ruumi arengut mõjutavate otsuste kujundamisel ja elluviimisel. Ruumiotsuse (sh ruumiliste planeeringute) puhul jälgitakse, et nende põhimõtted oleksid elluviimisel ajakohased ja nende ruumilahendused tulevikuga vastavad kohandatavale, kuna nende mõju ehitatud keskkonna arengule on ajaliselt pikk.

## Otstarbekus



— hea lahenduse aluseks on ruumi vastavus kasutaja vajadustele ja erinevate kasutusotstarvete tunnistamine. Ühe kasutusotstarbega ruumid on erandlikud, hea ruumilahendus põhineb erinevate kasutusviiside ja ruumikasutajate koostoimel. Lahendus on kavandatud otstarvetel hästi kasutatav. Hea kasutatavus tähendab siseruumide puhul üldjuhul mugavat, otstarbekohast ruumijaotust, mööblipaigutust, valgustingimusi, sisekliima juhtimist. Ruumid ja alad on sobiva suurusega ja omavahel loogiliselt seotud. Näiteks elamu sobib hästi elamiseks, teater sobib

hästi etenduste andmiseks ja lavastuste ettevalmistamiseks, tänavad sobivad liikumiseks nii inimestele kui autodele ja pakuvad lisaks võimalust seal ka pikemalt viibida. Otstarve võib hoonne või linnaruumi lahenduse eluea jooksul muutuda, seega on ka **paindlikkus** otstarbekuse kõrval oluline.

## Kohandatavus



— hea lahendus laseb ennast tellimuse, ühiskondliku või majandusliku olukorra muutudes kohandada. Ruumiliste lahenduste muutmise on kallis. Seetõttu laseb hea lahendus ennast uues olukorras võimalikult väikeste ümberetengemistega järgmises funktsioonis kasutada. Kuna tulevik ei ole ette teada ei tellijale, arhitektile ega omavalitsusele, saab kestlikust taotleda põhiliselt spetsiifilise funktsionaalsuse arvelt, kasutusvõimaluste mitmekesistamise kaudu.

## Säästlikkus ja tõhusus



— lahendus kasutab majanduslikke ressursse arukalt ja minimeerib ehitise **elukaare kulusid** ilma järeleandmiseta ruumikvaliteedis. Ruumilise lahenduse kuludena tuleb arvestada kavandamise, projekteerimise, ehitamise, kasutamise, korrahoiu ja lammutamise kulusid, samuti kaudeid kulusid, mis on vajaliku liikuvuse, energia- ja toidutootmise, hariduse, tervishoiu ja kaitses tagamiseks ning paljusid teisi seonduvaid kulusid. Ruumilise lahenduse säästlikkus ilmneb võimalikult paljude kulurühmade koosvaates. Kõigi elukaare protsesside puhul eelneb ehitusele täpne ja kõikehõlmav kavandamine, et saavutada parim ruumikvaliteet majanduslikult mõistlikel tingimustel. Kvaliteeti ja tõhusust toetavad koostöömeetodid mõeldakse läbi ruumiloomeprotsessi algjärgus. Hea ruumilahendus lisab **majanduslikku väärtust** luues parema kvaliteediga ja vastupidavamaid arendusobjekte ning soodsaid tingimusi rahvamajanduse arenguks.

## Kliimakohtaus ja keskkonna- sõbralikkus



— hea ruumilahendus arvestab **kliimamuutustega**. Hea lahendus on **keskkonnasõbralik** – ta näeb looduskeskkonnas väärtuslikku ühisressursi, ning hoiab, arendab ja võimendab ruumilise keskkonna looduslikke komponente, samuti pakub lahendusi elurikkuse säilitamiseks ja suurendamiseks. Tühermaad võetakse muuhulgas kasutusele taastuvenergia tootmiseks, valdavalt kujundatakse neist inimsõbralik maastik, kus on oma koht nii kohaspetsiifilisel loodusel kui ka inimesel. Kahaneva elanikkonna tingimustes kohandatakse asumid kompaksemaks.

## Ohutus ja tervislikkus

— hea ruumilahendus tagab tervisliku, turvalise ja ohutu elukeskkonna ning soodustab tervislikke eluviise.

## Ligipääsetavus



— hea ruumilahendus on kättesaadav ja kasutatav kõigile ühiskonna liikmetele nende kogu elukaare vältel. Hea ruumiline lahendus võimaldab ligipääsu erineval viisil liikuvatele, erineva suuruse ja vanusega inimestele. Hea lahendus sobib kasutamiseks kõigile, ruumimahtude ja funktsioonide jaotus on selge ja arusaadav. Hea lahendus toetab ühistranspordi kasutamist ning keskkonnasäästlikke tervislikke liikumisviise. Hea lahendus pakub **jätkusuutlikke elamistingimusi** ja tugevdab sotsiaalset vastupanuvõimet, luues kvaliteetset, kättesaadavat ja ligipääsetavat elamispidu. **Kasutajasõbraliku** ruumi kujundamine tähendab ruumi kasutamise mugavuse ja funktsionaalsete vajadustega arvestamist ning lahendusi, mis võivad näiteks olla seotud erinevate liikumisvõimalustega, ühendusteede, puhkealadega vms.

## Sotsiaalne sidosus



— hea lahendus arendab ühiseid väärtuseid. Hea ruumilahendus ei täida üksnes funktsionaalseid, tehnilisi ja majanduslikke nõudeid, vaid ka seob inimesi ja suurendab omavahelist lävimist.

## Mitmekesisus



— hea ruumilahendus toetab elavaid ja segakasutusega naabruskondi ning aitab vältida segregatsiooni. Ta loob tänapäevaste vahendite abil keskkonda, mis kultuuripärandi austamise kõrval loob ka uusi kultuuriväärtusi ja toetab bioloogilist mitmekesisust.

## Eristatavus ja kohataju



— hea ruumilahendusega luuakse paiku, mis on eriomased, sobituvad kohaliku konteksti ning millel on isearalikul tunnused, mis loovad teatava kohataju. Ehitatud keskkond vajab terviklikku kultuurikeskest lähenemist ning humanistlikku vaadet sellele, kuidas me ühiselt kujundame paiku, milles elame ning pärandit, mille me enesest maha jätame.

## Pärandi- sõbralikkus



— hea lahendus arvestab ajaloolise kontekstiga, kultuuri ainelise ja vaimse koosseisuga ning kasutab seda olulist ressursi ja võõristana. Hea ruumilahendus toetab pärandiväärtusega objektidele võimalusel uue rakenduse leidmist.

## Esteetika



— arhitektuurisel kvaliteedil on **kunstiline mõõde**, kus ruumiline kooskõla, sobiva mõõtkava tajumine ja tundlik materjalikasutus avaldavad otsest positiivset mõju meie elukvaliteedile. Hea ruumilahendus pakub valdavale osale kasutajatest ilu, inspiratsiooni, naudingu ja rahulolu. Esteetika saavutatakse tundliku kavandamise ja asjatundliku ehitamise abil. Ühiskonna vaates on eriti oluline **avaliku ruumiga** kontaktis oleva ruumiosa esteetika.

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PlanS 2. peatükk — elukeskkonna parendamise põhimõtted

Rahandusministeeriumi ruumilise planeerimise põhimõtete rakendamise juhend 2016

Davosi deklaratsioon — Eesti liitus 2018 a jaanuaris — kõrge kvaliteediga ehituskultuuri edendamine

Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukogu (ACE) juhend — ehitatud keskkonna kvaliteedi saavutamine

ruumiloome eksperdirühma lõpp-aruanne 2019  
— Lisa 4 — kvaliteetse ruumi miinimumkriteeriumid

<https://kul.ee/kunstid-ja-loomemajandus/arhitektuur>



**EUROOPA KVALITEEDIPÕHIMÕTTED**  
 EL-i rahastatud sekkumiste, millel on  
 potentsiaalne mõju kultuuripärandile

Soovitused ja valikukriteeriumid, november 2020



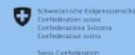
Kaasrahastab  
 EL-i Loov Euroopa programm

The Davos *Baukultur* Quality System

# Eight criteria for a high-quality *Baukultur*



Davos<sup>2018</sup>  
 Declaration



# **Davos Declaration<sup>2018</sup>**

# Davos<sup>2018</sup> Declaration

Conference of Ministers of Culture  
20 – 22 January 2018, Davos Switzerland

# Déclaration de Davos<sup>2018</sup>

Conférence des Ministres de la culture  
20 – 22 janvier 2018, Davos Suisse



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation







Liit  
Kontakt  
Liikmed  
Avalikud dokumendid  
Arhitektuuripoliitika  
Teenused  
Kutse andmine  
Kooliarhitektuur

Uudised  
Võistlused  
Näitused  
Arhitektuuripreemiad  
Publikatsioonid  
Sündmuste kalender

EAL100  
PÕORA!  
Tööpakkumised ja  
kuulutused  
Liikmetele  
Galeri  
Arhitektuurifilmid  
Energilätõhus maja  
EV100 arhitektuur



EALi uudised  
Artiklid

## Uudised

### Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukogu kiidab heaks Davosi deklaratsiooni, mis kutsub üles looma Euroopas kvaliteetset ehituskultuuri

29.01.2018

#### Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukodu pressiteade

#### Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukogu kiidab heaks Davosi deklaratsiooni, mis kutsub üles looma Euroopas kvaliteetset ehituskultuuri

25. jaanuar 2018, Brüssel

**21.–22. jaanuaril 2018 osalesid Euroopa kultuuriministrid ning pärandi ja kultuuriga seotud valdkondade sidusrühmad, sh Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukogu, Šveitsi Konföderatsiooni kutsele ehituskultuurile (*Baukultur*) pühendatud konverentsil. Konverentsil võeti vastu deklaratsioon, mis juhib tähelepanu kvaliteetse ehituskultuuri ühiskonnakasule ning pakub välja võimalusi selle edendamiseks ja saavutamiseks Euroopas.**

Arvestades ehitatud keskkonna kvaliteedi halvenemist kõikjal Euroopas, rõhutab deklaratsioon tungivat vajadust uute lähenemisviiside järele Euroopa ehitatud keskkonna kultuuriväärtuste kaitsmisel ja edendamisel. Ühtlasi rõhutatakse, et vaja on terviklikku ja kultuurikesket lähenemisviisi ehitatud keskkonnale ning humanistlikku suhtumist sellesse, kuidas me ühiselt oma elupaiku kujundame.

Vastuseks praegustele väljakutsetele esitasid konverentsil osalejad ambitsioonika visiooni kvaliteetsest ehituskultuurist, mille all mõistetakse sellist lähenemist ehitatud keskkonnale, mis tekitab aktiivselt sotsiaalset ühtekuuluvustunnet, tagab keskkonna kestlikkuse ning panustab kõikide tervisesse ja heaolusse. Selline lähenemisviis tähendab kõikide ehitus- ja maastikutoimingute teadlikku ja läbimõeldud kujundamist viisil, mis seab kultuuriväärtused lühiajalisest majanduskasust ülemaks. Ühtlasi tähendab see funktsionaalsete, tehniliste ja majanduslike nõuete järgmist, kuid samuti inimeste sotsiaalsete ja psühholoogiliste vajaduste rahuldamist.

Kvaliteetset ehituskultuuril on ühiskonnale palju pakkuda: see soodustab elavaid ja multifunktsionaalseid naabruskondi, loob kestlikke elutingimusi ja tugevdab sotsiaalset vastupidavust, pakkudes korralikke, taskukohaseid ja kättesaadavaid eluasemeid, toetab kestlikku transporti ja vastutustundlikku maakaasutust, edendab tervist ja bioloogilist

## Vaata ka

EALi uudised

Artiklid

Viimsi Tamme pargi konkursi ümbrike avamine

02.02.2018

EKA avatud loeng: Yael Reisner

31.01.2018

Sillamäe Politsei- ja Piirivalveameti ning Päästeameti ühishoone arhitektuurivõistluse võitis Kuu OÜ

30.01.2018

Euroopa Arhitektide Nõukogu kiidab heaks Davosi deklaratsiooni, mis kutsub üles looma Euroopas kvaliteetset ehituskultuuri

29.01.2018

Tööandjate majas kuulutati välja parim ehitusprojekt ja parim ehitusinsener

26.01.2018

Vestlusõhtu arhitekt Tomomi Hayashiga

24.01.2018

Arhitektuurifilmid Kumu Dokumentaali

24.01.2018

Kultuuriminister Saar Davosis: teadlikum ehitatud keskkonna arendamine loob ühiskonnas uut kultuuriväärtust

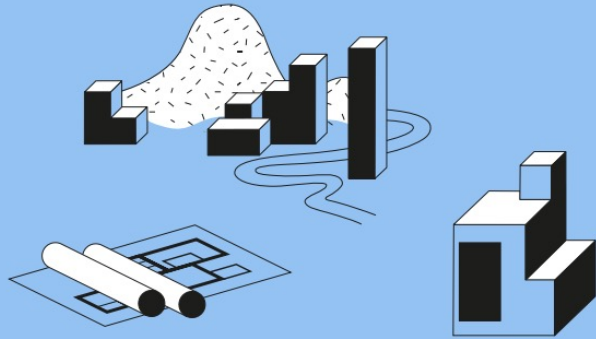
20.01.2018

## Aastate kaup


2021 2020 2019 2018 2017

The Davos *Baukultur* Quality System

# Eight criteria for a high-quality *Baukultur*

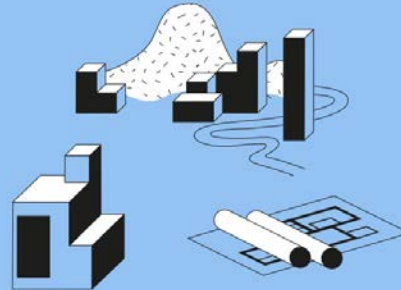


Davos<sup>2018</sup>  
Declaration

 Schweizer Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
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Svits Confederaziun

The Davos *Baukultur* Quality System

# Eight criteria for a high-quality *Baukultur* – the whole story

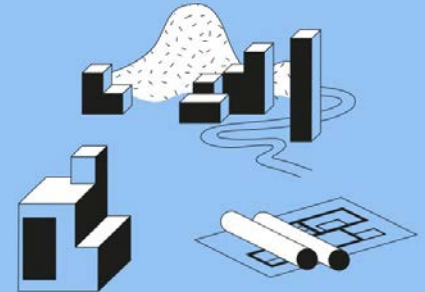


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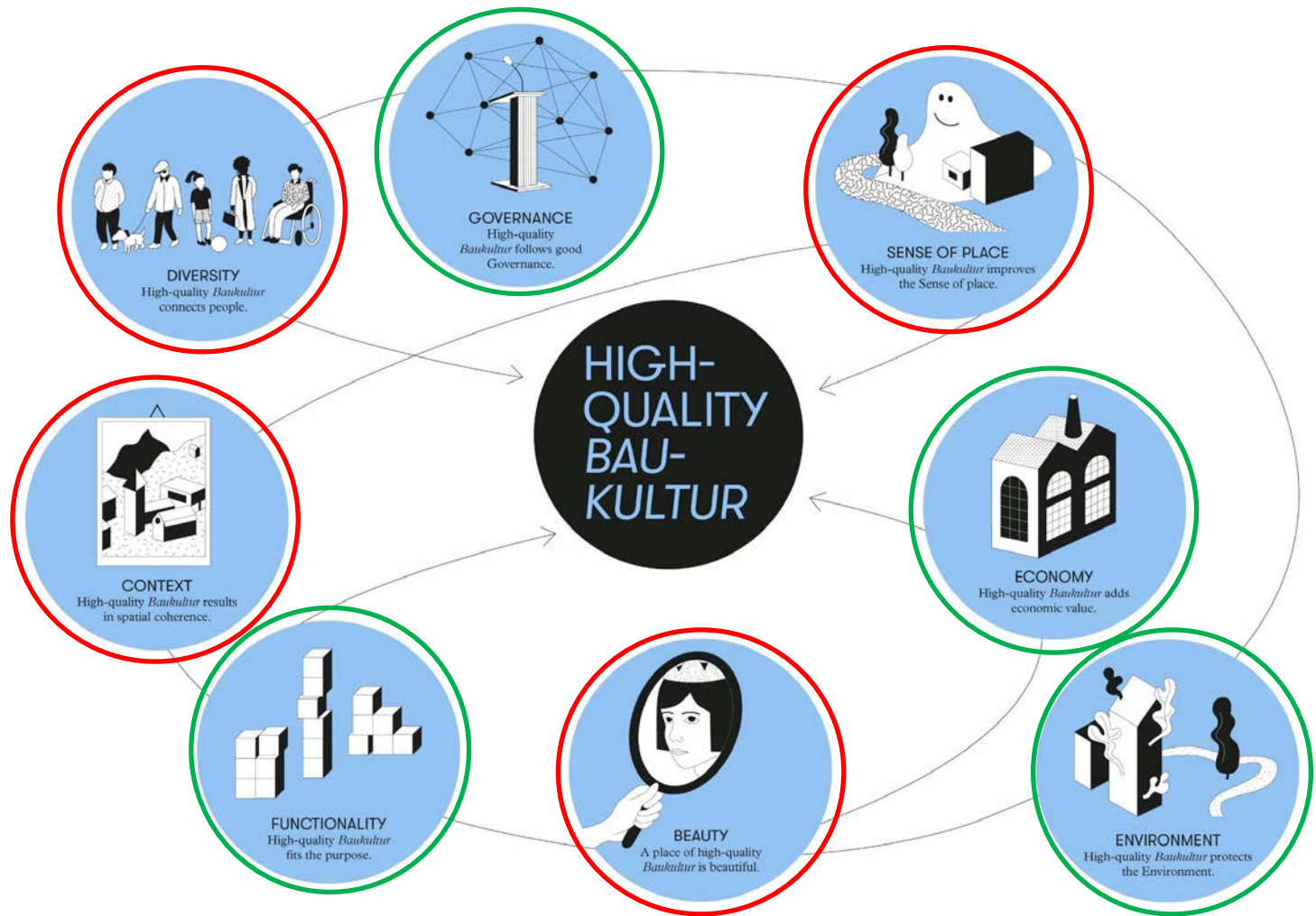
The Davos *Baukultur* Quality System

# Assessment form

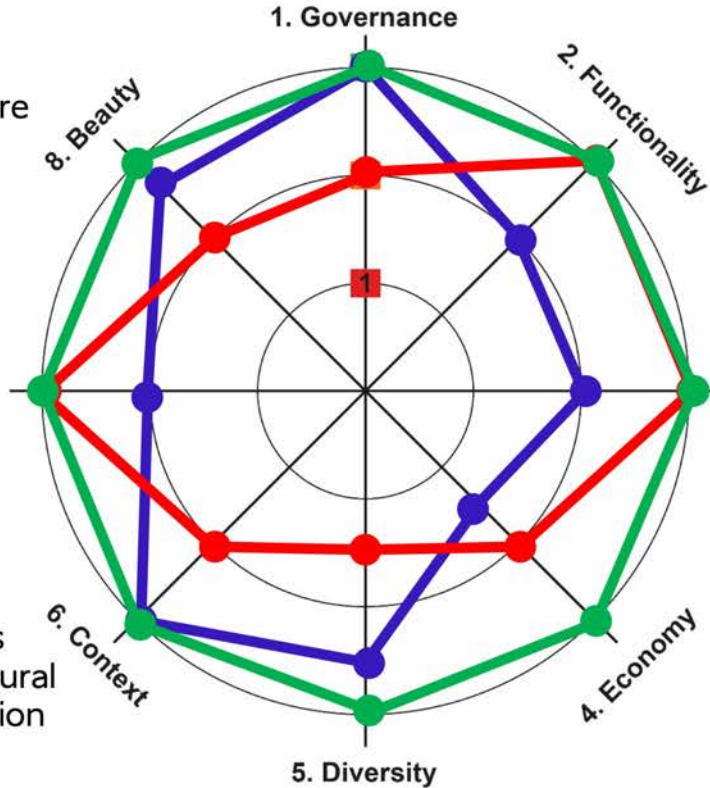


Davos<sup>2018</sup>  
Declaration

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Confédération suisse  
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Confederaziun Svizra  
Svits Confederaziun



high-quality architecture thrives in the context of good governance and management of the place



high-quality architecture fits the purposes and contributes to health and security of all

a place of high-quality architecture is beautiful

high-quality architecture protects the environment

high-quality architecture improves the sense of place

high-quality architecture adds economic value

high-quality architecture presents spatial coherence embracing cultural heritage and contemporary creation

high-quality architecture fosters vibrant and mixed-use neighbourhoods



2021

EU MEMBER STATE EXPERT GROUP

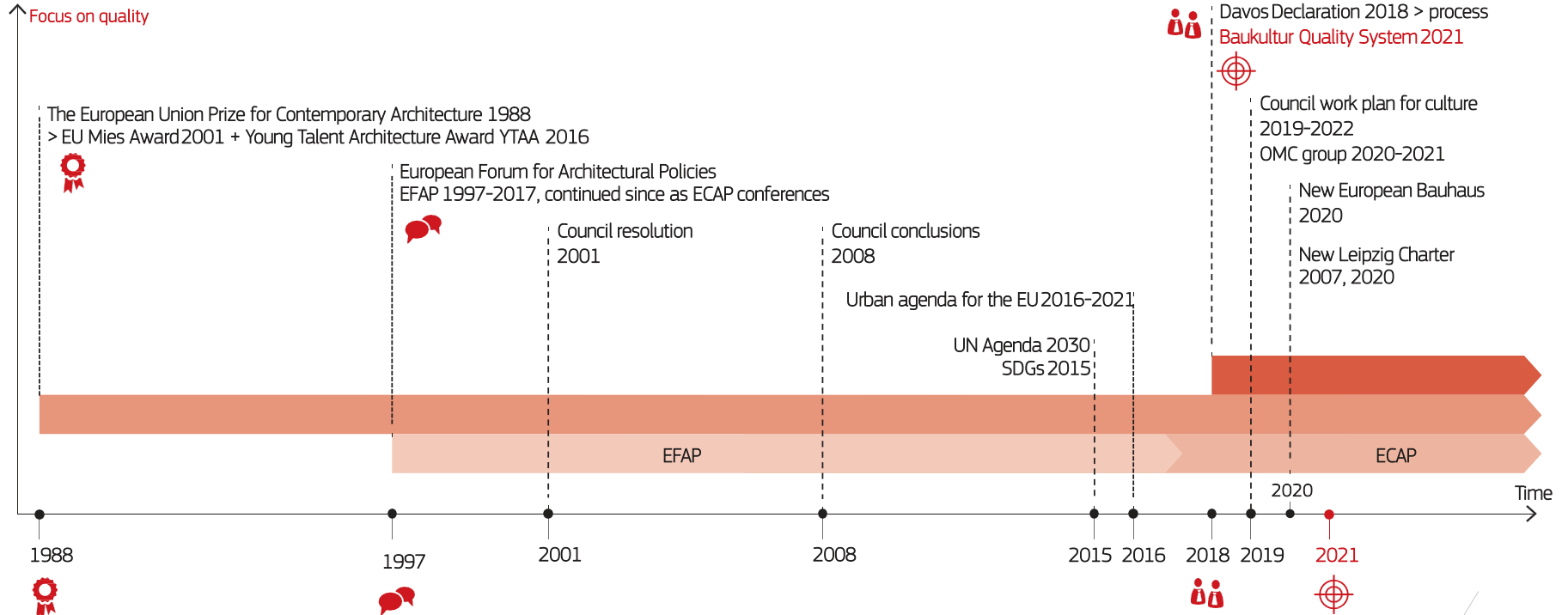
## **TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE**

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE



From 2015 onwards the European policy framework has started to pay more and more attention to quality aspects.

2021



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

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Publication and dissemination of the report  
Policy follow-up  
List of members of the OMC group

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Policy frameworks  
Studies, tools, guides  
Declarations, papers from professional organisations  
EU publications on research and innovation for cities  
Useful websites

#### ANNEX IV: MANDATE



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

## CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA OF QUALITY \*

CASE STUDIES THAT EMBODY ALL OR SOME OF THEM

- GOVERNANCE
- FUNCTIONALITY
- ECONOMY
- ENVIRONMENT
- DIVERSITY
- CONTEXT
- SENSE OF PLACE
- BEAUTY

\* Follows the **Davos Baukultur Quality System**.

All quality criteria should be applied to all spatial interventions. However, each criterion is taken into account differently, for example at the landscape, building or interior scale.

## CASE STUDIES: 8 CATEGORIES

- awards
- laws and policies
- education and awareness raising
- regeneration and revitalisation
- tools, processes and research
- funding and investment
- grassroots initiatives
- technical innovation  
(use of materials, new technologies)

Overall, **76 case studies** were collected across Europe and analysed. **33 case studies** stood out as being the most distinctive within the above eight quality categories and were represented in the report.





# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: AWARDS

- Municipality Architect Award (Czechia)
- The Public Contracting Authority Award (French-speaking Belgium)

Fontainas, a public space, housing and public equipment project, designed by B612 Associates. Laureate of the 'Wide scale' category for the 2020 City of Brussels Public Authority Contracting Award (case study 2). Courtesy of Cellule architecture – Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles.  
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(Ceci n'est pas un cliché)



Soběslav, Czechia. The 2020 Municipality Architect Award ('Architekt obci') was presented to architect Jaromír Kročák for his many years of professional work as an architect and his support for quality architecture in the region. Courtesy of the Architect of the Year archive



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

- Catalonia's 2017 law on architecture
- Swiss Federal Inventory of Heritage Sites (ISOS)
- the architecture policy of Denmark
- the KuldTga Design Code
- Sweden's guidelines for architectural policies and strategic work in municipalities

ISOS site record of  
Pontresina, 2021.  
© FOC

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE





Window restoration workshop at the  
Kuldiga restoration centre (Kuldiga  
design code), 2019. Courtesy of Kuldiga  
Municipality. © Rīčards Sotaks



EUROPEAN UNION

# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: EDUCATION &  
AWARENESS RAISING

- the multidisciplinary postgraduate course 'Archikultura – Edukator Architektoniczny / Archi-Culture – Architectural Educator' (Poland)
- ADE – Architektura dla edukacji – Architecture for education' (Poland)
- Laboratorium Regionów (Poland)
- Golden Cubes Awards (Poland)
- Arhitektuurikool (Estonia)
- Estonian Centre for Architecture
- Oris House of Architecture (Croatia)
- Federal Baukultur Foundation (Bundesstiftung Baukultur) (Germany)
- Landluft (Austria)
- The Salvos project (Finland)

Husarenvilla – headquarters of the Federal Foundation of Baukultur (case study 15) in Potsdam, Germany. Renovation by Springer Architekten and Weidinger Landschaftsarchitekten, 2011.

© Till Budde / Bundesstiftung Baukultur



'Explore  
Space!' ('Uuri  
ruumi!') exhibition  
by Arhitektuurikool  
(case study 12) in  
the Estonian  
Museum of  
Architecture in  
Tallinn, 2019.  
Courtesy of  
Arhitektuurikool.  
© Liisi Anvelt





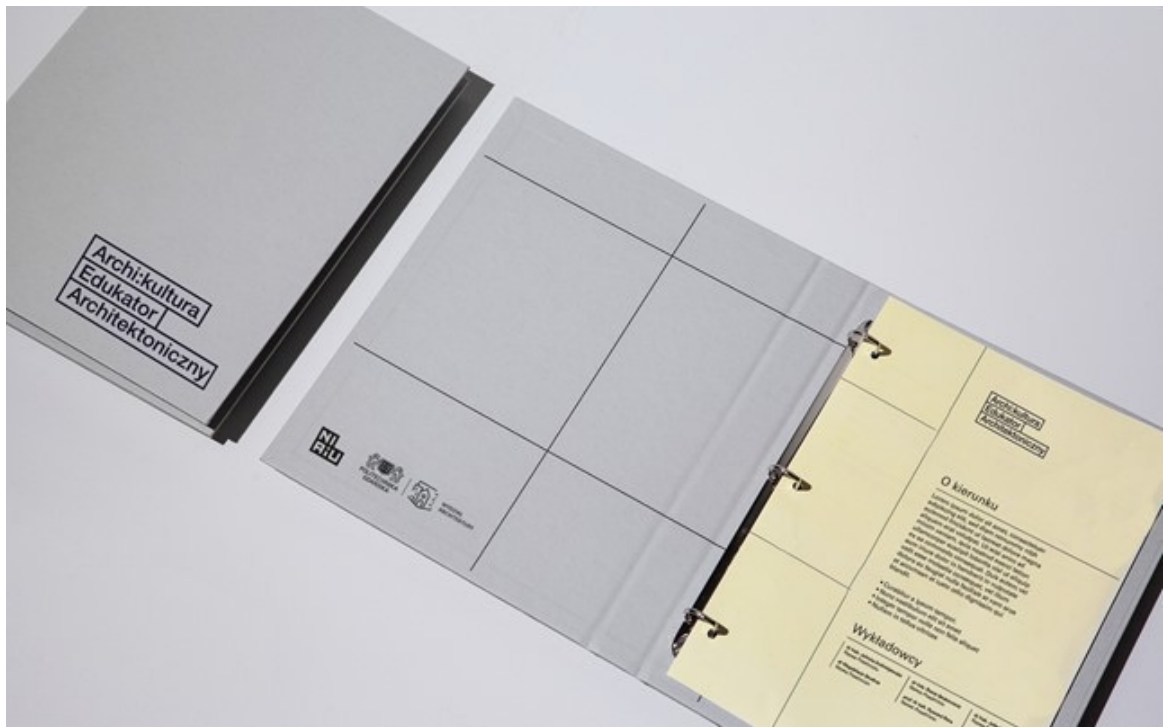
Approximately 1 000 children and young people were involved in the Salvos project in 2016–2018 © Miiä Änäkälä, Arts and Crafts School Emil Valkeakoski

Oris magazine for architecture and culture exhibition 'Oris 100'. © Damil Kalogjera





*'Archikultura – Edukator Architektoniczny / Archi-Culture – Architectural Educator'* training kit, 2021.  
Courtesy of the National Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning in Poland







# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: REGENERATION,  
REVITALISATION AND  
ADAPTIVE REUSE

- Restoration Works Scheme for Local Councils (Malta)
- The Revive programme (Portugal)
- Clonakilty 400 (Ireland)

The completion of the Main Street, Phase II, 2016, Cork.  
The idea was to make the local community aware of the heritage value of its townscape, including the preservation of traditional shopfronts and re-establishing social activities on the street. Clonakilty 400 Urban Design Masterplan Ireland. Courtesy of Cork County Council architect Giulia Vallone



'Hea avalik ruum' programme in Estonia  
Võru town centre renewal, designed by  
Stuudio Tallinn, 2019. © Villem Tomiste



Chapel dedicated to  
St Lucy, Santa Lucija,  
Malta, 2015.  
(case study 18)  
© Restoration  
Directorate



Melanchthonhaus – a writer's house  
museum renovation and extension in  
Lutherstadt Wittenberg, Germany, 2013.  
Designed by Dietzsch & Weber  
Architekten. © Dietzsch & Weber  
Architekten



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: TOOLS,  
PROCESSES AND RESEARCH

- Panorama Netherlands
- Design Reviews (Ireland)
- Immersive residencies programmes (France)
- Open Call (Flemish-speaking Belgium)

View of the exhibition 'Open Call'.  
20 Years of Public Architecture at Z33 Hasselt, 2020.  
© Michiel De Cleene



TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE



PANORAMA NETHERLANDS



View of the 'Trésors de Banlieues' exhibition in Gennevilliers, (the 'Preuve par 7' project) bringing together 260 works of art owned by more than 50 municipalities in Ile de France, accumulated over time, often with the political idea of bringing art to the people. Architect (layout) Patrick Bouchain. © Sami Benyoucef / Ville de Gennevilliers, 2019





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# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

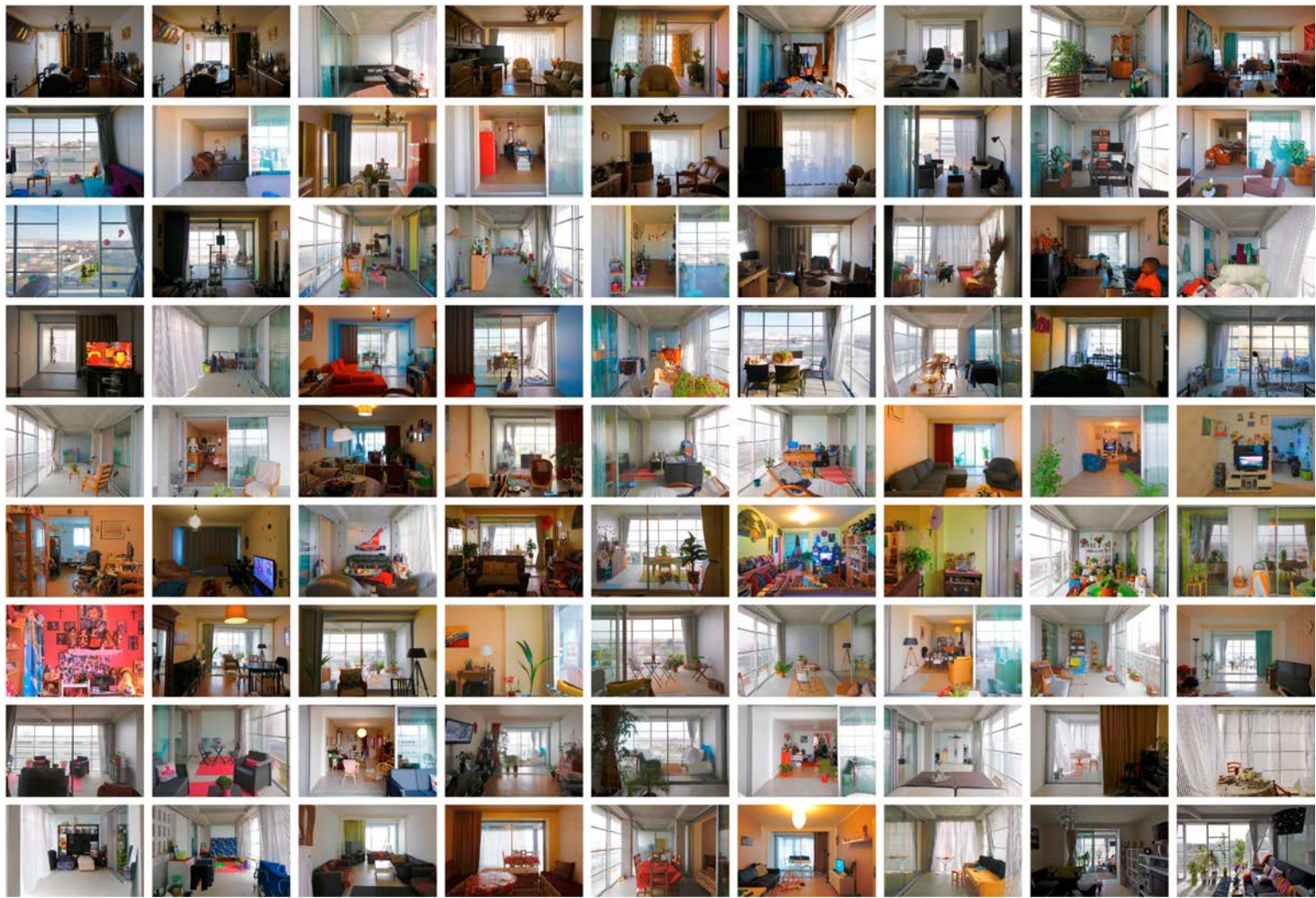
CASE STUDIES: FUNDING  
AND INVESTMENT

- Transformation of Cité du Grand Parc Bordeaux (France)
- Cultural 1,5 % (Spain)
- The Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract – Contrat de quartier durable (Belgium)
- Federal Urban Development Programme (Städtebauförderung) (Germany)

Transformation of 530 dwellings, Grand Parc Bordeaux, France, 2017. Architects Anne Lacaton, Jean-Philippe Vassal, Frédéric Druot, Christophe Hutin. Winner of the 2019 EU Mies Award. © Philippe Ruault



TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE





Programa de Conservación del Patrimonio Histórico Artístico, 1% Cultural



Secretaría de Estado  
de Infraestructuras, Transporte y Vivienda  
Dirección General  
de Arquitectura, Vivienda y Suelo



Restauración del  
**Castillo de Castril**  
CASTRIL Y GRANADA

NºPO: 161-14-003



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# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: GRASS-ROOTS  
INITIATIVES

- Citizen activism in Riga (Latvia)
- Kaapelitehdas creative hub (Finland)

View of the Cable Factory creative hub (Kaapelitehdas) in Finland. While the original factory building was designed by Wäinö G. Palmqvist, several contemporary architects, such as Pia Ilonen and Heikkinen-Komonen Architects, have worked on the renovation of the building. The new Dance House Helsinki extension is designed by JKMM Architects and ILO Architects.  
© Patrik Rastenberger





Proposal for Aleksandra Čaka iela in Riga, 2021. Courtesy of Oto Ozols



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# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

CASE STUDIES: TECHNICAL  
INNOVATION

- SolarKultur (Switzerland)
- Steampunk installation using augmented reality (Estonia)
- Sara Kulturhus (Sara Cultural Centre) (Sweden)

Sara Kulturhus  
a 20-storey building mainly constructed from locally sourced wood, creating both an architectural landmark and an example of advanced timber engineering. Designed by White Arkitekter.

© White Arkitekter



*Steampunk* installation using augmented reality tools at the Tallinn Architecture Biennale, 2019. Designed by Gwyllim Jahn, Cameron Newnham (Fologram), Soomeen Hahm Design and Igor Pantic with Format Engineers. © Tõnu Tunnel







## TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Emphasising on the **driving role of the public sector**, high-quality procedures and solutions become best-practice models – no governance decision should reduce the quality of a place.
- **Everybody has access to knowledge about quality.** It is essential to raise awareness of the topic **early on**.
- **Decision-makers subscribe to quality**, ideally bringing forward the development of new knowledge and skills.
- **Co-creation** with quality in mind – participatory co-creation at the heart of all decision-making processes.

- **Consistent planning** to achieve quality – the Davos quality principles on *Baukultur* should be used as a blueprint throughout strategic planning processes at all governance levels.
- **Regulations, standards and guidelines help to achieve quality.** It is important to ensure that public procurement rules and procedures at the national, regional and local levels foster a quality-based approach over a solely cost-based one. **Funding measures and investment mechanisms need to target the quality of the built environment.**



# TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

## INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

SUCCESS RECIPE @ NATIONAL LEVEL

- make sure there is a **strategic plan with specific goals for a quality living environment** – it can be a public policy on architecture, urban development, construction or similar;
  - make sure there is **a team to implement the plan** – such as a state architect team, city architect offices at local level, design review panels, or similar;
  - make sure that **quality goals are followed across all levels of governance**;
  - all **key actors and stakeholders must be on board** in the pursuit for quality;
- **investment plans must be linked to the goals for a quality built environment**;
  - the policy document defining the quality objectives should be a **central point of reference**, always at hand and **linking back to everyone and the budget**.

# DO YOUR OWN EVALUATION

of how to reach quality goals in architecture and the built environment for everyone

- Are you a decision-maker or a member of an initiative who wants to implement a process that leads to high-quality buildings, public spaces and living environments?
- Are you looking for some guidance to ensure that you have considered all relevant points to ensure the quality of the outcome?

Then this checklist may be a good fit for you. Simply go through the questions on the other page and evaluate the extent to which each aspect has been considered in your intervention. For each criterion, mark on the diagram template the percentage that has been achieved. Fill out one spider diagram (rader chart) per project. The diagram will show how well each aspect has been taken into consideration. A lower value means that the criterion requires further attention, while a higher value means that the criterion has been sufficiently or fully considered.

While it is not necessary to consider all of the questions, going through them will help you to take relevant aspects into account. The questions represent a compact version of the checklist; the full version can be found in the report [Towards a Shared Culture of Architecture – Investing in high-quality living environments for everyone](#).

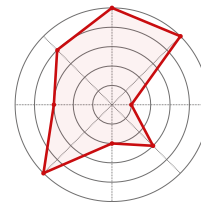
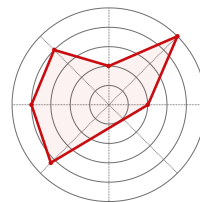
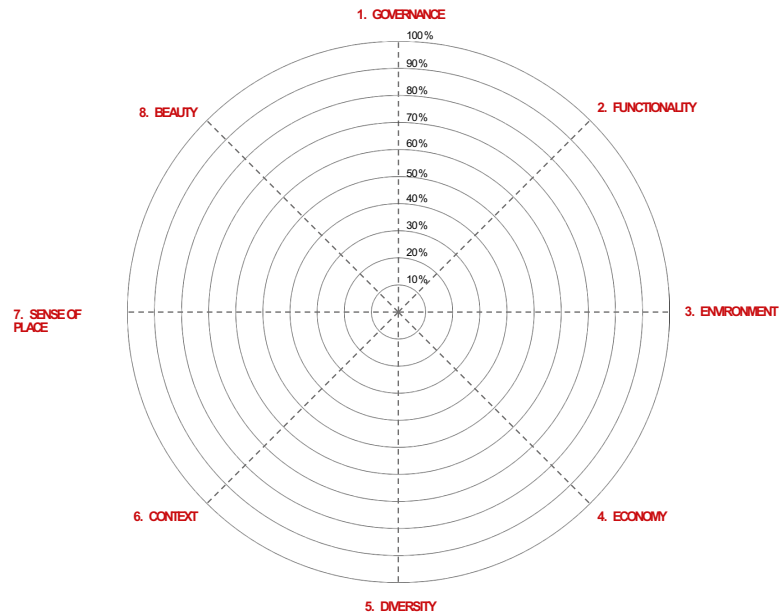


The public sector can demonstrate leadership by implementing a quality-assessment system in investments as part of planning processes – in weighing up investment and location alternatives, in property development and management, public procurement procedures, evaluation of funding proposals, preparing (e.g. spatial planning, design) briefs etc. Answering the quality-assessment questions can improve the sensibility and recognition of places with high-quality *Baukultur* among all societal groups (specialists and non-specialists) and build up knowledge and general awareness about quality issues relating to the built environment.

You can apply this quality-assessment system in many different scenarios and situations. For example, you can use it as a catalogue of quality when evaluating building and planning projects, but also for competitions, design advisory boards or as a guideline for citizens' workshops and in various consultations and debates. You can also use it to self-critically evaluate your own

finished projects or to document the success of planning processes for places. In all of these cases, the potential of the quality-assessment system lies in taking into account and making transparent the complete and balanced consideration of central qualitative issues relating to the built environment.

The assessment methods depend on the available data. Quantitative assessment methods consist of quantitative content analysis (data, structures, sources), standardised interviews, surveys, standardised observation, monitoring, mapping, observations, statistics, counts, estimates, etc. Qualitative assessment methods may include qualitative content analysis, interpretation, value judgements, individual interviews or focus groups, polls, monitoring, mapping, design competitions, etc. Survey and interview results in all of these various forms can support the assessment.



When you have filled in your spider diagram might look something like these.



## 1. GOVERNANCE

- Is the process knowledge based, following best practice?
- Are relevant *Baukultur* experts and authorities involved in each step of the process?
- Is the process led by interdisciplinary teams?
- Is it necessary to conduct a design competition? Are the procurement procedures value based (rather than solely cost based)?
- Does the process use design advisory boards / expert design review? Is the process driven by design research? Does it generate new knowledge and skills?
- Is the decision-making process participatory (including community participation and co-creation)? Is there a broad debate on the quality of the place?
- Is it part of an integrated sustainable development strategy?
- Have risk-assessment and mitigation studies been conducted together with *Baukultur* specialists?
- Will a monitoring system be in place to measure the achievement of quality goals?

## 5. DIVERSITY

- Does the intervention prevent segregation, gentrification and ghettoisation in the area?
- Do ownership/investment models contribute to vibrant and mixed-use neighbourhoods?
- Does the intervention create user-friendly spaces and promote a mix of uses and users?
- Does it provide diverse, attractive and comfortable private and public spaces to connect people?
- Are green and public spaces for diverse uses sufficiently available?
- Does the project demonstrate shared responsibility for private and public spaces (e.g. through participatory processes, etc.)?
- Does the intervention promote sustainable living conditions and strengthen social resilience by creating high-quality, available, affordable and accessible living spaces?
- Is the intervention based on universal design – accessibility for all – principles? Does it make appropriate use of barrier-free design?
- Have post-occupancy studies been planned to measure and monitor user satisfaction and interaction with the place?

## 2. FUNCTIONALITY

- Is the project fit for purpose and tailor-made for this particular use or reuse? Does the solution support the needs, aspirations and activities of all users?
- Does the design comply with planning, architectural and engineering rules and norms?
- Does it reflect regional/local particularities and call upon local materials and skills?
- Is the design flexible enough to be used for multiple purposes? Can it be adapted to changing conditions and needs, while preserving its core qualities and values?
- Are healthy urban open spaces, green spaces and easily accessible landscapes available?
- Does the design support and promote well-being and healthy lifestyles? Does it support a low level of traffic, and is it walkable and bikeable?
- Does the project improve security, including resilience to natural hazards?
- Have the proposed technical interventions been sufficiently well tested? Does the solution embrace experimental approaches?

## 6. CONTEXT

- Has the context of the place been studied and thoroughly analysed before this intervention?
- Does the project explicitly recognise cultural heritage as a common good and promote shared responsibility?
- How does the intervention meet (inter)national cultural heritage standards and principles?
- Will future generations continue to have access to the full richness of heritage, or will some features be lost? If so, how will it be perceived by future generations?
- Has the authenticity and integrity of heritage/landscape been upheld, and possibly enhanced?
- Does the intervention correlate at all scales with the surrounding urban grain, open landscape, architectural composition, colour and materiality?
- Is there a balance, harmony and/or controlled dialogue between heritage and the new elements? Are new buildings well integrated into the (historic) fabric of nearby developments?
- Is the continued use / adaptive reuse and good maintenance of the existing building stock and built heritage preferred over new construction?

## 3. ENVIRONMENT

- How will the project impact the environment?
- How have climate-change adaptation, climate protection and carbon neutrality been taken into consideration?
- How have residents and stakeholder communities been consulted and involved?
- Does the project take future maintenance into account?
- Is the design adaptable if its functionality changes in accordance with changing user needs?
- Is the intervention based on the concepts of responsible land use and high occupancy?
- Does it support maintaining and amplifying the values of nature?
- Does it promote biodiversity (genetic, species and ecosystem diversity)? Does it support sustainable mobility?
- Is it in line with the five Rs: refuse, reduce, repair, reuse, (and then) recycle?
- Does it avoid pollution?
- Are the materials used produced locally?

## 7. SENSE OF PLACE

- Does the intervention promote identity and place attachment and therefore contribute to a sense of belonging?
- Is the use compatible with the capacity of the place, maintaining or improving the quality of space and the integrity of human life and biodiversity within it?
- Does the intervention enhance opportunities for social interaction, reinforcing a shared vision of different identities and civic pride?
- Does the project create and support aspects of self-identity?
- Does the intervention enhance place attachment through a connection with nature and the landscape?
- Do the immediate surroundings of the place contain green spaces that are easily accessible and of high quality?
- Is the project focused on repair and conservation rather than heavy transformation?
- Can the authenticity of the place be preserved, in particular when the project includes contemporary new design to accommodate (new) uses?

## 4. ECONOMY

- Is the intervention economically viable in the long run, versus a short-term gain?
- Does the project represent high-quality construction, increasing the value of the place?
- Are lifecycle costs reasonable without making concessions to spatial quality?
- Has a renovation cycle been appropriately considered?
- Has a cumulative view of as many cost groups as possible been considered?
- Have all relevant collaborative methods that support quality and efficiency been considered in the early stages of design?
- Does the solution improve the proximity to diverse facilities, commodities, amenities and public services?
- Does the project take advantage of and improve access to green and open spaces?
- Does the economy of design, construction and operation add to the affordability of the place? How does the project contribute to property values (e.g. indicated by willingness to pay)?

## 8. BEAUTY

- What would be the aesthetic spatial and atmospheric impact on the beholder? Have the aesthetics of public spaces been carefully considered?
- Does the project reflect the designers' understanding of high quality in the built environment while also highlighting their creativity to find balanced solutions, their knowledge of materials and an attention to detail in their design?
- Does the intervention show sensible design and skilled construction?
- Does the design solution have an artistic dimension?
- Does the design enhance the relationship between place, surroundings and people?
- Does the intervention make people feel at ease?
- Have the sensory (including the visual, acoustic, tactile and olfactory) perception and the aesthetic values of the place been carefully considered (including balance, proportion, composition, rhythm, movement, emphasis/contrast, articulation, alignment, materials, scale, transparency/opacity, openness/closedness and authenticity)?

Aitäh. Küsimused?  
veronika.valk@kul.ee

'Explore Space!' ('Uuri ruumi!')  
exhibition by Arhitektuurikool (case  
study 12) in the Estonian Museum of  
Architecture in Tallinn, 2019. Courtesy  
of Arhitektuurikool

