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# Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Certification cycle 2022-2023

Regular evaluation:

## *LE CORBUSIER DESTINATIONS: ARCHITECTURAL PROMENADES*

Independent expert report

Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe





## Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Evaluation Cycle 2022-2023

### Independent expert report

# Le Corbusier Destinations: Architectural Promenades

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**DESTINATIONS LE CORBUSIER**  
Promenades architecturales

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*\*The opinions expressed in this independent expert report are those of the author, and do not engage the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe.*

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## 1. Executive Summary

The cultural route “Le Corbusier Destinations: Architectural Promenades” has been certified in May 2019 within the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Evaluation Cycle 2018-2019. The network responsible for the management of the route is the non-profit organisation Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC), whose headquarters and permanent secretariat are based in Ronchamp (France). The Cultural Route comprises approx. 30 architectural outstanding works of the architect Le Corbusier, spread over 8 European and non-European countries, 17 of which are also inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The theme of the Route is closely related to the notion of the Modern Movement, which transformed the way of planning and building throughout the world in the 20th century.

The methodology used for the regular evaluation of the Route includes a detailed analysis and assessment of the relevant documentation and publications, an analysis of internet sources and of the route website as well as presence on social networks. Regular online and telephone communication was established with the route management during the evaluation process, followed by a field visit to the headquarters in Ronchamp and in Paris, where the Steering and Scientific Committee meetings were attended by the expert.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on access to the sites of the network and affected tourism dynamics as well as revenues, but it has still been possible for the Cultural Route to continue ensuring coordination, visibility, animation of the network and promoting the sharing of experience and cooperation among members and other partners as well as strengthening synergies with other networks. Several achievements and improvements have been made since the certification, including the development of a new web portal and the extension of the network.

Recommendations from the previous evaluation (2019) have been partially implemented, while this evaluation period noted shortcomings relating mostly to the following criteria: Cooperation in Research and Development, Cultural and Educational Exchange for Young Europeans, Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Cultural Development, Communication Tools and Visibility. A set of detailed recommendations have hence been identified to improve the network and its activities within the next three years.

Expert summary conclusions		
	Yes	No
The theme complies with criteria listed in Resolution CM/Res(2013)67, I. <b>List of eligibility criteria for themes.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
The Cultural Route complies with the criteria for actions listed in Resolution CM/Res(2013)67, II. <b>List of priority fields of action.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
The Cultural Route complies with the criteria for networks listed in Resolution CM/Res (2013)67, III. <b>List of criteria for networks.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
The Cultural Route implements the Guidelines for the Use of the <b>Logo “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe”</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## 2. Introduction

The cultural route “Le Corbusier Destinations: Architectural Promenades” has been certified in May 2019 within the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Evaluation Cycle 2018-2019.

The network responsible for the management of the route is the non-profit organisation Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC), whose headquarters and permanent secretariat are based in Ronchamp (France). This international network, which counts to date around 60 members based in 4 countries (France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan), comprises the local/territorial authorities and communities involved in the process as well as other national and international actors involved with the work of the architect Le Corbusier. Potential new future members include partners in Argentina, India, Italy and the Russian Federation (see item 3.3 for more details).

The engagement and activities of the Route continue to benefit from the attention granted by the inscription of the outstanding architectural work of Le Corbusier in the UNESCO World Heritage List (WHL). The application for recognition of the architectural work of Le Corbusier on the UNESCO World Heritage List was the result of a collective effort that began more than ten years ago, when the Association was also founded and significantly supported the involvement of the relevant stakeholders concerned (regions, departments, inter-municipal structures, cities, private and public owners, associations). “The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Exceptional Contribution to the Modern Movement”, comprising 17 works located in 7 countries on 3 continents, has been listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since July 17, 2016. This was the outcome of the joint engagement of Germany, Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Japan and Switzerland, with a significant support of the French state.

The recognition granted by the certification of the Cultural Route by the Council of Europe is complementary to UNESCO’s registration in the WHL since it offers travelers a unique experience by bringing together Le Corbusier’s sites registered and those not registered in the WHL. Intended for several audiences (families, individuals, groups, universities and schools), this route invites the traveler to discover the whole architectural oeuvre of Le Corbusier and his influence throughout Europe and beyond. The itinerary also seeks to structure and intensify cultural and tourist exchanges and joint activities between European and extra-European Corbusian sites. This itinerary comprises about thirty Le Corbusier sites spread over 6 countries (Germany, Argentina, Belgium, France, Japan and Switzerland). In France, about twenty sites are part of the network.

The creation of the ASLC in 2010 and the certification of the itinerary in 2019 enabled the definition of a shared working framework to ensure coherent communication, the facilitation of the collection and dissemination of information, the setting up of partnerships and cross-border / transnational cultural and tourist cooperation. This multidisciplinary network creates a formal operational framework that allows the pursuit of common objectives and guarantees the relevance of the initiatives taken at local level. The association is also meant to provide technical assistance, advice, human resources and financial / organizational viability to joint projects. The Association addresses a diversified public: individuals, groups, families, schools, universities and it encourages the traveler to discover the built work of Le Corbusier and his influence in Europe and beyond.

Several network joint activities are currently in progress and/or of imminent implementation within the association. For example, a Moleskine sketchbook, personalized with reproduction of sketches by Le Corbusier, is currently on sale in the shops of Le Corbusier sites since July 2020 and is almost out of stock. A second Moleskine limited edition with other sketches by Le Corbusier will be produced in 2023. This booklet aims to encourage travelers to visit and

explore all Le Corbusier's sites and to make their own sketches. In 2022, the complete revamp and updating of the Association's website took place, moving from a more institutional site to a rather interactive and ergonomic multi-platform site, more adapted to the needs of the general public. This enables promoting both the sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and those that are part of the Cultural Route of the Council of Europe, regardless of the fact if they are in the WHC list or not. By the end of 2022 (or at the latest at the very beginning of 2023) a promotional leaflet on the association should also be produced. In 2023, an educational booklet on the sites will also be created to facilitate on-site visits by schoolchildren and teachers.

Nevertheless, several recommendations can be made to improve the network and its activities, with particular regards to cooperation and research, cultural and educational exchange for young Europeans, cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development, communication and visibility.

### **3. Main Body Evaluation**

#### **3.1 Cultural Route Theme**

##### **3.1.1 Definition of the theme of the route**

The theme of the Route is closely related to the notion of the Modern Movement, which transformed the way of planning and building throughout the world in the 20th century. The Modern Movement can obviously not be attributed to Le Corbusier alone, but he certainly was one of its most eminent representatives and above all, together with Walther Gropius, one of its most radical theoreticians.

As time passes by, buildings of the 20th century deteriorate and become obsolete, compromising their physical integrity. This transitory state is increasingly prevalent today, due to technological change, economic demand, growth and movement. For this reason, after verifying that WHL criteria are applicable to buildings and sites of the Modern Movement, UNESCO started several years ago the process of including them in the List in order to preserve for future generations the surviving works of the Modern Movement, since they represent part of the rich cultural heritage of the 20th century and are illustrative of European memory, history and heritage.

At the same time, the Council of Europe has started including routes that deal with the architecture of the Modern Movement since 2014 when the route “ATRIUM - Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the 20th Century in Europe's Urban Memory” was certified. Following the certification of the route on Le Corbusier in 2019, the “Alvar Aalto – 20th Century Architecture and Design” route was certified in 2021.

The influence of the architectural work of Le Corbusier in Europe and in the world is incomparable, and this relates not only to the eleven countries where he actually built but also to the 20 additional countries where he designed or was requested to provide architectural and urban planning services, also thanks to the impact of his publications and conferences. There is no question that the influence of his work is clearly noticeable in the architecture of the second half of the 20th century, both in the way of building as well as in the evolution and internationalization of the architect's profession.

##### **3.1.2 Historical and cultural context**

The modern movement advocated for a functionalist and standardized architecture that should grant equal and decent standards of living for every human being, in a period still characterised by urban decay and precarious sanitary conditions in central urban areas of European cities.

In this new way of building the emphasis on volume over mass, the rejection of all ornament and colour, repetitive modular forms and the use of flat surfaces alternating with glass was fully in contrast with class-conscious academic architecture. Gropius's Bauhaus, that advocated for standardization and the mass construction of rationally designed apartment blocks for factory workers, was closed in 1933 by Nazi Germany who saw the Bauhaus as a training ground for communists. In that period, several modernist architects, like Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe, had to move to the USA where they succeeded in fully developing the principles of functionalist architecture.



Le Corbusier himself strongly contributed to promoting the use of modern industrial techniques and strategies to create a higher standard of living on all socio-economic levels. His work was created in a significant period of European and world history, stretching from 1905 over WW1 and WW2 until the mid-sixties, when he studently died in 1965 from a heart attack. Some of his works were realized posthumously.

### **3.1.3 Council of Europe values represented by the theme**

Activities developed and implemented by this Route are supportive of European cultural co-operation and these are intended indeed to “promote the European identity in its unity and its diversity” and to “encourage intercultural dialogue”. They appear hence very relevant for European history, memory and heritage, common to several countries.

Besides, the CoE’s core values of freedom of expression, democracy, equality, human rights and human dignity can be considered to be represented in the theme of the Cultural Route. This appears evident also based on what is mentioned in the paragraphs above.

## **3.2 Fields of Action**

### **3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development**

There is a constant and on-going activity of multidisciplinary research and cooperation on the work of Le Corbusier and the route may provide an excellent platform for research on the subject, especially considering the extent of existing links with other associations, friends groups and relevant communities. However, research and development activities on the work of Le Corbusier lie more under the mandate of the Fondation Le Corbusier in Paris that has an extensive network of academic partners and supporters worldwide. While taking advantage from this wide already established network, the Association is intended to have a complementary function to that of the Fondation. The Route benefits from a long-established relationship with the Fondation that is also well represented in its Scientific Committee and is also member of ASLC. The Fondation Le Corbusier continues supporting, for example, the work of young researchers working in the field of Le Corbusier studies by awarding an annual research prize.

As already recommended in the previous evaluation (2019), similar new initiatives should also be considered and offered in the future via the Route. In particular, this should take place involving universities and students more in joint projects and activities, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally. Some of the member institutions in charge of the sites in the network (eg in Ronchamp, Poissy or Pessac) are already promoting and/or organizing activities for groups of University students and the Association could be more involved in that. On the other hand, cooperation activities could be further developed since opportunities exist to engage with other relevant external networks/associations. The ASLC has already established good working relations with other relevant Cultural Routes (eg Alvar Aalto, ATRIUM, Art Nouveau) and this has helped sharing good practices eg in communication.

Future research work may also provide relevant feedback to the previous evaluation’s recommendation on the need of showing more evidence on the influence of the work

of Le Corbusier in the architectural achievements subsequent to Le Corbusier. This may be particularly relevant if concrete links would be made to the territory covered by the Cultural Route and showing, for example, comparisons between situations in different European and extra-European countries.

The Scientific Committee may play an important role in liaising between the academic and research-driven activities of the Fondation and the day-to-day activities of the various physical sites and their associated communities. To date, there is still not much evidence of research and cooperation activities implemented by the network.

### **3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage**

As already mentioned, the activities of the Route continue benefitting from the attention afforded to the sites listed by UNESCO in 2016, and such status is universally recognised. It should be reminded that the Route's primary intention is that of embracing all network members and promoting Le Corbusier's cultural significance to a much wider general public, within a European architectural context. In this sense, the network contributes to the enhancement of this relevant related heritage, shedding light into historical significance and similarities across the countries involved.

### **3.2.3 Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans**

Regarding Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans, the network as such has not implemented any significant activities to date. It can be expected that this may change once the educational booklet on the sites will be created in 2023 since its aim is to facilitate on-site visits by schoolchildren and teachers. This may be used as a valuable support for promoting more educational activities and exchange.

The educational booklet (for children 5-8 year old and 9-14 year old), common to the networks' sites, is aimed at promoting the discovery of each individual site by young people and teachers. It would include a common part on the person of the architect, on his work in general, on the other partner sites (with a map) and a part specific to each individual site. This educational booklet would give the users the keys to discover, all Le Corbusier's architectural works, combining documentary file, games and a practical guide, while having fun. Among the questions to which children would find answers while reading, are eg: Who is Le Corbusier? What is the Modern Movement? What are the achievements of Le Corbusier? Where? Why?

Members of the network already organize activities involving the youth, also with educational contents or at least have done so in the past. This is the case eg of Ronchamp, Firminy and Eveux. However, although the Association is normally well informed about such initiatives, these remain more at the local level and it is not clear to what extent an exchange dynamic is actually encouraged, beyond all good intentions. Another initiative foreseen by the network (and not implemented to date) was that of envisaging a sort of grant from the Association to encourage exchange between young Europeans on themes related to Le Corbusier's work.

In this context the Associations should strive for a more proactive role in sharing information within the network and also externally since these actions are fully in line with the aims of the Cultural Route networks. Besides, it should have more a unifying role or else encourage action implemented on behalf of the network and not only on an individual initiative.

### **3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice**

No activities of this kind are currently being implemented nor planned by the Cultural Route's network. However, actors involved in the wider network on the sites of the Cultural Route sporadically implement activities related to contemporary cultural and artistic practice. For example, the Saint Claire's monastery has organised a workshop on icon design that started during the field visit of the expert for the current evaluation cycle. Although this activity is not directly related to the theme of the network, it actually takes place at the site and some relevant interaction and synergy occur.

As a matter of fact, the informal network of actors involved in or around the sites of the Cultural Route is much wider than the actual network of the Route's partners and it constitutes a significant network of networks. The Association should take advantage of meaningful activities taking place at the sites (or in their immediate vicinity) in order to create some synergies focusing on promoting the aims of the network. Visitors coming eg for religious or mystic grounds to the sites of La Tourette or Ronchamp may be interested in discovering the work of Le Corbusier and they may not necessarily be aware about the existence of a Cultural Route providing information and access to other relevant sites. This function is in part taken care of by the websites of the member and/or partner institutions but information on the network is not always available nor coherent and the logo of the Association is not always included. Paper leaflets could also be useful.

A photographic contest on the architectural work of Le Corbusier was organized by the Association before the period of review of this report (in 2019) but it is worth mentioning because it showed the perspective of the general public and of the inhabitants about his work representing at the same time a form of contemporary cultural and artistic creation. This initiative provided evidence that such kind of intercultural and multidisciplinary projects are eminently achievable and can provide excellent opportunities to engage with art forms beyond that of design and architecture while exploring, at the same time, relevant links between heritage and contemporary culture.

### **3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development**

During the period of review of this evaluation the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on access to the sites of the network and affected tourism dynamics as well as revenues. Although in a somehow reduced scale, it has still been possible for the Cultural Route to continue ensuring (through the ASLC) coordination, visibility, animation of the network and promoting the sharing of experience and cooperation among members and other partners as well as strengthening synergies with other networks.

Cultural tourism activities as such are generally taking place in all the sites of the network. However, apart from the already mentioned University groups, this relates mostly to individual travellers or to small groups of people organizing their own visits and/or itineraries according to specific interests or needs.

Tourist routes are currently not being actively promoted nor suggested by the network that has been rather promoting so far individual sites within the network itself and providing wide access of information on them. It is true, however, that the information provided may stimulate individual cultural tourism initiatives. On the other hand, there is a great potential in the large numbers of visitors coming to some of the most

prominent sites in view of creating sustainable cultural development dynamics at local level. Under this point of view, the Association is considering the possibility of proposing in the long-term cycling routes linking some sites, although this idea doesn't appear to be developed yet nor realistic enough. Some of the sites of the network seem to show some interest in developing alternative tourism by integrating already existing local sightseeing tours, with the support of the local population. What is already possible is to stay overnight in some of the sites, eg at the Hotel Le Corbusier (Marseille), in the Couvent de la Tourette (Eveux) and even at the Saint Claire's monastery (Ronchamp).

For all these initiatives a more structured coordination role of the Association would be very beneficial, and this is actually in line with the Association's objectives, as stated in Article 3. of the ASLC Statute. The involvement of tour operators may be recommended to address those activities that would go beyond the specific mandate of the Association and also to ensure a more business-oriented approach, keeping due attention to the priorities of a sustainable and quality tourism.

Several Le Corbusier sites already offer the possibility of buying specific tourist products developed in partnership with the Tourist Office of their town or region. These partnerships take various forms depending on the partners and the sites, in addition to the already mentioned Moleskine sketch book and the upcoming educational booklet on the sites, whose initiative rests with the Association. This booklet was produced in a limited edition to promote the certification of the route. It is sold in the existing shops of the sites. It is a flagship joint action of the ASLC sites, aiming to encourage travelers to browse the sites and make their own sketches.

On a parallel track, several members of the network are involved in the implementation of the management plan requested by the UNESCO for the sites included in the World Heritage List and as such address cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development.

### **3.3 Cultural Route Network**

#### **3.3.1 Overview of institutional /legal structure of the network**

The Association of Le Corbusier Sites (ASLC) was established in January 2010 as an association recognized by French law of 1901 and its current statutes were modified following the Extraordinary General Meeting in March 2022. The sound governance and democratic functioning of the network is ensured by a participatory decision-making process that includes clear procedures, responsibilities, etc. The Association has proved to be fully capable of managing the network so far, although the operational responsibilities lie on just one project manager. Some additional support may be required to ensure the follow-up of some of the recommendations.

#### **3.3.2 Overview of the financial situation of the network**

The budget of the network appears sufficient to cover the running costs of the network, including one full-time employee in charge of the management of the network and the general functioning of the Association. Three members of personnel are seconded by network members (Marseille, Pessac and Berlin) to join the Steering Committee, whose full composition comprises 7 members. The network's Scientific Committee comprises 3 members.

The level of annual investment from each partner is currently sustainable, helped by a broad-base of members and a graded system of fees. The Association has benefitted from a grant from the French Ministry of Culture to support the development and revamp of the internet site and part of this financing could possibly partly cover other expenditure. Even so, sound long-term financial planning should likely take into consideration also other sources of external future funding since the current financial situation doesn't enable the implementation of projects requiring significant investments.

According to information collected by the expert during the evaluation exercise, it results that some of the founding partners are not paying any membership fees to the association. This is the case of the City of Paris, the City of Marseille, the City of Antwerp and the City of La Plata. This issue represents a critical point since the association's financial sustainability rests on the membership contribution from its members. Besides, some very relevant works by Le Corbusier (that are indeed inscribed in the UNESCO WHL) are located in the territory administered by the above-mentioned local authorities.

### **3.3.3 Current composition of the network by country and type of member**

As already mentioned, the international network counts to date approximately 62 relevant members based in 4 countries (France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan). More in detail, the composition of the network comprises 23 municipal authorities, out of which 14 in France, 4 in Switzerland, 2 in Japan and 1 each in Germany, Belgium and Argentina. Besides, it counts 8 other territorial authorities in France and 1 in Switzerland (such as Regions, Counties, Unions of municipalities). Finally, 30 other members are part of the network (such as citizens associations, foundations, museums, tourism bureaus, individual members), out of which 19 in France, 2 in Germany and 4 in Switzerland, and 5 individual members.

### **3.3.4 Network extension since last evaluation**

Since the last evaluation in early 2019 the network has gained approximately 8 new members, among which local authorities, NGOs and individual members. These include the Republic and Canton of Geneva (Switzerland), the City of Stuttgart (Germany), the Municipality of Podensac, the Union Council of the Unité d'Habitation of Rezé and the Association of Le Corbusier Housing Unit Traders and Professionals (France). The network also lost two individual members (one deceased and one resigned).

### **3.3.5 Strategy for the network extension in the three years to come**

There is to date a keen interest in further extending the network in the years to come. Among the members that explicitly expressed their interest in becoming part of the network (or that are in the process of joining), the French national operator for river navigation "Voies navigables de France" has very recently confirmed its intention to join by the end of 2022 or the very beginning of 2023.

Some years ago, the Association has established a contact with the Region of Emilia-Romagna in relation to the possibility of joining the network. The Pavillon Esprit Nouveau, originally designed and constructed by Le Corbusier in 1925 for the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts in Paris, has been in fact faithfully rebuilt in Bologna in 1977, shortly following the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the

Esprit Nouveau. The owner of the Pavillion is the City of Bologna, with whom the Fondation Le Corbusier is in very good relations, but for some reason the question of joining the network has remained in standby status. Following the field visit undertaken by the expert in Bologna within the frame of this evaluation it has been possible to meet with the person in charge of the Municipality who has expressed his full interest and commitment in becoming part of the network. This visit was previously agreed with the Association and with a member of the Steering Committee that both provided relevant contact details. The University of Bologna and the local Chamber of Architects may also be interested to join. Therefore, the Association will be recommended to directly get in touch with the City of Bologna to follow-up this significant opportunity.

Current contacts with Argentina's Casa Crutchet that houses the Buenos Aires professional association of architects (the *Colegio de Arquitectos*) indicate that this institution is also in the very process of joining the network. The ASLC keeps also very good relations with the Russian Federal State Statistics Service in Moscow whose headquarters are hosted in the Centrosoyuz Building, built in 1933 by Le Corbusier. This institution was seriously considering joining the network however all contacts have been on a stand still since 2021 and especially following the outbreak of the war and the consequent cessation of membership of the Russian Federation from the Council of Europe. Collaboration with Indian partners has resulted so far apparently uncertain in relation to their joining the network. However, there may be some misunderstandings in the process and contacts should definitely be resumed with a renewed request to join. It should be recalled that the previous evaluation (2019) had also recommended reinforcing ties, amongst other, with partners in India.

In general terms, although the network is meant to promote also those sites that are on the WHL (and this is the case of both Centrosoyuz in Russia and Chandigarh in India) it is a bit awkward that the Cultural Route provides visibility and networking to a site without having at least a local partner as member of the network and ASLC has no Russian nor Indian partners to date. Under this point of view, it is mandatory to strive a more intense cooperation with those partners mentioned above and formally invite them to join the Cultural Route. Support from the Fondation and the Scientific Committee should be ensured, as needed. This is particularly urgent for the Indian partners while any decisions regarding the Russian Federation should be taken in close consultation with the European Institute of Cultural Routes, under consideration of the current status of this country's CoE membership. If would be any issue regarding the limited financial capacities of the potential members, a certain degree of flexibility for membership fees should be granted in these cases.

On top of what is mentioned above, there would be plenty of other potential partners in European and non-European countries where LC's building and/or planning activity is less known, eg Tunisia, Iraq, USA (where existing LC buildings are located) but also UK, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Italy, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Algeria, Chad (where relevant LC planning work has taken place). Although there are no indications about any strategy nor intention of extending the network to potential members from those countries, the Association could explore, together with the Fondation and the Scientific Committee, such opportunities.

### **3.4 Communication tools**

### **3.4.1 Current state of communication tools developed by the network (graphic charter, communication materials, logo, communication channels, signposting, maps, etc.)**

The network has developed a graphic charter to ensure the visibility of the Route. Le Corbusier's sites actually benefit from visibility by themselves, but the network has some graphic elements that bring them together such as logo, letterhead the web page, and printed leaflets are in the process of being produced. The production of the promotional leaflet including postcards and the itinerary flyer had been put on hold in 2021 but it is planned to be edited by the end of 2022 (or at the beginning of 2023 at the latest).

The headquarters of the Secretariat of the Association is well indicated as such in the town hall of Ronchamp, with a sign and plaque on the first floor.

Visibility is generally ensured through the association's website ([www.sites-le-corbusier.org](http://www.sites-le-corbusier.org)), its Facebook and LinkedIn pages, and by sending out its monthly newsletter. The newsletter has been set up in February 2016 and is distributed at the end of each month (or every two months) to approx. 550 recipients. It informs members and anyone who has registered on the association's meetings and actions, its traveling exhibitions and on news about the network's sites.

The Facebook page is updated on a daily basis and shares information about Le Corbusier and on publications related to Le Corbusier's sites. According to the Association, it currently collects 3009 likes and is followed by 3188 subscribers. The Association is aware of the need to be present also in other social networks such as instagram, twitter, youtube or other blogs to address more young audiences and also to potentially increase the number of persons reached. In order to do so, it envisages the possibility of involving an intern or else a civil service volunteer.

The website of the Route has been recently fully revamped, developing from a more institutional site to an interactive and ergonomic multi-platform site, making it more attractive, functional, user-friendly, and better adapted to the needs of potential visitors and travelers. It promotes the sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and the sites that are part of the Cultural Route of the Council of Europe.

The new website is well structured, informative and gives a good overview of the work of Le Corbusier as well as providing information and access to the (web)sites networked (multi-platform site/portal). The maps feature is not yet interactive with a direct link to the sites and doesn't enable to geolocalize the site using eg google maps but rather provides a sticker on the approximate location of the network's sites.

The "visits" section gives access to rather heterogeneous websites (or webpages) of network's sites. Of all these webpages, only a couple out of them show the logo of the network with a link to the site of the Association! In some cases, the internet user lands on the website of the tourist office of the local authority and not on the site of the actual location (work). In some cases, the platform redirects to a link that presents very rich, detailed and relevant information on the specific site (eg Chapelle Notre Dame du Haut, Ronchamp). In other cases, the platform redirects to websites not specifically dedicated to the work in question by Le Corbusier but to the website of the local tourist office (eg Unité d'Habitation in Marseille or for Chandigarh). The webpages on the in Antwerp (Maison Guiette) and in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges (Usine Duval) have both missing links.

The website should have also been a tool to facilitate the organization of tourist travels, which is not the case to date.

In conclusion, the expected objective of this platform remains for some features a bit like a "wish-list" and the actual result is not fully in line with the description of the planned measures as contained in the technical specifications. These planned features are partly present in some of the linked websites (eg Ronchamp) but are not (yet) available in the network's website.

There is no intention to produce printed maps on the Cultural Route network, but the website should soon be integrated with a system of geo-localization of each one of the sites in the network. As mentioned, this device was actually foreseen in the ToR of the developer but for some reason it was not yet implemented.

There are apparently no markup signs, road signs nor boards in any of the network's sites mentioning the Association nor the Cultural Route but only signs related to the single locations where the relevant Le Corbusier's work/site can be visited. For what regards signposting, it is not clear to what extent the Cultural Route's logo is featured in plaques in town halls (other than in Ronchamp), in tourist information centres or in other member's sites. This objective should be encouraged among the membership so that Members not only provide due visibility to the Route but also may benefit from this belonging.

The Steering and Scientific Committees are currently assessing the possibility of featuring the Route's and Council of Europe logos together with the UNESCO World Heritage logo in the 17 relevant listed sites. This would ensure enhanced visibility for all those sites.

A travelling exhibition on the UNESCO listed sites has been presented in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin and also in other sites (including Ronchamp) in the summer of 2021 and is currently stored at the Association's headquarters: "The architectural work of Le Corbusier, an exceptional contribution to the Modern Movement (17 works by Le Corbusier inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List)".

Another travelling exhibition, also stored there, was produced before 2019. It was the outcome of a photographic contest on the architectural work of Le Corbusier and presented the perspective of the general public and of the inhabitants about his work. The current conditions of the panels will probably not enable the further travelling of the exhibition but possibly to save some valuable prints to be likely exhibited in a permanent exhibition in one of the sites. The idea of a photographic competition could be raised again and reintroduced, maybe in digital format to be displayed in the network's website.

### **Impact of the Cultural Route**

During the summer of 2017 a questionnaire, translated into several languages (French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese) was distributed to all Le Corbusier sites (registered and not registered with UNESCO). The sites distributed this survey to visitors during the high season (from July 2017 to March 2018). This questionnaire should have been used as a monitoring indicator for the sites and for the management authority of the inscribed property, with the ultimate goal to best meet the expectations of visitors. To date, the results of this survey are still not available. According to information received on the spot, the relevant data will soon be processed and made available in cooperation with the Fondation Le Corbusier. Besides, an update of this



survey is planned in the next coming future. This would enable the possibility of creating a benchmark with the baseline of the previous survey. This time, the idea is to implement an online survey (google or similar).

The previous expert evaluation report (2019) already stated that feedback from this survey would have been essential as the role of the Route develops over time. However, to date there are no indicators to measure the economic impact on the territories concerned.

### **3.4.2 Compliance with the Guidelines for the Use of the Logo “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe”**

The logo of the network has been developed following very carefully the foreseen standards and is being used in compliance with the Guidelines for the Use of the Logo “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe”. The materials and communication tools of the Route therefore comply with requirements displaying the relevant logos.

In particular, the logo of the route is displayed next to the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe logo on all information material produced by the network (stationery, Facebook page, LinkedIn, website, documents/brochures), in accordance with the general requirements on the use of the Council of Europe logo. The logo with the Council of Europe brand block was not used on products intended for sale (eg Moleskine sketchbook), in accordance with the guidelines for the use of the logo “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe”.

The logo is available on the network’s website with very detailed and clear instructions for all members on how to use the logo for all types of promotional material. Nevertheless, it is barely being used by the individual members of the network. As already mentioned, the review of websites of route members has revealed that some members do not follow these i.e., the logo is not used or not used correctly. Most of these websites in fact display the logo of the Fondation Le Corbusier and the logo of UNESCO World Heritage (if part of the WHL) but not the logo of the Route. Hence, visibility to the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe should definitely be increased.

## **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **I. List of eligibility criteria for themes**

Items 1 to 3 under this criterion remain fully satisfied within the current implementation of the route's activities. However, there is a certain weakness regarding criteria 4 to 6. In particular, "cultural and educational exchanges for young people" (4) is not being sufficiently implemented. Likewise, for the "development of initiatives and exemplary and innovative projects in the field of cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development" (5). Finally, the fulfilment of the "development of tourist products in partnership with tourist agencies and operators" (6) appears very limited to date.

Recommendations can be made for this part of the eligibility criteria:

- For "cultural and educational exchanges for young people" see item II.3. below and for "development of initiatives and exemplary and innovative projects in the field of cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development" and for "development of tourist products in partnership with tourist agencies and operators" see item II.5. below.

### **II. List of priority fields of action**

The following recommendations can be made for this part of the eligibility criteria:

#### **1. co-operation in research and development**

- The network should pay more attention in involving universities and students in joint projects and activities, locally, regionally, nationally, or internationally. These could address issues closely related to objectives of the route and involve network members and partners at local level. Research and development action would be fully complementary to that implemented by the Fondation.
- The Association should be more involved in more effectively coordinating with the member institutions in charge of the sites in the network that are already implementing and/or planning activities for groups of university students. On one side, it should actively promote activities taking place at local level with other network's member, sharing good practice and learning. On the other, it should be acting as a federating element with a unifying role around the theme, bringing together knowledge, expertise and initiatives under the umbrella of the Cultural Route. Likewise, relevant activities taking place at local level could be considered as implemented "on behalf" of the Route and labelled as such.
- In line with the recommendation raised by the previous evaluation, the Cultural Route should promote enhanced exchange with Japanese institutions (including academic, research, tour operators) through the excellent relations with the Japanese network member. This may include a potential coordination on study visits of Japanese scholars that are interested on the work of Le Corbusier that could be involved in some network activities connected with educational and/or cultural tourism features. According to information collected on site, Japanese groups already visit some of the individual network sites but this without any structured framework involving the Cultural Route.

- The Scientific Committee may play a paramount role in promoting, assessing and enabling research and development activities that are in line with the aims of the Route and it should be more directly involved in liaising between the academic and research-driven activities of the Fondation and the day-to-day activities of the various physical sites and their associated communities engaged in more leisure/tourism and educational oriented pursuits linked to each site.
- The network should engage more effectively with other relevant external networks/associations to develop concrete cooperation activities. Further cooperation should be implemented with the other Cultural Routes (eg Alvar Aalto, ATRIUM, Art Nouveau) in the field of developing European international cooperation projects and opportunities, eg Interreg (transnational and cross-border cooperation), Creative Europe, Erasmus+.
- The opportunity of applying for grant projects from Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes should be carefully taken into consideration and France-Switzerland CBC represents for example a potential option since it concerns two of the main countries involved in the network and may possibly also involve partners in other countries. The Association is encouraged to collect information and collaborate with potential partners in this perspective.

## 2. Enhancement of memory, history and European heritage

This criterion is already fulfilled in itself by the theme of the Cultural Route, by the fact of bringing together sites located in different European and non-European countries and, last but not least, because it includes sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The network's website and products provide insight into the memory and historical significance of the heritage at stake and on the relevance of its safeguarding and preservation for the generations to come. Some of the heritage sites are also located in rural areas and are not monuments as such but buildings with different functions (residential, administrative, business, religious, etc.). Activities implemented by the network contribute to the enhancement of tangible and intangible heritage and highlight their similarities in the different regions of Europe and beyond.

No additional recommendations can be provided for this criterion.

## 3. Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans

- The network should really set a priority on the issue of cultural and educational exchanges for young people since not much has been done so far within the frame of the Cultural Route. The publication of the educational booklet on the sites will represent a unique opportunity to promote and facilitate on-site visits by schoolchildren and teachers, especially since this could provide emphasis on personal and real experiences and the use of places linked to the theme of the route.
- Members of the network already organize activities involving the youth, also with educational and exchange contents, or at least have done so in the past. This takes place mostly at local level and in certain cases it also involves schoolchildren with different social backgrounds, according to the place and the educational institution involved. The Associations should strive for a more proactive role in encouraging such

actions internationally and on sharing information within the network and externally since these actions are fully in line with the aims of the Cultural Route networks.

- The Cultural Route should implement the already foreseen activity to provide a grant/scholarship from the Association to encourage exchange between young Europeans on themes related to Le Corbusier's work (see the Outlook 2022-2024 section of the 2021 Activity Report).

#### 4. Contemporary cultural and artistic practice

- The Association should take advantage of meaningful activities organized by actors involved in the wider network that relate to cultural and artistic practice and take place at the sites of the Cultural Route (or in their immediate vicinity). This would enable the creation of synergies focusing on promoting the aims of the network.
- It is recommended that the Association recovers at least part of the panels produced for the travelling exhibition on the architectural work of Le Corbusier that was organized by the Association in 2019 and finds a way of exhibiting some of these works in a permanent exhibition area in one of the sites.
- A new edition of this photographic competition could be organized and reintroduced, this time in digital format and with an open term, and the pictures could be displayed in a dedicated section of the network's website.

#### 5. Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development

- In line with the Association's objectives, a more structured coordination role of the Association would be very beneficial to catalyze and encourage diverse cultural tourism and development initiatives already taking place at local level in the territories concerned by the network's sites.
- The Association should coordinate in a structured manner with members and partners to exploit the potential of the large numbers of visitors coming to some of the most prominent sites in view of creating sustainable cultural development dynamics at local level.
- The Cultural Route should actively promote or suggest concrete tourist routes (besides promoting information on individual sites) to stimulate individual cultural tourism initiatives for individuals and/or groups. This was one of the main objectives of the new website and therefore all foreseen features of the website should be further developed in line with what is actually foreseen in the ToR/technical specifications.
- The Cultural Route should ensure a follow-up to its proposal of establishing cycling routes linking some of the sites and support members' expressed interests in developing alternative tourism by integrating already existing local sightseeing tours with the support of the local population.
- Relevant members' activities and/or common activities between members should be promoted and included within the Cultural Route of the Council of Europe. Some activities can also be implemented by individual partners "on behalf" of the network. In this case it should be ensured that initiatives refer to the theme of the route, using the route's logo in all communication materials and be promoted through the route's communication channels. For example, among the proposals made within the frame of

the inter-site action for collaboration on communication and marketing between Firminy and Ronchamp, there was the potential development of a non-commercial inter-site passport, without time limit, which would offer visitors the possibility of stamping their passage on site like an architectural pilgrim's notebook. This initiative should be encouraged, followed up and supported by the network.

- The active involvement of tour operators is recommended to address those activities that would go beyond the specific mandate of the Association and also to ensure a more business-oriented approach, keeping due attention to ensuring a sustainable and quality tourism. Benchmarking with other networks' activities has started and is currently ongoing but a wider perspective may be required to enhance effectiveness.
- The Cultural Route should consider the possibility of creating and marketing additional tourist products beyond the Moleskine sketchbooks and the foreseen educational booklets. More in general, this relates to options for implementing those activities that are complementary to those linked to UNESCO listed sites and can enable more flexibility on the side of the Cultural Route for actions that would not be possible or else more problematic in other contexts. This concerns for example to marketing-oriented actions that can promote both listed and non-listed sites and may develop more the transnational network in its European and international dimensions.

### **III. List of criteria for networks**

All the items listed under this criterion are satisfied. Nevertheless, the following recommendations can be made on the Cultural route network:

- The Steering Committee should formally address those partners that are not paying any membership fees to urgently regularize their membership position according to the rules of the association. This is a relevant issue since the association's financial sustainability rests on the membership contribution from all its members. Some exceptions could possibly be made only in the case of partners in third countries with financial limitations.
- The Association should definitely further promote and encourage the membership of the potential partners that have already expressed interest in joining the network or else that would represent a valuable integration to it. Besides the newly acquired French member, an extension of the memberships is in sight in Argentina but a renewed request to join should definitely be sent to potential Indian partners (in line with previous recommendations) and also to Italy (City of Bologna).
- The Association should concretely explore, together with the Fondation and the Steering/Scientific Committee, the possibility of extending the network to potential members from those countries where LC's building and/or planning activity is less known, definitely from the USA (CoE Observer State) but potentially also from Iraq and Tunisia, where LC buildings are also located. Likely, contacts in this sense should be established by the Cultural Route also with relevant partners in those countries where LC planning work has taken place: UK, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Italy, Turkey (CoE Member states) but also from Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Algeria, Chad.

## Other recommendations

### 1. Communication and visibility

- More visibility in general should be ensured to the route, eventually also concurrently with UNESCO. However, priority should clearly be given to visibility of the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe. This label is less known than UNESCO's World Heritage and needs to be communicated in a different and more effective way.
- The use of the label "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" and the logo of the Council of Europe should be ensured, both on the sites and on the members/sites webpages.
- The Moleskine sketchbook doesn't show the logo of the Council of Europe and this is correct since this product is also intended for sale. However, some more visibility to the Council of Europe and to the Routes should have been granted. This is to be kept in mind in the case of future products intended also for sale.
- A flyer with basic information on the Route, a QR code and website link should be produced ASAP. It should not be waited until the promotional folder with postcards would be produced since these two products (flyer and folder) have a different purpose. One is to be distributed for free at the sites, members, partners, tourism offices, etc. while the second may be used for internal distribution, presents or so.
- Produce plaques or plates to be fixed on all sites of the network, according to relevant visibility guidelines. The possibility of producing also a poster with QR code, to be displayed at each site, should definitely be considered if the production of a plate would take longer.
- The network's website does not provide sufficient visibility to the label "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe", which appears only at the end of the page mentioning "with support of". Since the network would not exist if it were not a certified as Cultural Route of the Council of Europe, some more prominent visibility could be granted to it, according to the relevant guidelines for the use of the logo. Besides, the acronym "ICCE" indicated in the webpage appears misleading since it is not even used by the European Institute of Cultural Itineraries. "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" or at least "CoE Cultural Route" would be more appropriate.
- Ensure that all weblinks on the network's webpage in the visits section are duly connected to a webpage or website. For the Maison Guiette (Antwerp) and Usine Duval (Saint Dié-des-Vosges) it is not to date the case. More in general, it should be sought to harmonize as much as possible the content of the local websites to which the network's portal provides access to.
- All features foreseen in the ToR/technical specifications for the development of the network's website should be fully implemented. This relates eg to the interactive tool to enable the geo-localization (eg with google maps) of each one of the sites in the network.
- Social networks should be more widely used to increase communication and visibility and to address more younger audiences. This relates for example to Instagram and twitter but also to blog pages and youtube. In order to strengthen relevant human resource needs, the possibility of engaging young interns, volunteers and civil service officers should be taken into careful consideration.

- Newsletter should be distributed to a larger audience since 550 is really a limited number of recipients. This can be made eg by asking explicitly recipients to forward the newsletter to their own networks and collect some evidence of that.
- Implement Impact Measuring process: a) Process the outcomes of the 2017-18 survey to monitor the sites and best meet the expectations of visitors, b) implement a new online survey, c) assess results also in relation to the benchmark of the baseline collected with the previous survey.

## 2. Programming and other

- In general terms, the role of the Association should not only be that of sharing information and communication among the sites and members of the network but to actually promote joint action in a proactive way and at the same time act as a catalysator with regard to all those relevant activities and initiatives already taking place at local level. This should demonstrate that the route plays a unifying role around the theme, enabling dispersed knowledge to be brought together. More coordination in this sense would be beneficial.
- A more structured plan of activities should be produced. The 3-year plan submitted relates only to 6 actions linked to the production of flyers, folder, booklets, etc. and what is contained in the Outlook 2022-2024 section of the 2021 Activity Report is very general and lacks a strategic vision, targets and milestones.
- More activities with the inhabitants and owners of LC's works should be encouraged. Social minorities live in some of LC's buildings (Unités d'Habitation) and it could be assessed if some dialogue between eg majority / minority and/or native / immigrant cultures may be implemented. The Association should possibly coordinate more effectively with the federation of inhabitants of LC's sites in view of developing joint projects and activities.

## **Assessment of the implementation of main recommendations made during the previous evaluation**

1. Strengthen ties with partners in Argentina, Japan and India by creating joint international projects;
  - This recommendation has been partly followed and implemented. Relations with Japan are already strong and the network is currently growing in Argentina. India remains an issue and should be urgently addressed.
2. Expand the composition of the scientific committee to include other outside experts (modern architecture specialists, urban planners, etc.);
  - The composition of the Scientific Committee remained unchanged since the previous evaluation. In this sense there was no follow-up to this recommendation. However, the slim structure of the Committee (composed by 3 relevant member representatives from France, Switzerland and Germany) enables a greater flexibility based also on the availability of its members and meetings usually take place together with meetings of the Steering Committee. It is foreseen that the

Committee can take advantage of external expertise on a case-by-case basis or according to specific needs and it may actually benefit from additional competences. Although this has been rarely the case to date it is expected that this option should be strived in the next future, for example for the preparation of the educational booklets.

3. Show more of the influence of the work of Le Corbusier in the architectural achievements subsequent to Le Corbusier;
  - To date this feature, which should have been one of the aims of the website, is only foreseen within the not yet fully implemented features of the new website. Once a geo-localization of the sites will be available it will be easier to locate sites of interest in the vicinity of the network sites that may show some influence of LC's work. Already recommended future research and cooperation activities may also play a major role in this context, as already mentioned in item 3.2.1.
4. Involve universities and students more in joint projects, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally (competition, for example, similar to what the Le Corbusier Foundation does);
  - This represents the probably the weakest point so far since it has already been highlighted that the network should strive for more cooperation with universities and students. And this action would not be in competition with the role of the Fondation but rather complementary since it would address other aspects of the work of Le Corbusier, more linked to the aims and objectives of the Cultural Route. In this sense, it can be stated that there was not yet any tangible follow-up to this recommendation.
5. Work with other routes: further develop the sharing of good practices.
  - This recommendation has been followed since the network is already cooperating with at least 3 other cultural routes. Nevertheless, there is still a lot of potential to be exploited within this framework.

**Summary of recommendations as well as those given by the expert during the previous evaluation of the route:**

	Recommendations previous evaluation 2018-2019	Has the route addressed the recommendation since the last evaluation?		Recommendations current evaluation 2022-2023
		YES	NO	
<b>I. Cultural</b>	Strengthen ties with partners in Argentina, Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ties with Argentinian partners are ongoing through the extension of the membership, but relations with India



<b>route theme</b>	and India by creating joint international projects			<p>represents an issue that should be urgently tackled.</p> <p>Promote enhanced exchange with Japanese institutions (including academic, research, tour operators). This may include potential coordination on study visits of Japanese scholars interested on the work of Le Corbusier that could be involved in some network activities connected with educational and/or cultural tourism features. Japanese groups already visit some of the individual network sites but without any structured framework involving the Cultural Route.</p> <p>Consider the possibility of extending the network to potential members from countries where LC's building and/or planning activity is less known. A) Existing LC buildings: USA (CoE Observer State) Iraq and Tunisia. B) LC planning work: UK, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Italy, Turkey (CoE Member States), Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Algeria, Chad.</p>
	Extend the composition of the scientific committee to other outside experts (modern architecture specialists, urban planners, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The composition of the Scientific Committee remained unchanged since the previous evaluation. However, the slim structure of the Committee (composed by 3 relevant member representatives from France, Switzerland and Germany) enables a greater flexibility based also on the availability of its members. It is already foreseen that the Committee can take advantage of external expertise on a case-by-case basis or according to specific needs and it may actually benefit from additional competences. This has been rarely the case to date but it should occur in the next future, for example for the preparation of the educational booklets.</p>
	Show more of the influence of the work of Le Corbusier in the architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>This feature should have been one of the aims of the new website (features not yet fully implemented). Once a geo-localization of the sites will be available it will be easier to locate</p>

		achievements subsequent to Le Corbusier			sites of interest sites that may show some influence of LC's work. Recommended future research and cooperation activities should also play a major role in this context.
<b>II. Priority fields of actionX</b>	<b>Cooperation in research and development</b>	Involve universities and students more in joint projects, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally (competition, for example, similar to what the Le Corbusier Foundation does). There is considerable opportunity for the Fondation to increase their liaison between architecture and planning schools/universities with Association members currently engaged in more cultural leisure/tourism pursuits who might otherwise lack the rigours of academia and research.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>involving universities and students in joint projects addressing issues (complementary to those implemented by the Fondation) closely related to objectives of the route and involve network members and partners at local level.</p> <p>Coordinate with member institutions in charge of the sites in the network that are already implementing and/or planning activities for groups of university students acting as a federating element with a unifying role around the theme, bringing together knowledge, expertise and initiatives under the umbrella of the Cultural Route. Relevant activities taking place at local level could be considered as implemented "on behalf" of the Route and labelled as such.</p> <p>The Scientific Committee should promote, assess and enable research and development activities in line with the aims of the Route. It should be more directly involved in liaising between the academic and research-driven activities of the Fondation and the day-to-day activities of the sites / communities engaged in more leisure/tourism and educational oriented pursuits linked to each site.</p>
		Work with other routes: further develop the sharing of good practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage more effectively with other relevant external networks to develop concrete cooperation activities. Implement further cooperation with other Cultural Routes (eg Alvar Aalto, ATRIUM, Art Nouveau) in developing European international cooperation projects and opportunities, eg Interreg (transnational and cross-border cooperation), Creative Europe, Erasmus+. Cross-border cooperation France- Switzerland, two of the main countries involved in the network, show great potential and may possibly

					also involve partners in other countries.
	<b>Enhancement of memory, history and European heritage</b>	One or more future projects/activities should attempt to contextualise Le Corbusier's work, set against his immediate European contemporaries, whilst also addressing the impact and influence his work has had on subsequent generations of Western architects and urban planners.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No additional recommendations can be provided for this criterion.
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans</b>	The Association should consider future activities that encourage engagement with staff/students of architectural universities at local, regional and/or international levels. This could take the form of contemporary architectural competitions or historically-based research projects such as exhibitions, doctoral theses etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The network should set a priority on this criterion since not much has been done so far within the frame of the Cultural Route. The publication of the educational booklet on the sites will represent a unique opportunity to promote and facilitate on-site visits by schoolchildren and teachers, especially since this could provide emphasis on personal and real experiences and the use of places linked to the theme of the route.</p> <p>Members of the network already organize activities involving the youth, also with educational and exchange contents, or have done so in the past. This takes place at local level, and it sometimes involves schoolchildren with different social backgrounds. The Associations should strive for a more proactive role in encouraging such actions internationally and on sharing information within the network and externally since these actions are fully in line with the aims of the Cultural Route networks.</p>

					The Cultural Route should implement the (already foreseen) activity to provide a grant/scholarship from the Association to encourage exchange between young Europeans on themes related to Le Corbusier's work.
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>Contemporary cultural and artistic practice</b>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Association should take advantage of activities organized by actors involved in the wider network that relate to cultural and artistic practice and take place at the sites of the Cultural Route (or in their immediate vicinity). This would enable the creation of synergies focusing on promoting the aims of the network.</p> <p>The Association should recover at least part of the panels produced for the travelling exhibition on the architectural work of Le Corbusier (organized by the Association in 2019) and find a way of exhibiting some of these works in a permanent exhibition area in one of the sites.</p> <p>A new edition of this photographic competition could be organized and reintroduced, this time in digital format and with an open term, and the pictures could be displayed in a dedicated section of the network's website.</p>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Cultural development</b>	The Association should continue to examine ways in which the geographically diverse locations of Le Corbusier sites can be brought together (either physically or remotely) for the benefit of all visitors but particularly for those who currently start	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A more structured coordination role of the Association would be very beneficial to catalyze and encourage diverse cultural tourism and development initiatives already taking place at local level in the territories concerned by the network's sites.</p> <p>The Association should coordinate in a structured manner with members and partners to exploit the potential of the large numbers of visitors coming to some of the most prominent sites, in view of creating sustainable cultural development dynamics at local level.</p>

		their journey outside of Europe.			<p>The Cultural Route should actively promote or suggest concrete tourist routes (besides promoting information on individual sites) to stimulate individual cultural tourism initiatives for individuals and/or groups. This was one of the main objectives of the new website and therefore all foreseen features of the website should be further developed in line with what is actually foreseen in the ToR/technical specifications.</p> <p>The Cultural Route should ensure a follow-up to its proposal of establishing cycling routes linking some of the sites and support members' expressed interests in developing alternative tourism by integrating already existing local sightseeing tours with the support of the local population.</p> <p>Relevant members' activities and/or common activities between members should be promoted and included within the Cultural Route. Activities can also be implemented by individual partners "on behalf" of the network. In this case it should be ensured that initiatives refer to the theme of the route, using the route's logo in all communication materials and be promoted through the route's communication channels. For example, among the proposals made in the inter-site action for collaboration on communication and marketing between Firminy and Ronchamp, there was the potential development of a non-commercial inter-site passport, without time limit, which would offer visitors the possibility of stamping their passage on site like an architectural pilgrim's notebook. This initiative should be encouraged, followed up and supported by the network.</p>
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		<p>The Association should take evidence from other destinations where the promotion of a specific, built heritage has been successful to a city's/country's cultural and tourist profile. This might include Antoni Gaudi (Barcelona), Victor Horta (Brussels), Charles Rennie Mackintosh (Glasgow) and even Frank Lloyd Wright (Chicago). In addition, recent developments in Barcelona with the promotion of their new Rationalist Route, together with activities surrounding the Centenary year of the Bauhaus (2019) provide other excellent opportunities for future marketing and collaboration.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The active involvement of tour operators is recommended to address those activities that go beyond the specific mandate of the Association and also to ensure a more business-oriented approach, keeping due attention to ensuring a sustainable and quality tourism. Benchmarking with other networks' activities has started and is currently ongoing but a wider perspective may be required to enhance effectiveness.</p> <p>The Cultural Route should consider creating and marketing additional tourist products beyond the Moleskine sketchbooks and the foreseen educational booklets. More in general, for implementing those activities that are complementary to those of UNESCO listed sites and enable more flexibility on the side of the Cultural Route for actions that would not be possible or else more problematic in other contexts. This concerns for example to marketing-oriented actions that can promote both listed and non-listed sites and may develop more the transnational network in its European and international dimensions.</p>
<b>III. Cultural Route Network</b>		<p>The Association should continue to seek possible engagement with one or more relevant and supportive parties in India, focusing on Le Corbusier's work in Chandigarh. This would add another valuable international</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Collaboration with Indian partners has resulted so far apparently uncertain in relation to their joining the network. However, there may be some misunderstandings in the process and contacts should definitely be resumed with a renewed request to join.</p> <p>Although an extension of the memberships is currently in sight in Argentina a follow-up on the request to join should be sent to the Buenos Aires professional association of architects. Following contacts</p>

	dimension to Le Corbusier's work.			<p>established in Bologna a request to join the network should be sent to Italy (City of Bologna) in view of including also other relevant local partners.</p> <p>The Association should definitely further promote and encourage the membership of the potential partners that have already expressed interest in joining the network or else that would represent a valuable integration to it.</p> <p>The network is meant to promote also those sites that are on the WHL (and this is the case of both Centrosoyuz in Russia and Chandigarh in India) but the Cultural Route should reasonably provide visibility and networking to sites having at least a local partner as member of the network and ASLC has no Russian nor Indian partners to date. Therefore, it is mandatory to strive a more intense cooperation with those partners and formally invite them to join the Cultural Route. Support from the Fondation and the Scientific Committee should be ensured, as needed. This is particularly urgent for the Indian partners while any decisions regarding the Russian Federation should be taken in close consultation with the European Institute of Cultural Routes, under consideration of the current status of this country's CoE membership.</p>
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Steering Committee should formally address those partners that are not paying any membership fees to urgently regularize their membership position according to the rules of the association. This is a relevant issue since the association's financial sustainability rests on the membership contribution from all its members. Some exceptions could possibly be made only in the case of partners in third countries with financial limitations.</p>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Communication Tools</b>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Visibility:</u> More visibility should be ensured to the route, also concurrently with UNESCO but priority should be given to visibility of the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe. This label is less known than UNESCO's World Heritage and needs to be communicated in a different and more effective way.</p> <p>The use of the label "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" and the logo of the Council of Europe should be ensured, both on the sites and on the members/ sites webpages.</p> <p>The Moleskine sketchbook doesn't show the logo of the Council of Europe since this product is also intended for sale. However, some more visibility to the Council of Europe and to the Routes should have been granted. This is to be kept in mind in the case of future products intended also for sale.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A flyer with basic information on the Route, a QR code and website link should be produced ASAP. It has a different purpose from the promotional folder with postcards.</p> <p>Produce plaques or plates to be fixed on all sites of the network, according to relevant visibility guidelines. Producing a poster with QR code, to be displayed at each site, should be considered if the production of a plate would take longer.</p> <p><u>Website:</u> The network's website does not provide sufficient visibility to the label "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe", which appears only at the end of the page mentioning "with support of" and some more prominent visibility could be granted to it according to the relevant guidelines.</p> <p>The acronym "ICCE" indicated in the webpage appears misleading since it</p>
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				<p>is not even used by the European Institute of Cultural Itineraries. “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe” or at least “CoE Cultural Route” would be more appropriate.</p> <p>All weblinks on the network’s webpage in the visits section should be connected to a webpage or website. For the Maison Guiette (Antwerp) and Usine Duval (Saint Dié-des-Vosges) it is not to date the case. It should be sought to harmonize as much as possible the content of the local websites to which the network’s portal provides access to.</p> <p>All features foreseen in the ToR/technical specifications for the development of the network’s website should be fully implemented. This relates eg to the interactive tool to enable the geo-localization (eg with google maps) of each one of the sites in the network.</p> <p><u>Other tools:</u> Social networks should be more widely used to increase communication and visibility and to address more younger audiences. For example to Instagram and twitter but also blog pages and youtube. In order to strengthen relevant human resource needs, the possibility of engaging young interns, volunteers and civil service officers should be taken into careful consideration.</p> <p>Newsletter should be distributed to a larger audience since 550 is really a limited number of recipients. This can be made eg by asking explicitly recipients to forward the newsletter to their own networks and collect some evidence of that.</p> <p>Implement Impact Measuring process: a) Process the outcomes of the 2017-18 survey to monitor the sites and best meet the expectations of visitors, b) implement a new online survey, c) assess results also in relation to the</p>
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				benchmark of the baseline collected with the previous survey.
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## 5. List of references

The References section should contain the list of documents provided by the Cultural Route and any additional documentation or information sources analysed by the expert (if applicable). Please indicate if all documents required for the evaluation had been duly submitted by the Cultural Route.

### 1) Working documents (Cultural Route Le Corbusier)

- Destinations Le Corbusier: Promenades Architecturales (CR application document), 2021
- Resolution CM/Res(2013)67 revising the rules for the award of the “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe” certification
- Destinations Le Corbusier: Promenades Architecturales (Evaluation Report), 2019
- ASCL Statutes
- Liste Constitution du Bureau ASLC 2022
- ASLC Adherents 2022
- ASLC CA 2022 Board of Directors
- ASLC Liste Emargement Presents AG 2022
- Compte-rendu de l'Assemblée générale ordinaire 2020-2021 de l'Association des Sites Le Corbusier
- Compte-rendu de l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire et ordinaire 2022 de l'Association des Sites Le Corbusier
- Compte-rendu de l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire et ordinaire 2022 de l'Association des Sites Le Corbusier
- Compte-rendu du Conseil d'administration (Mardi 26 mars 2019)
- ASLC BILAN RECETES DEPENSES (2019-2023)
- Rapports Financiers 2019-2021
- Document sur la Gouvernance ASLC
- Several documents and photographs related to activities (Moleskine Booklet, Flyer ASLC, ASLC Travelling Exhibitions, etc.
- Several documents related to the new ASLC website
- Plan Triennal d'Activités ASLC 2022-2025
- Rapport activites 2021\_Perspectives 2022\_ASCLC\_Activity Report 2021\_Outlook 2022
- List of documents
- Letters ASLC
- Presentations PPT ASLC

*Note: The above-mentioned documents have been duly submitted by the Cultural Route (ASLC).*

### 2) Working Documents (European Institute of Cultural Routes)

- 2022\_GUIDELINES FOR INDEPENDENT EXPERT EVALUATIONS\_EN
- Resolution CM/Res(2013)66 confirming the establishment of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes (EPA)
- Resolution CM/Res(2013)67 revising the rules for the award of the “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe” certification
- CR Vademecum

- Guidelines to use the logo “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe)
- Templates (report, check list, field visit)

### 3) Promotional literature

- Newsletters ASLC 2019-2022
- Several articles and press releases

### 4) Commercial Publications

- Le Corbusier, Oeuvre complete 1838-1946, published by Willy Boesiger, Zurich, 1946
- Le Corbusier & P. Jeanneret, Oeuvre complete 1834-1938, published by Max Bill, Zurich, 1947
- Fondation Le Corbusier, L'oeuvre à l'épreuve de sa restauration, Paris, 2017
- Claude Maisonnier, La chapelle de Ronchamp. Naissance d'un chef-d'oeuvre, Paris, 2021

### 5) Web resources

<https://capmoderne.monuments-nationaux.fr/>  
<https://mirandalina.livejournal.com/339760.html>  
<https://www.collinenotredameduhaut.com/>  
<https://www.groupeDESCING.fr/patrimoine-architectural/ch%C3%A2teau-d'eau-le-corbusier/>  
<https://www.armedusallut.fr/etablissements/cdr>  
<https://www.pessac.fr/a-decouvrir/tourisme-patrimoine/cite-fruges-le-corbusier-539.html>  
<https://www.ville-lege-capferret.fr/vivre-a-lege-cap-ferret/arts-culture/patrimoine-culturel/le-corbusier/>  
<http://www.chandigarhtourism.gov.in/>  
<https://www.couventdelatourette.fr/>  
<http://www.fondationsuisse.fr/>  
<https://www.marseille-tourisme.com/decouvrez-marseille/culture-et-patrimoine/sites-et-monuments/cite-radieuse-le-corbusier/>  
<https://fondationclarte.ch/>  
<https://vivreaucorbudelfirminy.blogspot.com/>  
<https://www.durandimmo.com/>  
<https://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr/pages/associations-detail-annonce/?q.id=id:200800300125>  
<https://www.hotellecorbusier.com/>  
<https://www.couventdelatourette.fr/>  
<https://www.maisonradieuse.org/>  
<http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr/>  
<https://sitelecorbusier.com/>  
<https://pavillon-le-corbusier.ch/fr/>  
<https://www.instagram.com/casacurutchet.capba/>  
<https://weissenhofmuseum.de/>  
<https://www.nmwa.go.jp/en/>  
<https://piaceleradieux.com/>  
<http://lapremiererue.fr/>  
<https://www.corbusierhaus-berlin.org/>  
<https://www.reze.fr/pratique/culture/visiter-maison-radieuse/>

<https://maisonblanche.ch/>  
<https://www.villa-savoye.fr/#>  
<https://www.villalelac.ch/>  
<https://lecorbusier-worldheritage.org/en/>  
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1321/>  
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes>  
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/le-corbusier-destinations-architectural-promenades>  
<https://www.webdo.tn/fr/actualite/les-billets-de-hatem-bourial/au-coeur-du-palais-de-carthage-une-mysterieuse-villa-signee-le-corbusier/186988>  
<https://www.espazium.ch/fr/actualites/la-villa-de-carthage-de-le-corbusier-ou-le-projet-moderne-revisite>  
<https://www.facebook.com/F%C3%A9d%C3%A9ration-Europ%C3%A9enne-des-Associations-dHabitants-des-UH-de-Le-Corbusier-1602459059965756/timeline/>

## **6. Annex 1: Expert field visit and interviews with the network management and members**

### **Programme of the field visit and list of places visited**

#### Sunday 6 November/Monday 7 November

- Monastère des Clarisses, Ronchamp:
  - Meeting with Benoît Cornu, Mayor, City of Ronchamp and President of the Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC) and / visit of the monastery with the nuns and overnight stay. Dinner and breakfast with two Dutch guests of the monastery, sharing their experience being hosted regularly at the monastery and visiting the site.

#### Monday 7 November 2022: Ronchamp

- Town Hall, Ronchamp:
  - Introduction to the Le Corbusier network - with Benoît Cornu, Mayor, City of Ronchamp and President of the Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC) / Leslie Mozdzan, Coordinator of the ASLC.
- The Porterie, Notre-Dame du Haut, Ronchamp:
  - Meeting with Jean-Jacques Viot, President of the Association Œuvre Notre-Dame du Haut (AONDH) / Morgane Blant-Boniou, Director of the Porterie, Colline Notre-Dame du Haut, Ronchamp
  - Presentation by Morgane Blant-Boniou on the management of the Colline Notre-Dame's public engagement/access programme and their involvement with the Le Corbusier route
  - Guided visit of the Chapelle Notre Dame du Haut, with Jean-Jacques Viot,
- Ronchamp, downtown:
  - Lunch meeting: David Tourdot, Director of the Community of Rahin and Chérumont municipalities / Morgane Blant-Boniou, Director of the Porterie, Colline Notre-Dame du Haut, Ronchamp / Jean-Jacques Viot, President of the Association Œuvre Notre-Dame du Haut (AONDH) / Leslie Mozdzan (ASLC).
  - La Filature, Ecoparc Rahin et Chérumont, Ronchamp: visit of the site with David Tourdot, Director of the Community of Rahin and Chérumont municipalities

#### Tuesday 8 November 2022: Paris

- Paris, Fondation Le Corbusier, 8/10, square du Docteur Blanche - 75016 PARIS, France:
  - Meeting of the ASLC Steering and Scientific Committees, held at the Fondation Le Corbusier:
    - Welcome by Brigitte Bouvier, Director of the Fondation Le Corbusier
    - Steering committee members present: Cyril Zozor, Ronan Viaud, Markus Nitschke
    - Scientific committee members present: Bénédicte Gandini, Edmond Charrière
    - Others present: Gwenaell Dubreuil, responsible for cultural actions, Fondation Le Corbusier, Leslie Mozdzan (ASLC)
- Visits (with steering/scientific committee members) to:
  - Maison La Roche, with Benedicte Gandini, member of the Steering Committee
  - L'Apartment-atelier in Boulogne-Billancourt with Ilona Bernard, Communication and Mediation Manager, Fondation Le Corbusier

#### Thursday, 1 December 2022: Bologna

- Bologna, Italy:
  - Meeting with Lorenzo Balbi, Director MAMbo – Bologna Museum of Modern Art
  - Visit of the Pavillon Esprit Nouveau
  - Discussion on the possibility of joining the network for the City of Bologna (and potentially also other relevant local partners)

#### **List of stakeholders met / interviewed (including contact details as available):**

##### 1. Network President and Manager

- Benoît Cornu, Mayor, City of Ronchamp and President of the Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC), 2 Place de la Mairie, Code postal : 70250, Ronchamp, France, Téléphone : +33 (0)6 32 94 50 92, [benoit.cornu@sfr.fr](mailto:benoit.cornu@sfr.fr)
- Leslie Mozdzan, Coordinator of the Association des Sites Le Corbusier (ASLC), 2 Place de la Mairie, Code postal : 70250, Ronchamp, France, Téléphone : +33 (0)3 84 63 53 51, [association@sites-le-corbusier.org](mailto:association@sites-le-corbusier.org)

##### 2. Scientific Committee

- Bénédicte Gandini, Architect, Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris (FR), +33(0)6 20 33 39 52, [benedicte.gandini@fondationlecorbusier.fr](mailto:benedicte.gandini@fondationlecorbusier.fr)
- Edmond Charrière, President, association Maison blanche, La Chaux-de-Fonds (CH), [contact@maisonblanche.ch](mailto:contact@maisonblanche.ch) +41 (0)32 536 22 22

##### 3. Steering Committee

- Cyril Zozor, Chef de projet Cité Frugès-Le Corbusier, Ville de Pessac (FR), +33(0)55793652, [c.zozor@mairie-pessac.fr](mailto:c.zozor@mairie-pessac.fr)
- Markus Nitschke, President, Association d'habitants de l'UH de Berlin (DE), +49 179 2337604, [m.nitschke@d-4.de](mailto:m.nitschke@d-4.de)
- Ronan Viaud, Responsable du service patrimoine et mémoires, Ville de Rezé (FR), +33(0)240844536, [ronan.viaud@mairie-reze.fr](mailto:ronan.viaud@mairie-reze.fr)

##### 4. Network Members

- Morgane Blant-Boniou, Director of the Porterie Notre-Dame du Haut, structure that manages public reception and the commercial part on the hill: +33 (0)3 84 20 65 13, [direction@collinenotredameduhaut.com](mailto:direction@collinenotredameduhaut.com)

- Jean-Jacques Viroth, President of the Association Œuvre Notre-Dame du Haut (AONDH), association that owns the chapel: +33 (0)6 32 88 60 06, [jjacques.virot@gmail.com](mailto:jjacques.virot@gmail.com)
- David Tourdot, Director of the Community of Rahin and Chérumont municipalities (incorporating the municipality of Ronchamp): +33 (0)6 62 45 66 08, [d.tourdot@ccrc70.fr](mailto:d.tourdot@ccrc70.fr)
- Brigitte Bouvier, Director of the Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris (FR), +33(0)6 15 23 37 00, [brigitte.bouvier@fondationlecorbusier.fr](mailto:brigitte.bouvier@fondationlecorbusier.fr)
- Gwenaell Dubreuil, responsible for cultural actions, Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris (FR), +33(0)7 50 71 32 28, [gwenaelle.dubreuil@fondationlecorbusier.fr](mailto:gwenaelle.dubreuil@fondationlecorbusier.fr)
- Ilona Bernard, Communication and Mediation Manager, Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris (FR)

##### 5. Other stakeholders

- Two Dutch tourists, guests of the monastery, sharing their experience being hosted regularly at the monastery and visiting the site
- Lorenzo Balbi, Director MAMbo – Bologna Museum of Modern Art, +39 051 6496601, [lorenzo.balbi@comune.bologna.it](mailto:lorenzo.balbi@comune.bologna.it)



## 7. Annex 2: Expert assessment checklist

EXPERT ASSESSMENT CHECK-LIST						
QUESTIONS			Yes	No	Comments (if any)	
3.1 THEME	1	Does the theme of the Route represent a common value (historical, cultural, or heritage) to several European countries?	1	0	The work of Le Corbusier is relevant for the heritage of several European countries	
	2	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for youth cultural and educational exchanges?	0	1	Theoretically, yes but the answer is no since the network has not implemented yet any significant activity in the field of cultural and educational exchange	
	3	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for innovative activities?	1	0		
	4	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for cultural tourism products development?	1	0	The network has only started developing cultural products (only 1 produced to date although some already planned)	
	5	Has the theme been researched/developed by academics/experts from different regions of Europe?	1	0	These activities have been so far coordinated by the Fondation Le Corbusier in Paris that has an extensive network of academic partners and supporters worldwide but no such activities have been implemented/coordinated yet by the network	
3.2 FIELDS OF ACTION	3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development	6	Does the Route offer a platform for co-operation in research and development of European cultural themes/values?	0	1	Cooperation has started with other networks and Cultural Routes. However, the network has not implemented yet any significant activity in this field
		7	Does the Route play a unifying role around major European themes, enabling dispersed knowledge to be brought together?	1	0	
		8	Does the Route show how these themes are representative of European	1	0	

			values shared by several European countries?			
		9	Does the Route illustrate the development of these values and the variety of forms they may take in Europe?	1	0	
		10	Does the Route have a network of universities and research center working on its theme at the European level?	0	1	The Route should collaborate more with the Fondation and engage with their network of universities and research centres, in agreement with the Scientific Committee
		11	Does the Route have a multidisciplinary Scientific Committee?	1	0	
		12	Does the Scientific Committee work on its theme at the European level?	1	0	
		13	Does the Scientific Committee carry out research and analysis of the issues relevant to its theme and/or activities on the theoretical level?	1	0	The members of the Scientific Committee are involved in such activities within the institutions they belong to
		14	Does the Scientific Committee carry out research and analysis of the issues relevant to its theme and/or activities on the practical level?	1	0	Members of the Scientific Committee are already involved in relevant research work and should involve more the Route in such activities
	3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage	15	Do the Route activities take into account and explain the historical significance of tangible and intangible European heritage ?	1	0	
		16	Do the Route activities promote the values of the Council of Europe?	1	0	
		17	Do the Route activities promote the brand of the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe?	1	0	
		18	Does the route work in conformity with international charters and conventions on cultural heritage preservation?	1	0	
		19	Do the Route activities identify, preserve and	1	0	

			develop European heritage sites in rural destinations?			
		20	Do the Route activities identify, preserve and develop European heritage sites in industrial areas in the process of economic restructuring?	0	1	Not relevant to this network
		21	Do the Route activities valorize the heritage of ethnic or social minorities in Europe?	0	1	Not relevant to this network
		22	Do the Route activities contribute to a better understanding of the concept of cultural heritage, the importance of its preservation and sustainable development?	1	0	
		23	Do the Route activities enhance physical and intangible heritage, explain its historical significance and highlight its similarities in the different regions of Europe?	1	0	
		24	Do the Route activities take account of and promote the charters, conventions, recommendations and work of the Council of Europe, UNESCO and ICOMOS relating to heritage restoration, protection and enhancement, landscape and spatial planning (European Cultural Convention, Faro convention, European Landscape Convention, World Heritage Convention, ...)?	1	0	
	3.2.3 Cultural and educational exchanges of	25	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to develop a better understanding of the concept of European citizenship?	1	0	Activities planned but not yet implemented
		26	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to emphasize the value of new personal	1	0	Activities planned but not yet implemented

			experience through visiting diverse places?			
		27	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to encourage social integration and exchanges of young people from different social backgrounds and regions of Europe?	0	1	Not applicable to date and no specific information available
		28	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to offer collaborative opportunities for educational institutions at various levels?	1	0	Activities planned but not yet implemented
		29	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to place the emphasis on personal and real experiences through the use of places and contacts?	1	0	The promotional booklet (2023) may provide useful tools for that
		30	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to set up pilot schemes with several participating countries?	0	1	Not applicable to date and no specific information available
		31	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to give rise to co-operation activities which involve educational institutions at various levels?	0	1	Not applicable to date and no specific information available
	3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice	32	Do the Route's cultural activities promote intercultural dialogue and multidisciplinary exchange between various artistic expressions in European countries?	1	0	
		33	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage artistic projects that establish links between cultural heritage and contemporary culture?	1	0	This has been the case eg with the photographic contest (to be relaunched)
		34	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage innovative cultural and contemporary art practices* connecting them with the	1	0	see above

			history of skills development?			
		35	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage collaboration between culture amateurs and professionals via relevant activities and networks creation?**	0	1	This is not yet the case but may potentially develop in the future
		36	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage debate and exchange - in a multidisciplinary and intercultural perspective - between various cultural and artistic expressions in different countries of Europe?	0	1	This is not yet the case but may potentially develop in the future
		37	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage activities and artistic projects which explore the links between heritage and contemporary culture?	1	0	
		38	Do the Route's cultural activities highlight the most innovative and creative practices?	1	0	
		39	Do the Route's cultural activities link these innovative and creative practices with the history of skills development?***	0	1	This is not yet the case but may potentially develop in the future
	3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development	40	Do the Route's activities (relevant to sustainable cultural tourism development) assist in local, regional, national and/ or European identity formation?	1	0	
		41	Do the Route's activities (relevant to sustainable cultural tourism development) actively involve 3 major means to raise awareness of their cultural projects: print, broadcast and social media?	1	0	
		42	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between	1	0	

			urban and rural communities and cultures?			
		43	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between developed and disadvantaged regions?	1	0	
		44	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between different regions (south, north, east, west) of Europe?	1	0	
		45	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between majority and minority (or native and immigrant) cultures?	0	1	Not really relevant to this network but some more social interaction can potentially occur between the inhabitants of the Unités d'Habitation that are partly reserved for social housing
		46	Do the Route's activities open possibilities for co-operation between Europe and other continents?	1	0	South America and East Asia to date, and potentially North America, Africa and the Middle East in the future
		47	Do the Route's activities draw decision makers' attention to the necessity of protecting heritage as part of the sustainable development of the territory?	1	0	
		48	Do the Route's activities aim to diversify cultural product, service and activities offers?	1	0	
		49	Do the Route's activities develop and offer quality cultural tourism products, services or activities transnationally?	1	0	This activity has started and should develop more in the future
		50	Do the Route's activities develop partnerships with public and private organisations active in the field of tourism?	1	0	Yes, partly, but it should be more active in that
		51	Did the network prepare and use tools along the route to raise the number of visitors and the economic impacts of the route on the territories crossed?	1	0	The new Route's website represents a relevant tool for that but it should be completed with features not yet available

3.3 NETWORK	52	Does the Route represent a network involving at least three Council of Europe's member states?	1	0	
	53	Was the theme of the route chosen and accepted by the network members?	1	0	
	54	Was the conceptual framework of the route founded on a scientific basis?	1	0	
	55	Does the network involve several Council of Europe member states in all or part of its projects?	1	0	
	56	Is the network financially sustainable?	1	0	
	57	Does the network have a legal status (association, federation of associations, EEIG,...)?	1	0	
	58	Does the network operate democratically?	1	0	
	59	Does the network specify its objectives and working methods?	1	0	
	60	Does the network specify the regions concerned by the project?	1	0	
	61	Does the network specify its partners and participating countries?	1	0	
	62	Does the network specify the fields of action involved?	1	0	
	63	Does the network specify its overall strategy in the short and long term?	1	0	Some more strategic approach would be beneficial
	64	Does the network identify potential participants and partners in Council of Europe member states and/or other world countries?	1	0	
	65	Does the network provide details of its financing (financial reports and/or activity budgets)?	1	0	
	66	Does the network provide details of its operational plan?	1	0	

		67	Does the network append the basic text(s) confirming its legal status?	1	0	
3.4 COMMUNICATION TOOLS	For certified Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe only	68	Does the Route have its own logo?	1	0	
		69	Do all partners of the network use the logo on their communication tools?	0	1	Not all partners use the logo in their communication tools (eg website)
		70	Does the Route have its own dedicated website ?	1	0	
		71	Is it the website available in English and French?	1	0	
		72	Is it the website available in other languages?	0	1	Translation of the website in additional languages is not yet available but foreseen (German, Spanish and Japanese)
		73	Does the network use effectively social networks and web 2.0?	1	0	
		74	Does the network publish brochures on the Route?	0	1	The brochure is not yet available but foreseen for 2023
		75	If yes, are the brochures available in English?	N/A	N/A	
		76	If yes, are the brochures available in French?	N/A	N/A	
		77	Is the title of “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe” present on all communication materials (including press releases, webpages, publications, etc.)?	1	0	
		78	Is the certification logo present on all communication materials?	1	0	Not present only in products for sale
		79	Is the certification logo used in accordance to the guidelines for its use (size and position,...)?	1	0	
		80	Are the logos (Cultural Route + certification logo) provided to all the members of the Route?	1	0	
		81	Does the Council of Europe certification logo appear on road signs/ boards indicating the cultural route?	0	1	No road sign nor boards indicating the cultural route have been produced to date
	SCORE				63	16



## **8. Annex 3: List of acronyms, figures and tables**

### List of Acronyms:

ASLC	Association des sites Le Corbusier
CoE	Council of Europe
CBC	Cross-border cooperation
DE	Germany
FR	France
LC	Le Corbusier
UH	Unité d'Habitation
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
WHL	World Heritage List
WHC	World Heritage Centre
WW1	World War 1
WW2	World War 2