

The New European Bauhaus –

What it takes to make it a success.

Human centered design through planet centered thinking. Designing for people and their use goals in harmony with finite resources.

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I. What do policymakers and legislators need to do?

- New communication strategies – Development of a new narrative and awareness for a culture of rethinking and converting the built environment as well as resource management.

- Procurement law

- Stronger inclusion of the manufacture and transport of building products in the sustainability assessment; thereby privileging the existing building stock, i.e. conversion and reuse before new construction
- Orientation to the requirements of the "circular economy" and the use of sustainable materials and construction methods, including sustainable material procurement, transport and disposal
- Greater consideration should be given to urban development in terms of social and ecological sustainability.

- Energy law

- Through transparency, more mobilization also in the operation of buildings, holistic evaluation systems (BEG promotion/financial sector)
- Target value orientation/ monitoring (data transparency) / Environmental impact assessment
- Specification of sustainable material requirements
- Inclusion of an innovation clause, climate certificate instead of energy certificate (European resource management).

- General legislation

- Adapt different speeds of practice and legislative processes, include methodological aspects and more target value orientation ("more want - less have to")
- Adapt regulatory environment at all levels and harmonize jurisdictions/building codes, no overregulation, target value orientation (e.g. CO2 budgets)
- Weigh the deregulatory primacy of the EU Commission, which is characterized by economic liberalism, against the necessary regulatory measures. This applies both to the monitoring of sufficient qualifications of those involved in planning and to the quality assurance of procedures and materials.

II. What do funding agencies need to do?

- Update the requirements in funding programs as well as align activities of the financial sector more strongly with the achievement of sustainability goals (structural funds, KFW, etc.).

III. What do universities and training programs need to do?

- Train true interdisciplinarity in education, training and professional practice.
- up-skilling/re-skilling
- Promoting exchanges of transsectoral teams.

IV. What do standards organisations need to do? (ISO, CEN, DIN).

- Openness for no-tech and low-tech solutions
- Openness for innovative solutions.

V. What do the professions need to do?

- Climatically adapted design and construction: take into account regional and local conditions as well as traditions
- Design from the start for de- and reconstruction, as well as more inclusion of manufacturing (material requirements) and transportation of building and other products to be used in sustainability considerations so that conversion and repurposing happens
- Consider affordability Life cycle assessment, total life cycle assessment Mandatory monitoring and validation in practice/transparency also in operation of buildings, holistic assessment systems (data transparency)
- Greater use of digital methods (e.g., BIM) for planning aspects of sustainability and monitoring
- Improving the framework conditions through system design and development of the above-mentioned European narrative for habitat planning.