# AWARDS AND ACCESSIBILITY

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# When we define quality, we often consider it from personal, disciplinary or professional viewpoints...

e.g. quality for a builder differs from quality for a representative of public procurement, which differs from quality for a designer, while all of these differ from quality from the point of view of a user or citizen.

These points of view seldom meet...

This Contradiction is noticeable in awards systems: From a professional point of view, we award excellence without being able to properly define quality in the built environment...















# Some potential indicators of a way to recognizing quality...

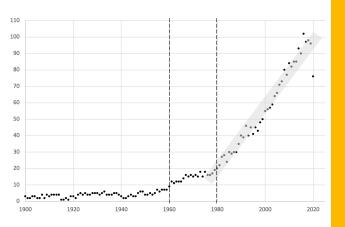
**+100** Periodical Award Ensembles inventoried (ex. OAA Awards = 1)

+1500 Award ceremonies in Canada since 1930

+6000 Awards given to projects or buildings in Canada since 1953

+1200 Awards given to individuals or offices since 1930

Fig 1: Exponential Rise in the Number of National and International Architecture Award Organizations per Year since 1900 (See Appendices 2 and 3 for list and data)



### **THE RISE OF AWARDS IN ARCHITECTURE**

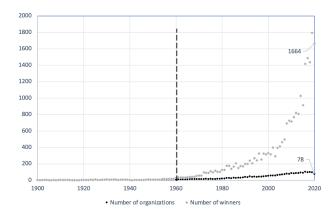
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Fig 2: Comparison Between Two Exponential Curves: the Rise in the Number of Award

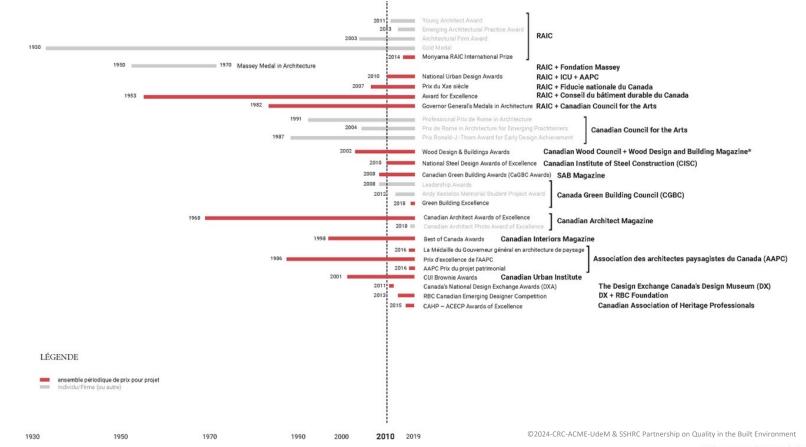
Organizations and the Explosion in the Number of Winners

(see Appendices 2 and 3 for data)



Vernon Press, 2022

# 50% of all awarded buildings and projects since 1930 given between 2010 and 2019



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### +70 Public and private institutions award prizes in Canada



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### INTERNATIONAL (INT)

IRAC - Le Prix international de l'IRAC CWC/WDBM - Wood Design & Building Awards

### NATIONAL (NAT)

RALC/CGA - The Governor General's Medals in Architecture RAIC-Awards of Excellence RAIC/FNC - Prix du XXe siled RAIC/RUCJ/ARPC - National Urban Design Awards SAB MAG - The Canadian Creen Building Awards CANADIAN ARCHITECT MAGAZINE - The Canadian Architect Awards of Excellence CANADIAN INFERIORS MAGAZINE - Best of Canada Awards CSLA Awards of Excellence CISLA Leagory Project Award CGBC - Green Building Excellence CISC - National Steel Design Awards of Excellence CISC - National Design Exchange Awards CUI Brownie Awards CUI Brownie Awards

### PRAIRIES

AAA/SAA/MAA - Prairie Design Awards Wood WORKS! Alberta - Prairie Wood Design Awards

### MARITIMES

AAPEI/AANB/NSAA - Maritime Architectural Design Excellence Awards CISC - Atlantic Region Steel Design Awards of Excellence Wood WORKSI Atlantic - The Atlantic Wood Design Awards

### COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE (BC)

AIBC - Architectural Awards Program CISC - BC Steel design Awards of Excellence Wood WORKS! BC - Wood Design Awards in BC MIBC - The Masonry Design Awards

### ALBERTA (AB)

CITY OF EDMONTON/ RAIC - Edmonton Urban Design Awards CITY OF CALGARY - Mayor's Urban Design Awards (MUDA) CISC AB - Alberta Steel Design Awards of Excellence AMC - Alberta Masonry Design Awards

### SASKATCHEWAN (SK)

SMI - Saskatchewan Mesonry Design Awards CITY OF REGINA - Municipal Heritage Awards DESIGN COUNCIL OF SASKATCHEWAN - Premier Design Awards of Excellence HERITAGE SASKATCHEWAN - Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan Heritage Awards

### MANITOBA (MB)

CISC MB - Manitoba / North-West Ontario region Steel Design Awards MMI - Manitoba Masonry Design Awards WAAC - Access Awarda / Excellence in Universal Design and Accessibility Hertage Winnipeg - Annual Preservation Awards STOREFRONTMA/DOWNTOWS WINNIFEG B2 - Commerce

#### ONTARIO (ON)

OAA AWARDS - Design Excellence OAA AWARDS - Michael V and Wanda Pilachta Award OAA AWARDS - Lleutenant Governor's Award for Design Excellence CISC ON - Ontario Regional Steel Design Awards OLA - Library Building Award CIV + OF TORNOTO - Toronto Urban Design Awards HERITAGE TORONTO - Henitage Toronto Awards HERITAGE TORONTO - Henitage Toronto Awards CIV + OF TORAWA - Urban Design Awards CIV + OF TIMAWA - Urban Design Awards

### QUÉBEC (QC)

0AQ - Prix d'Excellence en Architecture DISC QO - Les Mard d'excellence de la construction de l'acier AGENCE PID - Les Grands Prix du design Ceccobio - Prix d'excellence DECDBOIS IDU - Prix INOVA FMDQ- Prix d'architecture de bibliothèques et de centres d'archives

### NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE (NS)

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA - Built Heritage Awards NSAA - Lieutenant Governor Awards for Excellence in Architecture

### NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK (NB)

AANB - Lieutenant Governor's Award of Excellence in Architecture

ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD (PE) AAPEI - Lieutenant Governor's Award of Excellence in Architecture

TERRE-NEUVE ET LABRADOR (NL) NLAA - Lieutenant Governor's Award of Excellence in Architecture Newfoundland Historic Trust - The Southcott Awards

TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST (NT) NWTAA Architectural Awards

### Do these organisations really agree on how to define quality?

# How many Canadian awards actually consider accessibility as an indicator of architectural quality?

# 0,5

In the terms of reference: we can notice a few mentions of vague notions of inclusivity and limited considerations on accessibility...

## The study of awards of excellence reveals some of the blind spots of current definitions of quality.

# Our literature review identifies three current sets of theories on quality:

- (1) Theories centered on disciplinary definitions relying on global captures of quality
- (2) Theories centered on managerial approaches relying on quantification
- (3) Recent theories that re-examines quality from critical perspectives attentive to inclusive practices

## **Current definitions of quality are threefold**

## **1- Disciplinary traditions of quality in architecture (global)** Vitruvian triad defining quality through a balance of

Beauty, Practicality and Solidity = understood as non measurable

## 2 - Managerial definitions of quality (quantitative)

From ISO to Design Quality Indicators (UK) = the managerial need for measuring quality

## 3 - Critical definitions of quality (ethical)

Growing critiques of the grey zones of the disciplinary and managerial definitions toward equity, diversity, inclusion and social-value

## These three sets of definitions of quality are reflected in the evolution of awards of excellence internationally

(1) Awards as Disciplinary Views on Quality

(2) Awards as Managerial Quantitative Views on Quality

(3) Awards as Critical Views on Quality

## (1) Awards as Disciplinary Global Views on Quality

- the American AIA Gold Medal (USA)
- the RAIC Gold Medal (CA)
- the Governor General's Medal (CA)
- the Pritzker Prize
- the Mies Van der Rohe Award
- the Stirling Prize.
  - All these awards share a common denominator: excellence, as the epitome of quality, is the product of a global vantage point.
  - More synthetic, therefore less analytical.
  - Professional authority (expertise) supposed to guarantee the value of a qualitative judgement.

## (2) Awards as Managerial Quantitative Views on Quality

The Prix de Rome, in its original form, was analogous to an architectural competition. (The principle of competing within a controlled time frame was a form of management).

The Green Awards series really took over in the 2000s.

- based on technical performance many recent distinctions awarded to buildings that perform best environmentally (The LEED syndrome).
- In the Canadian context, more than a quarter of the awards created since 2000 are focused on sustainable development.

Technical awards controlled by industrial lobbies (steel, wood, etc.)

## (3) Awards as Critical (Ethical) Views on Quality

• The Aga Khan Awards for Architecture (1977) open up the discipline to non-Western cultures.

Inclusive objectives + evaluative process based on nominations and on-site examination.

- The ARVHA Awards for Women Architects (France since 2013), Explicit feminist mandate.
- A series of awards managed by the Union Internationale des Architectes specifically framing ethical issues through an "Architecture for All" program.

*UIA Caring and Inclusive Spaces Award* which, for its third edition in 2021, attracted 91 applications from 35 countries.

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Award systems are currently better organized to promote a disciplinary and global view of quality instead of being structured to establish references that are comparable, measurable, and interdisciplinary, let alone socially meaningful and equitable.

Some explanation hint at:

- Predominant role of images in judgment
- Ambiguity or absence of criteria
- Lack of post-occupancy or time-based evaluations
- Superficiality of jury reports (filtered by communication purposes)

These gray areas indicate what is needed to meet legitimate demands for quality markers and shareable exemplary cases, both necessary to ensure quality thresholds for public buildings and places.

## (1) Disciplinary Views

- Disciplinary retrenchment (Elitism of expertise)
- Often disconnected from users' needs
- Not refutable

### (2) Managerial Quantitative Views

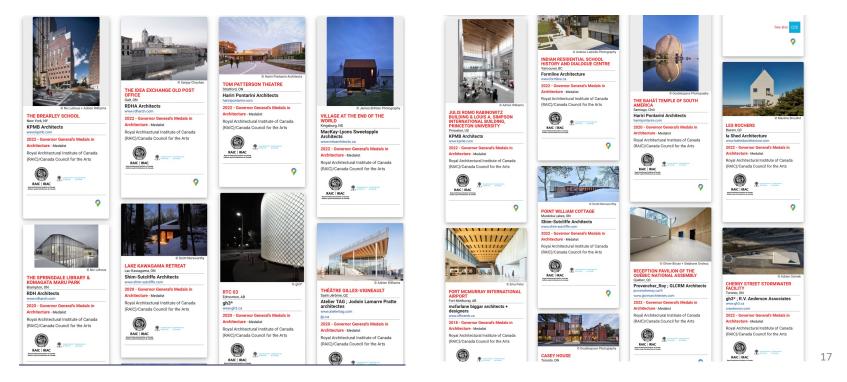
- Tend towards standardization and uniformity
- Increase the number of criteria and measures
- Never fully measurable

## How is quality defined today?

### (3) Critical Views (Ethical)

- Tend towards stigmatization
- Can generate contradictions within specific needs
- Restrict the scope of excellence to these ethical, social, or anthropological concerns

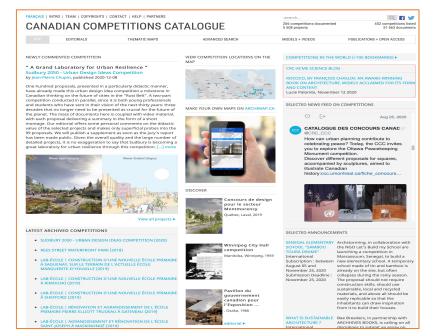
- We must continue to promote exemplary architecture.
- We update directories of exemplary projects www.architecture-excellence.org
- Should we continue to rely on the power of images to judge the value of architecture? What about the social value?



## For our cases studies we benefit from two public resources accessible via the <u>www.livingatlasofquality.ca</u>

Open Access databases of competitions projects and awarded buildings and places

### ccc.umontreal.ca



## architecture-excellence.org

