New European Bauhaus **Compass**

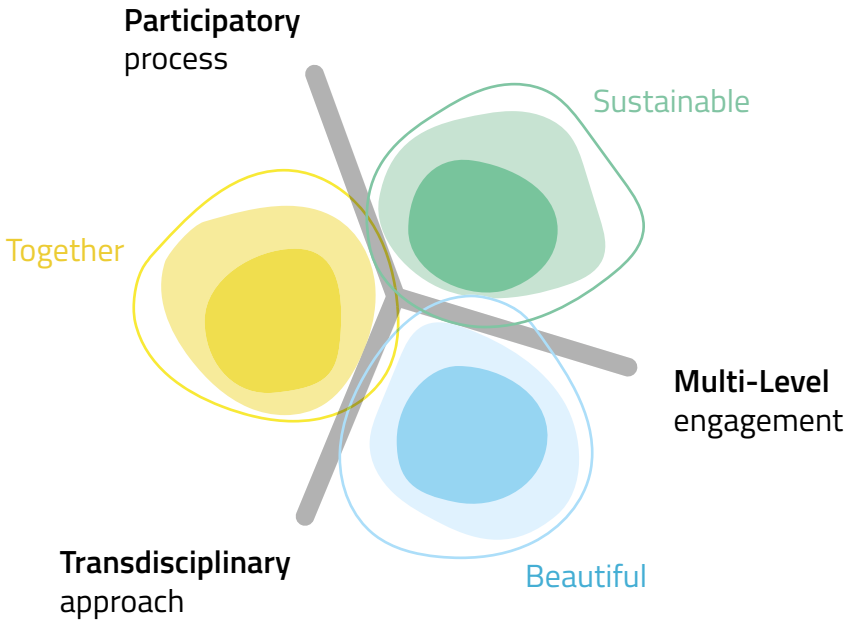
A guiding framework for decision and project makers wishing to apply the NEB principles and criteria to their activities.

New European Bauhaus
beautiful | sustainable | together

NEB **Compass**

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The New European Bauhaus

The New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative is an enabler for the green transition of our societies and economy. It calls on all Europeans to imagine and build together a sustainable and inclusive future that is beautiful for our eyes, minds, and souls. It aims at transforming different sectors of economy, especially the built environment, making them contribute to our climate goals and to an improvement of the quality of life of all citizens.

The New European Bauhaus activates different actors at different levels, from big companies to citizens' initiatives, from national governments to city councils. It is a project of hope and perspectives that bring a cultural and creative dimension to the Green Deal- the European Climate Agenda- to enhance sustainable innovation, technology and economy. The initiative brings out the benefits of the environmental transition through tangible experiences at the local level. It gives space for creation and experimentation founded on:

- **aesthetics**, quality of experience and style, beyond functionality;
- **sustainability**, from climate goals, to circularity, zero pollution, and biodiversity;
- **inclusion**, from valuing diversity and equality for all, to securing accessibility and affordability.

Beautiful, Sustainable, Together

To achieve the goals of the European Green Deal and the transition towards a sustainable society, a fundamental change needs to happen on many levels.

Sustainability is achievable only through collective effort by many actors.
On a societal level, environmental innovations will only happen with changes in the economic framework or power relations. The technological shift needs to be supported by deeper changes that address behaviours, worldviews and paradigms.

On the individual level, sustainability depends critically on compassion, empathy, unity, creativity, and the ability to shift paradigms. People will embrace or drive change when they see it. The quality of our living environments is essential, and art and culture play a key role in improving it. We therefore build on existing frameworks like the Davos Baukulture Quality System.

The transition is just as much a cultural and a social transition as a green one: this is the key idea that the New European Bauhaus wants to explore.

From hopes to ambitions

To build a liveable future together, we need to turn our hopes into clear ambitions and set out coherent pathways to reach them. In its 2021 Communication on the New European Bauhaus, the European Commission announced the development tools to identify how the values and principles of the initiative can translate into concrete projects. The NEB labelling strategy, a Commission-led NEB lab project, will deliver on this promise by providing a series of instruments for recognising, characterising, and assessing quality in relation to the New European Bauhaus. The NEB labelling strategy will work at two different but interconnected levels: the NEB Compass and the NEB (self)-assessment tools.

The Compass sets out the key characteristics for exemplary NEB projects. It can be applied to a wide range of typologies: buildings, products, services, education models, etc. It also indicates possible directions for change, with three growing levels of ambition, to support (decision and project) makers at the earliest stage of their activities.

The (self)-assessment tools will then add granularity to this framework and introduce specific lists of measurable criteria for specific types of projects.

This Compass document is therefore the first step to help decision/project makers look at their project from multiple angles and identify where their NEB ambitions could be strengthened.

NEB **Compass**

About

What is the Compass?

The New European Bauhaus Compass is a guiding framework for decision and project makers wishing to apply the NEB principles and criteria to their activities. The Compass proposes directions for the development of NEB projects and lays the foundation for more detailed assessment tools.

The NEB Compass describes the three core values of the initiative and traces the path for a project to become truly "NEB". To achieve this, the Compass also sets out three working principles that apply across the system of values.

More specifically, the Compass:

- exemplifies what beautiful, sustainable, and together mean, at three levels of ambition;
- expands on the three core principles that define a NEB way of working: participatory process, multi-level engagement and a transdisciplinary approach;
- focuses on the capacity of NEB projects to test and promote new visions and processes, with a long-term vision;
- is grounded in existing theories and models while remaining open to evolution in line with the experimental nature of the initiative;
- will be tested through interaction with the NEB community. From the start, the NEB is committed to learn from experience and improve over time.
- the Compass does not replace criteria of calls for funding.

How does the Compass work?

For each value and for each working principle, the NEB Compass presents three levels of ambition, to inspire and guide the design of a project from its first stages. It does this mainly through questions and examples. The Compass sets out to create a workable and clear reference framework, with distinctions between more and less ambitious endeavours. Any decision and project maker can test their NEB ambitions with the project examples and guiding questions as reference material.

The first ambition level sets the baseline. Here, the Compass sets out the basic features of a New European Bauhaus project. Only if this level is reached, a project can claim to be NEBish. The second and third levels build on the starting definitions, expanding them with growing aspirations. The higher the ambition, the more the project's values and working principles will connect and overlap.

The highest levels of ambition show what the ideal end state of a value or principle is. Each project will have its specific mix of ambitions, depending on context and resource available. For each level of ambition of all values and principles, guiding questions have been developed. Some of them only work at the beginning of a project; most can be applied also to projects that are already under development or even accomplished. Depending on the nature of the project, other questions could be added, based on the description of the values and principles. For all the questions, there should not only be a yes or no answer, but they are an invitation to think about how to fulfil the ambition.

The power of examples

To aid understanding of the different levels, every ambition description is accompanied by an exemplary project piece, either from the NEB prizes finalists or from other dedicated NEB call beneficiaries. These texts extracts are chosen because they best illustrate the practical application of a certain level of ambition of a value or principle. In addition, six projects are analysed on all values and working principles to show how the Compass can be applied to a project. Just like the New European Bauhaus initiative, this Compass also relates to a number of policy tools and legislations. You can find an overview of these references at the end of the document, as well as a list of scientific sources that have been used to come to the systematic overview of levels of ambition.

The integration of the values and principles

All values and principles are not new as such, but the NEB has the ambition that all six would be integrated in NEB projects – at least at basic level.
The highest levels of ambitions in each value and principle always include the word transformation. In the case of the sustainability value, it is a paradigm shift towards regeneration and creating new positive relations with nature. For the beautiful value, it is about meaningful experiences that work towards a broader 'us', and for together, we work towards breaking with local to global injustices and obsolete social models.
The working principles give guidance on how transformative projects are implemented. Projects with the highest ambition on participatory processes empower communities to take decisions and self-govern. Transdisciplinary initiatives take a collaborative approach to knowledge creation between local, traditional and academic knowledge holders. They engage at multi-levels and connect local place-based strategies to a global network of actors while considering the initiatives' wider global impact.

The Compass is structured in such a way that combining the highest levels of ambition of each value and principle means initiating a profound transformation of how we organise our societies. There is no possible trade-off between the different values and principles (either one or the other). Rather, they reinforce each other towards a new way of living that integrates all aspects. This could have implications for economic models, governing structures, and mind-sets – which many projects address.
This constitutes a paradigm shift from extractive, polluting and exploitative practices and mind-sets towards the collective reinvention of a just society for all that respects our planetary boundaries. Facing the climate crisis, biodiversity loss, rising global inequities, conflicts and wars, that affect the most vulnerables in our societies, multiple and interconnected crises need to be solved at once. The Compass guides towards a desirable and positive transformation pathway where the three values- sustainable, together and beauty- reinforce each other to build a new way of living.

Many initiatives that were shared in the past two years found new ways of not only changing their project, but also the organisations and partners around them – and in some cases even society at large. By finding new ways of doing banking that respect the people who need it the most. By organising crowdfunded projects that are truly reinforced from the bottom up. By finding nature-based solutions that make a city structure more resilient.
Or by looking at what is valuable in a new way.

The Compass inspires a way forward so that we can bring the New European Bauhaus values and principles to life in shaping a transformation that is beautiful, sustainable, and brings people and communities together.

NEB **Compass**

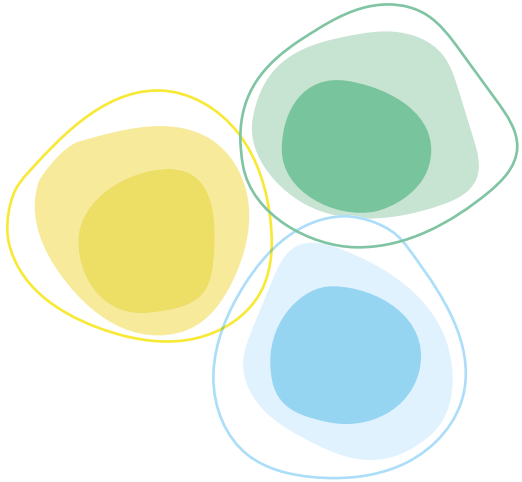
Values

Together

AMBITION I: to include

AMBITION II: to consolidate

AMBITION III: to transform



Sustainable

AMBITION I: to repurpose

AMBITION II: to close the loop

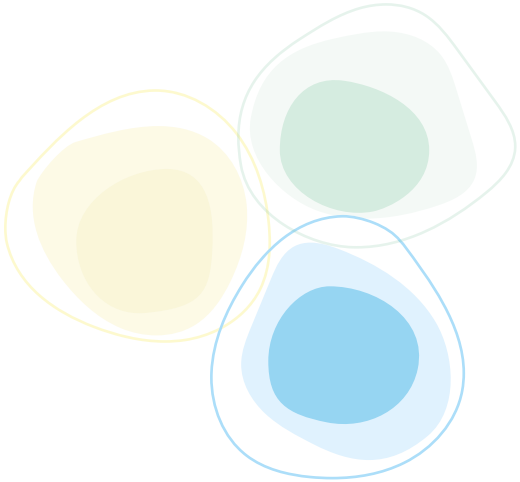
AMBITION III: to regenerate

Beautiful

AMBITION I: to activate

AMBITION II: to connect

AMBITION III: to integrate



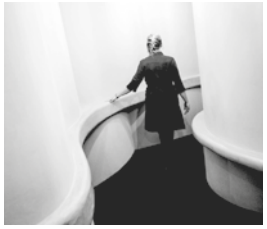
Beautiful

What makes a service, an online platform, a street, or a sculpture beautiful?

Art and culture in all their diversity play a major role in making our lives beautiful and meaningful. The Compass sets out three cumulative ambitions for a beautiful project: to (re)activate the qualities of a given context while contributing to our physical and mental well-being; to connect different places and people and foster a sense of belonging through meaningful collective experiences; and to integrate new enduring cultural and social values through creation.

Beyond personal preferences, the New European Bauhaus puts a project's creative process at the centre of what makes it beautiful. A beautiful project emerges when its authors invest collective sensitivity, intelligence, and competences into creating a positive and enriching experience for people, beyond functionality. A project that is genuinely attentive to its context and users encourages mutual care and can be a powerful driver for change.

Beautiful



The Multisensory Museum
© European Union, 2021

AMBITION I: to activate

Context re-activation ▪ Sensory experience ▪ Aesthetics

A beautiful project improves the physical and mental well-being of individuals by considering their senses and emotions, on top of their needs. It activates the cultural, social, and natural qualities of a place to create unique and positive experiences. The project fosters awareness of place and heritage in all its diversity, while embracing its own aesthetic.

EXAMPLE: How should architecture respond to a landscape with enormous aesthetic vigour, fiercely beautiful? The caves of Caño de Hierro [Spain] were buried under ruins and undergrowth for decades. The project in Caño de Hierro is part of an operation that aims to recover the heritage of Hornachuelos for its neighbours and to point out the enormous natural, historical and architectural richness of the town. A pedestrian promenade is proposed. The natural reed formwork used reproduces the irregularity of the caves. The colour harmonises with that of the rocks.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project consider the comfort of its users (e.g. in terms of materials, light, air, noise)? How does it integrate it?
- Does the project consider sensory perceptions (visual, auditory, tactile, and olfactory) and emotional sensibility? What experience does it offer?
- Does the project reflect regional/local particularities and call upon local materials and skills? How?
- Does the project make its own aesthetic choices (e.g. in terms of composition, colours, balance, or material compatibility)? How?

AMBITION II: to connect

Connection across contexts ▪ Collective experience ▪ Sense of belonging

A beautiful project enhances opportunities for meaningful social interactions and collective experiences. It reinforces a sense of belonging and enriches lives by connecting different places and people. The new attachments that emerge through the project foster openness and mutual care.

EXAMPLE: The Multisensory Museum [Netherlands] is a project at the interface of research and architecture. The project socially innovates architecture processes by developing a co-design method that engages people with disability and architects together in a creative endeavour. The result is an enticing space that draws the museum visitor in through all the senses (sound, touch, smell, vision, motion), giving an architectural expression to inclusion and dialogue, providing a new way of experiencing a museum visit.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project provide attractive and comfortable spaces that bring people together in diverse settings? How?
- Does the project give a sense of community to people with different backgrounds and perspectives? How does it strengthen this sense of community?
- Does the project give opportunities to learn about new ideas, places, or people? How?
- Is the project interactive? Does it offer opportunities for encounters or discoveries? How can participants interact with the project?

AMBITION III: to integrate

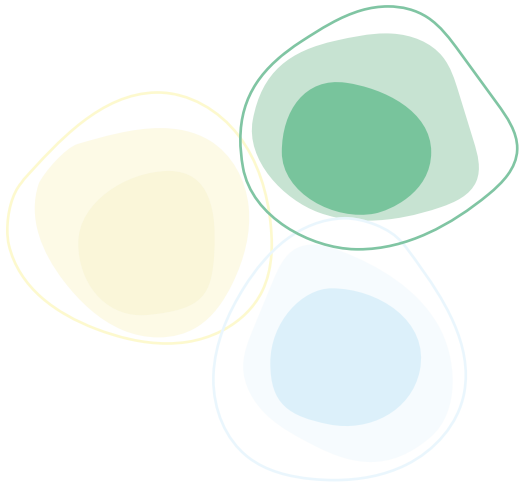
Enabling creation ▪ Restructuring of values ▪ Long-lasting movement

A beautiful project enables creation, and the collective re-invention of the places, lifestyles, and communities we identify with. It integrates new cultural and social values, notably through the meaningful experience of a broader 'us' (including the non-human world). In doing so, it aspires to anticipate future transformations, and may generate a long-lasting movement.

EXAMPLE: Baubotanik [Germany] is an innovative form of sustainable architecture that partially replaces technical building materials with living, growing trees. Baubotanik structures continue to develop throughout their lifetime. They co-evolve with nature and overcome the dichotomy between the built and living environment. Here, care and maintenance are understood as a creative, collaborative process shaping future development. This interplay of human action and plant growth strengthens the sense of community and celebrates the aesthetics – the sights, smells, sounds and feel – of nature.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Can participants question and reimagine their way of life through the project? How can they do so?
- Does the project generate new fulfilling habits? What are these habits, and how do they emerge?
- Is there a reflection on the future needs of the project's users? How could the project approach this long-term thinking?
- Does the project have a positive transformative effect on the participants' lives? How does it change lives?



Sustainable

The NEB Compass puts the focus on the end goals to achieve (the ambitions), and the environmental side of sustainability, because the social side is addressed as well by the third NEB value - Together.
The Compass keeps therefore the definition used in the European GreenComp framework,–which is: 'Sustainability means prioritising the needs of all life forms and of the planet by ensuring that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries.'

The basic sustainability ambition in the Compass is concerned with conventional features like the ability to preserve or prolong usability, and the next level considers the entire system of a project. The highest ambition is to regenerate and reconnect to nature.

The implications of following the three values (e.g. impact on lifestyles, relations and economy, sometimes also included in the broader definition of sustainability) are mentioned at the end of the document, where the values come together.

Sustainable

AMBITION I: to repurpose

Preservation ▪ Repair, re-use, reduce upgrade, renew

A sustainable project aims to repurpose in order to avoid and reduce environmental impacts and favours durability, adaptability, recyclability. It aims at rethinking services, products and places to reduce pollution and carbon impacts and have minimum use of resources, materials and energy. It looks at the scale of a products' lifecycle. Projects that repurpose are aware of the impact their initiative has on the environment and have the ambition to reduce their environmental footprint.

EXAMPLE: The BUGA Wood Pavilion [Germany] celebrates a new approach to digital timber construction. The stunning wooden roof spans 30 metres over a public event area, using a minimum amount of material while also generating a unique architectural space. Due to its innovative building system, it can be fully reassembled at a new location and recycled at the end of the structure's life.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How could the project solve its needs in a less material intensive way, e.g. by sharing resources?
- Can the use be prolonged, e.g. by renovation or making the project repairable or upgradeable? How would this be done?
- Can the impact on the environment of the project be lowered, e.g. by decreasing the use of energy, water, pesticides, CO2 or other harmful substances? How?
- Can components or elements be replaced by a natural material or other less harmful resources? How?
- Could you prioritize renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity? How?

AMBITION II: to close the loop

(Industrial) system circularity ▪ Waste transformation

A sustainable project aims to close the loop, reduce linear processes or transform them into circular processes to aim at zero pollution. It looks at the scale of an (industrial) system. Projects that close the loop actively involve all other actors in the cycle of the design, production, use and discarding phase of their initiative.

EXAMPLE: The Vivihouse (Austria) modular building system opens the world of construction to a wider public. This long-lasting and adaptable construction kit consists of modular timber frames assembled with sustainable materials such as straw bales for the insulation. The project invites users, planners, craftspeople, and companies to adopt the modular system and collaboratively explore new forms of city-making within the circular economy.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the initiative work with circular economy principles, e.g. with closing the whole material cycle or waste transformation? How?
- Are all stakeholders in the cycle working together? In what way?
- Is there an overview of the carbon impact, material, energy or water waste streams before, during and after the use of a product, building or intervention? How?
- Is there a zero pollution action plan e.g. for air, water & soil? How will it work?
- Does the project look at indirect impacts across time and space and trade-offs between different sustainability measures? How does it tackle this?

AMBITION III: to regenerate

Carbon storing ▪ Enhancing biodiversity ▪ Restoration and expansion of natural landscapes ▪ Paradigm shift, behavioural change

A sustainable project aims to give back more than it takes, enhancing rather than depleting biodiversity, incentivising the restoration and expansion of nature. Regenerative sustainability also considers how contexts and environments influence worldviews, paradigms, and behaviours. It looks at the scale of an ecosystem. Initiatives in this dimension are aware of the complete ecosystem they act in and their project's impact over time and space on biodiversity and natural resources.

EXAMPLE: The Regeneration of beach dune systems project (Spain) deals with beaches in and around Barcelona that are part of a densely populated area under heavy pressure due to its high logistic, urban and touristic value. The project aims to protect and regenerate beach-dunes through a series of actions, raising awareness about the environmental importance of dunes. It is also attached to improving infrastructure and access to the beaches, so all can keep enjoying these valuable natural sites.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the initiative give back more than it takes, e.g. by carbon storage in buildings? How?
- Is there an understanding of the inner working of a (natural) ecosystem that could restore the landscape or biodiversity? How does the project affect this?
- Is there a vision on societal change by behavioural change or a mention of a paradigm shift? How will this be addressed?

Together

The third core value of the New European Bauhaus builds on the concept of inclusion and enriches it with the concepts of equality, accessibility and affordability. Starting from these fundamental features, the Compass identifies growing levels of ambition, keeping the focus on the essential idea of granting and securing equal access to opportunities and resources for all and encouraging exchanges across cultures, genders and ages.

Faithful to the spirit of togetherness, the NEB Compass maintains a positive, open and non-discriminatory approach that goes beyond the exercise of listing or categorising social groups based on their differences. Therefore, it does not refer to any of them explicitly.

NEB **Compass**

Values

Together



Parckfarm © European Union, 2021

AMBITION I: to include

Equality ▪ Accessibility ▪ Prioritising disadvantaged people

An inclusive project grants accessibility (physical, cognitive, psychological, etc.) and affordability for all, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, ability, age or sexual orientation. Equality of treatment and opportunities is essential but cannot be taken for granted, so it is important to prioritise less-represented individuals, groups and communities.

EXAMPLE: Cristobal de Moura Green Street [Spain] is a park project in Barcelona. The project includes affordable public housing and gives people with fewer economic resources the opportunity to enjoy living in a park environment too. It also includes kindergartens, social centres, a public gym, co-working, and other social, cultural and educational equipments for different groups to enjoy.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Is the project easily and equally accessible? In which sense?
- Is the project affordable ? How can a project become more affordable?
- Does the project consider the needs of less represented communities? Which ones? How?

AMBITION II: to consolidate

Overcoming segregation ▪ Representation and social stability ▪ Sharing resources and opportunities

An inclusive project fosters and equalises relations between users and/or communities, safeguarding the principle of equal treatment and social justice over time. Inclusion and open access to services are secured by formal, structural mechanisms such as funding instruments, business models, planning, policies, regulations and other institutionalisation processes.

EXAMPLE: The Municipal School of Architecture in Borlänge [Sweden] is a tool for democracy. At the school, children and young people learn about both the physical environment and the community-building process. After joining, the children become members of an expert group that helps planners build the municipality. This is a method to bring the child perspective into planning, but also to establish the right of every child to freely express their views, in all matters affecting them, as the built environment does.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project secure social justice over time? How?
- Does the project offer equal resources and opportunities? In which ways?
- Does the project help to overcome segregation between different communities? What kind of instruments can be put in place to reach this objective?

AMBITION III: to transform

Fostering shared social values ▪ Societal development and collective growth ▪ New ways of living together

Inclusion inspires new ways of living together, building on solidarity and cooperation, raising awareness of discrimination and injustice. An inclusive project becomes exemplary and replicable, and has the potential to break obsolete social models, create value and bring transformative benefits on a societal level, influencing worldviews, paradigms and social behaviours.

EXAMPLE: Borgo Sostenibile Figino [Italy] is one of the first social and collaborative housing projects in Italy. The experimentation, undertaken for its design and creation, helped to define the social housing sector in Milan, not only creating affordable housing districts, but also encouraging the development of collaborative and sustainable communities. The presence of shared spaces and services enables residents to organise and share everyday activities with their own neighbours, transforming them into key active players in enhancing their living conditions and context.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project promote new ways of living together? What kind of instruments can be put in place to reach this objective?
- Does the project have the ambition to break obsolete and unjust social models? How does it plan to do this?

Working Principles

A NEB project should embrace three working principles: participatory process, multi-level engagement and a transdisciplinary approach. These principles describe the process through which a project should operate and work to achieve the highest level of ambition in the three values.

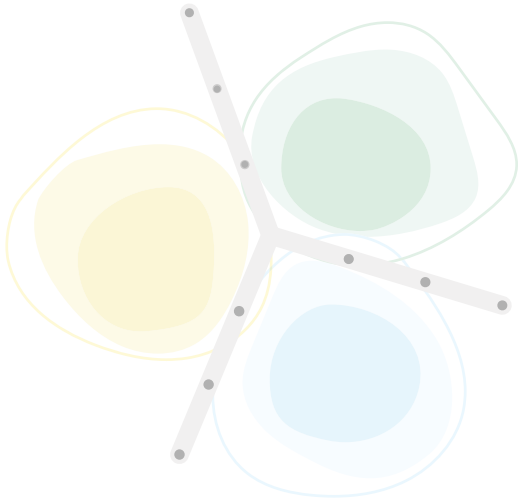
By working across disciplines, sectors and levels of governance and by involving everyone in an open and equal manner, a project should ensure that it promotes a fair transformational outcome which is not only accepted, but also beneficial for everyone and mindful of the systemic and close relationships between complex social, environmental and structural factors.
Working at the intersection of the three principles, a project should also yield knowledge and insights which can be transferred to other projects or fields of knowledge.

Participatory process

AMBITION I: to consult

AMBITION II: to co-develop

AMBITION III: to self-govern



Multi-level engagement

AMBITION I: to work locally

AMBITION II: to work across levels

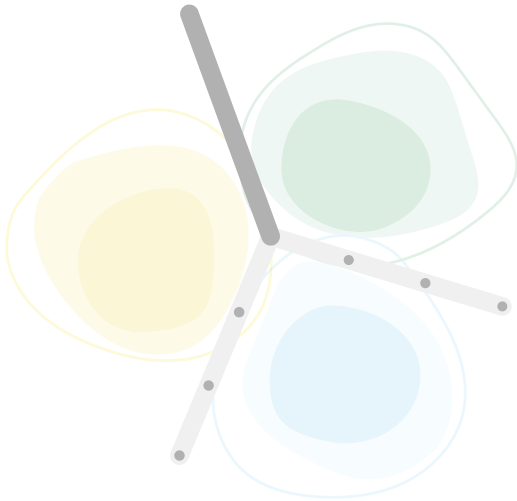
AMBITION III: to work globally

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary

AMBITION II: to be interdisciplinary

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary



Participatory process

This principle refers to the degree to which the communities affected by the project are involved in the design, decision-making and implementation phases. It starts from the premise that a NEB project will always involve civil society or representatives of social groups ('the stakeholders') within a highly participatory framework.

The process should progress towards equal relations in defining and implementing a project and empower the local community to manage key processes or outcomes, or enable them to initiate and self-govern future actions in the longer term.

Participatory Process

AMBITION I: to consult

Information ▪ Dialogue ▪ Consultation

A participatory project features already-established communication channels and stakeholder participation. At this first ambition level, participation ranges from information-sharing about the project to consultation feeding into decision-making. The information flow is static and mostly one sided: the information flows from the project owner to its audience and then back.

EXAMPLE: A project to redesign the open spaces of the Weimar Bauhaus Campus [Germany] has paid special attention to integrating the various requirements of the students, the project users, by organising weekly consultations to transparently share information during the construction process.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project keep stakeholders informed? How?
- Is there an awareness of who might be excluded from the project? If so, who?
- To what extent will the project allow stakeholders to contribute?



Arkki´s learning via participation model
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AMBITION II: to co-develop

Exchange ▪ Joint project steps ▪ Co-creation

A participatory project engages stakeholders as key partners and advisers in defining and/or co-creating the rules and objectives of the project. The emerging ideas are developed collaboratively by the project and its stakeholders The information flow is dynamic, exchanges are on an equal foot and information becomes co-designed.

EXAMPLE: A co-design process to imagine the future of the Rivalta Ducal Palace [Italy] set up participatory processes going beyond traditional consultations and involving members of the public alongside a wide range of stakeholders and experts. A parallel co-design process between policymakers and researchers informed the process.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Will the project process stakeholder input? How?
- Are those affected by the project included in the decision-making? How, and by which means?
- Does the project aim to collaborate with stakeholders? How?
- Does the project reach out to those who are excluded from their activity? How does it plan to do so?

AMBITION III: to self-govern

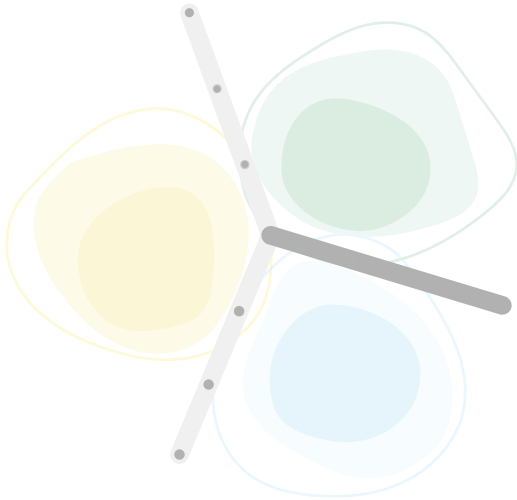
Partnership ▪ Joint action ▪ Community ▪ Self-governance

A participatory project aims to enable stakeholders to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with powerholders, at all stages of the project's lifecycle (design, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) and empowers the community to make decisions and govern the project.

EXAMPLE: Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model [Finland] aims to enable children to make a positive change in their environment and democratise the urban design process. The most striking result after the programme is that some children decided to keep on ideating, building models, presenting designs and seeking funding to implement the ideas in their surroundings. They used the knowledge they acquired to present their ideas to policymakers, and received political and monetary support for a project.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project empower and sustain grass-roots initiatives beyond project implementation? How?
- Does the project aim to allow stakeholders to take (legal) ownership? How?
- Do the project owners aim to make themselves redundant, enabling a community to take agency? In which way?
- What measures does the project take to include those affected by a design and to ensure representation in decision-making?



Multi-level engagement

A Multi-level engagement across scales, fields and time is necessary to anticipate the effects that global issues can have on the local dimension, and vice versa (e.g. the effects of national air quality regulations on local environments, the impact of an activity launched at neighbourhood level for cleaning the oceans…).

A multi-level NEB project should implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale) and then advance to a well-defined collaborative framework integrating the two. The highest ambition for a multi-level NEB project is to find ways to reach a transformational impact beyond its initial scale, and bridge the local and the global dimension connecting stakeholders who, across various levels, share similar purposes. Doing so, it combines a place-based approach with a systemic thinking.

Effective multi-level collaboration should produce transferable and scalable solutions to disseminate knowledge in a cross-sectoral manner and activate cross-border experimentation with new ideas.

Multi-level engagement



AMBITION I: to work locally

Inter-municipal cooperation ▪ Network, coalitions ▪ Informal cooperation

A multi-level NEB project connects horizontally informal networks (e.g. groups of individuals, neighbourhoods…), and/or formal institutions (e.g. sectoral departments, political groups…) and/or and engages with them to influence the local living environment with a placed-based approach.

EXAMPLE: Santa Maria da Feira Community Arts Network [Portugal] was developed by the Social Action, Education and Culture Municipal Offices to engage 'local entities and services, civil society organisations, local communities and many others relevant stakeholders' in a participatory local governance network to help them work together to make art more accessible to everyone.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project interact with local networks and collectives? Which activities does it put in place to do it?
- Does the project aim at influencing the local living environment? How?
- Does the project cultivate a place-based approach? How does it do that?

AMBITION II: to work across levels

Supranational institutions ▪ EU Member States ▪ Local and regional authorities

A multi-level NEB project connects vertically informal networks (e.g. groups of individuals, neighbourhoods…) and/or formal institutions (e.g. government, administrations…) across various scales (e.g. single municipalities with regional authorities, local studies with international research programs), and engages with them to push single-scale initiatives beyond their own dimension (e.g. local, regional, national…).

EXAMPLE: The new Immaginario Scientifico Science Centre [Italy] is a new museum aiming to involve 'the public in the life of the international community that has made Trieste the "city of Science"'. The project closely involved the regional and municipal bodies and the Italian Ministry of University and Research in the design and set up.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project interact with networks and/or institutions that are active beyond the scale of the projects itself (e.g. from local to regional, from national to international…)? Which activities does it put in place to do so?
- Does the project work at different scales (e.g. neighbourhood and the city, one single school with a network of national schools…)? How does it make it possible?
- Does the project aim at having an influence across different scales? How does it plan to do so?

AMBITION III: to work globally

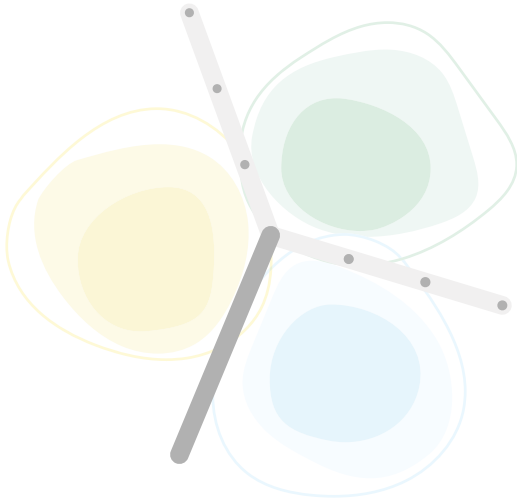
Multi-scale Impact ▪ Cross-sectoral cooperation ▪ Global North-Global-South relations

A multi-level NEB project that works at global level reaches for a wider, transformational impact beyond its initial, local scale of application and it connects networks and/or (inter)governmental institutions that, across various levels, share similar purposes looking at the future of the entire ecosystem.

EXAMPLE: The VITA Erasmus+ project [Romania] is a project based on transnational cooperation between three universities in Romania, Italy and Norway aimed at stimulating learning on inter-cultural changes and managing different education traditions acrosscultures. This project has involved a number of regional and national bodies and also built a network of collaborators from European countries facing similar issues to cooperate in the ongoing process. The project also aims to disseminate the findings and methodology across Europe but also to other fields and sectors.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project aim at reaching a global, transformational impact? How?
- Does the project consider the local impact putting it in perspective with the future of the entire ecosystem? Which actions does it plan to put in place to do so?

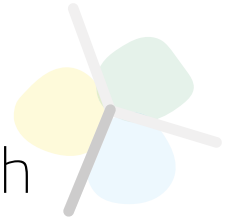


Transdisciplinary approach

NEB projects should aim to bring together knowledge from different fields and practitioners from various fields. They work on solutions that affect different aspects of a project – social, economic, cultural, artistic, architectural, ecological etc. Transdisciplinary ways of working also encourage solutions that can be applied in a variety of disciplines and fields and are not limited to one area only.

A NEB project that starts out as a multidisciplinary collaboration should progress towards integrating results from different disciplines. Ultimately, it should ground scientific expertise in society by drawing on the knowledge of non-academics and the public.

Transdisciplinary approach



AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary

Diversity of disciplines ▪ Diverse educational backgrounds ▪ Common problem definition

A multidisciplinary NEB project aims to address a common problem within one field of knowledge. Working in a multidisciplinary way means working independently alongside other disciplines that engage in similar topics.

EXAMPLE: A project aiming at transforming a 1960s residential building in Papagos [Greece] promotes 'collaborative processes among executives of the Hellenic Institute of Passive Building (HPHI), certified passive building designers, engineers and technicians from all sectors and commercial and technical departments of companies.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Does the project work with different disciplines? How does it connect them?
- Is there a common problem definition, shared between different stakeholders? How did you get to have one?
- How many different educational backgrounds are involved? Could there be more involved?
- What is the distance between disciplines, e.g. urban planners working with architects (small distance) or biologists working with artists (large distance)? Which system does the project put in place to bridge it?

AMBITION II: to be interdisciplinary

Knowledge creation ▪ Intensity of communication ▪ Integration of results

An interdisciplinary NEB project aims to address a common problem or issue involving two or more academic disciplines or fields of knowledge. Working in an interdisciplinary way means collaborating with other disciplines towards a shared goal.

EXAMPLE: In the Barcelona Superblocks project [Spain], administration was coordinated among different departments and interdisciplinary teams bringing together specialists in urban planning, green areas, mobility, geographers, engineers, artists and architects.

POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What is the intensity of communication? How is it managed?
- Is there new knowledge creation?
- Are results integrated between each other? How?

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

Non-academic partnerships ▪ Interaction with non-academics Public engagement ▪ Collaborative process ▪ Level(s) of interaction

A beyond-disciplinary NEB project aims to integrate both formal and non-formal knowledge to achieve a common goal. It aims to bring together people from political, social and economic fields with members of the public to explore possibilities and realise new narratives. By drawing on both local and traditional knowledge and cultural norms and values, it aims to supplement and transform scientific insights for the benefit of society.

EXAMPLE:
The international, cross-disciplinary master's programmes offered by the International Programmes in Sustainable Developments (IPSD) department at the University of Applied Arts Vienna [Austria] aims to educate students how to approach global challenges by ''considering a transdisciplinary approach which involves non-academic and cooperation partners and stakeholders from all societal groups' from the outset of a project.

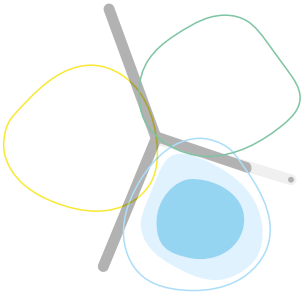
POSSIBLE GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Are non-formal knowledge partners involved in the knowledge creation? How?
- Is equal value given to formal and informal knowledge? How?
- Is there a common goal? What is the plan to reach it collectively?
- Is there a collaborative process put in place that facilitates the merging of different knowledge fields? How does it work?

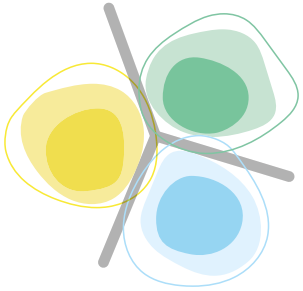
NEB **Compass**

Examples

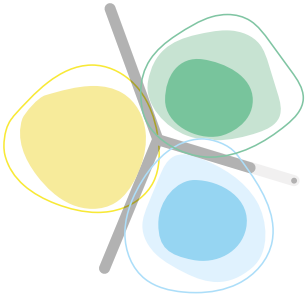
Korzo Zálesie



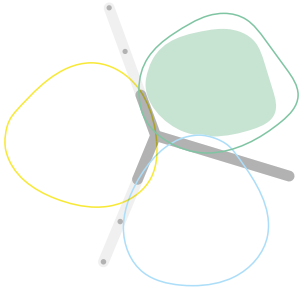
Hal 5



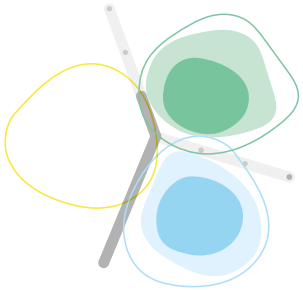
MadreProject



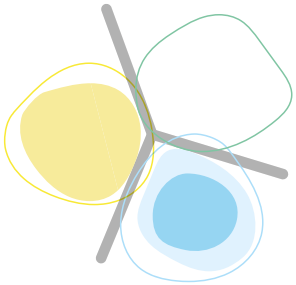
Flaux
Flower Matter



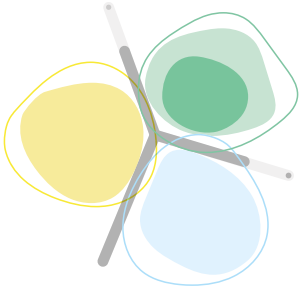
BUGA Wood
Pavilion



Arkki's Learning
Via Participation
Model



Krater
Creative
Laboratory



Applying the Compass

Each value and working principle defined in the Compass can be applied to a vast range of transformative actions. However, the specificity of this instrument – and of the New European Bauhaus – lies in the combination of all three values and working principles. A full NEB project needs to contain all three values and working principles at least at level 1.

On the next pages, we introduce a series of case studies, diverse in nature (built environment, product, education model, community engagement), scale, and stage of development. The projects are positioned on the Compass based on the ambitions shared by their authors in various media (application, press release, etc.). The highest levels of ambition always encompass previously mentioned qualities – it is therefore not possible for a project to 'jump' to the third level of ambition without addressing the challenges of levels one and two. For each case study, a brief text demonstrates how the project does – or does not – achieve the three successive levels of ambition. The evolving Compass logo presents the overall position of the project on the Compass.

Korzo Zálesie

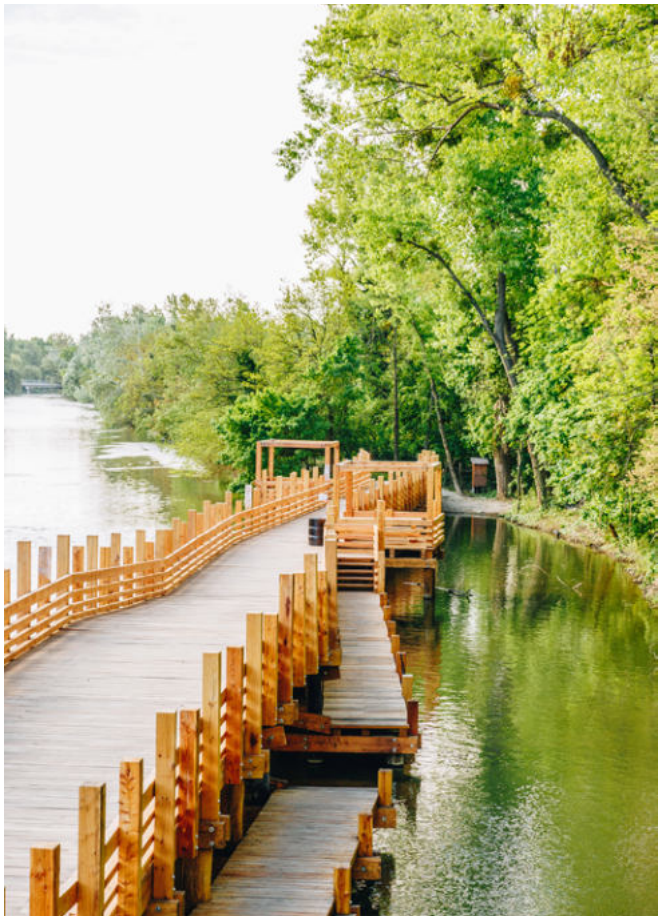
Embankment revitalisation of the Little Danube River for free time activities

Slovakia (2022)



All pictures: Korzo Zálesie © European Union, 2022





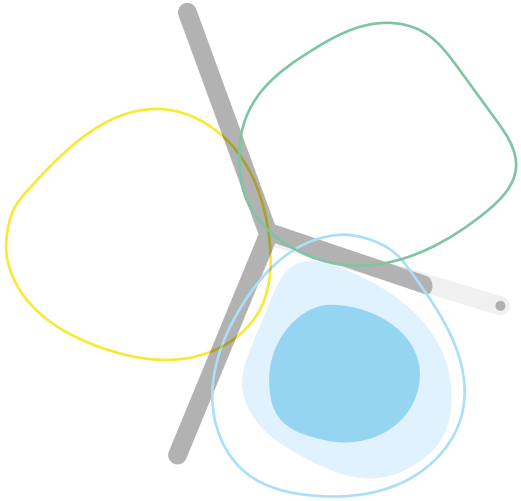
Project description

Korzo Zalesie is the story of the rediscovery of the Little Danube River in Zálesie. A multi-year project to transform a neglected river embankment into a lively village promenade. Space for walks in nature, discovering fauna and flora, relaxation for paddlers, tourists, cyclists and locals. What was once a junkyard on the banks of the river has turned into an attractive part of the region. The aesthetics of the intervention will merge with the surrounding nature over time.

Korzo Zálesie

Embankment revitalisation of the Little Danube River for free time activities

Slovakia (2022)





Korzo Zálesie © European Union, 2022

Beautiful

AMBITION III: to integrate

The combination of various architectural elements creates a synergistic effect, so that the promenade has become a magnet attracting a steady flow of new visitors, inviting them to enjoy and relax [ambition I]. An important goal of the project was to make the promenade visually and aesthetically in tune with the natural character of the river and bring people together to experience and enjoy the beauty of untouched nature [II]. The revitalisation of the river embankment has enhanced its aesthetics and quality, and brought new meaning to the place, which will be also able to host cultural events (exhibitions, concerts, sessions on environmental education…etc.) [III].

Sustainable

AMBITION I: to repurpose

Protecting nature is the top priority of the Little Danube River project, the main goal being to create a long-term and sustainable harmonious relationship between the village and nature, building on its recovery after years of devastation and neglect [I].

Together

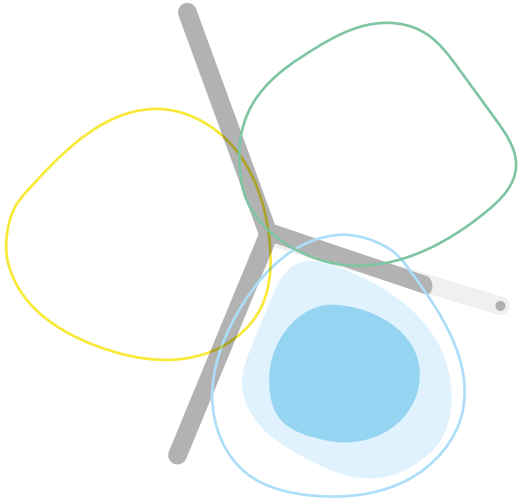
AMBITION I: to include

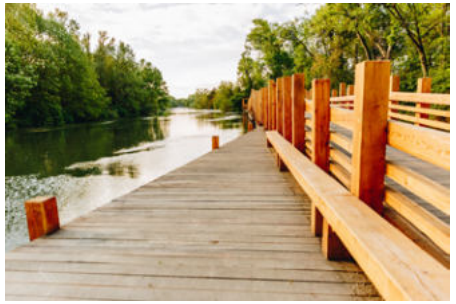
The project is barrier-free, designed to be freely and openly accessible to diverse groups of people, with special attention given to the inclusion of children and older people [I]. The project also strives to create a living community where various groups can peacefully come together, meet and interact [III]. The project also embodies innovative ways of thinking about the relationship between humans and nature, the village and the protected area. It draws the community's attention to their responsibility for the state of the environment and creates a positive and easy-to-follow following example of land regeneration [III].

Korzo Zálesie

Embankment revitalisation of the Little Danube River for free time activities

Slovakia (2022)





Korzo Zálesie © European Union, 2022

Participatory process

AMBITION III: to self-govern

The project puts in place a system of active participation from below, starting from the inhabitants of the village of Zálesie. First, active people and creatives invent the project, engage with the community [I], together seek support from the municipality, seek financial resources [II], implement and take care of their joint work in the community [III] and develop other projects.

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION II: to work across levels

The local activists, on a voluntary base, implement and fulfil the goals they set at the beginning [I], but then the project is managed in cooperation with experts and representatives of state, professional organisations, village representatives, and the self-governing region [III]. It also receives funding for implementation from various state schemes, foundations, donors but also from EU sources (the Interreg programme) [II].

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

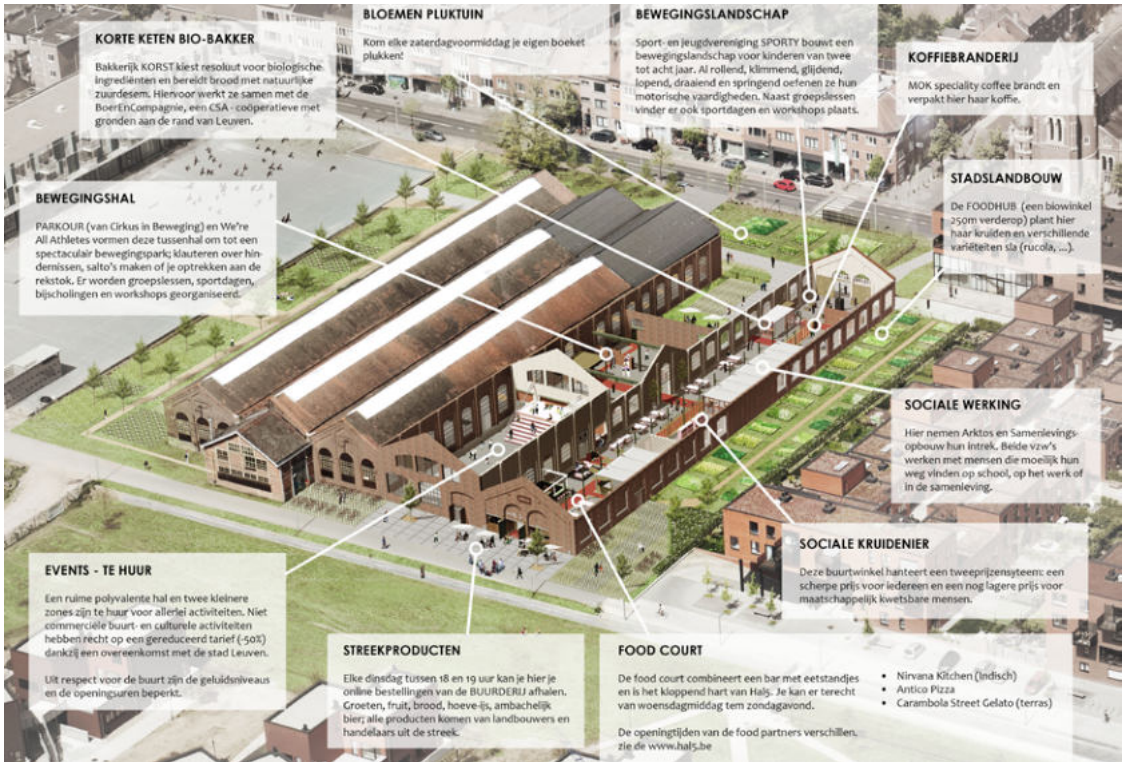
A stable community of active people of all ages gathers around the project, with various knowledge, experiences and skills [II]. The project innovatively combines community, culture, nature protection, education and tourism into one harmonious whole [III].

Hal5

Mixed use neighbourhood hotspot

Belgium (2017)







All pictures: Hal5 © European Union, 2021

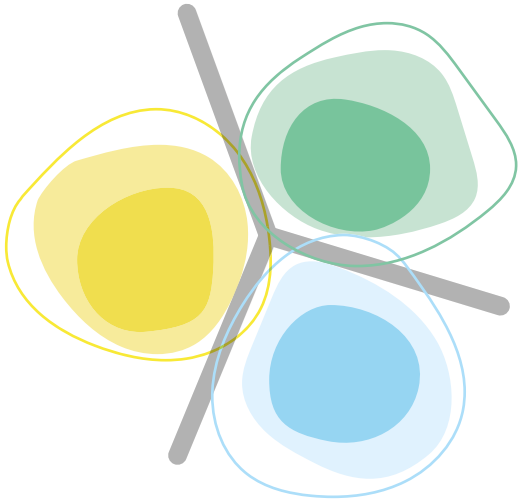
Project description

Hal5 is a financially self-sustaining temporary redevelopment of an abandoned protected railway hall. The project was initiated by the neighbourhood. It provides affordable space and encourages interaction cross breeding between social organisations, entrepreneurs and the neighbours. The project includes a food court with a bar, a social grocery store, event spaces, parkour halls for adults and toddlers, social organisations, a coffee roaster, a short-supply-chain bakery, urban agriculture and a flower-picking garden.

Hal5

Mixed use neighbourhood hotspot

Belgium (2017)





Hal5 © European Union, 2021

Beautiful

AMBITION III: to integrate

The project provides a warm, welcoming and beautiful urban environment, despite the low budget available for its development [I]. The role of architecture here is to provide a welcoming, collective space for people [II], to identify and point out opportunities, to make a building habitable, to integrate it back into the city and to use it generously. It is a monument to the quality of urban life [III].

Sustainable

AMBITION III: to regenerate

In terms of environmental development, the project was built mainly with re-used materials (bricks, containers…). Thanks to the use of new heat pumps, overall electricity and gas consumption is below average [I]. Additionally, water from the roof is re-used in the biological urban agriculture and the flower garden [II], which are also actively improving the biodiversity in the neighbourhood [III].

Together

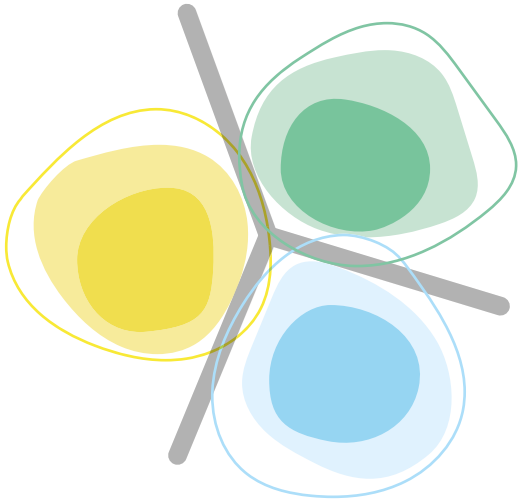
AMBITION III: to transform

The project aims to provide affordable spaces and services [I] for a wide range of urban people (people from the local community, entrepreneurs, volunteers, etc.) with different levels of income ('hipsters', families in need,etc.), and to create a new way of living together [III]. Some of the activities that take place inside the hall (grocery store, sport clubs, cultural centres) offer advantageous conditions for underprivileged users, and put in place systems such as double pricing. Job programmes from the social organisation have helped local youngster with difficulties on the regular job market to find jobs within Hal5 [II].

Hal5

Mixed use neighbourhood hotspot

Belgium (2017)





Hal5 © European Union, 2021

Participatory process

AMBITION III: to self-govern

The project started through civic-society involvement. A non-profit organisation gathered around the same objectives, putting together the different tenants and other stakeholders (social and cultural partners, entrepreneurs, neighbourhood). This created a strong (legally recognised) network that has been extended and strengthened over the past years with investors, suppliers, and new partnerships, including a partnership with the local authority. With HAL 5, the boundaries between architect, client and builder are blurring.

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION II: to work across levels

A group of local residents [I], started this project: they saw the potential of the place, and they had the imagination, the design intelligence and the guiding capacity to bring residents, associations and authorities together. In term of cultural development, Hal5 and the City of Leuven also collaborated to provide affordable event space for local organisations [II]. The active engagement of civic society (and local government) also created a support and knowledge base for the permanent redevelopment of this protected monument, that could then potentially be replicated elsewhere in Europe [III].

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

The success of the project lies in the collaboration between different professionals: members of the public, architects, entrepreneurs, teachers, musicians, food makers and more. This heterogeneous group of people succeeded in applying formal and informal knowledge to achieve a common goal [III].

MadreProject

School of places and breadmaking

Italy (2021)









All pictures: MadreProject © European Union, 2021

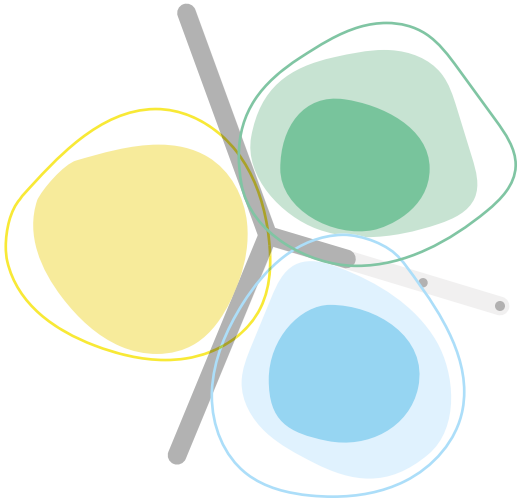
Project description

MadreProject is a one-of-a-kind school inviting participants to approach bread as a way to connect local communities, places and practices. The idea is to train members of the community to take care of the environment, future entrepreneurs who can create social impact and maintain a dialogue with the context in which they operate, and bread makers who are aware of the network they are part of and the benefits of an all-round approach.

MadreProject

School of places and breadmaking

Italy (2021)





MadreProject © European Union, 2021

Beautiful

AMBITION III: to integrate

MadreProject (re)activates an ecosystem of places in Chiaravalle [I], situating the school's activities across different renovated and repurposed buildings (a former farmstead, the Padiglioni monument, etc.). It brings participants together [II] in the creative and collective experience of breadmaking [III] and encourages them to engage with their cultural, social, and natural environment, fostering their sense of belonging [II]. Finally, the project is built as a participatory artistic performance that empowers the students to co-create (a pop-up bakery for example) [III].

Sustainable

AMBITION III: to regenerate

MadreProject proposes a model of education that trains people to preserve [I] their environment. However, it goes further in introducing learnings on systemic thinking and human ecology, which, together with concrete activities, could change the participants' worldviews and behaviours [III]. In addition, the project integrates a plan for the regeneration of 10 hectares of abandoned agricultural fields [III] that would shorten the supply chain [II] and boost employment opportunities in the rural district of Chiaravalle (Milan).

Together

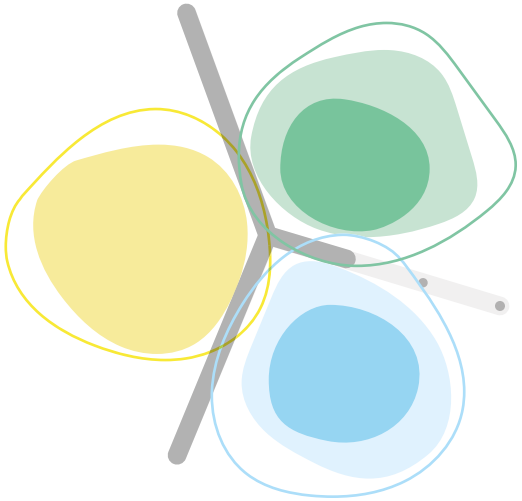
AMBITION II: to consolidate

The project counts on solidarity and cooperation [I] to achieve its goals: the launch of a crowdfunding campaign will eventually feed into the opening of a bakery school with the potential to re-activate the neighbourhood, culturally and socially. The money collected will also fund scholarships to attract disadvantaged students [II].

MadreProject

School of places and breadmaking

Italy (2021)





MadreProject © European Union, 2021

Participatory process

AMBITION III: to self-govern

During a pilot week, MadreProject gathered participants in a co-creation process [II] to set the course for a school 'rooted in collective intelligence'. It proposes that each learner builds their own education path based on their needs and interests [II]. The school presents itself as a horizontal, self-reflective education model [III]. MadreProject was also supported by Milan's city civic crowdfunding campaign, an innovative funding mechanism for bottom-up projects involving non-profits and inhabitants. The crowdfunding campaign has gathered the support of 360 donors, empowered to make the project happen [III].

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION I: to work locally

MadreProject builds on a diverse coalition of actors (non-profit, startup accelerator) active at local, regional, and national level. It was selected by the city of Milan to take part in an innovative funding mechanism, while being strongly anchored at the district level, in Chiaravalle. The 360 donors who crowdfunded the project and the many organisations involved constitute a locally rooted formal and informal network [I].

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

The project emerged through the joint efforts of (...) a non-profit organisation specialised in regeneration through culture, a social impact startup accelerator, and a master breadmaker, cereal grower, co-founder of PAU (Panificatori Agricoli Urbani - Urban Farming Breadmakers). These entities combine and pass down cross-sector expertise [II] to overcome common challenges [II]. The involvement of participants from various backgrounds and with differing levels of familiarity with breadmaking allows for peer learning and the harnessing of both formal and non-formal knowledge [III].

Flaux Flower Matter

Germany (2022)







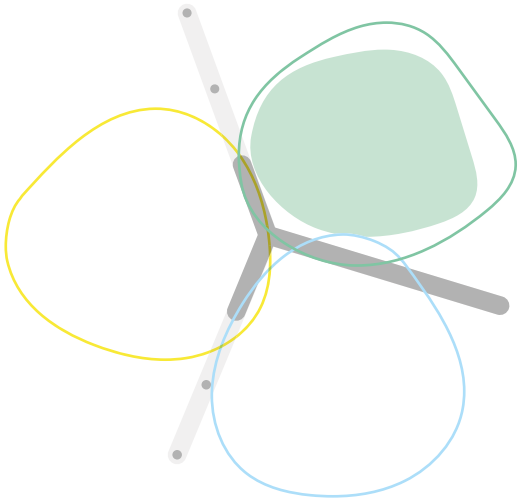
Project description

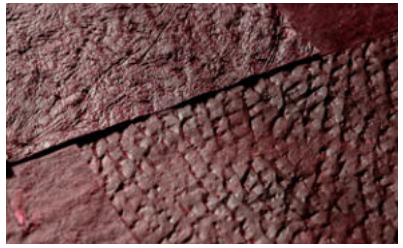
An innovative textile material made from flower waste provides a solution to cut waste connected with flowers. It does this by diverting flower waste from landfills into environmentally responsible materials, directing the recyclable waste that comes with flowers into their proper recycling processes, offering alternatives for unsustainable materials and enabling circularity in the industry.

All photos: Flaux Flower Matter © European Union, 2022

Flaux
Flower Matter

Germany (2022)





Flaux Flower Matter © European Union, 2022

Beautiful

AMBITION I: to activate

Flaux - Flower Matter aims to create a unique experience [I] for users by designing with natural processes and materials.

Sustainable

AMBITION II: to close the loop

The project aims to reduce flower waste through a circular economy, cradle-to-cradle approach and to fight biodiversity loss. However, the project aims to mitigate and decrease the negative impacts of unsustainable alternatives [II] to using flower waste, rather than to regenerate ecosystems.

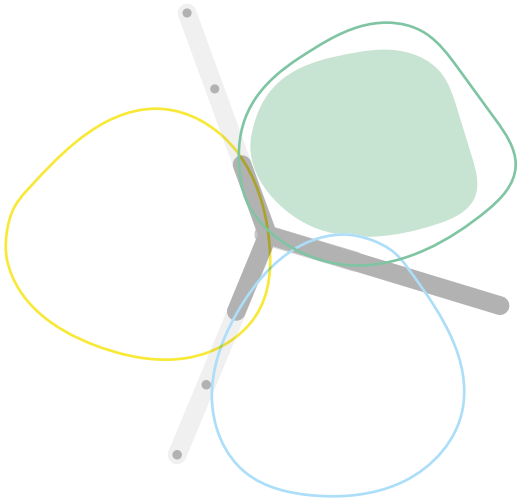
Together

AMBITION I: to include

The project aims to raise awareness and improve gender equality in the entrepreneurial startup ecosystem for ethnic businesswomen who are currently underrepresented [II]. The founders are also aware of child labour and forced labour in other parts of the world, aiming to create a business structure that maintains equality, transparency and traceability of the process.

Flaux Flower Matter

Germany (2022)





Flaux Flower Matter © European Union, 2022

Participatory process

AMBITION I: to consult

Currently, the project is at the stage of disseminating the concept and business model it wishes to create [I]. However, the project aims to build a strong community of local-cut flower stakeholders where all parties are equally and fairly engaged in the upcycling systems.

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION III: to work globally

The project aims to pilot the project in Thailand in a first phase, then apply the concept to Europe and create a network of stakeholders including links to flower markets and potential investors and supporters via the pilot scheme data report.

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary

The project works in an intra-sectoral and intra-disciplinary way, and is being run by two future entrepreneurs, industry experts, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) and incubators active in the same industry.

BUGA Wood Pavilion

Germany (2019)
by ICD/ITKE & University of Stuttgart









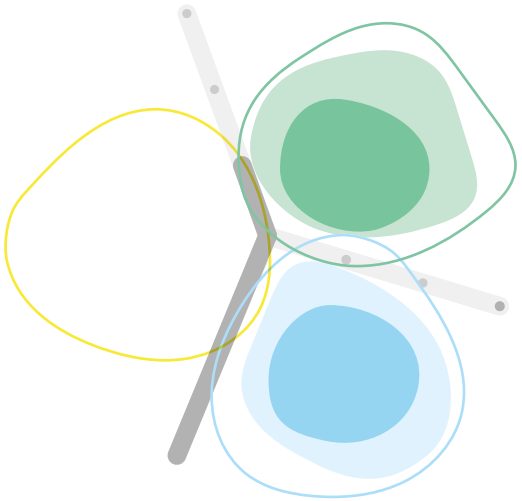
All photos: BUGA Wood Pavilion© European Union, 2022

Project description

The BUGA Wood Pavilion celebrates a new approach to digital timber construction. The stunning wooden roof spans 30 metres over a public event area, using a minimum amount of material while also generating a unique architectural space. The pavilion was developed by an interdisciplinary team of architects, engineers, scientists, craft and public stakeholders. Due to its innovative building system it can be fully reassembled at a new location and completely recycled at the end of the structure's life.

BUGA Wood Pavilion

Germany (2019)





BUGA Wood Pavilion© European Union, 2022

Beautiful

AMBITION III: to integrate

The pavilion is conceived is conceived in a way that offers a positive sensory experience to the users, and gives special attention to light, acoustics, atmosphere and quality of spaces [I]. The structure is inspired by the shell of sea urchins. The flexibility of the venue makes it suitable for hosting large groups of people and offers a high-quality collective experience [II]. Furthermore, the architecture can be considered here as 'cultural vehicle', offering the chance to learn more about lifecycle thinking and re-use in design [III].

Sustainable

AMBITION III: to regenerate

The design of the pavilion takes in consideration recyclability [I], but also the principles of re-use and circularity [II]: it can be either disassembled and erected at a new site, multiple times, or used to generate new energy through thermal reclamation. The elements that compose the structure are made of timber, and are responsibly produced to have a negative carbon footprint [III].

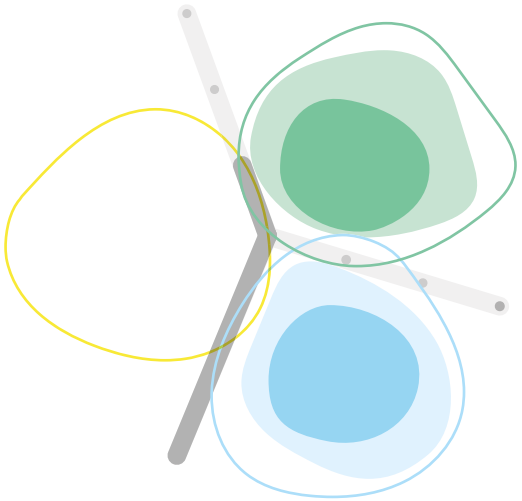
Together

AMBITION I: to include

The pavilion is inclusive by design: it presents no physical barriers and it can be publicly and openly accessed by everybody without distinction of any sort [I].

BUGA Wood Pavilion

Germany (2019)





BUGA Wood Pavilion© European Union, 2022

Participatory process

AMBITION I: to consult

The project team maintained a continuous dialogue with the public, actively communicating the progress of the line of research through presentations, publications and conversations [I]. The pavilion was developed from the start with public representatives, local carpenters and robotic integrators.

Multi-level engagement

NO CLEAR REFERENCE

The project description does not openly refer to dimensions of multi-level engagement in the terms defined by the Compass.

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

The project brings together academics, with industry and local crafts people through an innovative co-design approach, integrating digital production into the building culture of traditional craft [III]. The collaboration between robots and human brings novel possibilities in design, engineering and fabrication.

Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model

Finland (2007)





All photos: Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model © European Union, 2022

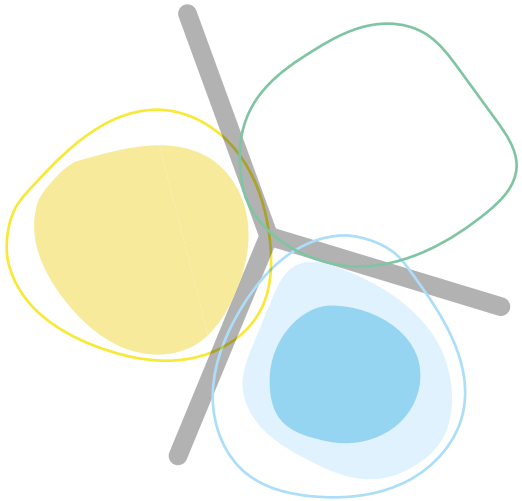


Project Description

Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model is a participatory education model from Finland intended to enable children to participate in the urban design process. The model has been tested in Vietnam (2018) and Bangkok (2020) and has engaged children in developing child-friendly city ideas.

Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model

Finland (2007)





HELSINGIN SANOMAT
A KAUPUNKI

Lapset ja nuoret haluavat Hernesaareen asuntosaaria ja kelluvia kortteleita

Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model © European Union, 2022

Beautiful

AMBITION III: to integrate

The project aims to combine ethical, social and ecologic issues within the learning process through design ideas. In the process, participants assess what is important to them in life. The core objective of the project is to support children's development towards becoming ethically responsible members of society and humanity [III]. Furthermore, the project encourages creativity and reflection on how shaping the environment affects people's lives. It aims to do this through a collective experience of collaboration between adults and children [II] and by developing a personal and community perception of beauty through interactions.

Sustainable

AMBITION I: to repurpose

The project's perspective on sustainability is not clearly defined, but it hints at a holistic view of sustainable processes and solutions in the urban domain. The participating children learn about and propose innovative and feasible solutions for materials, solar power, public transport.

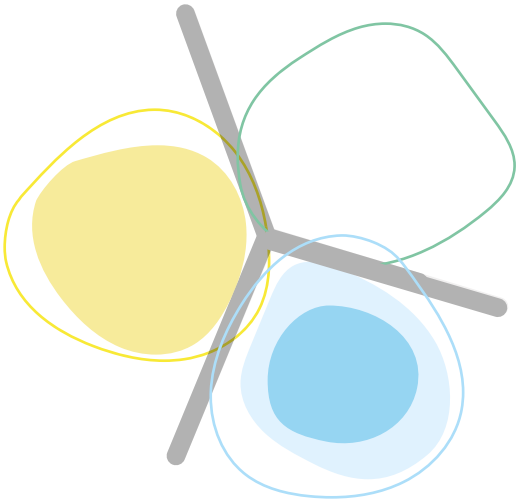
Together

AMBITION II: to consolidate

The key objectives in terms of inclusion are: integrating children' voices and proposals into urban planning from the very beginning [I], building skills that enable children to become active citizens [II] and understand the built environment involving a number of key areas and disciplines.

Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model

Finland (2007)





Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model © European Union, 2022

Participatory process

AMBITION III: to self-govern

The core of the model is to establish and test a participatory approach which includes children at every stage of urban planning [I], to design projects and to build citizenship skills and the ability to influence. Children are not only consulted, but included in the co-design phase where they propose their own solutions and their ideas are realised [II]. The children's learnings and experience enabled some of them to ideate a transformation project in their neighbourhood, present it to decision-makers and raise money for its realisation [III].

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION III: to work globally

The project works across scales and in collaboration with multiple stakeholders, successfully implementing the key principles and learnings from other projects in Vietnam, Thailand and Greece. In 20 years of existence, the model has been implemented in partnership with local authorities ,schools and communities from the respective countries, as well as international organisations such as Unicef and Save the Children.

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

Arkki's Learning Model works beyond disciplines by looking at architecture and urban planning as multidisciplinary phenomena and holistically combining the STEAM subjects (science, technology,engineering, art and maths) with humanities and social sciences, and reinforcing cross-curricular learning [II]. Secondly, the project is grounded in real-world processes and builds on the knowledge and views of communities, children, different user groups [III], etc.

Krater Creative Laboratory

Slovenia (2021)







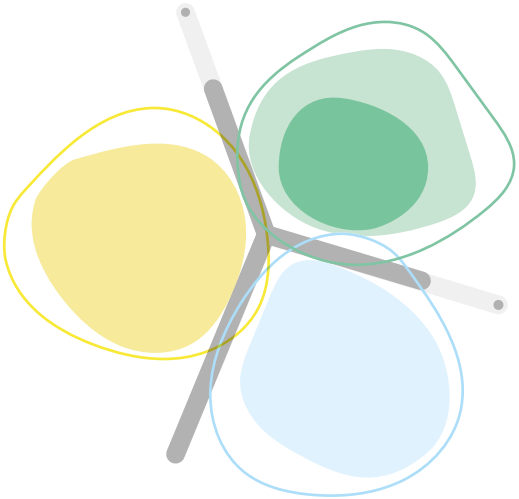
All photos: Krater Creative Laboratory © European Union, 2021

Project description

KRATER is a community-led production space for eco-social practitioners, which sprouted from the neglected, crater-like construction site near the city centre of Ljubljana. Site-specific production stations - papermaking workshop, wood workshop, myco-design lab & the sanctuary for abandoned potted plants — are set to produce environmentally conscious materials, practices and alliances which invite urban communities to open their eyes to the land and each other anew.

Krater Creative Laboratory

Slovenia (2021)





Krater Creative Laboratory © European Union, 2021

Beautiful

AMBITION II: to connect

Krater aimed to create visually appealing spatial interventions which translate its underlying frameworks. In the project, partnering designers and architects balanced out their creative proposals relating to zero-waste, low-tech, participatory and permaculture principles. Working on an abandoned construction site and planning infrastructure interventions by using second-hand items or residual materials challenged Krater to develop a strong aesthetic language which could move target audiences beyond their stereotypical perceptions of urban wastelands [I]. To ensure that new spatial interventions included the interests of other-than-human residents, Krater joined the zoonomic movement [II].

Sustainable

AMBITION III: to regenerate

The main objective of the Krater project is to showcase new pathways for ecological material cultures in urban environments. Reimagining the abandoned construction site brought out its potential for sustainable material sourcing [I] and processing [II], and for biocultural regeneration. [III] New production units were set up to: introduce people to production cycles from which they are normally alienated; to investigate and develop sustainable procedures for designing with fibre, wood and soil; and to engage in activities such as processing invasive plants into paper pulp to produce handmade paper sheets or planting pots.

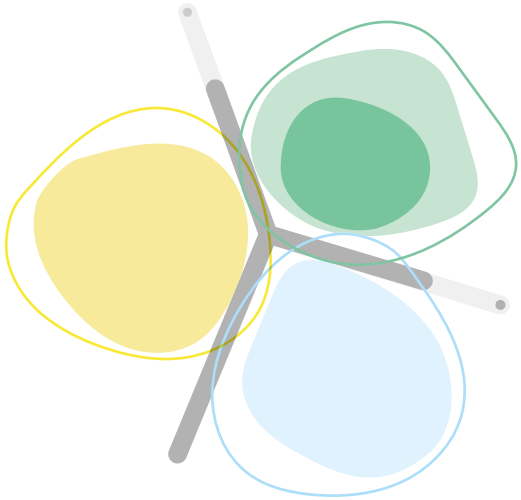
Together

AMBITION II: to consolidate

Krater is enmeshed in the urban commons and decision-making processes are led by a group of locals who coordinate the daily activities of the space [II]. As the group of people involved in the project is diverse, Krater has the full capacity to attract a mixed audience of users to participate in its public programme. Creative workshops, open days, talks and gatherings at Krater are free of charge and thus fully accessible to the public. Krater offers a parking space for cyclists and a ramp which allows easy access to the site for people with limited mobility. [I] Krater's activities have been promoted through diverse communication channels with the aim of making the programme accessible to users such as older people, local residents and youth.

Krater Creative Laboratory

Slovenia (2021)





Krater Creative Laboratory © European Union, 2021

Participatory process

AMBITION II: to co-develop

Krater is the result of Trajna's five-year participatory action research project, working towards rethinking invasive species management in urban landscapes. What made the project possible was a line of successful partnerships that generated a community of individuals and collectives wanting to come together to support and cross-pollinate their interdisciplinary practices. With stakeholders, Krater, in cooperation with the Slovenian Association for Permaculture and prostoRož organised location scouting & space planning sessions and more than 15 co-building workshops [II]. Weekly sessions, open to the public to attract the site's future users, included activities such as making the walking paths, designing the outdoor furniture and building a wastewater treatment plant.

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION II: to work across levels

By testing participative processes for land management, Krater brought together decision-makers, residents, creatives, researchers and NGOs [I] to acquire new approaches to working with urban nature. Following Krater's example, local governments were able to cut their maintenance expenses by opening up unused green spaces to organisations interested in activating their material & ecological potential.

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

Project partners are encouraged to transfer their disciplinary knowledge to new areas of activity, creating the hybrid methodologies seen in the project's results. In view of the current global challenges, which call for the connection of social and natural sciences [II], Krater are creating a space for the interaction of interdisciplinary knowledge and approaches. Designers on the project not only act as translators of scientific findings, but also as active co-creators of research and innovative ideas [III].

Working Method

The Compass was made in three stages, which involved:

1. reviewing a random sample of the 2021 NEB prizes applications to find potential levels of ambition amongst various aspects of the projects that could be linked to the values, working principles and to the dimensions we identified;

2. identifying three levels of ambition for each value and each principle, comparing the conceptual foundation with existing scientific models and literature, clarifying the sub-dimensions;

3. comparing the conceptual framework of the values and principles with the strategic policy documents from the 2021 New European Bauhaus Communication, while adapting language or concepts to existing policy terms or principles when needed.

Beautiful

AMBITION I: to activate | **AMBITION II: to connect** | **AMBITION III: to integrate**

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Context re-activation	Sensory or emotional experience	Aesthetics	Connection across contexts	Collective experience	Sense of belonging	Enabling creation	Restructuring of values	Long-lasting movement

REFERENCE IN POLICY CONTEXT

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS

Sustainable

AMBITION I: to repurpose | **AMBITION II: to close the loop** | **AMBITION III: to regenerate**

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Preservation | Repair re-use reduce | Change upgrade | **Lifecycle | Waste reduction | Waste transformation** | **Carbon storing | Enhancing biodiversity | Restoration and expansion of natural landscapes | Paradigm shift behavioural change**

REFERENCE IN POLICY CONTEXT

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS

Together

AMBITION I: to include | **AMBITION II: to consolidate** | **AMBITION III: to transform**

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Equality | Accessibility | Prioritising disadvantaged people | Overcoming segregation | Representation and social stability | Sharing resources and opportunities | Fostering shared social values | Societal development and collective growth | New ways of living (together)

REFERENCE IN POLICY CONTEXT

Union of Equality:

- LGBTIQ Equality Strategy (2020-2025), 2020
- EU Anti-racism Action Plan (2020-2025), 2021
- Gender Equality Strategy (2020-2025), 2020
- EU Roma Strategic Framework (2020-2030), 2020
- Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, 2021
- EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life (2021-2030), 2021

- **European Pillar of Social Rights 2017**
- **New Visions for Gender Equality 2019**
- **Green Paper on Ageing 2021**
- **EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025, 2021**
- **EU Strategy on the rights of the Child 2021**
- **Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, 2021**
- **Treaty on European Union 2007**

Together

AMBITION I: to include

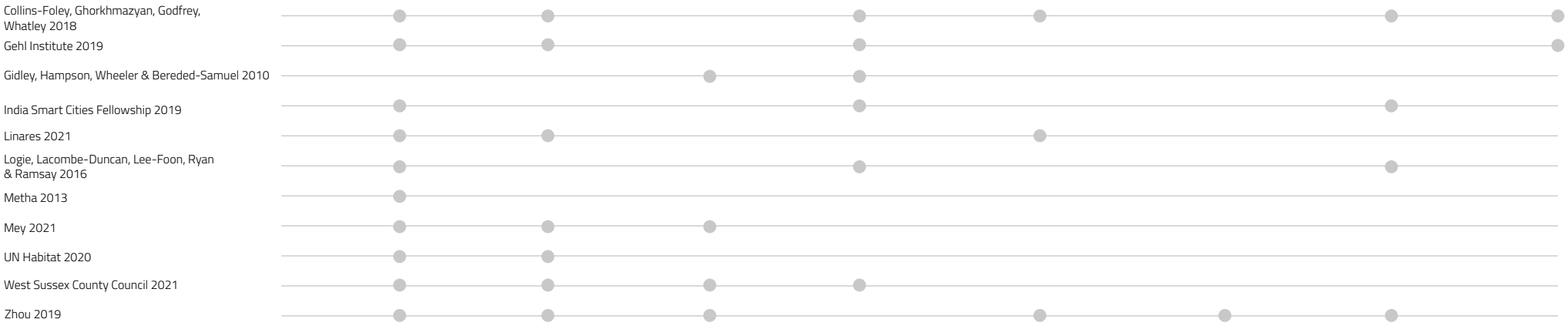
AMBITION II: to consolidate

AMBITION III: to transform

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Equality | **Accessibility** | **Prioritising disadvantaged people** | **Overcoming segregation** | **Representation and social stability** | **Sharing resources and opportunities** | **Fostering shared social values** | **Societal development and collective growth** | **New ways of living (together)**

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS



Participatory process

AMBITION I: to consult | **AMBITION II: to co-develop** | **AMBITION III: to self-govern**

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS → **Information | Dialogue | Consultation** | **Exchange | Advisory role | Co-creation** | **Partnership | Joint action | Community self-governance**

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS

Multi-level engagement

AMBITION I: to work locally

AMBITION II: to work across levels

AMBITION III: to work globally

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Intermunicipal cooperation | **Network, coalitions** | **Informal kinds of cooperation** | **Supra-national institutions** | **EU Member States** | **Local and regional authorities** | **Multi-scale impact** | **Cross-sectoral cooperation** | **Experimentation and learning**

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS

Transdisciplinary approach

AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary

AMBITION II: to be interdisciplinary

AMBITION III: to be beyond-disciplinary

UNDERLYING DIMENSIONS →

Diversity of disciplines	Diverse educational backgrounds	Common problem	Knowledge creation	Intensity of communication	Non-academic partnerships	Interaction with non-academics	Citizens' public engagement	Collaborative process	Level(s) of interaction

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND REPORTS

Apostel , G. Berger , A. Briggs & G. Michaud 1972Batty, Hall 2019	●		●	●						
Stember 1991	●		●							
Darbellay 2015	●		●	●		●			●	●
OECD 2020	●		●	●		●			●	
van der Bijl 2018	●		●							
Toomey, Markusson, Adams, & Brockett 2015	●		●	●						

NEB **Compass**

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