

Conference

How to Achieve Quality in the Built Environment: Quality assurance tools and systems

SESSION 3:

**From Romania via Switzerland and France to Denmark – A trip through Europe
Ways to architectural quality**

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> Why

general

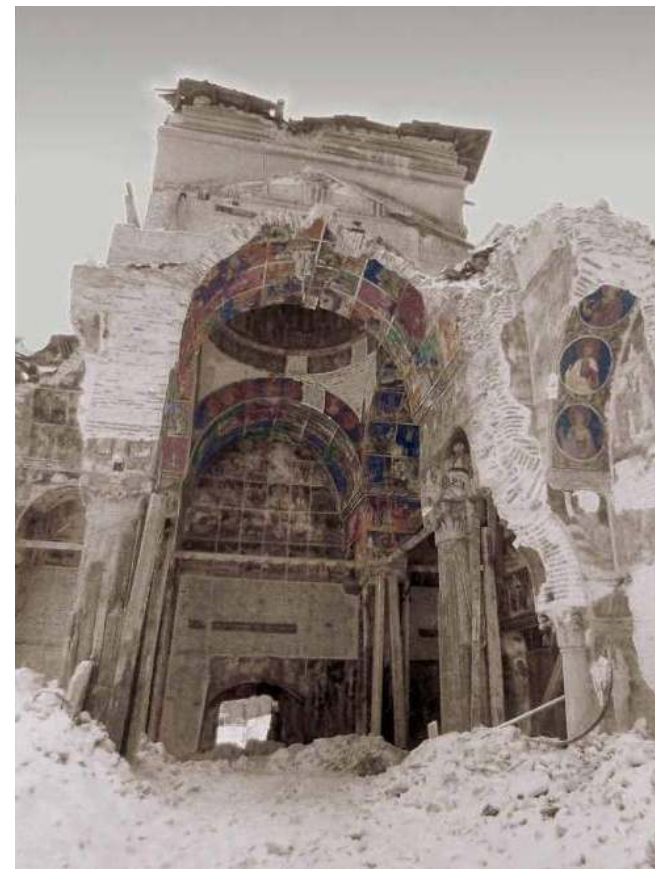
- Cultural heritage is a crucial component of high-quality Baukultur (Davos Declaration, 2018)
- Built Heritage makes not just the context, but also, to a great extent, the root and inspiration of quality building practice.

local and regional

- extensive demolitions
- inappropriate modern interventions in historic contexts
- destructive interventions – expansions, additions – on historic buildings
- destructive conservation interventions

? Where are the causes and what is to be done?

1980s > demolition campaigns by state authorities



© Antena 1

1980s > removal of historic monuments



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Eugeniu Iordănescu Archive (Courtesy Photo)

1980s > removal of historic monuments



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1980s > systematization of villages



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1980s > the new political centre takes the place of the historic centre of Bucharest



© Andrei Pandeale, National Geographic, 2009

2000s – to present > the transformation continues

© Andrei Mărgulescu, 2019





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Alba Iulia
(Co. Alba)
Roman Walls



Mălăiești
(Sălașu de Sus, Co.
Hunedoara)
Fort



Cernat
(Co. Covasna)
Broken Tower



Rupea
(Co. Brașov)
Medieval Fortress



Potlogi
(Co. Dâmbovița)
*Kitchen of
Princely Palace*



...

> How

issues:

- undersized public system, depopulated and chronically underfunded
- impossibility to ensure the appropriately sized and quality input in the protection system - inventory, monitoring, assessment of needs and definition of priorities
- impossibility to involve the public, and the communities

solutions:

- approach : integration of new concepts and frameworks – e.g. heritage community (Faro)
- system : new legal framework, the Heritage Code; coordination with Urban Planning Code
- instruments : new on-line platform for the management of cultural heritage
- procedures : technical, procurement, architecture competitions
- concrete actions : pilot projects – Sarmizegetusa Regia

> How

analysis

- Cultural Heritage Forum (Bucharest, November 2018)
- Cultural Heritage Conference under the Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Sighișoara, April 2019).

> How

EUROPEAN INITIATIVE N°6



2018
EUROPEAN YEAR
OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE
#EuropeForCulture

CHERISHING HERITAGE: DEVELOPING QUALITY STANDARDS FOR
INTERVENTION ON CULTURAL HERITAGE - PROTECTION PILLAR

April 2018

FORUM

28-29 NOIEMBRIE 2018

2018
ANUL EUROPEAN
AL PATRIMONIULUI
CULTURAL
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SEPT 21 Protecția patrimoniului arheologic - probleme și cerințe
Public · Organizat de Institutul National al Patrimoniului



SEPT 25 Peisaj Istoric Urban
Public · Organizat de Institutul National al Patrimoniului · 1 co-organizator în așteptare [?]



OCT 2 Calitatea în restaurare
Public · Organizat de Institutul National al Patrimoniului



Oct 25 Patrimoniul imaterial
Public · Hosted by Institutul National al Patrimoniului



Nov 1 Protecția patrimoniului industrial
Public · Hosted by Institutul National al Patrimoniului



Nov 9 Patrimoniul digital
Public · Hosted by Institutul National al Patrimoniului

Activities (simplified) of a publicly funded conservation project

I. preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- establish necessity- identify funding- draft design brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- lipsa planificării strategice naționale sau locale- lipsa personalului specializat- tratarea superficială a documentelor pregătitoare- neprevăderea de studii, anchete, consultări
II. design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- selecti planner (by public procurement)- design- permitting and approval- accept project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- lipsa resurselor pentru a asigura proiectare de calitate (ex. studii de fundamentare aprofundate)- timp insuficient- calitatea proiectantului- avizare – analiză insuficient aprofundată, lipsa pregătirii administrative a procesului de avizare
III. funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- assessment and selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- criterii de evaluare neadecvate obiectivului major al proiectului – protejarea patrimoniului și activarea lui reală și eficientă (nr. de vizitatori)
IV. implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- select contractor (public procuremnet)- implement building works- control- accept works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- concepție incorectă în aplicarea procedurilor (ex. aplicarea criteriului „prețul cel mai mic”)- liberalizarea accesului la lucrări de conservare-restaurare- schimbare a relațiilor între factorii care asigură controlul calității – implicarea forurilor avizatoare
V. post-implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- use- monitoring- maintenance and repair (post-use*)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- proceduri aplicate formal- lipsa experienței în acest sector

Factors that influence quality

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| I. legal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- specific legislation does not provide any role for community, and for owners only duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- optimizare și modernizare – Codul Patrimoniului Cultural: implementarea <i>Convenției de la Faro</i> și a <i>Strategiei 21</i> a Consiliului Europei |
| II. normative | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- technical norms not adapted to historic buildings (ex. structural planning; fire security; urban utilities)- technical norms applied excessively (ex. structural calculations)- unregulated specific procedures (ex. cultural heritage assessment, conservation of historic gardens and parks) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- realizarea de norme, metodologii, ghiduri : MCIN-INP & autoritățile de resort; mediul profesional – academic, asociativ, privat |
| III. administrative | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- permitting system does not guarantee quality- rigid funding rules, inadapted to cultural heritage- lack of control and cooperation during implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- debirocratizare, profesionalizare a aparatului tehnic, informatizare a procedurilor : MCIN, alți avizatori- eliminarea restricțiilor privind modificarea proiectului în timpul execuției- alocarea de timp suficient pentru elaborarea fiecărei faze de proiectare |
| IV. professional | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- lack of specialized staff in public system and in general- lack of specialized workmanship- underdevelopment of cultural heritage research | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- înființarea urgentă de programe de educație specializată și formare – universitară / post universitară, formare continuă- înființarea de școli de meserii, axate pe practicile conservării și restaurării- încurajarea învățământului dual- crearea de programe de dezvoltare a cercetării |

Factors that influence quality

V. financial

- lack of fiscal incentives and limited eligibility to public funding
- lack of programmes to support maintenance and repair works
- introducerea de mecanisme de stimulare și control al calității în mecanismele de finanțare
- diversificare a mecanismelor de finanțare, pentru a putea răspunde necesităților specifice ale patrimoniului cultural

VI. ethical

- excessive intervention justified by availability of funding (e.g. EU grants of up to 5 / 10 milioane Euro)
- concessions to quality requirements that are made throughout the process
- criterii de etică și sancțiuni

VII. political


- lack of political will to redefine and refurbish the public protection system

> How


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 National Institute
of Heritage

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Romania

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Europe

 **MUNICIPIUL
SIGHISOARA**

 **EUROPA
NOSTRA**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE
CONFERENCE**

**10.–13.04.2019
SIGHISOARA, MUREȘ COUNTY
ROMANIA**

Main theme: ***Quality in heritage practices***

Legacy and toolkits:

EU – Cherishing Cultural Heritage Quality Principles

***European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 Follow up
and Action Plan***

European Heritage Strategy for the 21st Century



Subsessions **Drivers of quality in heritage practices:**

Education for quality

Research for conservation

Developments in conservation theory

The wider perspective

Social impact and community factor

Legal and administrative frameworks

A way
forward

- Further develop comparative studies to better understand regional and local specificities – the values that define local identity as well as negative effects of disparities in heritage practices and policies.
- Further intensify cooperation between cultural heritage actors in European countries, not only in heritage European projects but also at a functional and operational level - in public administrations, institutions and systems dedicated to heritage protection, between universities, education and training centers, NGO's and communities - through peer-learning and a higher use of every good practice example.

A way forward

- European States, through their governments and specialized institutions, should make use and implement as soon as possible the European policy documents and recommendations. A special relevance for the discussed topic of Quality has the EU – Cherishing Cultural Heritage Quality Principles - „European Quality Principles for EU-funded Interventions with potential impact upon Cultural Heritage” – and the expected report of the OMC working group for skills, training and knowledge transfer.
- The importance of implementing these specific European documents and others into national legislation – for instance the public procurement systems – to correctly reflect the needs and specificities of heritage protection actions.

A way
forward

- further engage the world of business in heritage protection actions, with the aim of obtaining a lasting commitment for the integration of cultural heritage in economic programs and long term investments.
- extensively apply the principles of inclusion and accessibility in cultural heritage practices, both in relation with the diversity of cultural expressions and groups as well as for persons with special needs

A way
forward

- improve, refine and develop further the financial instruments dedicated to cultural heritage was strongly underlined, both for the future European financial exercise as well as for the national mechanisms.
- develop further specific capacities in education and specialized training, common applied research projects and peer learning cooperation in the field of heritage.

A way
forward

- further develop support and consolidate the efforts of the civil society that represents the most active and efficient partner of the public systems of heritage protection along Europe.

TO PUT IT IN SHORT:

- we need to reinforce the institutions and NGO's dedicated to cultural heritage, move firmly towards a better integration of quality principles in European heritage practices and financial mechanisms, encourage and practice the dialogue, cooperate more all across Europe.

> Thank you