

Multiplier Event 03 Friday 1st October 2021, Politecnico di Torino, online https://pratt.zoom.us/j/98237656851 ARCHITECTURE'S

AFTERLIFE

(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

The (MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE invites representatives of the professional bodies of Architecture's Afterlife partners' five nations—Belgium, Croatia, England, Italy and Spain—together with experts on professional bodies' policy in the EU Member States. In this event, we will talk about how the practice of a rchitecture is mediated, organized, and regulated by national and international professional bodies; what are the competencies a cquired in architecture education and requested by the profession; and how "European" are the European professional bodies and the architect's practice that they represent.



- 14:00-14:10 *Welcome*: Michela Barosio (Politecnico di Torino)
- 14:10-14:20 *Introduction of* Architecture's Afterlife *and* Architects After Architecture: Harriet Harriss (Royal College of Art)
- 14:20-14:30 Latest Results of the Afterlife Survey on the Practice of Architecture (first flow)

14:30-14:40Presentation on Paths to Practices in Belgium, Croatia, England,Italy, Spain.

- 14:40-15:10 Simon Allford President of RIBA Royal Institute of British Architects (UK)
 Dirk Mattheeuws Netwerk Architecten Vlaanderen (Belgium)
 Isabel Navarro Colegio de Arquitectos de la Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)
- 15:10-15:25 Break
- 15:25-16:00 Robert Loher Secretary of Chamber of Architects (Croatia)
 Francesco Miceli President of the CNAPP National Chamber of Architects (Italy)
 Georg Pendl President of ACE Architects' Council of Europe

16:00-16:40 *Discussion*

16:40-17:00 Final Remarks

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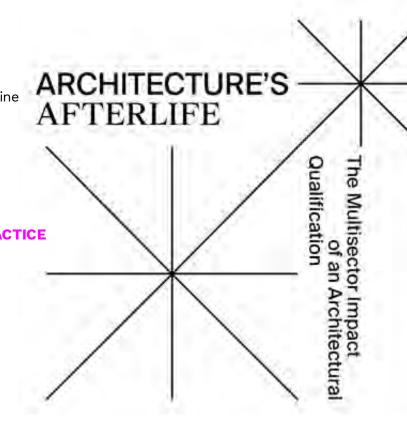


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(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE Survey's intermediate results (2412 participants)

Michela Barosio, Santiago Gomes

Politecnico di Torino, Italy michela.barosio@polito.it



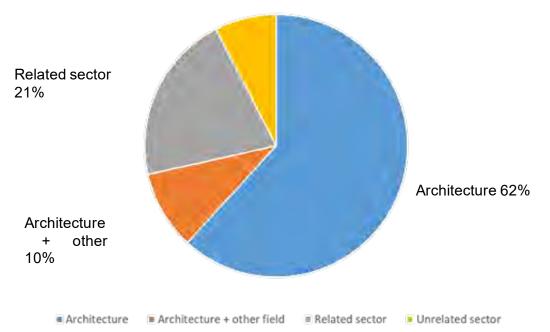


FIELD OF OCCUPATION

72% of those with a paid profession is currently working as an architect (62% in architecture only, 10% in combination with another field)

> note that there are no gender differences

Unrelated sector 7%



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ARCHITECTUR

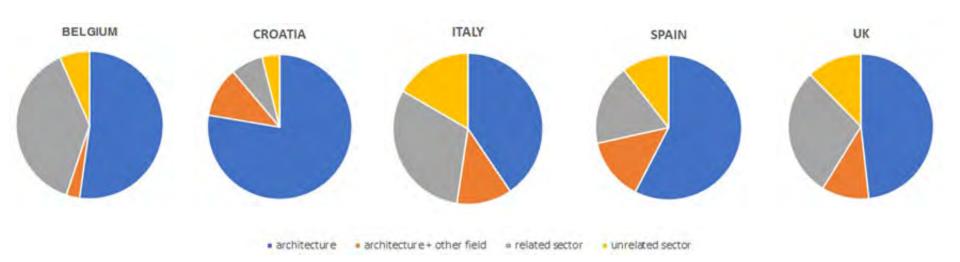
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FIELD OF OCCUPATION

comparison by country (partners)



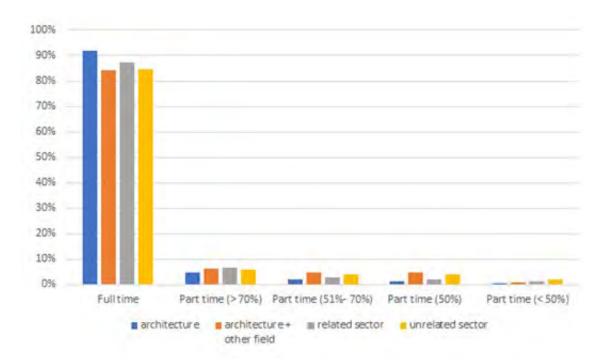


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work full time or part time?



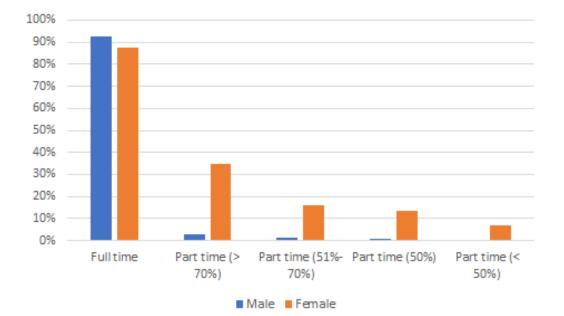


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work **full time** or **part time**? variation **by gender**: women working more frequently part-time





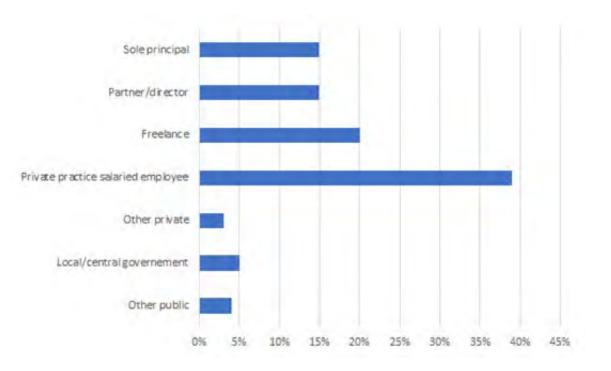
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Work situation

(participants working only in architecture)



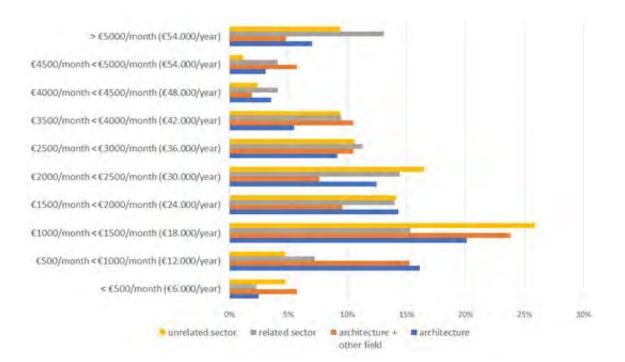




Net income (in euros per month or per year)

People who work in related sectors earn the most. The lowest income is for the people who combine architecture with another job.



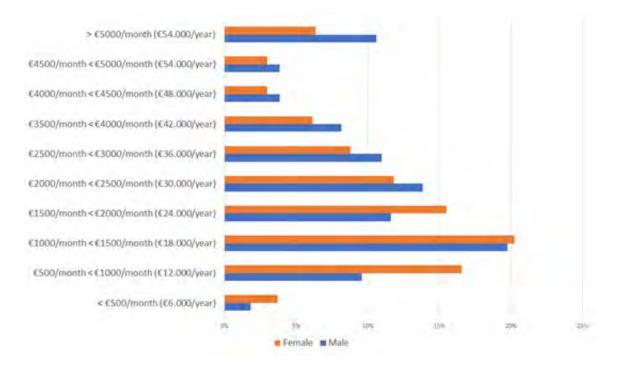


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Net income (in euros per month or per year) Gender effects: Women earn less than men.





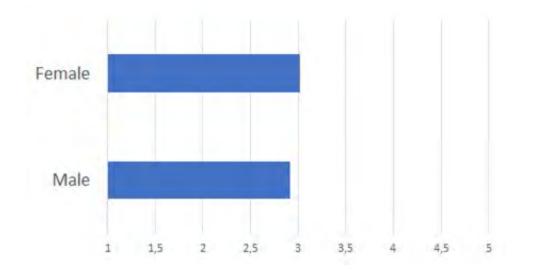
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Work-Life conflict

Approximately in the middle of the work-life balance spectrum (1 to 5) Men and women report equally low or high work-life conflict. Also, marital status and the presence of children did not affect work-life conflict.





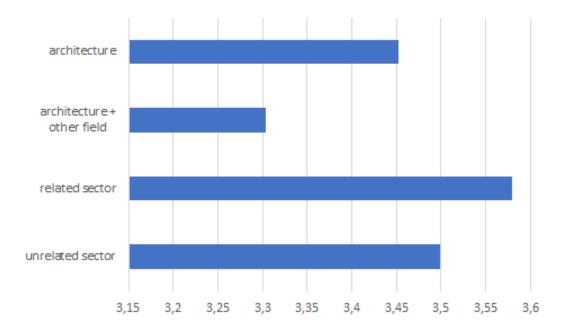
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Life satisfaction

People who are working in a related sector (flow 3) seem to be the happiest with their lives. People who are combining architecture with other sectors (flow 2) report the lowest life satisfaction architecture





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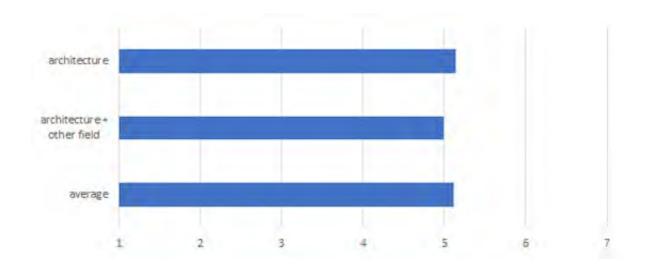


Perceived success

The average perceived success was quite high.

There is no difference in perceived success between people working solely as an architect (flow 1) and people combining architecture with another sector (flow 2)





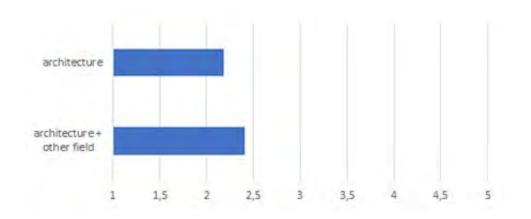


Turnover intentions

Turnover intentions were rather low.

Turnover intentions were higher for people who combined architecture with another sector (flow 2)



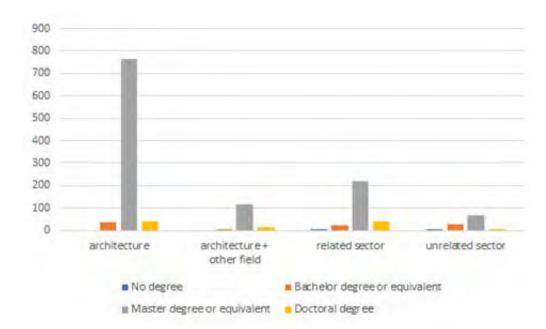


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What was the **highest degree** that you achieved in architectural education?



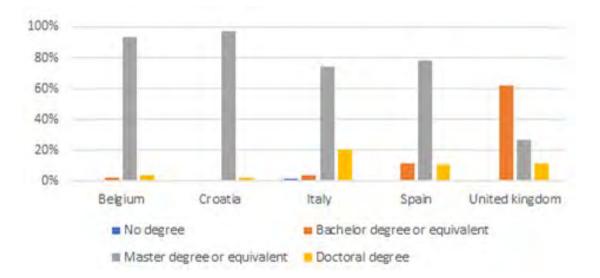


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What was the **highest degree** that you achieved in **architectural education**? Also, this distribution varies across countries (depending on regulation)



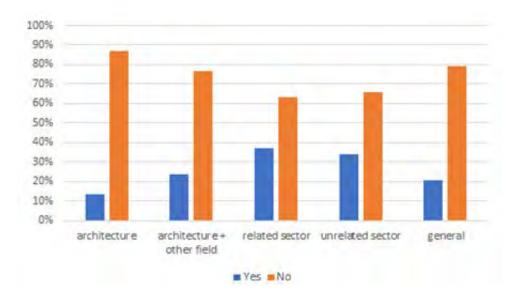


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Besides architecture, have you completed **other studies** in higher education?



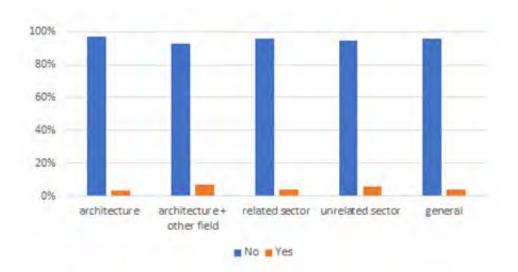


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Mobility during studies?

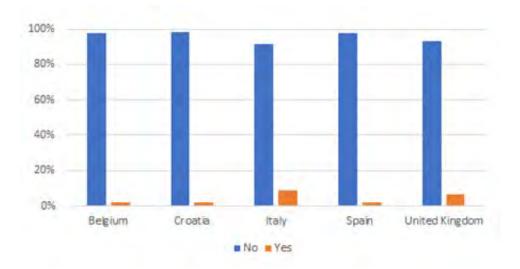






Mobility during studies? no significative variation across **countries** (partners)

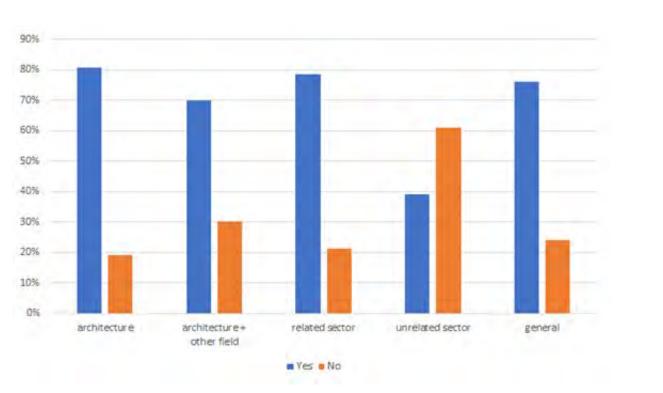




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If you could choose again, would you **again opt** for architecture studies?

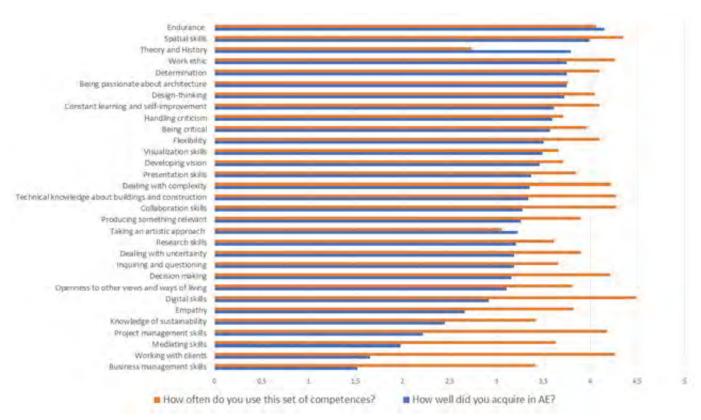


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Competences (participants working only in architecture) How well did you **acquire** in AE? vs How often do you **use** this set of competences?



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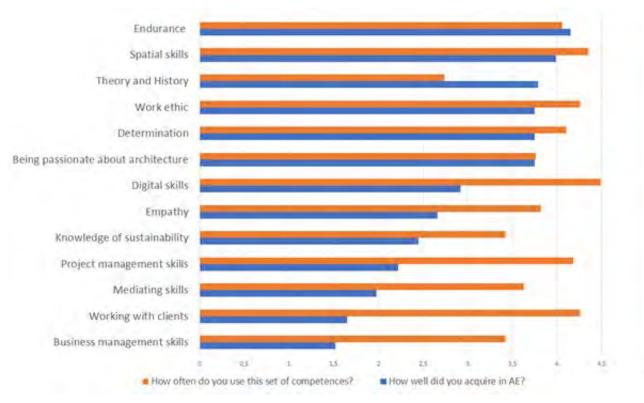
Michela Barosio, Santiago Gomes, Politecnico di

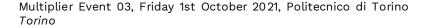
ARCHITECTURE

AFTERLIFE



Competences (participants working only in architecture): M How well did you **acquire** in AE? vs How often do you **use** this set of competences? **Bigger mismatches**







ME 03

_(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

_FRI 1st October 2021

ARCHITECTURE'S

How to become a licensed architect in the EU An overview of the requirements to become licensed architect in the Architecture's Afterlife Partner's Countries

M. Barosio, M. Roth, C. Sentieri, ... (te be completed)















Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Royal College of Art

Universiteit Antwerpen





Requirements to be Practicing architect	JUNIOR ARCHITECT can be responsible for simple civil constructions, with the use of standardized methodologies and for building and territorial surveys.			
Diploma	yes	<i>Type</i> Bachelor	Duration 3 years	<i>Notes</i> Most of the students continue to Master level
Internship	no	Before graduation	<i>Duration</i> depends on the schools	Notes Not compulsory
Exam	yes	<i>Institution</i> Examining board: University + Local Board	<i>Type</i> 3 examinations: Writing + Design proposal + Oral	Notes
Board/Chamber Registration	yes	<i>Institution</i> Ordine (<i>Board</i>) degli Architetti	<i>Level</i> Albo (<i>Register</i>) Architetti Junior	Notes Province level (105 in Italy)



6

Af





Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





Requirements to be Practicing architect	SENIOR ARCHITECT: can be responsible for any any civil building project and construction supervision, planning, restoration, landscape design, structural project and calculation			
Diploma	yes	<i>Type</i> Bachelor + Master (LM4)	<i>Duration</i> 5 years or 3+2 years	Notes 3+2 programs are prevalent
Internship	no	Before graduation	<i>Duration</i> depends on the schools	<i>Notes</i> Not compulsory
Exam	yes	<i>Institution</i> Examiningboard: University + Local Board	<i>Type</i> 3 examinations: Writing + Design proposal + Oral	Notes
Board/Chamber Registration	yes	<i>Institution</i> Ordine (<i>Board</i>) degli Architetti	<i>Level</i> Albo (<i>Register</i>) Architetti Senior	Notes Province level (105 in Italy)













Requirements to be Practicing architect	Type of	Type of license (activities allowed)			
Diploma	yes	<i>Type</i> Bachelor + Master	Duration 3+2 years	<i>Notes</i> i.e. How to access the diploma	
Internship	yes	After graduation	Duration 2 years	<i>Notes</i> Internship needs to be approved by the Chamber of Architects	
Exam	no	Institution i.e. University, Board of Architects, others	Type i.e. Oral, Writing, Design proposal	Notes	
Board/Chamber Registration	yes	Institution Orde van Architecten / Ordre des Architectes	Level - Intern - Architect	Notes Divided into 2 language sections: VR & Cfg-OA Each language section works at province level (2x 5)	





Requirements to be Practicing architect	Type of license can be responsible for any any civil building project and construction supervision. Planning, restoration, landscape design have separate licenses			
Diploma	yes	Туре Bachelor + Master	Duration 3+2 years	Notes 300 ECTS
Internship	yes	After graduation (three months during studies obligatory, unrelated to internship after graduation)	Duration 2 years	<i>Notes</i> Internship needs to be approved by the Chambe of Architects
Exam	yes	<i>Institution</i> Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets	<i>Type</i> Oral, in 5 parts	Notes
Board/Chamber Registration	yes/no	<i>Institution</i> Chamber of Architects	Level Licensed Architect	Notes National level

Royal College of Art Universiteit Antwerpen

DE VALENCIA 322





Royal College of Art

Universiteit

Antwerpen

How to become a licensed architect in the EU



Requirements to be Practicing architect	ARCHITECT can be responsible for any any civil building project and construction supervision, planning, restoration, landscape design, structural project and calculation			
Diploma	yes	<i>Type</i> Bachelor+Master	Duration 5+1	Notes i.e. How to access the diploma
Internship	no	After graduation	Duration depends on the schools	Notes Not compulsory
Exam	no	Institution i.e. University, Board of Architects, others	Type i.e. Oral, Writing, Design proposal	Notes
Board/Chamber Registration	yes	Colegio (Board) Oficial de Arquitectos	<i>Level</i> Register in order to sign any project	<i>Notes</i> There is one by Regional Communities.

faculty of architecture



Requirements to be Practicing architect	Architect : "Architects have a conceptual and integrative role in the design of buildings and places, work cooperation with communities, clients and other professionals. The defining skill of the architect is design ability to conceive of, and elaborate on, physical artefacts that meet human needs and evoke aesthetic response." from https://ec.europa.eu/			
Diploma	yes	<i>Туре</i> Bachelor+Master	Duration 3+2	<i>Notes</i> The duration refers to full time studies
Internship	yes	After Bachelor and After Master	Duration 2 years	Notes Internships needs to be approved by the Architects Registration Board
Exam	yes	<i>Institution</i> Architects Registration Board (ARB)	Type Oral, Writing, and a written assessment of previous experiences	
Board/Chamber Registration	yes	<i>Institution</i> Architects Registration Board (ARB); Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)	Level Licensed Architect	Notes It is compulsory to register with the ARB to use the title 'architect' but not to practise the profession (membership of
Royal College o	Let Universiteit Activerspen	The second secon	of the European Union	the RIBA is voluntary)



UK

Part 1

Undergraduate Degree (3 years) 1-year professional experience

Part 2

Master (2 years) 1-year professional experience



Part 3

Professional Practice Examination (oral + written + assessment of previous experiences)













Simon Allford

Royal Institute of British Architects - RIBA, UK

He is a British architect, co-founder and director of Allford Hall Monaghan Morris, and chair of the board of trustees of The Architecture Foundation. He attended the University of Sheffield and the Bartlett School of Architecture, where he has since worked as a lecturer. In November 2013, it was announced that Allford would be the new chair of the board of trustees of The Architecture Foundation. In August 2020, Allford was elected to be the next president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, taking office in September 2021.

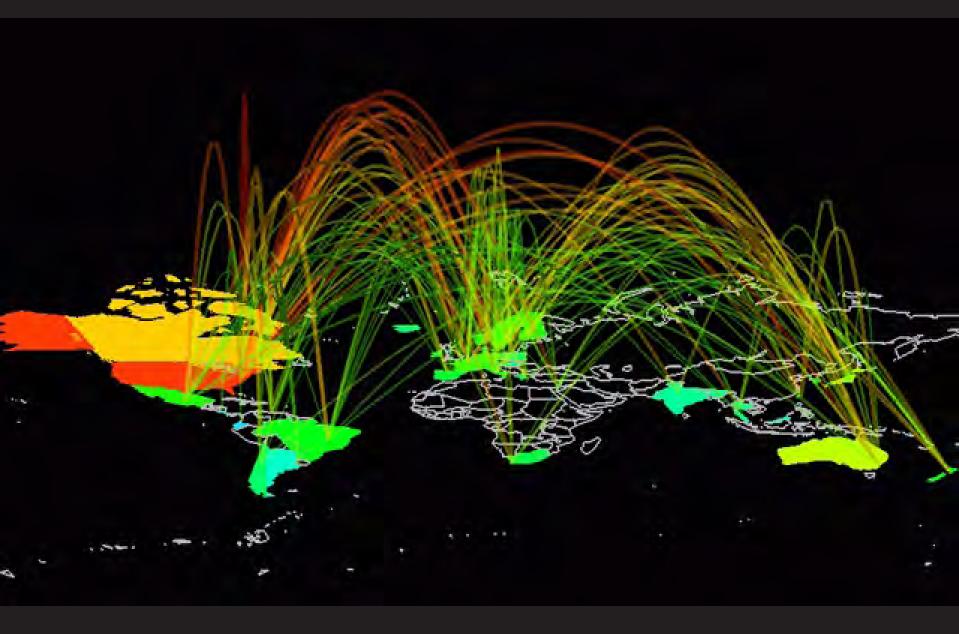
ARCHITECTURE'S

AFTERLIFE

CONSTRUCTING THE IDEA

A LOW CARBON FUTURE



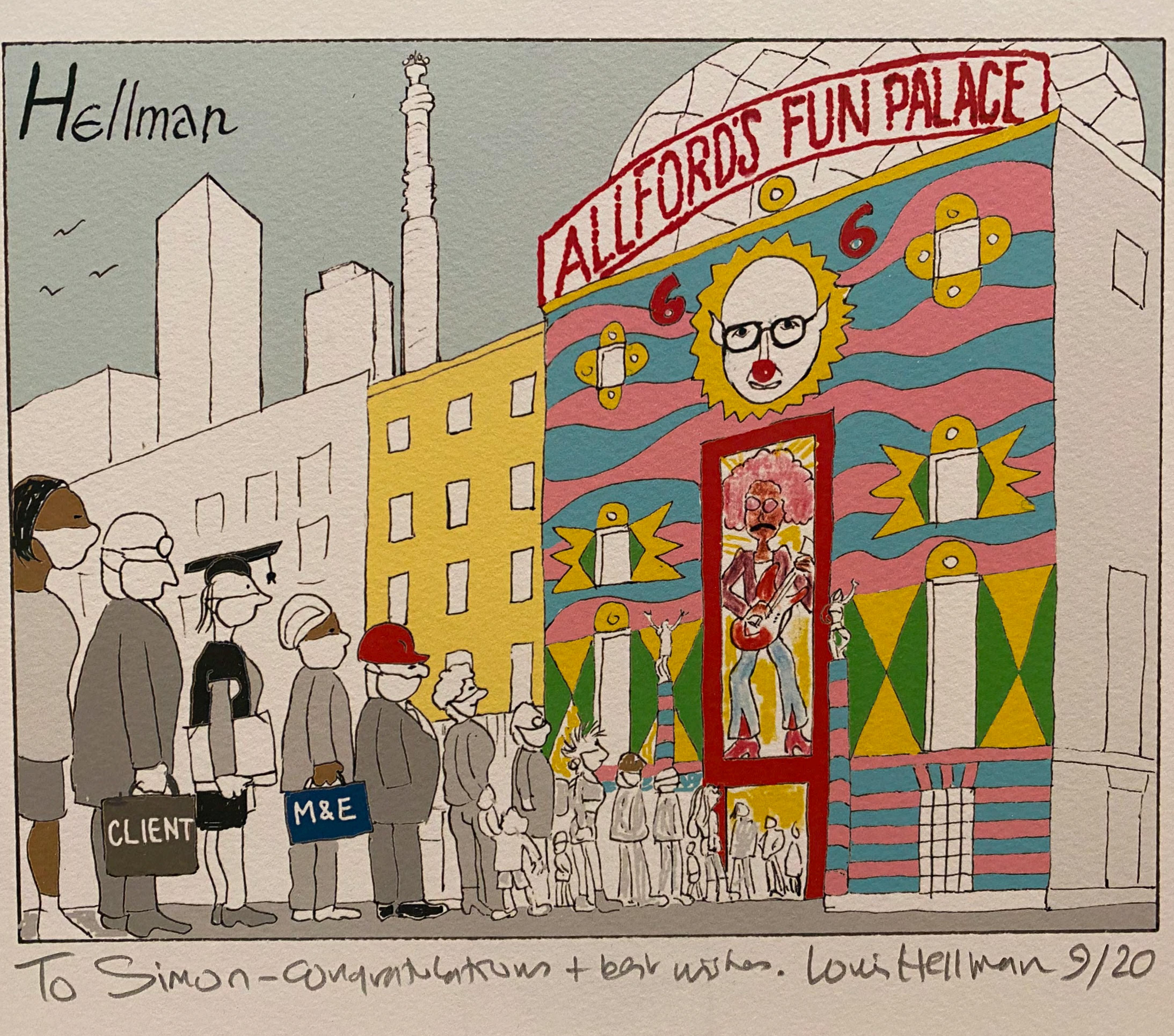




CONSTRUCTING THE IDEA



& THE THEATRE OF EVERYDAY LIFE



BELGROVE HOUSE

'Embodied' Carbon



The Way Ahead

An introduction to the new RIBA Education and Professional Development Framework





The RIBA is setting out a SINGLE framework to cover pre and post education.

- The framework considers how we support the journey through a professional career in architecture
- Building on our existing structures, the framework introduces new MANDATORY competencies and pathways to SPECIALISATION, recognizing that whilst based on a solid set of shared core competences, architects follow a variety of different career routes



The Education and Professional Development Framework:

- 1. A single standard covering pre and post registration education and professional development
- 2. Education Themes and Values for Undergraduate (RIBA Part 1) and Postgraduate (RIBA Part 2) study
- 3. Mandatory Competences for attaining and maintaining chartered status
- 4. Career Role Levels
- 5. The RIBA Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Core Curriculum
- 6. Advanced Study leading to Specialisms and RIBA specialist accreditation

Education Themes and Values:

A new emphasis for architectural education

- Health and Life Safety
- Ethical and Professional Practice
- Structure, Construction and Resources
- Histories, Theories and Methodologies
- Design Processes and Communication
- Business Skills



Mandatory Competences:

Competence is a combination of an architect's knowledge, skills and experience

• The RIBA has determined that the core competency for architects must encompass a fundamental level of awareness and understanding of priority subjects in order for them to be competent to practice and to provide public assurance. The mandatory competencies are:

Life & Health Safety : Climate Literacy : Ethics & Social Purpose



Career Role Levels:

The RIBA Education and Professional Development Framework defines five Career Role Levels

- 1. Student (Pre-Part 1)
- 2. Emerging Professional (Part 1 and Part 2 Assistant)
- **3**. Established Professional (Architect <5 years qualified)
- 4. Experienced Professional (Architect >5 years qualified)
- 5. Business Leader (Director/Partner)



RIBA CPD Core Curriculum:

The mandatory CPD core curriculum underlines the key technical, regulatory, design, business and client competencies required

- Architecture for Social Purpose
- Health, Safety and Wellbeing
- Business, Clients and Services
- Legal, Reg and Stat Compliance
- Procurement and Contracts

- Sustainable Architecture
- Inclusive Environments
- Places, Planning and Communities
- Building Conservation and Heritage
- Design, Construction and Technology



Advanced Study leading to RIBA Specialisms:

The RIBA CPD Core Curriculum has the **breadth** and **flexibility** to facilitate the development and recognition of specialist expertise

The RIBA CPD Education and Professional Development Framework formally recognizes that some architects will undertake *Advanced Study* and develop specific experience *Specialisms*



F	Education Themes and Values	Mandatory Competences	Career Role Levels	CPD Core Curriculum	Advanced Study	Specialisms
	E1. Health and Life Safety	Health and Life Safety	R1. Student (Pre-part 1)	C1. Architecture for Social Purpose		Academic / Researcher
				C2. Health, Safety and Wellbeing	RIBA Principal Designer Course	Principal Designer
	E2. Ethical and Professional Practice	M2. Ethical Practice	R2. Emerging professional (Part 1 and 2 Assistant)	C3. Business, Clients and Services		Client Advisers
				C4. Legal, Regulatory and Statutory Compliance	1	
	E3. Structure, Construction and Resources	M3. Climate Literacy	R3. Established professional (Architect <5 years qualified)	C5. Procurement and Contracts		
				C6. Sustainable Architecture		Sustainability Consultant
	E4. History, Theories and Methodologies	M4. Research Literacy	R4. Experienced professional (Architect >5 years qualified)	C7. Inclusive Environments		Access Consultant
				C8. Places, Planning and Communities		Urban Designer
	E5. Design Processes and Communication		R5. Business leader (Director/partner)	C9. Building Conservation and Heritage	RIBA Conservation Course	Conservation Architect
				C10. Design, Construction and Technology		BIM Manager
	E6. Business Skills				RIBA MBA	Sole Practitioner Practice Manager

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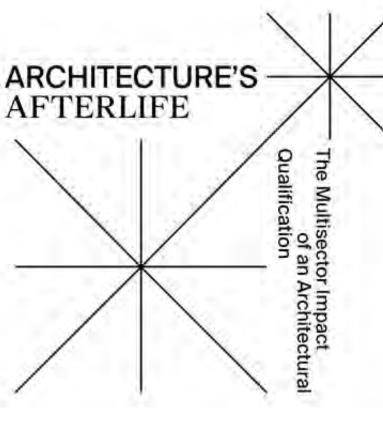


Dirk Mattheeuws Netwerk Architecten Vlaanderen (NAV), Belgium www.nav.be

is a Belgian architect and president of the General Assembly of Netwerk Architecten Vlaanderen (NAV), the most representative organisation for architects in Flanders, Brussels and Belgium.



Within his architectural office ARW Architecten, Dirk is part of a **multiprofessional team** that tackles the guidance and implementation of projects and systems in urbanism, architecture, renovation, restoration and environmental quality. As president of the NAV, Dirk aims to support architects in working in multi professional teams and to help the sector to build in a sustainable manner through practices of circular building.



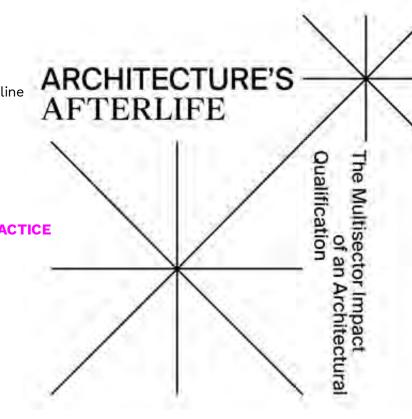


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(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE Sub-title of the presentation (optional)

Dirk Mattheeuws

Netwerk Architecten Vlaanderen (NAV), Belgium www.nav.be







- a professional association, a network organisation for architects almost 3.000 member offices represent more than 5.500 members.
- Advocacy and lobbying
- Training and info sessions
- Helpdesk for architects

Regional divisions & target group divisions we also have target group divisions.

The questions posed were posed in the target group 'starting and starter'.







1. MISMATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

What are the **skills and competences** asked by the profession that are **not provided** by architecture education?

On the contrary, what are the ones taught in schools that are most **useful in the profession**?



1. MISMATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

What are the skills and competences asked by the profession that are not provided by architecture education? On the contrary, what are the ones taught in schools that are most useful in the profession?

- There is a mismatch
- Need for practical skills: legal issues, technical challenges etc.
- Administration and communication
- The sobering effect after the studies
- No clear picture of management of an architectural office
- Appreciated in other functions such as for urban development departments and construction companies.
- Expectation to be immediately employable: high expectations VS perception of 'incompetent' workers -> cheap fees
- Students and interns bring innovation



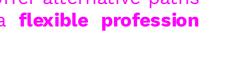
We often talk about a "flexible" education and how it might be achieved in the school years. **Flexibility** is in fact discussed as the path to success in the digital era of the 21st century.

As a result, architecture schools in Europe often offer alternative paths to educating architects. And yet, what about a flexible profession granted by its professional bodies?

What about a profession that through its national and international institutional bodies not simply responds to its specific demands-the ones of building in compliance with national regulations and ethics-but also to a dynamic and **flexible practise**?

What is the **agency of professional bodies** here?

And also, how professional bodies and education institutions collaborate with one another, especially through long life learning?





What about a flexible profession granted by its professional bodies? What about a profession that through its national and international institutional bodies not simply responds to its specific demands, but also to a dynamic and flexible practise? What is the agency of professional bodies here? How professional bodies and education institutions collaborate with one another, especially through long life learning?

Flexible education

- Active involvement in architectural firm as only way to learn the right skills
- Also bringing in different perspectives in the firm
- Student job in architectural firm, not common but lot of value
- Involving architectural firms in education and research

The internship

- Two statutes: independent and employee
- Perception of intern as not fully-fledged worker we don't agree
 - Adding practical training in education
 - Internship =/= extension of education and condition for entering profession
- Not everyone needs to do an internship
- Plea for possibility to work as employee in an office



What about a flexible profession granted by its professional bodies? What about a profession that through its national and international institutional bodies not simply responds to its specific demands, but also to a dynamic and flexible practise? What is the agency of professional bodies here? How professional bodies and education institutions collaborate with one another, especially through long life learning?

This is still a vision / a work in progress ...

EVERINE



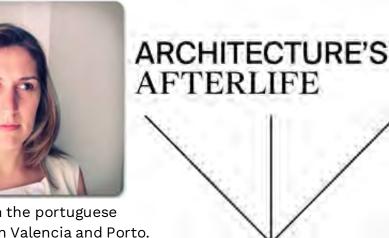
Isabel Navarro Colegio Territorial Arquitectos Valencia, Spain <u>isabelnavarro@ctav.es</u>

Architect graduated from the School of Architecture of Valencia in 2004.



In parallel to the professional activity, she continues to be linked to the teaching sector. Currently she teaches History of Architecture in Valencia at the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture and at the Royal Valencian Society of Agriculture and Sports.

Since 2008 she has been a member of the board of the Territorial College of Architects of Valencia, where he has held the position of Vocal of Culture for six years and now holds the position of Treasurer.



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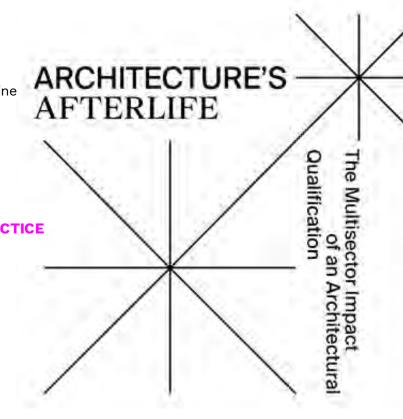


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Isabel Navarro

Colegio Territorial Arquitectos Valencia, Spain isabelnavarro@ctav.es







1. MISMATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

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1. MISMATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

What are the skills and competences asked by the profession that are not provided by architecture education? On the contrary, what are the ones taught in schools that are most useful in the profession?



- Sociological component how to deal with clients.
- Bussines vision. how to rule a company or work for one.

SKILLS USEFUL IN PROFESSION

- Technical studies. We know how to build a building.





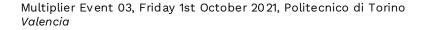
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And also, how professional bodies and education institutions collaborate with one another, especially through **long life learning**?





What about a flexible profession granted by its professional bodies? What about a profession that through its national and international institutional bodies not simply responds to its specific demands, but also to a dynamic and flexible practise? What is the agency of professional bodies here? How professional bodies and education institutions collaborate with one another, especially through long life learning?

FLEXIBLE PROFESSION

- Flexibility as an oportunity. The quantity and quality of the studies that are necessary to obtain the title of architect in Spain are so many that the professional opportunities are many and we are highly qualified technicians for a large number of jobs.

- Lifelong training. Professional Association as a center for lifelong learning and up-to date training.





Robert Jonathan Loher *Croatian Chamber of Architects*, Croatia <u>r.loher@arhitekti-hka.hr</u>

was born in Munich in 1970. He obtained his diploma at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb in 1998.

Together with Branimir Rajčić and Petar Mišković, he received the annual Drago Galić Award for social housing in Đakovo in 2004. Between 2003 and 2006, he o+lived and worked in Slovenia in the offices of Bevk Perović and partnered with Andrej Mercina. In 2006 he partnered with Marko Cvjetko to form AG Planum, with whom he won the competition for the Varaždin Sports Hall, and since 2012 to 2020 partnered with Tomislav Pavelić. From 2009 to 2012 he worked as the head of the renovation of Rossi's hut in the Northern Velebit National Park. From 2006 to 2009 he was web editor of the Zagreb Society of Architects portal and part-time assistant at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb. Since 2012 he has been cooperating in the Croatian Chamber of Architects, first as an external associate on certain programs, and since 2016 he heads the Program of continuous professional development. He is a guest lecturer at the Architecture and Civil Engineering Faculty in Maribor since 2017. He has served as secretary of the Croatian Chamber of Architects since 2020.

ARCHITECTURE'S

AFTERLIFE



Multiplier Event 03 Friday 1st October 2021, Politecnico di Torino, online https://pratt.zoom.us/j/98237656851

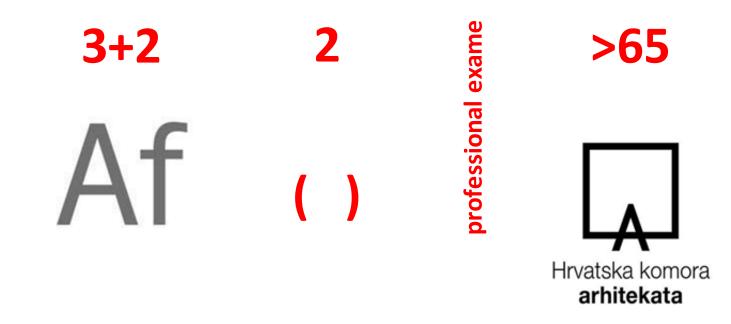
(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Robert Jonathan Loher

Croatian Chamber of Architects, Croatia r.loher@arhitekti-hka.hr ARCHITECTURE'S AFTERLIFE







Multiplier Event 03, Friday 1st October 2021, Politecnico di Torino





competences after studying architecture

knowlegde of technical sciences, combined with art, social and natural sciences / usement of sustainable principles / working with architectural and urban design skills in the everyday / desiging of architectural and urban concepts based on a given project programme / high degree of knowledge in real physical, economic, social, cultural, legislative, technical and artistic context, which meets aesthetic and technical requirements / understading the heritage / use of materials, technologies, technical, installation, transport and safety systems / knowledge of physical, technological and functional solutions / connecting design parts of architectural, spatial planning and technical documentation into a whole / identifying the principles, legal and financial framework for project management and organization professional practice / knowledge of organization, technologies, performance procedures and legislation / organizing the work of architectural and interdisciplinary research or a project team of experts / ongoing education by signing up postgraduate scientific and artistic studies in in the field of architecture and urbanism / growing personal competencies by continuous professional development / defendence the principles of professional ethics and codes of conduct within architectural practice and legal responsibilities of the architect





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requierements of the professional practice

knowlegde of technical sciences, combined with art, social and natural sciences / usement of sustainable principles / working with architectural and urban design skills in the everyday / desiging of architectural and urban concepts based on a given project programme / high degree of knowledge in real physical, economic, social, cultural, legislative, technical and artistic context, which meets aesthetic and technical requirements / understading the heritage / use of materials, technologies, technical, installation, transport and safety systems / knowledge of physical, technological and functional solutions / connecting design parts of architectural, spatial planning and technical documentation into a whole / identifying the principles, legal and financial framework for project management and organization professional practice / knowledge of organization, technologies, performance procedures and legislation / organizing the work of architectural and interdisciplinary research or a project team of experts / ongoing education by signing up postgraduate scientific and artistic studies in in the field of architecture and urbanism / growing personal competencies by continuous professional development / defendence the principles of professional ethics and codes of conduct within architectural practice and legal responsibilities of the architect





what we have in reality

building permission or not / a big gap between investors and architects (between architecture from magazines and architectural ethics) / no common knowlegde about the building processes, respectively about the legislative processes / very poor spatial plans that are only altered to adapt the existing situation on the ground / BIM who? / uncoordinated legacy / the inability to live from designing architecture / physical mess / NO ETHICS



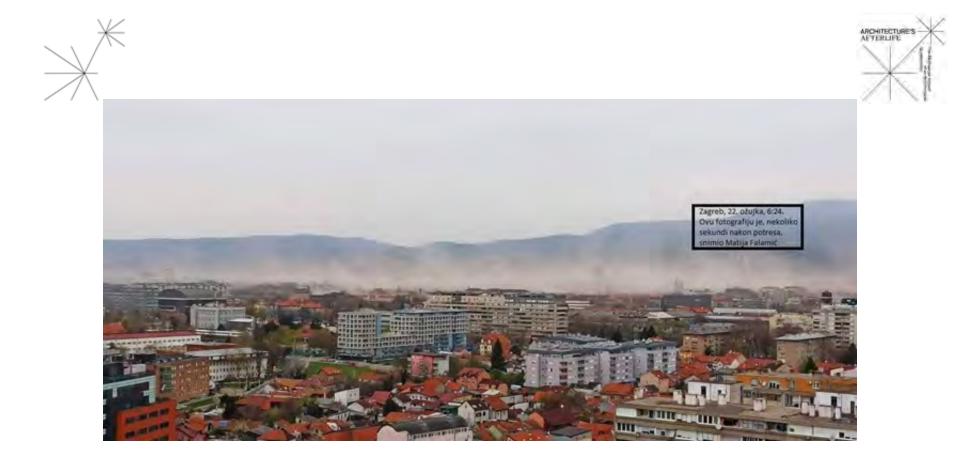
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ARCHITECTURE AFTERLIFE











what they say about school

It prepared them well, it gave them necessary technical skills and a wide range of various design experiences / the school didn't gave them skills for the real life (which, however, is part of the training years) / missing skills in economics, office management, in sustainable principles of planning (alternative planning methods), building site experience













professional bodies as agents of flexible profession

there is no official curriccullum for long life learning between this two bodies (faculty and the chamber of architects) / the chamber is the official carrier of LLL, as it gets obligatory from 2020 / architects have to gather "hours" (points) in various fields – 20 h per two years

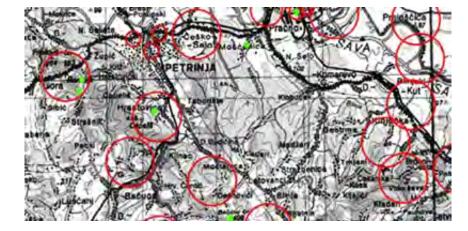
- A **REGULATION AND EDUCATION**
- B SPACE AND ENVIROMENT
- C BUILDING, SUSTAINIBILITY AND CONTEXT
- D CONSTRUCTION AND TECHNOLOGIES
- E MANAGEMENT







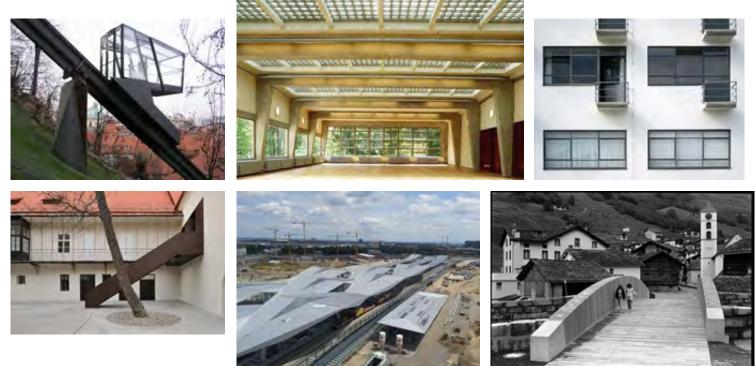






















Robert Jonathan Loher, Croatia Chamber of Archietcts

ARCHITECTURE: AFTERLIFE



ARCHITECTURE AFTERLIFE









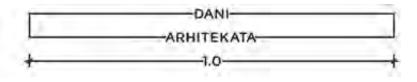








days of architecture

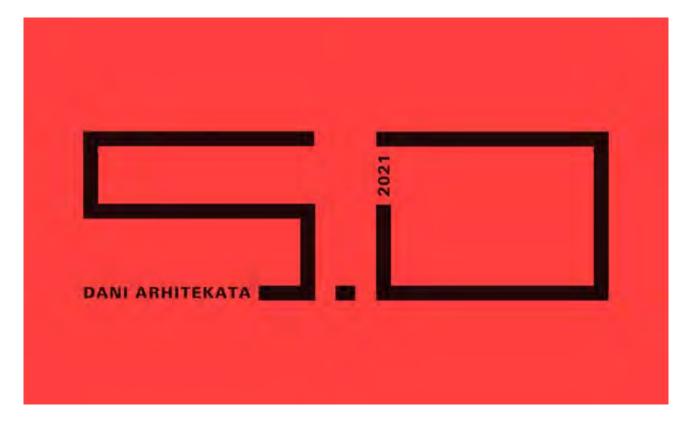














Robert Jonathan Loher, Croatia Chamber of Archietcts





days of architecture 5.0 / 2021 // virtual days

- 5.1 public architectural competitions
- 5.2 a new legaslative framework
- 5.3 restart for landscape architects
- 5.4 spatial agenda
- 5.5 standardization and digital transformation of architectural services

in cooperation with ORIS House of architecture







Robert Jonathan Loher, Croatia Chamber of Archietcts





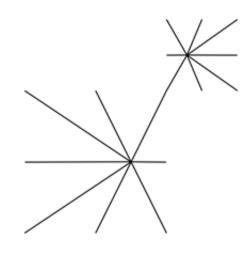




non-institutional education





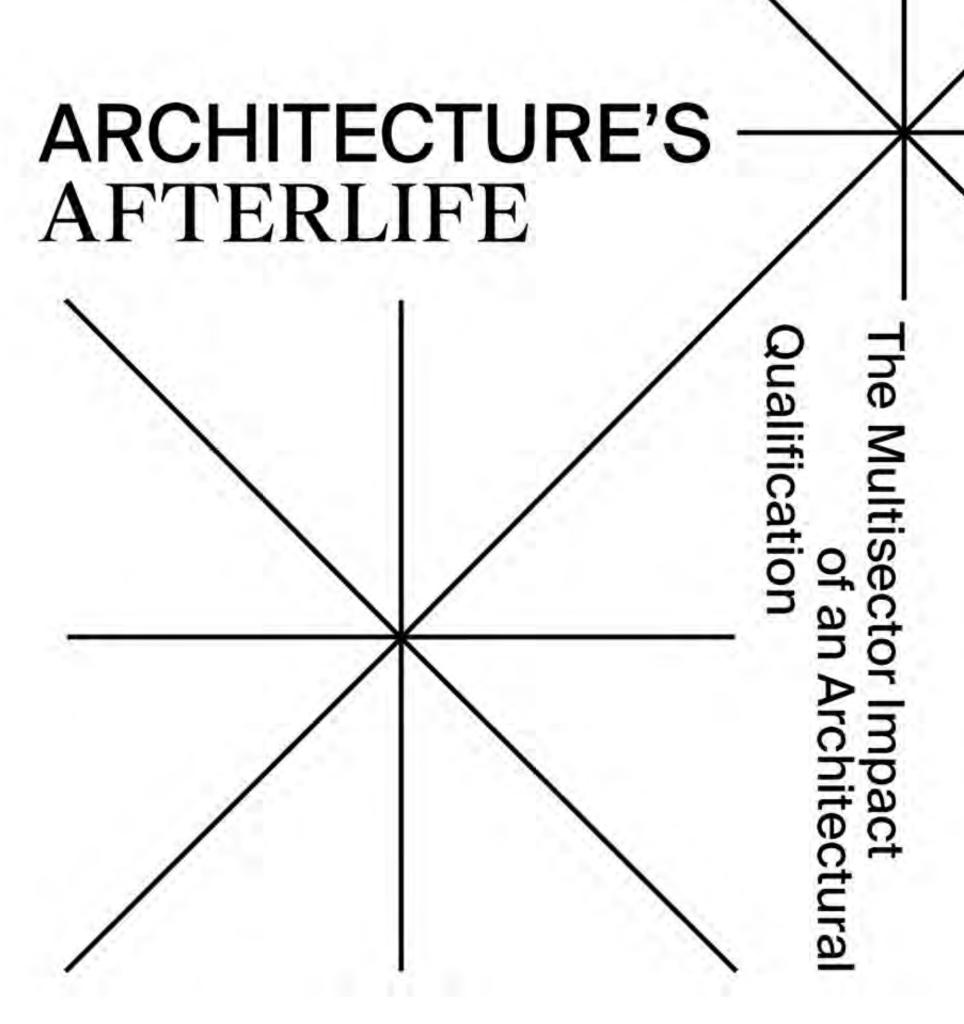


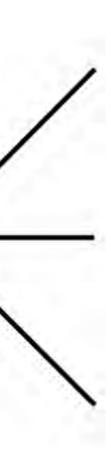
Francesco Miceli

Consiglio Nazionale Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori – CNAPPC, Italy <u>fmiceliarch@gmail.com</u>



is an Italian architect and planner newly elected president of the Italian National Council of the Architects, Planners, Landscape Designers and Restoration Architects and the former President of the Board of the Architects of Palermo (Italy). He has been City Councillor for urban planning in Palermo. He is the founder and Director of FM Architetti from 1994. In his practice he deals with new languages and new disciplines, working on fields other than urban planning, landscape, architecture and researching new intervention models in respect of the context in which we operate. The experimentation of new technologies remains one of his main assets.



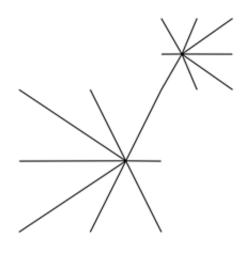


(MIS)MATCHES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Francesco Miceli

President of Italian Council of Architects, Planners, Landscapers, Conservators ITALY

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ACCORDING TO MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF ARCHITECTS OF ROME, **UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DOES NOT MEET MARKET REQUIREMENTS**. Domanda

(Universita

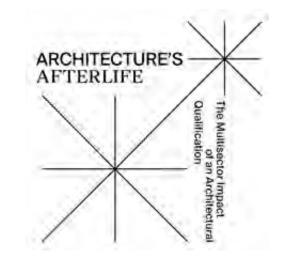
(Universita

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In quali an dovrebbe f preparazio (risposte)

Survey 2016 Source: Ordine Architetti PPC Roma (% share of total answers) A new survey is ongoing in 2021

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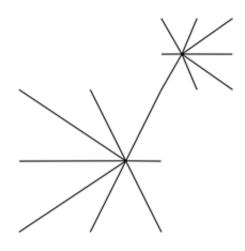


		Totale		
a	Voci (group) 1	Totale	(Età) Fino a 40 anni	(Età) Oltre 50 a
ità) Piano teorico	Risponde esattamente alle esigenze del Mercato	9,1	9,7	7,9
	Risponde sufficientemente alle esigenze del mercato	40,9	42,5	39
	Risponde poco alle esigenze del mercato	33,6	30,7	34,8
	Non risponde alle esigenze del mercato	16,3	17,1	18,2
ità) Piano pratico	Risponde esattamente alle esigenze del Mercato	1,1]1,2	1,5
	Risponde sufficientemente alle esigenze del mercato	8,9	8,0	10,2
	Risponde poco alle esigenze del mercato	42,9	41,8	10
	Non risponde alle esigenze del mercato	47,2	49,0	0
ità) Sbocchi onali	Risponde esattamente alle esigenze del Mercato	1,0]1,4	0,7
	Risponde sufficientemente alle esigenze del mercato	8,3	8,2	8,2
	Risponde poco alle esigenze del mercato	39,5	37;4	4
	Non risponde alle esigenze del mercato	51,2	53,0	
e fornire una ione migliore? e)	Progettazione esecutiva e cantierizzazione del man	21,0	19,8	21,6
	Lingue straniere	17,3	16,2	18,5
	BIM	14,8	16,5	13,3
	Applicazioni informatiche e tecniche (GIS, CAD, geo.	13,0	12,7	13,5
	Elementi di economia e legislazione	12,7	12,8	12,6
	Sicurezza sui luoghi di lavoro	11,4	12,1	10,8
	Materie ingegneristiche (scienza delle costruzioni, i	9,2	9,4	9,0
	Nessuna innovazione è necessaria	0,5	0,4	0,6

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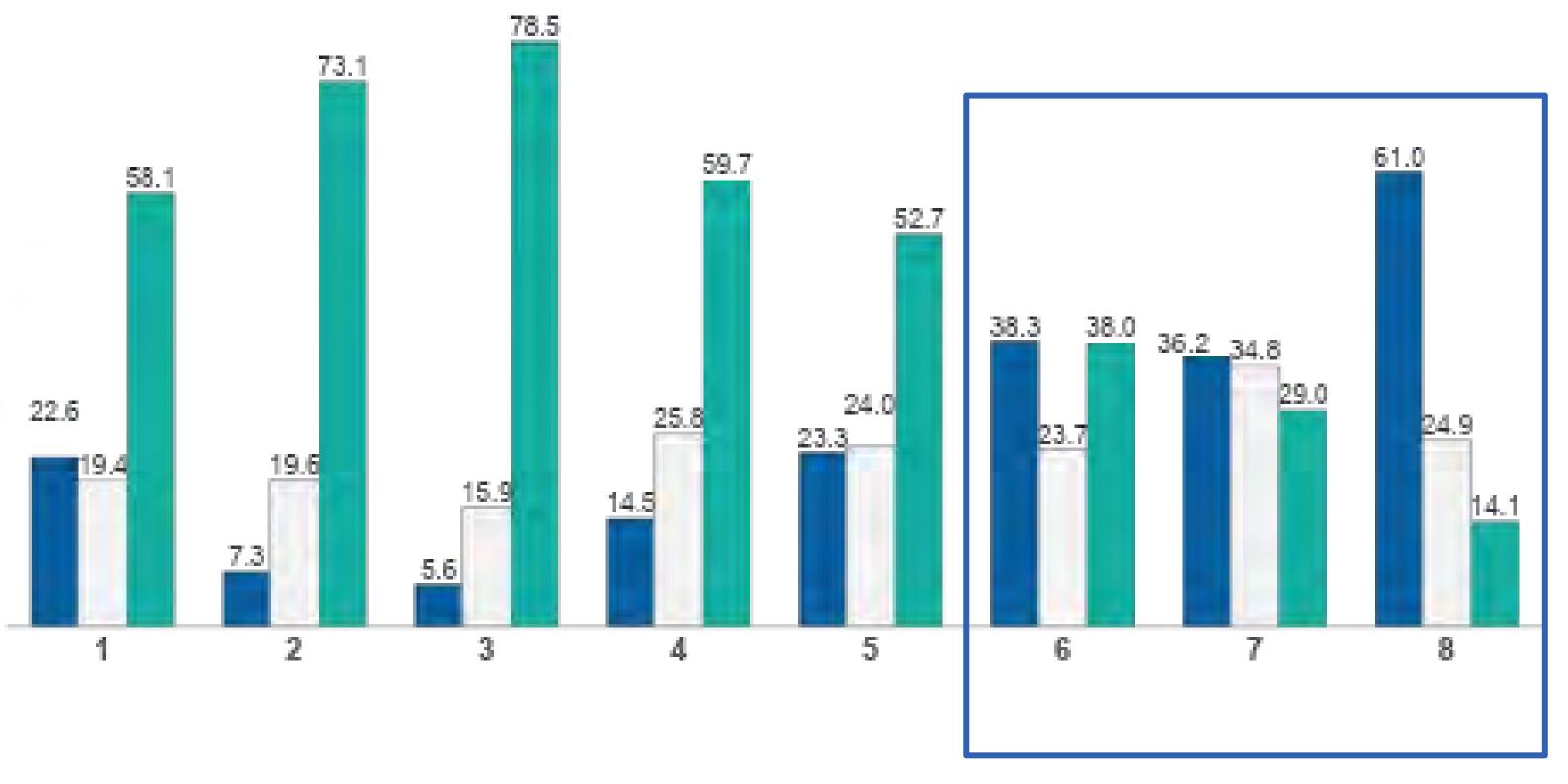




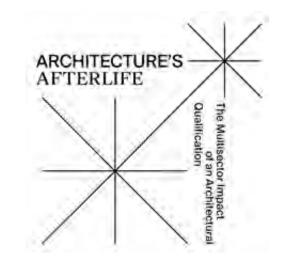
MASTER'S DEGREES HAVE A BETTER MATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET. THREE-YEAR DEGREES ARE INADEQUATE.

OBJECTIVE: TO CREATE A COURSE OF STUDY THAT INCLUDES TRAINING FOR PROFES-SIONAL PRACTICE THROUGH INTERN-SHIPS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Effectiveness of the degree in the work performed (%) *1 year since the degree* **AlmaLaurea Survey 2020**



Not very/not at all effective Somewhat Effective Very Effective/Effective



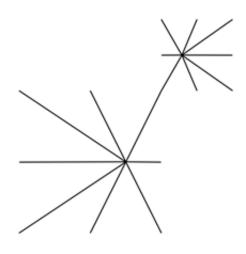
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OUR IDEA IS, THEREFORE, THAT THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, TO BE CARRIED OUT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY, SHOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ACQUIRE THE QUALIFYING DEGREE. THE TRAINING MUST INVOLVE THE **DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL** ORDERS

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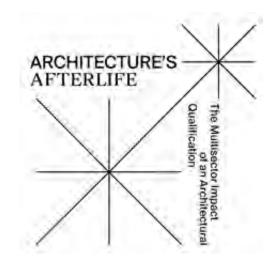


HIGH PERCENTS (80.1% - 61.9% - 76.9%) **OF THREE-YEAR GRADUATES** GO ON TO MASTER'S DEGREES TO INCREASE THEIR **JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

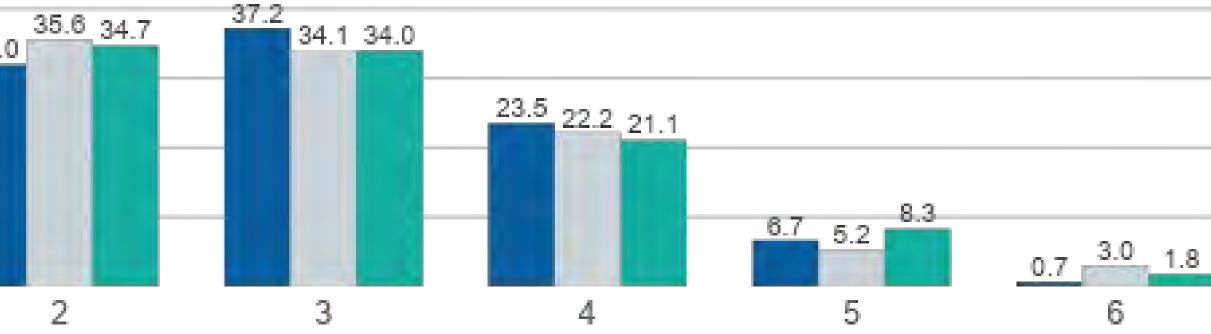


After the bachelor degree (% of respondent) AlmaLaurea Survey 2020

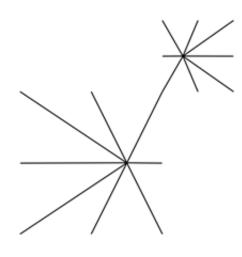
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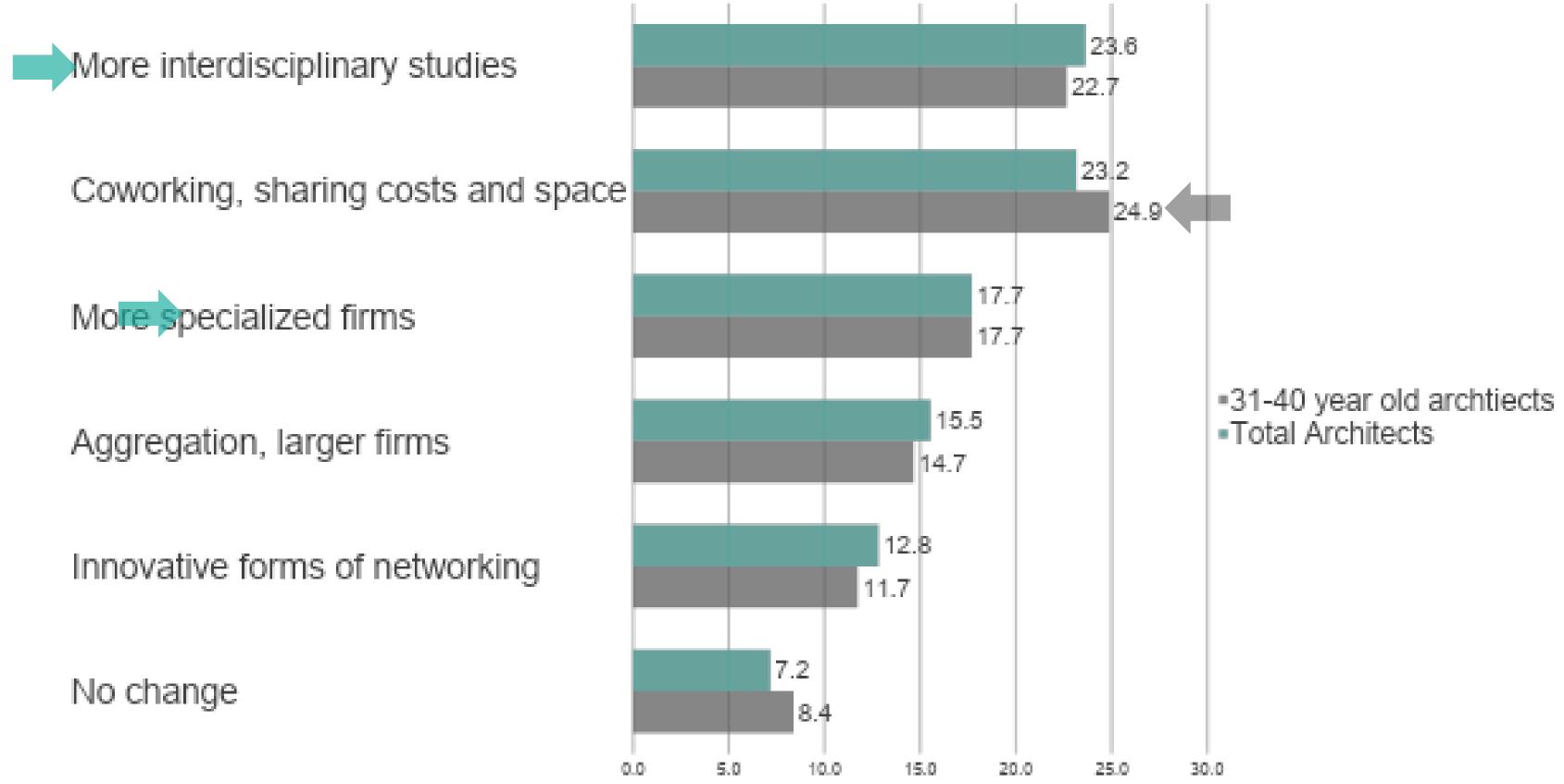




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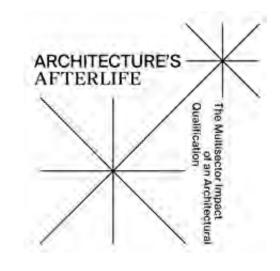


PROFESSIONAL **FIRMS HAVE AN OLD-STYLE** ORGANISATION TH LIMITED INNOVATION

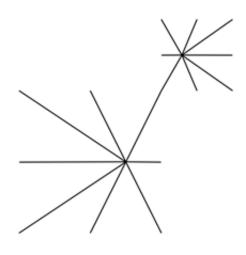


In what direction is the activity of architects evolving within architectural firms? Survey 2015 (% share of total answers) A new survey is ongoing in 2021

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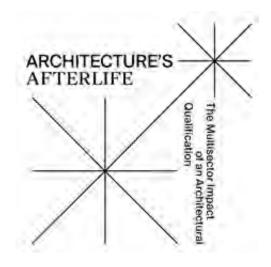


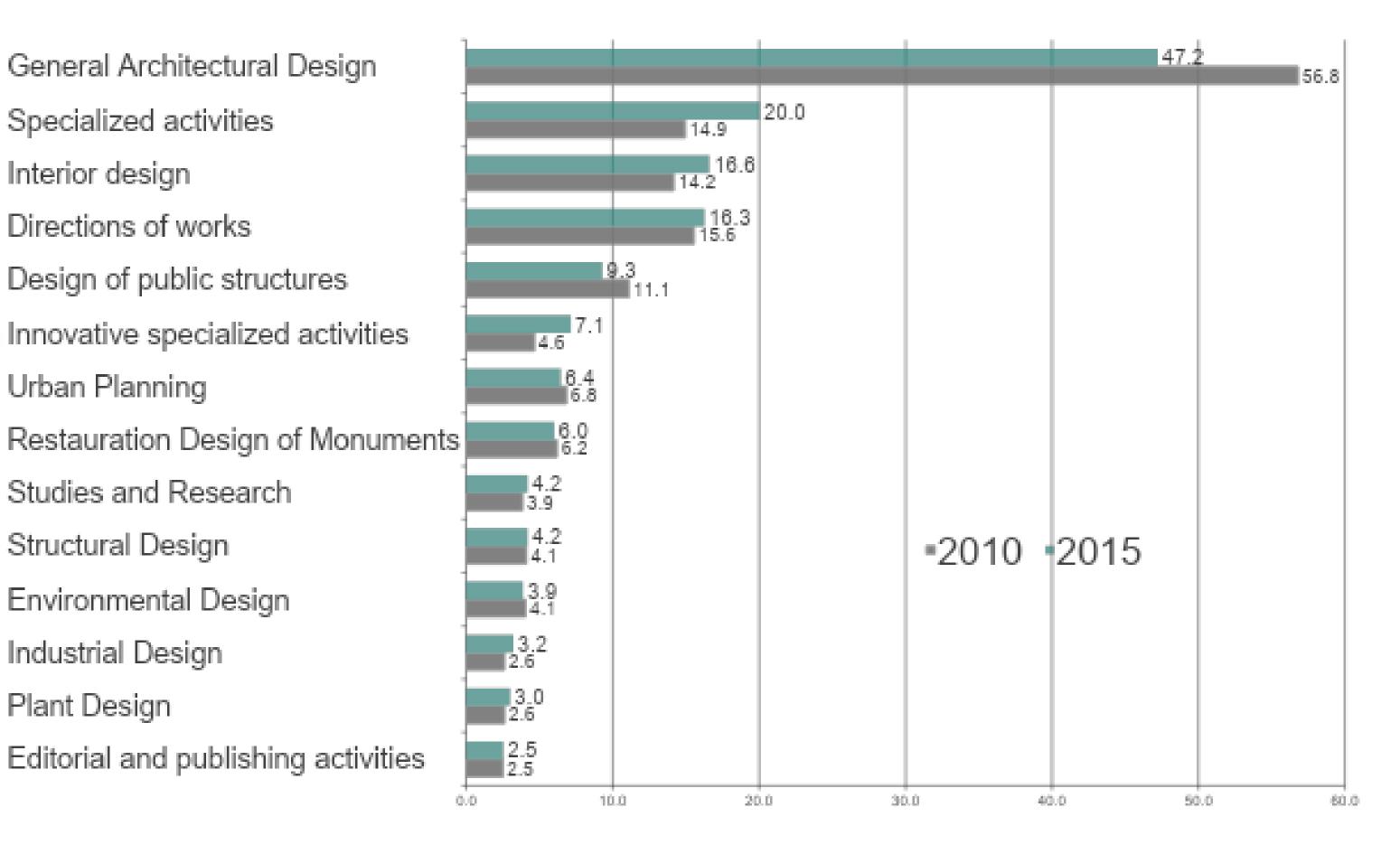
IN CONSIDERATION OF THE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS WITH "GENERALIST" TRAINING, IT IS NECESSARY TO REVERSE THE TREND IN ORDER TO HAVE MORE ARCHITECTS **GOVERNING THE PROJECT PRODUCTION** PROCESS

How architects' activities change (weighted average of principal and secondary activities between 2010 and 2015, percentage of respondents) **Survey 2015** (% share of total answers) A new survey is ongoing in 2021

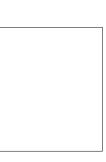
General Architectural Design Specialized activities Interior design Directions of works Design of public structures Urban Planning Studies and Research Structural Design Environmental Design Industrial Design Plant Design

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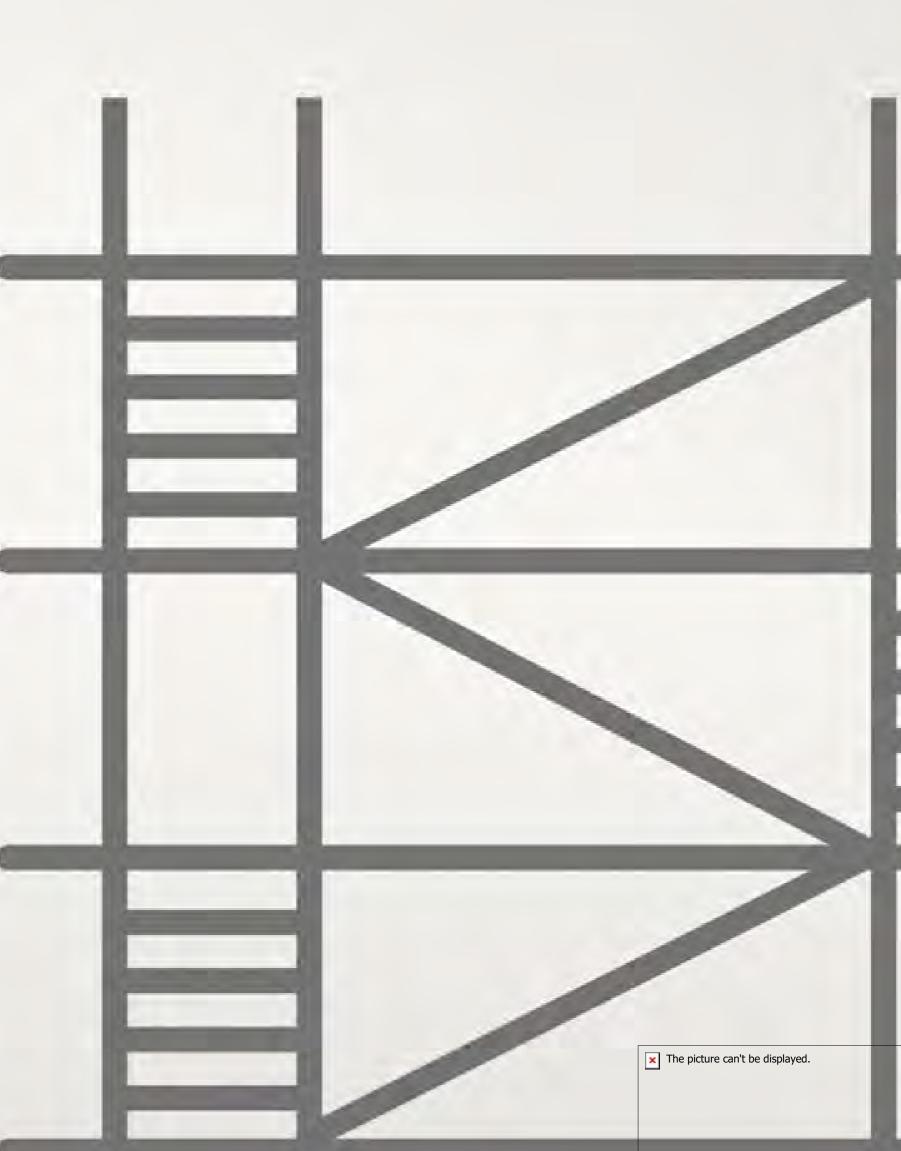


UNIVERSITÀ



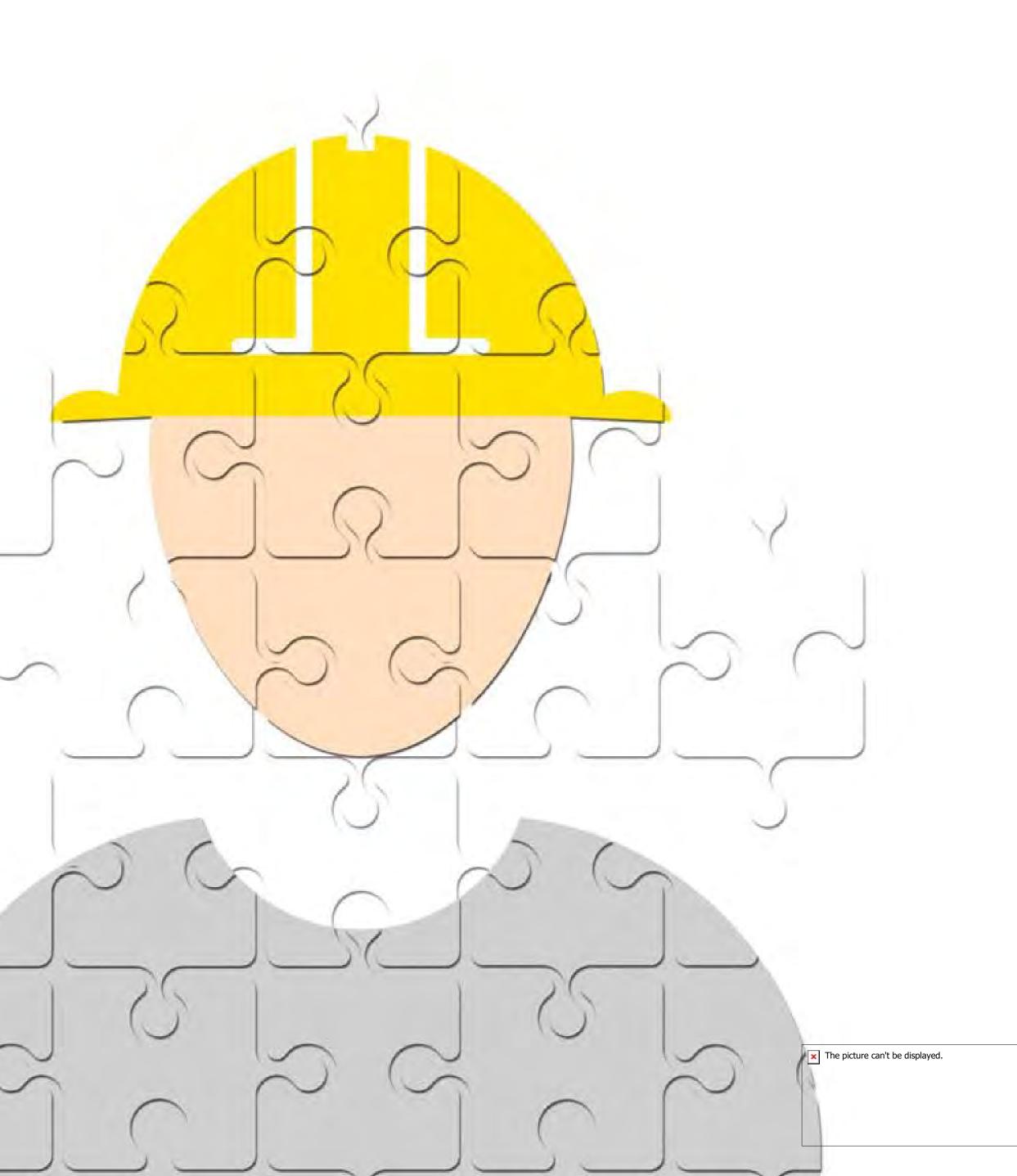
THE CNAPPC IS WORKING TO OVERCOME THE CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION



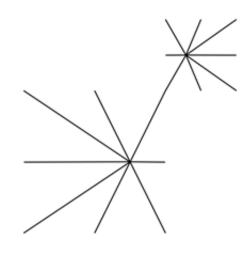




AND TO GIVE **TO THE FIGURE OF THE ARCHITECT** A CENTRAL ROLE, ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE NEEDS **OF THE PROFESSIONAL** MARKET, WITHOUT RENOUNCING THE QUALITY OF ARCHITECTURE



Thanks for the attention



Georg Pendl Architect's Council of Europe <u>georg@pendlarchitects.at</u>



He is an architect who graduated dipl.-ing. from the University of Innsbruck; he has been leading his private office since 1986 and been CEO of Pendle Architects since 2004, whose main fields of work are social housing, private housing, renovation and reuse, industrial and commercial buildings, workshops, and passive house standard. Georg won several prizes in architectural competitions. He has been President of the ACE since 2018.

