




Platform slido **Conference** **Getting the measure of *Baukultur***

pour un espace de vie de qualité
4th and 5th November 2019 at the Pavillon Sicli in Geneva
Exchange with the audience (slido.com #baukultur19)

Summary

-  170 active users
-  132 questions from the audience
-  8 polls with in total 495 poll votes (Ø 62 votes per poll)

Popular topics throughout the conference



Survey 1


Conference

Getting the measure of *Baukultur*

pour un espace de vie de qualité

4th and 5th November 2019 at the Pavillon Sici in Geneva

This survey was conducted before the beginning of the conference

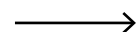
 26 participants

Which topics are you most interested in?

- Architecture et psychologie / physiologie
- Y a-t-il des invariants dans les perceptions psychologiques des habitants vis-à-vis de la qualité ou de la non-qualité de la vie en ville ?
- Architecture and psychology Architecture and philosophy
- Neuroscience in architecture
- Rationale for Baukultur
- Defining „high quality of Baukultur“ and spreading the idea to a wide range of people
- How to define quality
- What is quality?
- Methods and tools to comprehend quality in terms of Baukultur
- Intersubjective qualitative definition of quality Baukultur
- How to qualify Baukultur
- Can the quality of Baukultur be quantified?
- Criteria to evaluate quality
- How to measure Baukultur? Is this possible? Does it makes sense? How can it help us to improve the built environment?
- Measures to improve the quality of Baukultur
- How we manage together quality, cost and memory
- Quality of urban spaces which improve people's social life
- Heritage protection, urban quality, linking Baukultur to environmental issues (both cultural and natural)
- Public space
- Urban and architectural quality in relation to real estate development
- Communication and presentation, Baukultur on internet
- The different perspectives interest me
- How to find a method of teaching it at school, as arts and music have been taught for a long time

What, in concrete terms, does the quality of Baukultur mean to you?

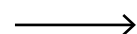
- Un environnement construit pratique, utile, agréable et beau qui convient au divers usagers. Qui a un sens et est en dialogue avec l'esprit et les besoins de son temps, ce qui veut dire en constante adaptation et évolution.
- Baukultur means synergy between humans
- Construction is not only a technical and economical question it is also about people, culture, society



- An urban/architectural experience that takes into account all aspects of quality including materials, aesthetics, quality of life, cultural environment, historic environment, natural environment, health and well-being, etc.
- Livability
- Improvement of the environment, inclusive design, climate fitness
- Understand the development, history and quality of urban spaces and rural areas
- If the Baukultur stands for the identity and characteristics of the context
- Il n'est pas tellement question ici de qualité. L'usage de cette notion en architecture - somme toute très récent puisque directement issu du monde industriel du capitalisme tardif - mériterait à lui seul une mise en perspective critique, quant à ses implications, ses héritages et, ce faisant, ses „effets“, sa „performativité“ en architecture. L'enjeu essentiel ici est bien celui de „Baukultur“. Ce terme me semble en soi porteur d'une promesse : celle d'un renouvellement de notre appréhension de l'architecture qui répondrait (et renouerait enfin) à ce que la période dite postmoderne avait dramatiquement questionné mais aussi entériné : le partage entre l'ambition „sociale“ de l'architecture et sa singularité disciplinaire (souvent taxée d'autonomie). En effet, parler d'une „Baukultur“, ouvre certaines perspectives pour penser l'architecture et notre environnement bâti, à la fois comme réalité objective mais aussi comme le fruit d'un travail collectif. Donc pour le dire en des termes concrets : une „culture du bâti de qualité“ est une culture qui prend acte de sa portée collective (mobilisant tout un chacun et n'étant pas l'apanage de quelques-uns) mais aussi de son historicité (assumant les courants artistiques, les évolutions, recherches et risques que cela comporte) et qui, partant, nous invite à agir à la mesure des conséquences et des effets que nous souhaitons voir advenir.
- The reflection of democratic values, sustainability and the further development of the cultural imprint of the Baukultur
- An intelligent way of building including open spaces, respectful of the environment and for people.
- An integrated and interdisciplinary planning and construction process where architectural, (real estate) economical, sociological, ecological and legal (planning) interest are equally involved and addressed.
- It is the base of our daily life and forms our society.
- Good vibes
- A framework for the quality of life.
- Quality of life
- High life quality
- Careful design and construction of buildings, urban environments and landscapes while ensuring the protection of historical sites and structures
- It affects the overall well-being of humans therefore it is important
- Life quality, pleasure and work
- Inclusion, diversity, health, green environment
- Places that bring people together

How can high-quality Baukultur be identified?

- Only through participatory approaches to understanding the needs and desires of people who are using the places in question.
- Qualified, participative processes; thoughtful design; respect for the environment and existing structures
- En commençant certainement pas ne plus faire usage de la notion de haute qualité qui laisse par trop présumer d'une solution et mettant l'accent sur le résultat, négligeant l'importance du trajet, la dimension „in the making“ des choses.
- By making surveys with the population by observing how people interact and act in the public space
- By the number of people it attracts
- When design or industrialisation support the human aspects of the built environment, and become part

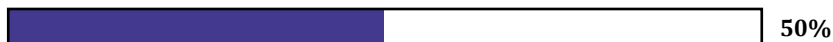


of a cultural identity. Often this identification is not clear from the beginning.

- The perception of people who live in, visit and use a place
- Being inspired, good feeling
- It stimulates our senses in a positive way (2)
- I'm just feeling it.... probably also by reflecting on our environment and its characteristics
- I think it depends on a common agreement, which has to be defined by society
- If the Baukultur stands for the identity and characteristics of the context
- The type of material used, what impact on the environment is less damaging/choices discussed through democratic structures - will take longer, but is probably better accepted.
- Use less to make more
- Balance between economic, ecological, social & cultural interests
- In many ways
- Baukultur is abstract and can't be measured
- J'espère que cette conférence nous aide à le définir. Mais ne pas être trop rigide et ne pas se perdre dans des règlements.
- I hope we will have the beginning of an answer today!

Is the quality of Baukultur the same for a city, a neighbourhood and an interior space?

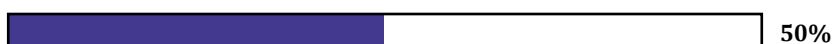
Yes



Why?

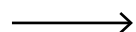
- C'est un principe, comprendre le lieu, son potentiel et sa qualité, pas une norme, donc la notion de qualité du bâti est „adaptée“ au lieu auquel elle s'applique.
- It is a sign of sensibility to the things that surround us. (2)
- The general criteria are the same (sustainability, materials, accessibility, ...) but they might mean something different in different scales
- There are certain characteristics (form, conception etc) that have value in all contexts
- Yes and no. General principles are the same. But every place is special.
- It's the same principle, but not the same application. It has to integrate the local situation
- Because it's about living
- As space is linked to humans, not things....
- Everywhere is the subject people ...
- In a way, all of them have to present the best quality as far as human experience is concerned, so yes, most of the qualities have to be the same. On the other hand, human experience is... human, so how to define quality as it is based on value judgement?

No



Why?

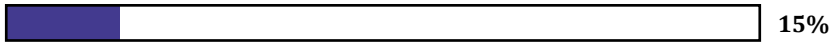
- Baukultur has to adapt itself to the context
- Depends on the context, the available materials, the culture
- Different requirements



- Most interior spaces are not part of the public realm.
- Different scales ask for different aspects of quality
- Because interests, requirements may differ
- Difference of scales, of people engaged, of functions etc.
- It cannot be the same but it should. You should feel good, healthy and secure in your city, in your neighbourhood and in your home/apartment
- Perhaps the same elements but different proportions

Is the quality of Baukultur unchanging?

Yes



No



Or does the quality of Baukultur change...

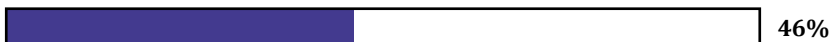
Over time



Depending on the context




Depending on the observer's point of view



Poll first day

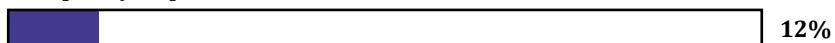
Is it possible to measure the quality of *Baukultur*?

Conference: Getting the measure of *Baukultur* – pour un espace de vie de qualité
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 85 participants

Is it possible to measure the quality of *Baukultur*?

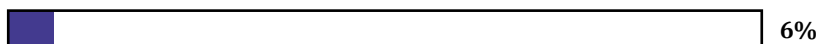
Yes, quality is quantifiable.



Yes, quality can be evaluated through value judgements and discourse.



No, quality is a matter of taste and is, in fact, subjective.




Poll 1

Parallel Session 1

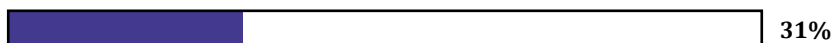
Streetscapes

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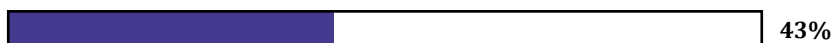
 42 participants

What are the three most important parameters that affect your well-being in your everyday environment?

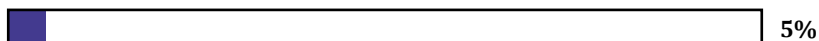
A pleasantly designed environment



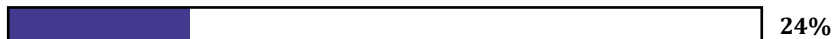
An active neighbourhood with shops and restaurants



A diverse range of shopping facilities



A quiet environment



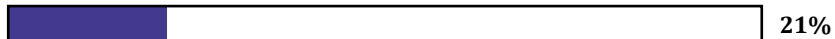
A good-quality public transport system



Enough green areas and parks



Sufficient leisure and cultural activities



A clean and well-kept environment



A safe environment




Poll 2

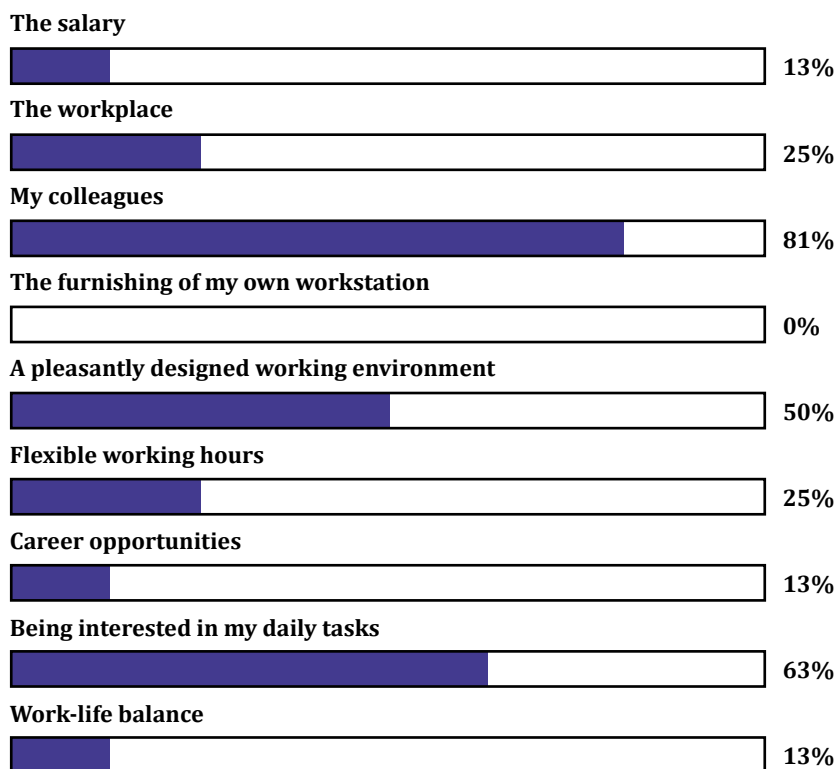
Parallel Session 2

Workscapes

Conference: Getting the measure of *Baukultur* – pour un espace de vie de qualité
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This poll was conducted during the first day of the conference

 16 participants


What are the three things that most affect your well-being in your daily work?



Poll second day

How do you ensure the quality of Baukultur?

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This poll was conducted during the second day of the conference

 30 participants

How do you ensure the quality of Baukultur? Please list individual words.




Poll 3

Parallel Session 3

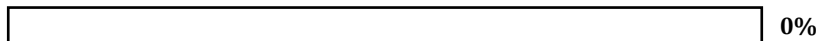
Systematising quality

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This poll was conducted during the second day of the conference

 9 participants

Are we currently using the full potential of data collection in *Baukultur*?

Yes



No



From your point of view, where is the development potential?


- Measuring well-being of people considering the quality of living environment
- Integrate data for interdisciplinary use
- Voluntary participation
- Smartphone applications like urban mind, finding an effective way to collect people's point of view on their built environment
- Not enough exchange/interaction between planners, architects etc. and data analysts

Poll 4

Parallel Session 4

Constructing identities

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This poll was conducted during the second day of the conference

 34 participants

From your point of view, which one of these three aspects is the most important for the construction of identities?

A link with my own history



A connection with my neighbourhood and with the people around me



An environment that makes me happy and keeps me healthy



What other aspects are important to you?

- Needs and requirements of the public as a base for any building investment
- Connectivity, proximity, animation, functional diversity, diverse atmospheres, good facilities.
- 2. A link with my own history 3. A connection with my neighbourhood
- A link with the history of the place where I live.
- Respect for the genius loci
- Genius loci
- The function of the buildings/spaces that changes over time
- Environmentally responsible and nurturing
- Quality of the built environment with which I can identify with
- Culture


Survey 2 Conference

Getting the measure of *Baukultur*

pour un espace de vie de qualité

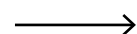
4th and 5th November 2019 at the Pavillon Sicli in Geneva

This survey was conducted after the conference

 20 participants

What is the most important insight that you have taken home with you ?

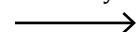
- It was enriching and inspiring to hear so many different voices on the topic of Baukultur. The many experts from different disciplines let us place architecture and design into a broader context. The many nationalities let us place the Swiss situation in a broader context. It is very important to keep in touch with what is going on all over Europe (and beyond). Both the interdisciplinary and the international context give us a very good feel for what we could still improve and where we are maybe even doing too much.
- Mettre en place et préserver une culture du bâti de qualité : toujours considérer le cas individuellement et ne pas prendre un simple schéma (type indicateurs) pour apprécier la qualité du bâti. La place de Sienne n'a pas d'arbres, ni de vélos, mais présente une qualité évidente. Tout site a une histoire, même simple. La qualité du bâti, nécessite une recherche pointue et approfondie du lieu, considérer l'esprit du lieu, sa sensibilité et non le bâti seul. Une mesure au pas : combien de personnes fréquentent un lieu et combien de temps restent-elles sur un lieu. Si on arrive à mesurer la fréquentation d'une place, peut-être qu'on peut en mesurer la qualité. Pourquoi se sent-on bien sur une place dans un centre ancien : la fréquentation est un critère, et la continuité historique en est un autre, le rapport de notre vie face à l'histoire. Aménager des sites, des places, en étapes, non un projet arrêté, un processus définirait un premier pas qu'on pourrait ensuite adapter: penser une réalisation dans le temps.
- I was most interested in the first contributions, about cognitive neuroscience and experience in improving places, for instance. For me, it became clear that it is impossible to „measure“ Baukultur, however, we must develop other instruments to discuss it with the necessary precision.
- La culture du bâti est un domaine vaste qui implique et concerne plusieurs domaines. Pour avancer vers une qualité effective et à long terme, des réponses interdisciplinaires sont nécessaires.
- The question of quality refers not only to what we achieve, but also to how we achieve it.
- „Baukultur“ obviously refers mainly to urban interventions. It is about the urban centres, the rural European area does not seem to play any role.
- The mental well-being (included in the urban mind strategy)
- All layers of society should be involved in the comprehension and the writing of Baukultur. Just like its subject - leading towards an inclusive society - Baukultur itself should be transcendent over professions and be written and thought throughout all the different disciplines, even over professions that are involved in the building process. Baukultur should be taken seriously as it can influence all of society, it creates society. Awareness is educating, and thus should the definition of Baukultur be inserted in not only the higher studies and university levels, but already at secondary grades. Not only for architects, but also for economists, trading engineers, lawyers, political scientists etc. Society can be changed and fit in together if all corners of this society can be involved in creating a process in which inclusivity can be ensured.
- Importance of interdisciplinarity, engagement and education. Our engagement has to be communicated, shared and understood with and by the civil population and the authorities.
- Some different approaches and methodologies
- Understanding of Baukultur



- High-quality Baukultur changes according to time, country, society and context.
- That setting a measure on quality is highly subjective due to the cultural components
- Que le sujet soit identifié en tant que tel.
- Chris Younes' proposed parameters, even though more details would be welcome on what she referred to. Matthew Carmona's general narrative, and the loop between defining quality and measuring quality. Question about desirability of quantifying quality. Limits inherent to universality of design principles. Quality being necessarily contextual and process-related. Kelly Doran's input and the quest for sobriety in architectural and urban interventions.
- If we want to succeed in this mission we need to think about new ways to initiate, guide, set up and execute projects. I was surprised to hear that everyone is more or less on the same page about working more horizontally and interdisciplinarily and setting up multimodal and purpose-driven collaboration to change the status quo. Precisely because this isn't the way we do things today. It also means that the majority of the projects that are being set up nowadays have less impact on the goal to implement an HQ Baukultur. But WOOP-driven, I think we need to overcome our own obstacles to advocate this mission in every way possible.
- Reassurance of being on the right track with our own project (of trying to measure the contribution of built cultural heritage in small and medium-sized towns on urban quality of life). Inspiration by examples and statements. Contacts.
- The very wide range of Baukultur, reaching to sociobiology (my first Master diploma), psychology, grass roots democracy, information technologies...
- a) Woop, b) the boredom of plain streets and c) the terror of open offices
- The ladder of quality, presented the last day

How can high-quality Baukultur be identified?

- „Prendre mesure, ce n'est pas seulement mesurer.“ Many individual factors can and should be measured scientifically. Other disciplines can help us measure the quality of our work. In the end, it's about the user. Research into participative design, DIY-construction and post occupancy are still an almost untapped source of wisdom to work with. These things cannot be as easily measured in numbers. We can get a measure by collecting and sharing individual opinions.
- Par une analyse au cas par cas, selon le contexte, analyse approfondie.
- Pour pouvoir identifier une bonne culture du bâti, il faut y avoir été sensibilisé et au mieux avoir pu soi-même expérimenter de bons et de mauvais exemples.
- Building culture can be determined by the confrontation, the devotion and the negotiation.
- Quality cannot be measured, but there are determinable parameters for quality of life in the cities.
- By the will to give a good quality of life to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood or a city
- By private and public opinion. The result leading towards a growth of social culture. It can only be identified in time I guess because sometimes social changes need time to develop, and thus the result cannot be shown immediately.
- It can't be. We should try to know „how to access high-quality ?“ > by reinforcing the informal tools (Matthew Carmona): research + knowledge + promotion + evaluation + assistance
- I have to think how will my great-great-grand-children judge my work...
- Through a process of consultation with citizens and measurement
- Frequency of visits to a place. Positive emotions raised by a place.
- When a fair and transparent programming and design process has been put in place, putting the human scale in first place. A built environment that focuses on the human scale.
- Encore très ouvert.
- Baukultur shall be seen as a collective culture. It is only when a culture of quality permeates all levels of society that high-quality output may be achieved. The existence or production of some high-quality projects does not indicate a high-quality Baukultur. What should be assessed is the overall picture, perhaps the medium or median quality, and more importantly the conditions under which it is produced. We could perhaps say that there is high-quality Baukultur when the least educated member of society

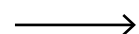


effectively cares for the collective built environment.

- A high-quality Baukultur is identified in dialogue. There is no right or wrong, but working together (professionals and people) we can make more inclusive and connected decisions that actually solve real problems. In order to keep the dialogue going I believe we should embrace new roles for architects who guide processes, not to execute a building, but to facilitate and enable a process.
- Holistically and participatorily
- In the already pretty much focused field of military constructing most of the soft disciplines mentioned in the answer above won't be applied for reasons of efficiency. The quality enhancing dialogue between the different disciplines and roles will largely be held within the military (and civil) administration.
- By the rhetoric used to describe it in a variety of terms from a multitude of angles
- In reference to the ladder of quality and to the process that have been followed

What criteria can be used to evaluate the quality of Baukultur?

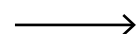
- There are many individual criteria, such as academic research, technical standards, building laws, a balanced economy and so on. But the most important factor is the participation and feedback from the user. After all, our Baukultur evolves in the context of a liberal democratic society. Easy-to-use platforms of communication that can be used and understood by everyone, not just the experts, are a key to success. So the bottom line would be: the open exchange of opinions is the best way to evaluate the quality of Baukultur.
- La fréquentation et sa durée d'un espace, pour un espace public.
- We can analyse how people feel in a place. This feeling is expressed through how intensively they use it and how long they stay there. That is true for squares, for houses, for flats. Evidently, criteria such as good connections with public traffic or presence of green may be important; they have been in the centre of discussion during the conference. But it would be dangerous just to control if a list of criteria is fulfilled. It isn't possible to measure Baukultur; but it is possible to discuss it and, then, to assess it.
- Au-delà des critères classiques sur la forme, la fonction et l'économie (qui n'est pas l'essentiel mais qui vient automatiquement), il faudra ajouter des critères concernant la santé (physique et psychique), l'héritage (d'où vient cette construction et qu'allons-nous transmettre) l'environnement (l'Homme n'est pas le seul habitant de l'espace bâti, qu'en est-il des autres? biodiversité).
- In addition to the criteria that determine human well-being, the design or grace must also be assessed.
- Quality of life of an urban population
- A large panel of different objective and subjective criteria to be contextualised such as - mental well-being - environment (biodiversity, trees, public spaces, etc) - link to the identity of a neighbourhood through the preservation of interesting buildings - quality of the housing - access to public transports - economic and cultural activities nearby - health care - social cohesion - inclusive integration
- I believe that if we want to achieve results on a short-term basis, that we need to find a way to honour people and their actions if they have physically shown a strong or high-quality contribution to Baukultur. This can be a building, urban development, or even a strong process of participation in which the definition and vision of Baukultur has led towards an inspiring act for the inclusive society or social cohesion. In Switzerland, buildings get acknowledged when they have contributed to a strong building culture, the „gute Bauten“. The same happens in Belgium with the „Belgian Building Awards“ or on a European basis, the MVDR award. BREEAM as a sustainable certificate has become so important that for architectural competition tenders some questions already require BREEAM certificate. If not present, you cannot attend the architectural competition. I believe in evaluation in the form of a „Baukultur certificate“, a quality mark for your impact on social inclusivity and identity of the built environment. Architectural projects or other actions could be rated in a points given system from ‚excellent‘ towards ‚good‘ in terms of involvement or comprehension of different aspects of Baukultur. This can transcend over various professions, meaning that not only architects can achieve this award (or quality mark) but also actions from developers, state institutions or transport and infrastructural companies.
- Getting the measure is not measuring > means no criteria has to be defined Why do we need to identify and evaluate the quality of Baukultur? It is short-sighted to see Baukultur?
- Global happiness of owner, user and maintenance team



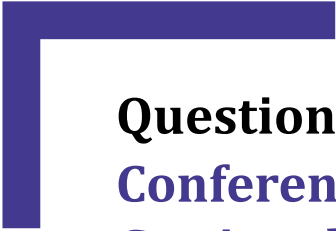
- A mix of objective and subjective indicators can provide a set of measures to identify the quality of different aspects. I do not believe a single measure is desirable.
- Satisfaction, well-being and health of people living/working there.
- Review stakeholders and amount of involvement. Review the human objective of the building project. Review the alignment, balancing of short and long-time objectives of all stakeholders involved.
- There seems to be confusion between a culture of quality (what we are looking for) and the quality of the culture itself. The quest for a high-quality Baukultur should not focus on the quality of specific architectural or urban design outputs. There is therefore no need to evaluate the quality of Baukultur itself. There is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of Baukultur in promoting or delivering a built environment of good quality. This said, the definition of what is a built environment of high quality is culturally variant (and it varies over time as well). It cannot easily be defined as an objective measure, and cannot be considered as purely subjective. It contains a complex combination of criteria that are temporarily valid, in a specific context. It needs constant actualization.
- I believe in education/information in all layers and ages of society. If we believe quality can only be identified in dialogue, we need to invest in educated dialogue (even if this slows down the process). I don't believe in simplicity: good quality doesn't exist, just as bad quality doesn't exist, but maybe we can shift this yes-or-no-paradigm to a tool that measures what a project solves. In dialogue we can decide which criteria are more important in the present and the future. Maybe this also gives a society hope and the feeling of connection with a fragmented (European?) identity. Baukultur can become a joint project for which everybody is responsible in his or her own way. So to answer the question I would argue that the criteria must be defined in dialogue but are very much connected with economics, health, environment and society. Depending on the time and place you can differentiate what you want to emphasize.
- Manifold along all the dimensions indicated by the different speakers of the conference
- Again restrained to military Baukultur, beside the purpose of use in relation to its costs it will mainly be the spacial, ecological and technical criteria, which have to be fulfilled.
- By criteria along the five lines suggested by Chris Younes - with respect to both aesthetical and functional quality: 1) repetition and remembrance, 2) contextual linking and delinking 3) experience-based experiments 4) impact on environment and 5) collaboration/inclusion
- Adaptation to the site and history of the existing situation, with the focus on human well-being and social dynamics. Discussed with stakeholders and positively accepted by users

What other thoughts would you like to share with us?

- We would like to thank and congratulate you for organizing such a professional and constructive event and we sincerely hope that you will continue your good work so the discourse can evolve further.
- La prise en compte d'une continuité historique me semble déterminante. Vos deux jours de séminaires étaient d'une haute qualité, merci beaucoup et bravo.
- I regretted that the conference was somehow one-sided. Historical Baukultur and dealing with it have been neglected. Further on, the conference was focused on „places“ in the meaning of „squares“ and other public spaces whilst normal buildings for housing etc. virtually did not appear.
- J'espère que les réflexions et l'intérêt des gens présents à cette conférence aboutiront à la création d'une institution qui se chargera de faire la synthèse au niveau national (en connexion avec les institutions similaires en Europe) sur les recherches et démarches qui se font actuellement sur le sujet et que cette entité fasse en sorte de permettre (au niveau politique ou directement sur le terrain) la mise en place de mesures qui garantissent une culture du bâti de qualité.
- The topic must continue to be worked on and discussed. Continue at all costs! Above all, however, many thanks for the organization.
- Historic urban centres and traditional rural buildings and settlements have been shown to play an important role in the quality of life. Their qualified care and innovative use were not discussed at the conference - a missed opportunity! Because one could learn a lot for the future by careful analysis of the high-quality heritage - probably much more than from algorithmic concrete constructions...
- These conferences are useful and necessary to keep on improving and experimenting Baukultur



- I would like to make a suggestion: as an architectural office (www.humble.works) we try to inform the architectural world in Belgium of the importance of Baukultur. We already gave two lectures in Rome a short while ago (ATLAS festival for young emerging practices and SPAM ROMA) and we will give another lecture in February 2020 in Ghent (BE) for the Union of Independent Professions. We frame our projects in the definition of Baukultur in order to show the audience how Baukultur can be implemented, from small scale to big interventions. I believe more concrete examples should be given and that it should be more visually open to the public. I am talking about influencing social media, publications, lectures, visual platforms..so that we can show that this movement is active and that we have to join. People need to feel that if we don't join, we won't be relevant anymore in the near future. Therefore, we need to show activity. This is what I am missing for the moment. It is still a closed subject. I can imagine for example an Instagram-profile in which we can see pictures from architectural offices implementing strongly the vision of Baukultur, pictures of lectures, projects, actions. It would give us the chance to contact these people and try to set up collaborations. We can thus find people who share a vision of what society can become. A strong vision before even tendering as a team for an architectural competition. The more these kind of alliances can be made, the more Baukultur will become relevant.
- Au-delà de mesurer, c'est construire des politiques publiques engagées et accompagnées – quality is a necessity culture is making „bauen“ is an engagement.
- The focus in the high-quality Baukultur discussion lies on the social, architectural and environmental conditions of the built environment. Dynamics of the (real estate) economy have a large impact on the quality of the built environment, this would need more attention in future discussion and policy making around the concept of Baukultur. Thank you for the interesting conference, I am looking forward to further events! Paul van der Kuil
- Est-il possible d'obtenir les présentations sous forme de PDF?
- Congratulations for bringing this discussion to life. I think one of the greatest challenges is to export the debate outside the cultural/artistic sector. Please join us for the next workshops of www.urbanmaestro.org Frederic Saliez
- 1/ I applaud the notion that an HQ Baukultur is a political goal, but knowing how the people are disconnected from politics (especially European politics) we need to be aware that precisely this notion can become an obstacle. In the end, an HQ Baukultur should become a joint project of the fragmented (what a gift!) and non-existing group of European people. Everyone should be personally responsible for his/her actions to make this world a better place. DO NOT SETTLE 2/ We read the Davos Declaration beginning this year and - at the time - working in an international renowned architectural office we were convinced that some of the possibilities that lie within this declaration were not reachable from this rather classical position. Therefore we founded a new kind of architecture laboratory rooted in the Davos Declaration. We try to develop the architect less as the expert or the author who tries to keep the maximum assignment in his scope, but see the architect as somebody who actually has really interesting tools to mediate between people. Tools that have proven to be really effective in a productive way. In order to maximize impact we try to define a new kind of architect who guides processes and is to a lesser extent a ‚Baumeister‘, but much rather a curator of an ongoing dialogue between past - present - future of the built environment. We proactively try to take up this mandate in order to speed up the process and get results. 3/ We believe in inductive urban development that derives its design approach from specific local situations. That is clearly not the standard form of deductive architecture, in which a general rule is defined and then applied top-down to the city as a unit. The more such projects are achieved, the greater their transforming influence on the city as a whole. Since our cities in Europe have already been largely built, they need precisely this form of sensitive, continued thought on special spatial situations created by built structures. But it also means that the planning process should be fluid enough to make these kinds of development possible.
- Thank you for the event!
- Please distribute the slides from the conference, thank you !
- We need more post-occupancy evaluation. It may help to fill the gap between professional and population, and to improve the formation of future professionals of Baukultur.



Questions from the audience

Conference

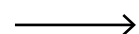
Getting the measure of *Baukultur*

pour un espace de vie de qualité
4th and 5th November 2019 at the Pavillon Sicli in Geneva

Keynote session 1

What is quality?

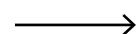
- Comment réussir à élaborer la qualité de la culture du bâti dans une prise en compte horizontale des opinions, concrètement? (3 🗳️)
- Though positive thinking about a specific topic may link to poorer outcomes, does it lead to better outcomes in broader areas eg overall life satisfaction? (1 🗳️)
- Any examples of how this „motivation tool“ could be implemented for public issues? (11 🗳️)
- What is the main obstacle for Baukultur? (8 🗳️)
- Do disenfranchised groups get an input into discussions about what they think makes good Baukultur- do they have any power to make what they want happen? (2 🗳️)
- What about those people that are not in a position to concentrate on one issue (as they have other obligations (care))? Did you measure the role of context? (1 🗳️)
- How much is quality Baukultur linked to quality of the natural environment and ecosystem services (clean air, clean water, etc.)? (5 🗳️)
- Is BAUKULTUR in contradiction between mondialisation and regionalism? (2 🗳️)
- Time is money and loss of time is also definitely loss of quality> How can Baukultur fundamentally resolve the economic problem in our society? (2 🗳️)
- Many conflicting drivers/ parameters are at stake (economic, social, environmental, cultural values). Which ones should be prioritized to achieve quality? (5 🗳️)
- Shouldn't we simply define what is shitty work to avoid it instead of dangerously reducing quality to a definition? (6 🗳️)
- Le concept de participation culturelle ne peut-il être une des réponses possibles à la prise en compte de l'avis de la population ? (2 🗳️)
- Can we talk about the practical approaches for achieving and implementing place quality? (2 🗳️)
- Greetings from Baku, Azerbaijan. Where is the border between authenticity and universality? How to reflect local social-cultural values moving to H/Q Baukultur? (5 🗳️)
- Real estate is a strong economic pillar. For real estate industry the quality wish is a good return on investment. Is Baukultur an obstacle? (5 🗳️)
- How do we collectively use WOOP for the objective of high-quality Baukultur? (4 🗳️)
- Architecture is an empirical science. So you could measure Baukultur by experience. What about the significance of architectural competition in this context? (3 🗳️)
- Why do we think that the public is not able to identify and participate in the creation of high-quality Baukultur? (4 🗳️)
- Situation when a community prefers „something modern“ to a monument of national importance. Conflict of understanding? (3 🗳️)
- Ne pourrait-on imaginer de compléter les procédures des concours d'architecture par un volet de discussion publique ? (0 🗳️)



Keynote session 2

Is quality quantifiable?

- Why do scientists know so little about architecture — yes, but why do architects know so little about neuroscience? (8👍)
- Is beauty, and how it is appreciated, universal or culturally specific? (8👍)
- How could universal principles and cultural references become a conscious tool for taking high-quality design decisions? (13👍)
- Shouldn't this event be more 'open' to the public and step out of the elite expert atmosphere? (6👍)
- How does architecture contribute to building technology? (0👍)
- One needs a certain background to discuss neuroscience and not to be weird; is it also relevant for architecture/Baukultur? (1👍)
- Quality from a neuroscientist and civil engineer point of view seems quite in opposition to quality from the architect pov. (7👍)
- Will normative value judgements make our world less manifold (0👍)
- How can we bring everyone around the table to discuss these issues? Architects, scientists, developers, politicians, people who live in and use the city. (5👍)
- Is Baukultur collective or individual? Does the promotion of Baukultur in general lead to the emergence of a higher-quality built environment? (3👍)
- How to ensure that quality is assured when judging architecture competitions? Especially Design&Build... (3👍)
- Would we measure poetry? (2👍)
- Don't we "measure" beauty all the time, and isn't there quite a consensus? What are the criteria then? (0👍)
- Would it be useful to build on C. Alexander's work and expand the development of architectural patterns in a more universal way? (3👍)
- Should beauty be a fundamental right? How can we ensure all projects are beautiful... not just those that can afford a jury. (2👍)
- What is more important : to measure quality or debate it? (2👍)
- Is there a connection and influence between quality, value and governance? (7👍)
- Can there be a credible claim for high-quality Baukultur without measurement? (3👍)
- What is the relationship between quality and sustainability? (6👍)
- Aren't developers, the people who hold the economic keys to architecture, our most important partners in this discussion? (11👍)
- Love, poetry - good, but these are not seen as „state strategies“... As soon as something becomes a public issue, it needs measuring instruments... (1👍)
- Only the client's motivation or a legal obligation? (0👍)
- Can we measure the social added value of good design? What about economic added value? Environmental services? Cultural complexity? (5👍)
- Who judges Baukultur? And even high-quality Baukultur? (9👍)
- Is quality in Baukultur a political or technical discussion? (10👍)
- Places to love : high - low complexity makes you or happy or unhappy. what about 'too much' and 'silence and calm' ? (2👍)
- Architects are seldom involved in post-occupancy evaluation. Seemingly this is where we'd be able to evaluate. How can we change this? (2👍)
- Is BIM improving or reducing spatial quality and the building culture? (6👍)
- What about the short-time and long-time value of the built environment? (1👍)
- Why are we good at measuring heritage sites, but experience difficulty with new development? (4👍)



Parallel session 1

Streetscapes

- If a green environment seems so important for people in their built environment, how do we make the political sphere take it into account? (5 🗳️)
- La population semble accorder une importance à certains lieux culturels (ex. Reitschule) pourtant les autorités veulent les fermer. Que faire ? (4 🗳️)
- Is good public space design expensive or should it actually generate benefit in the long run? (2 🗳️)
- How can we raise collective awareness of these parameters and their impact on social cohesion? (3 🗳️)
- Are panelists proposing organized and planified anarchy in order to do the right thing, or the thing right? (3 🗳️)
- La réinvention de la démocratie à travers la participation est-elle une opportunité de la repenser en profondeur ? Cela ne dépasse-t-il pas le champ de la Baukultur ? (0 🗳️)
- What about no cars in the city? Still a luxury? (1 🗳️)
- Is it possible to assess design options from a purely spatial perspective? Is it relevant to talk about spatial quality? (1 🗳️)
- Is it helpful to have neutral facilitators in participation processes? If yes how do we ensure that they are included in planning projects? (1 🗳️)
- Cities are alive. Always changing. How can we think and build something that is continuously moving ? (2 🗳️)

Parallel session 2

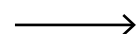
Workscapes

- Does Baukultur depend on scale (workspace, house, urban design) or just on the quality of human (public) space? (2 🗳️)
- Can the participative processes used with the employees be used in other contexts than workspaces? (1 🗳️)
- Why does high-quality Baukultur have to be much more expensive? (1 🗳️)
- Is quality more expensive? Where is the value? (1 🗳️)
- Why do we need to measure the quality? Is it because quality is threatened? (0 🗳️)

Keynote session 3

How to manage quality

- Why is „knowledge“ an „informal tool“? (3 🗳️)
- Would you like the state to be more involved in the planning process in future? (6 🗳️)
- How does place value wiki relate to commercial standards like the „well building“ standard? (2 🗳️)
- The need to provide evidence on economic & social value of good quality design, and cultural/natural heritage is crucial. How can we get the govt. to invest more? (3 🗳️)
- How does this notion of value change over time? How to monitor/redefine the current „value“? (6 🗳️)
- Ever tried to organize this in the form of patterns and anti-patterns? (4 🗳️)
- Is there any evidence on the qualities of environments/places dominated by historic structures? (3 🗳️)
- How to get the criteria of the ladder into governance? (1 🗳️)
- If value is so diffuse w.r.t. its beneficiaries, how can the private sector then play a larger role in harnessing it? (1 🗳️)
- What competencies are required to manage Baukultur? Is there a profession/ education that can oversee all the disciplines? (2 🗳️)
- Do you advocate a radical reduction of formal regulations? (4 🗳️)



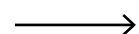
- Who are the main actors of the process of governance? (2 ½)
- Why are the preserved old towns so worth living in and of such high quality? (1 ½)
- Can we identify quality of spatial configurations, independently of social/env/economic outcomes? (1 ½)
- Design is not a democratic process, but is inherently political. What tool(s) exist to mediate this reality? (2 ½)
- What are the possibilities for experimentations and innovation? (1 ½)
- What is the role of the interplay between formal and informal tools in delivering place value? (0 ½)
- Is 'identity' the key to ensuring quality, or just the starting point? (4 ½)
- What was more effective - government-founded c.a.b.e. or the university-based place network? (1 ½)
- Can we identify quality of spatial configurations (like readability, continuity, coherence,...) independently of social/env/economic outcomes? (5 ½)
- Christopher Alexander wrote "A Pattern Language" almost 40 years ago and identified many quality urban patterns. Isn't that what we are talking about now? (2 ½)
- Who owns the process of high-quality Baukultur? (0 ½)
- Should/is it desirable that certain soft tools become mandatory? (> hard power) (2 ½)
- What are the roles and responsibilities in the decision-making process? How do they influence the quality of built environment? (3 ½)
- Quality indicators aren't a form of overcontrol, on something less strictly definable? (2 ½)
- Can we lose quality even in historical cities (eg tourism, conservative preservation, loss of real life...)? (4 ½)
- How to respond to the argument that we need to build new housing fast, thus implying it's ok with lower quality and shortcutting inclusive planning processes? (1 ½)

Parallel session 3 Systematising quality

- Le développement de ce genre de technologies dans l'espace public comme dans cette rue animée (bar) permet-il vraiment d'améliorer la qualité de l'environnement bâti ou est-il un moyen de mieux « surveiller » la population ? (Alanus von Radecki's talk). (1 ½)
- How ethical is data gathering? What are the limits? (2 ½)
- How to address the tension between privacy and speculation? (0 ½)
- Is there a time frame for testing this data usage and monitoring impact? (1 ½)
- How to design measurement criteria to integrate a sensitivity towards representativity and non-western cultural realities? (3 ½)
- What is the % for research in the MASS. budget? Is it an exception or can we all do it? (4 ½)
- Is MASS design group a non-profit organization or a design company? (1 ½)
- How to advocate for and support a cultural and behavioural shift towards a culture of construction which is sober and linked to the context? (2 ½)
- Urban, raw and big data: who will ultimately manage this? Public or private? (0 ½)

Parallel session 4 Constructing identities

- Isn't it dangerous, as a human being, to give up planning and construction to robots? Especially if we want to construct identities? (2 ½)
- Cities are alive. Always moving. How can we think and build something that is continuously in movement. Design process could be an answer? (3 ½)
- Did any of the digital building designs already prove to be more sustainable? (4 ½)
- Grenfell disaster (UK) happened because the refurbishment did not understand the original design.



Will future robots understand today's robot designs? (0 ½)

- How can digital fabrication contribute to place-based / place-sensitive design? (4 ½)
- You all mainly talked about cities. What about suburbia? (5 ½)
- Is the "global" digital design compatible with the need for adapting new buildings to a specific place and its unique identity? (2 ½)
- Is the digital a tool (to eventually do things better) or another "culture"? (3 ½)
- Is for the moment digital design and execution already a part of the economical aspect of Baukultur? (1 ½)
- The six Swiss cement plants are responsible for a total of around nine percent of our greenhouse gas emissions. A material of the future? (1 ½)

Baukultur's future challenges & conclusions

- Whose role is it ultimately to define what is high Baukultur? (0 ½)
- How to keep Baukultur and the Davos process in the level of policy, tools and processes to improve quality in open discourse, instead of the level of particular politics? (0 ½)