Improving Quality of Place Strategic Approaches in Germany and the UK

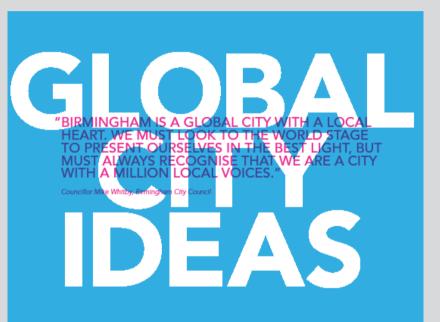




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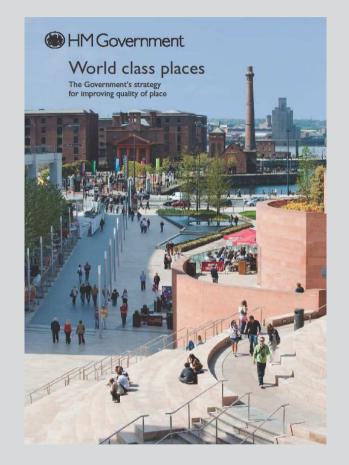
Quality of Place

- In the context of increased global competition, it has been assumed that cities need to exhibit distinctive qualities to attract new investors, businesses, skilled workers, and tourists
- Local 'soft' location factors have been considered important for the perception of quality of place





- In May 2009, the British government published a strategy paper on how to improve quality of place in the United Kingdom followed by an Action Plan in September 2009
- Supported by national surveys and local case studies, the publication identifies a number of social and environmental deficiencies related to poor quality of place

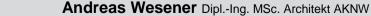




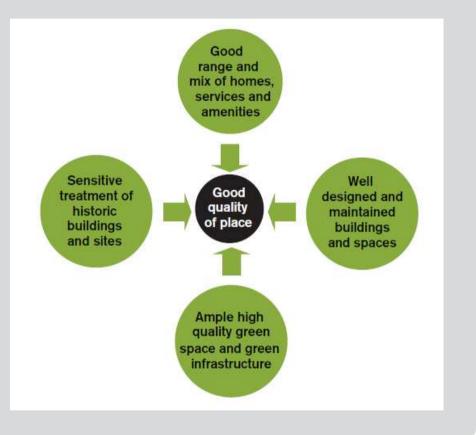
- The publication defines quality of place as "the physical characteristics of a community – the way it is planned, designed, developed and maintained – that affect the quality of life of people living and working in it, and those visiting it, both now and into the future"
- It identifies eleven place-related factors which contribute to a good quality of life in local areas







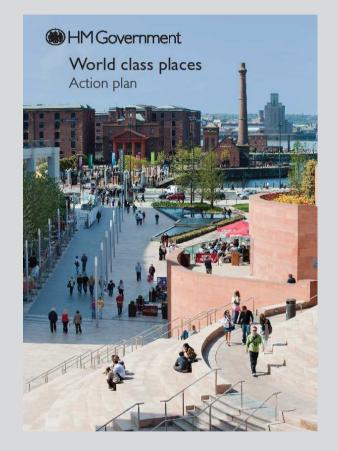
- The identified eleven factors have been organised in four categories called 'elements' - of quality of place:
- 1. the "range and mix of homes, services and amenities"
- 2. the "design and upkeep of buildings and spaces"
- 3. the "provision of green space and green infrastructure"
- 4. the "treatment of historic buildings and places"





Action Plan / key areas of action:

- 1.creating an awareness for quality of place
- 2.providing knowledge, tools, guidance, and support on quality of place
- 3.encouraging public and community engagement for quality of place
- 4.implementing quality of place principles and objectives in practice





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Baukultur (Germany)

- Since 2000, *Baukultur* has become subject of public discussion in Germany
- In 2002, the *Initiative Architektur und Baukultur* was launched
- In 2007, the *Stiftung Baukultur* became formally established





Baukultur (Germany)

Four qualities of Baukultur:

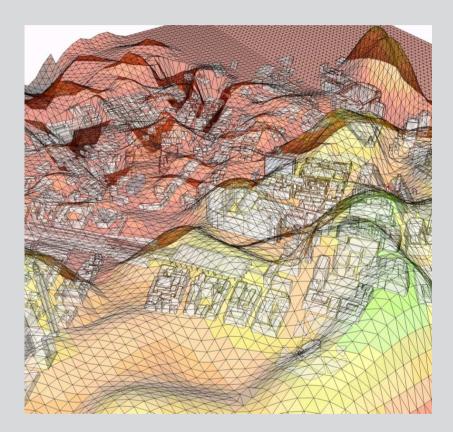
- 1.the design and appearance of the built environment and its integration in space
- 2.the use of the built environment
- 3.its ecological, social, and economic sustainability
- 4.the operational processes during tendering and award procedures and construction





Baukultur (Germany)

- initial approaches encouraged a methodological discussion on quality of place,
- general suggestions for research and practice have been provided, but no detailed and time-bound action plan
- publications and initiatives following the first status report have mainly been focussing on best practice case studies, PR, and networking





'World Class Places' and Baukultur in comparison

Commonalities:

- 1. Intention to improve quality of place (physical characteristics of place)
- 2.Quality of the built environment is understood as affecting everybody's quality of life



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- 2.Quality of the built environment is understood as affecting everybody's quality of life

Differences:

- 1.Methodological approaches of how quality of place is defined / assessed
- 2.Use and considerations of research results
- 3. Political implementation



Conclusion

- Both concepts, 'World Class Places' and Baukultur assume that quality of place has an effect on everybody's quality of life
- *Baukultur* focuses on the production and operation of the built environment
- 'World Class Places' focuses also on physical aspects of place, but it considers the impact of subjective and emotional perceptions



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Conclusion

- Baukultur provides a flexible framework to measure the quality of the built environment. What it lacks, however, is further specification
- 'World Class Places' is very specific in the way it identifies quality of space, but it seems overly prescriptive offering rather static solutions to a complex subject
- Baukultur is implemented as a political longterm goal.'World Class Places' lacks political stability



