Examples, processes, and stories from an ongoing paradigm shift









Aarhus Center for Regenerative Building















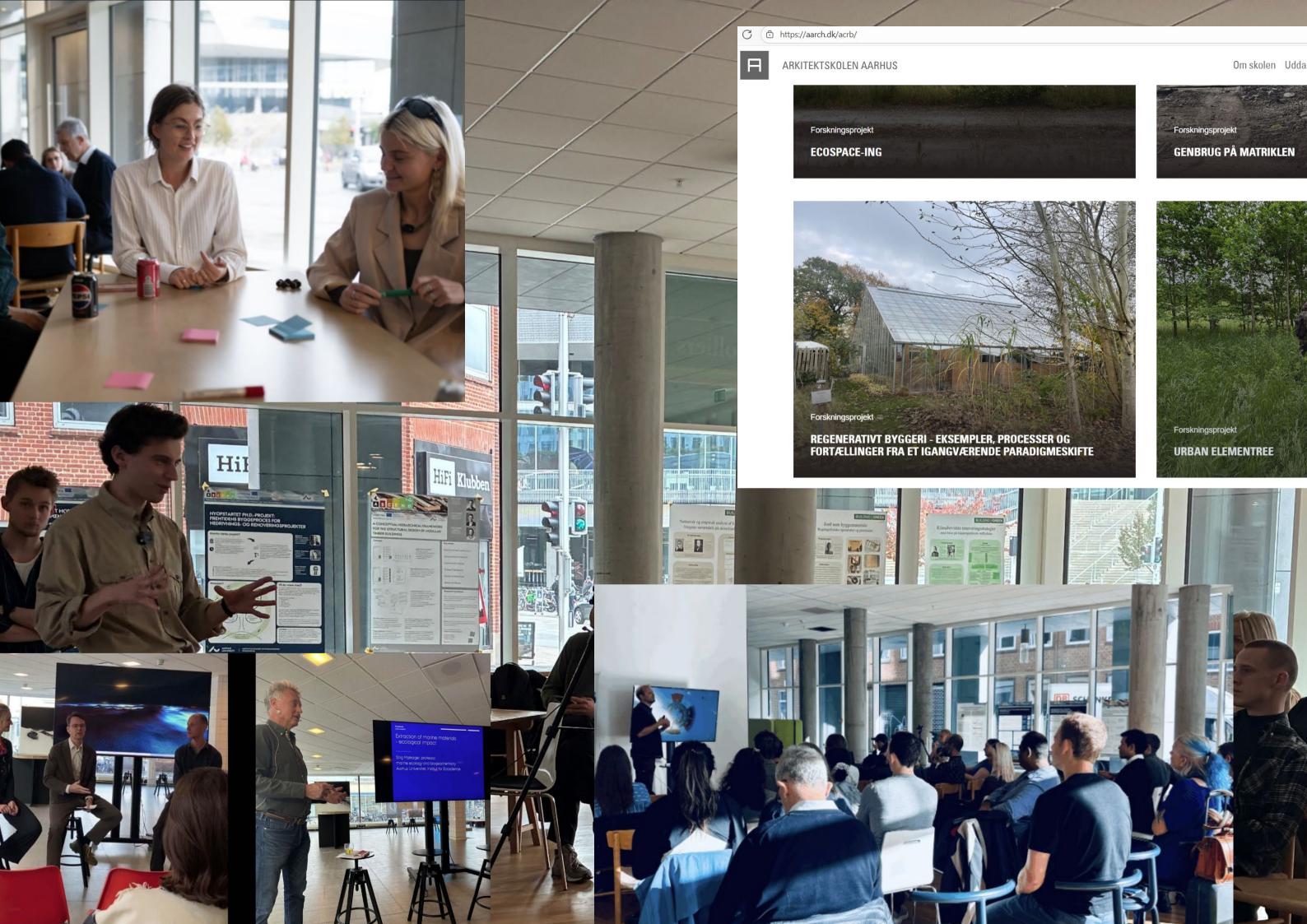












Regenerative Building

Forskningsprojekter

REGENERATIVT BYGGERI – EKSEMPLER, PROCESSER OG FORTÆLLINGER FRA ET IGANGVÆRENDE PARADIGMESKIFTE

Projektets mål er at styrke og påvirke debatten om en regenerativ omstilling af byggeriet i samfundet ved hjælp af fakta baserede kortlægninger og visuelle fremtidsscenarier på grundlag af disse.

The project group at Aarhus School of Architecture



Lotte Bjerregaard Jensen (PI)



August Sørensen (LCA specialist/exter nal lecturer)



Peer Näthke (Research assistant)



Heidi Merrild (Postdoctoral researcher)



Antonio Bernacch Associate professor



Alicia Lazzaron Associate professor



Anna-Lena Müller (Research Assistant)



Elizabeth Donovan (Co-PI)



Jens Pedersen



Emma Holm Kjær (Student Assistant)



Johan Hvidtfeldt Rahbek (Student assistant)

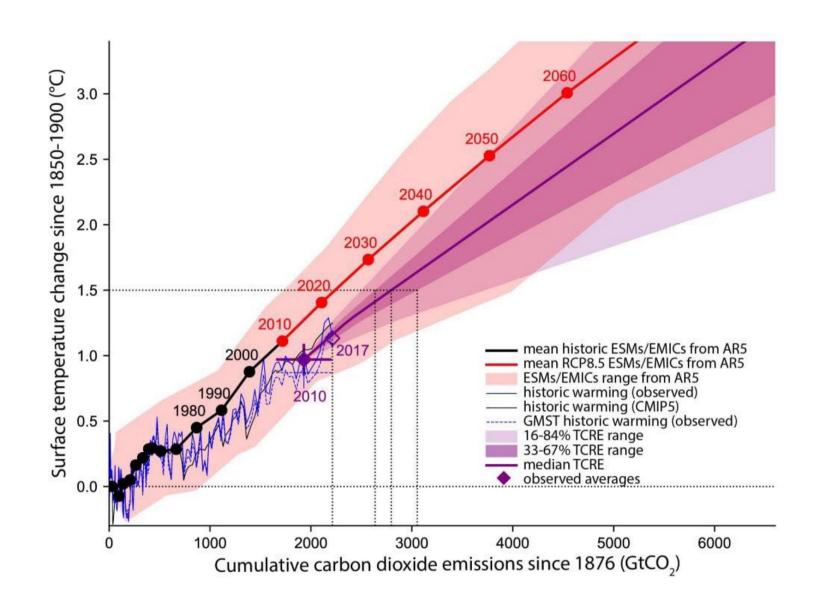
Why Regenerative Building?

Why regenerative Building?

Why Regenerative Building?

Why regenerative Building?

Climate crisis

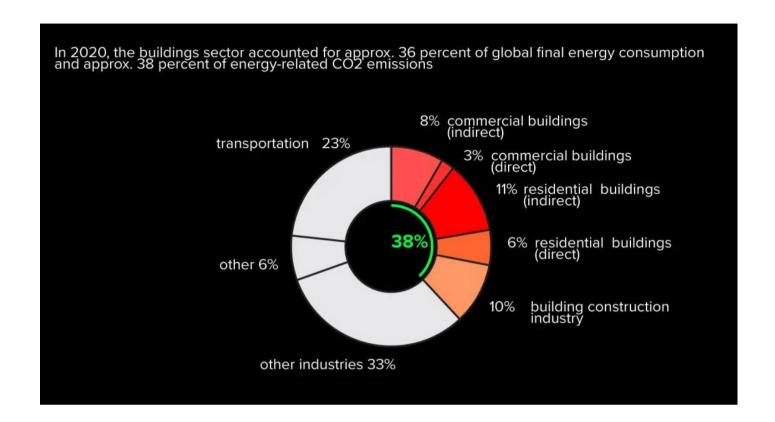


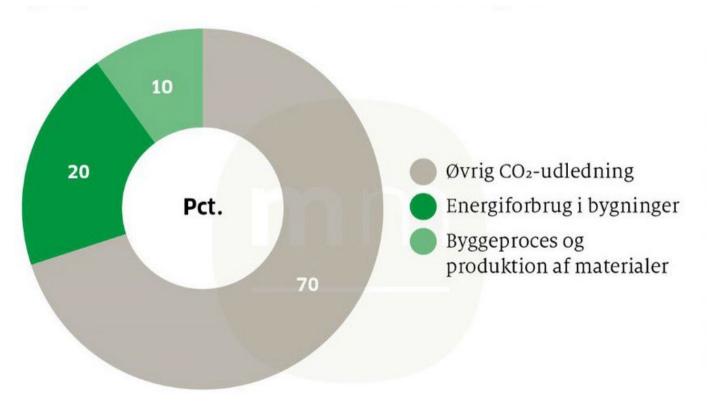
Temperature changes from 1850–1900 versus cumulative CO2 emissions since January 1, 1876.

Why Regenerative Building?

Why regenerative Building?

Climate crisis





Buildings' share of total greenhouse gas emissions - Internationally and in Denmark

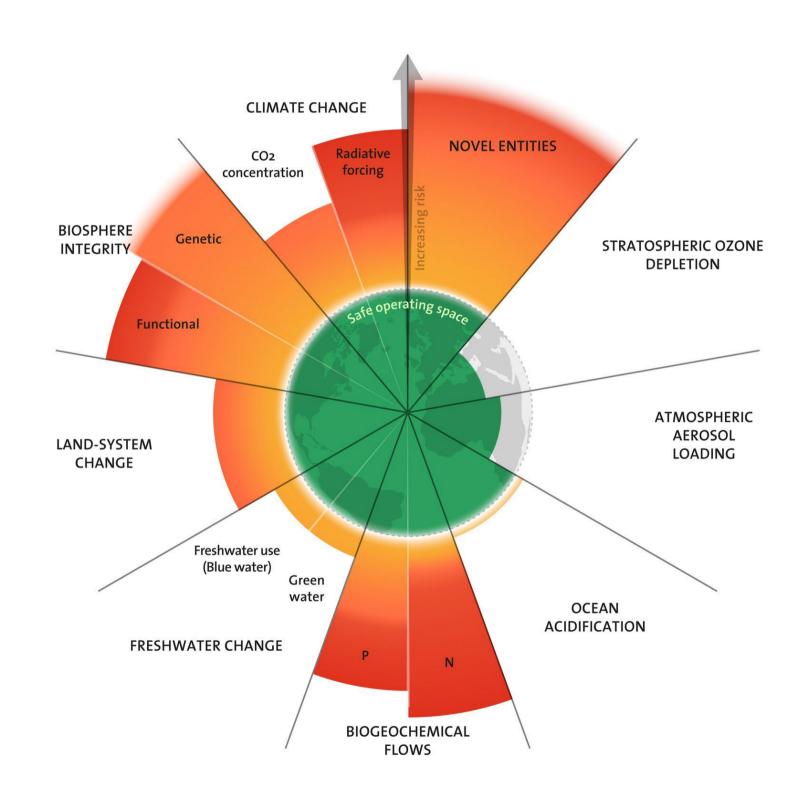
<u>Spaceforfuture.org</u> / DI Building / Social and Housing Authority

Why Regenerative Building?

Why regenerative Building?

- Climate crisis
- Biodiversity crisis
- Overconsumption of resources
- Air pollution
- Nutrient leaching
- Overconsumption of fresh water

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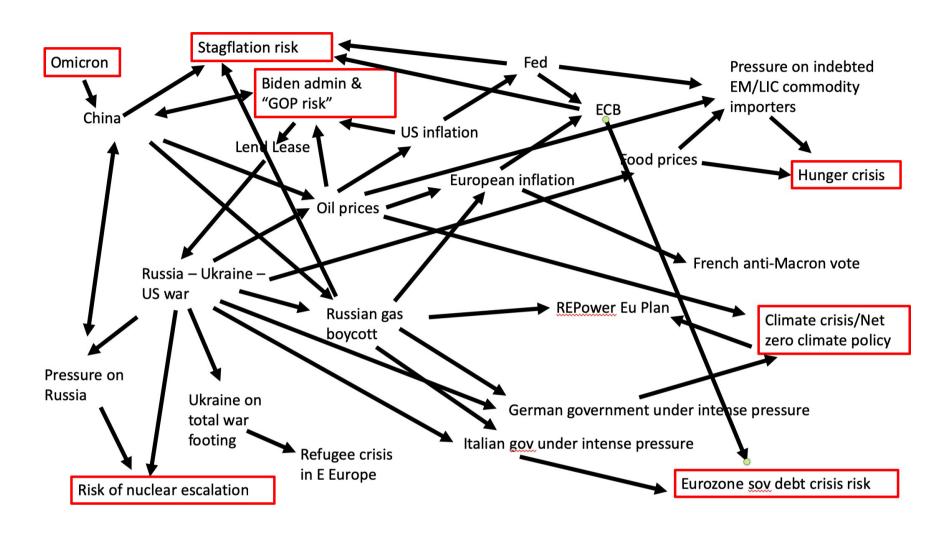


The 2025 update to the Planetary boundaries

Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Sakschewski and Caesar et al. 2025

Why Regenerative Building?

Polycrisis



| How do risk | s interact? | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | COVID | Inflation | Recession | GOP risk | Hunger crisis | Climate crisis | EZ sov debt | Nuclear escalation |
| | COVID | | Deescalate | Escalate | ? | Escalate | Deescalate | Escalate | ? |
| | Inflation | NA | | Escalate | Escalate | Escalate | ? | Escalate | NA |
| | Recession | NA | Deescalate | | Escalate | Escalate | Escalate | Escalate | NA |
| | GOP risk | Escalate | Deescalate | Escalate | | Escalate | Escalate | ? | ? |
| | Hunger crisis | Escalate | ? | ? | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| | Climate crisis | NA | Escalate | Deescalate | Escalate | Escalate | | NA | NA |
| | EZ sov debt | NA | Deescalate | Escalate | NA | NA | Escalate | | NA |
| | Nuclear escalation | NA | Deescalate | Escalate | ? | Escalate | Escalate | Escalate | |
| | Cells show impact of | risk in row on ri | sk in column | | | | | | |
| | e.g. a new COVID out | break will dees | calate the risk of infla | tion but escalate th | ne riks of recession | ı | | | |

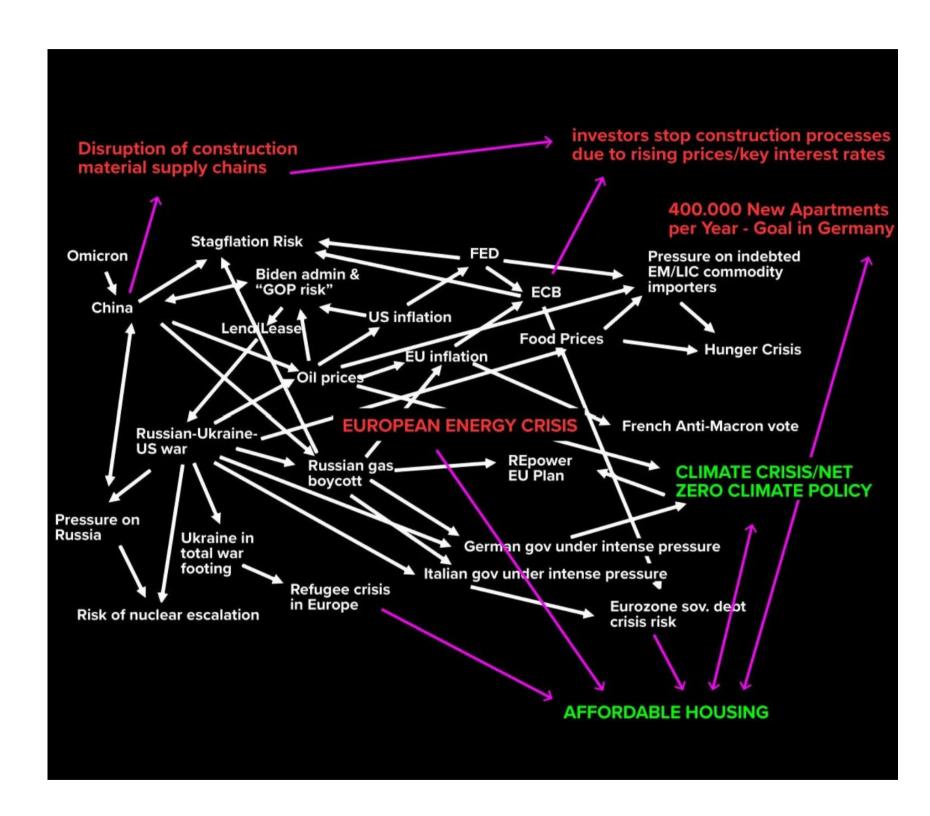
Crisis Pictures: Defining polycrisis - from crisis pictures to the crisis matrix.

AdamTooze

https://adamtooze.substack.com/p/chartbook-130-defining-polycrisis

Why Regenerative Building?

Polycrisis

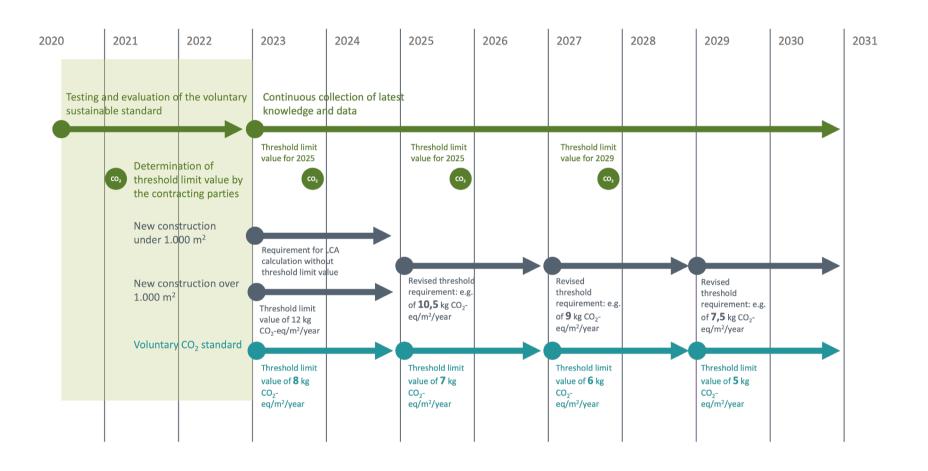


The complexity of polycrisis. Extended illustration based on the thinking of Adam Tooze spaceforfuture_org

Why Regenerative Building?

Initiatives

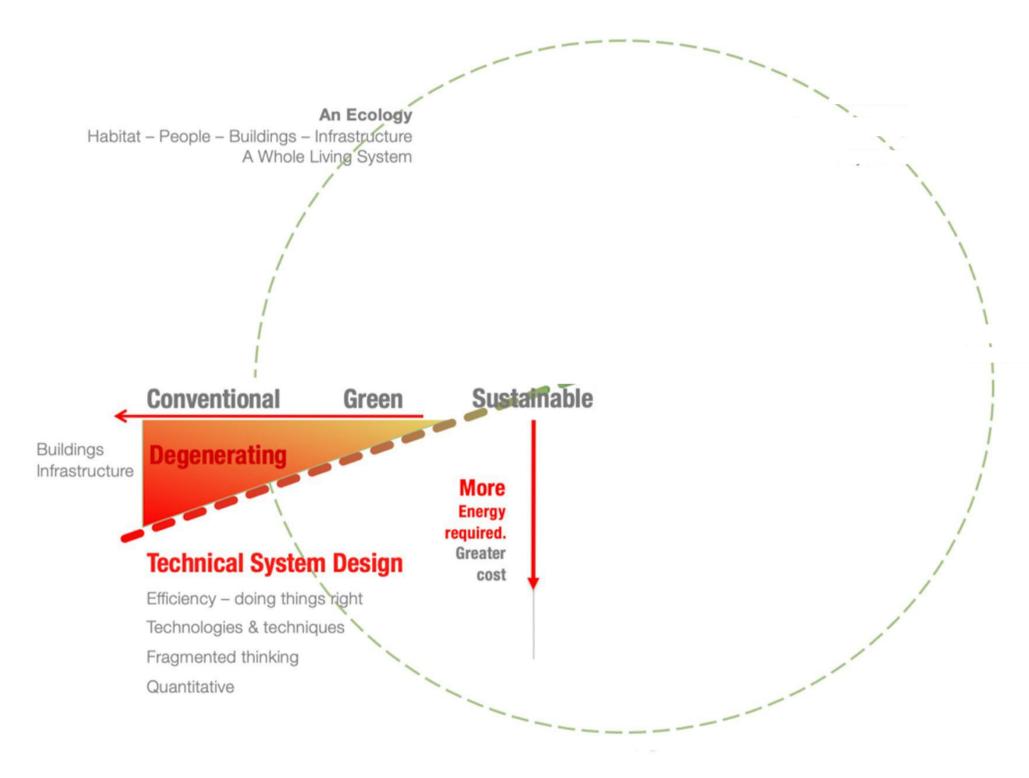
- Doughnut Biotool
- 41Planet
- (beyond)Reduction
 Roadmap
- Building freeze
- Danish Climate
 Requirements (LCA) in building regulations



CO2 requirements in new buildings from 2023

LCAByg

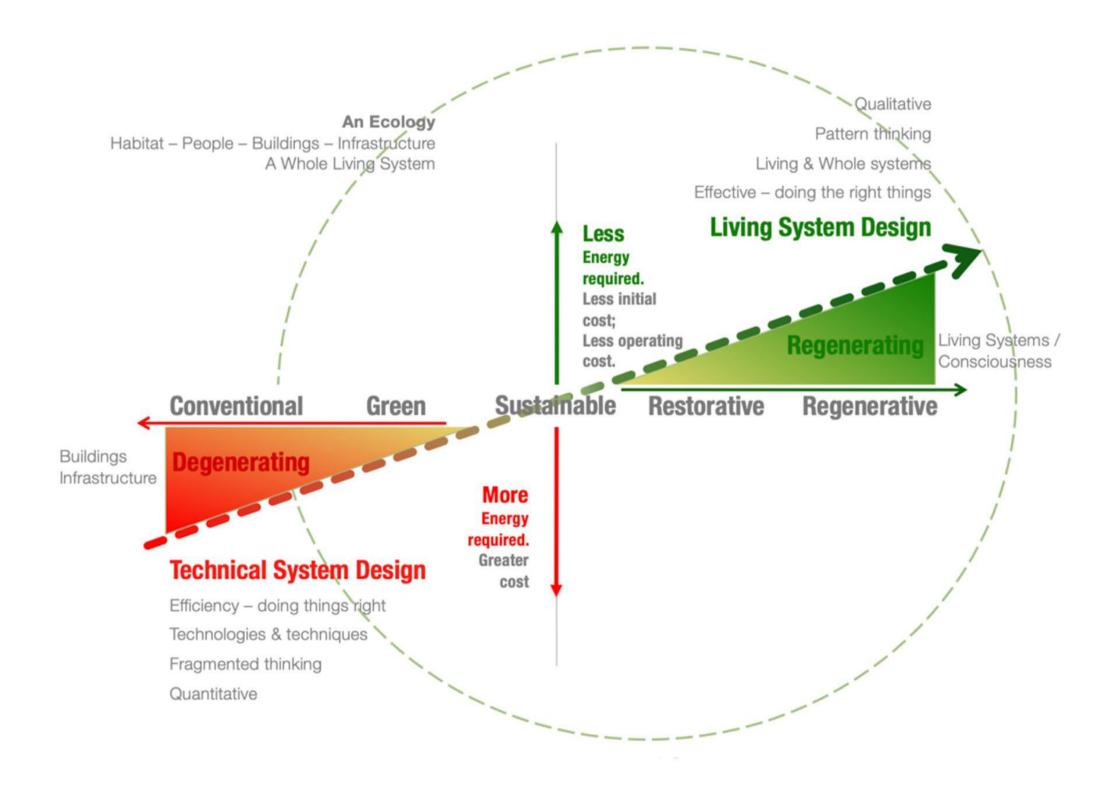
Why Regenerative Building?



Trajectory of ecological design

Bill Reed, Regenesis Group

Why Regenerative Building?



Trajectory of ecological design

Bill Reed, Regenesis Group

About the Project

Can Building be regenerative?

- What is regenerative Building?
- Are there examples of regenerative Building?
- Is regenerative Building feasible today?
- How do you measure regeneration?
- What obstacles/barriers stand in the way of more regenerative Building?
- What is needed to make Building more regenerative?

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About the Project





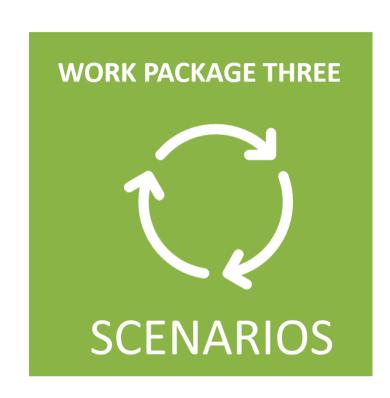


Three Work Packages

About the Project







- Literature review and definitions
- Quantification of regeneration?
- Long List

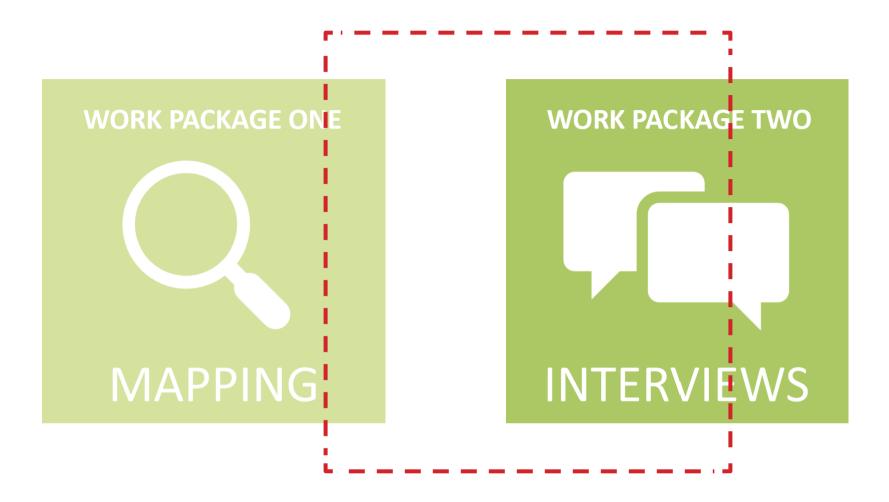
- Short List

- Opportunities and obstacles - findings from interviews
- Why did the selected cases not reach a regenerative level?
- What would it take?

- Regenerative Speculations
- Baseline for a regenerative design process?
- A regenerative student house?
- Robotic Regeneration?

Three Work **Packages**

About the Project



WORK PACKAGE THREE

SCENARIOS

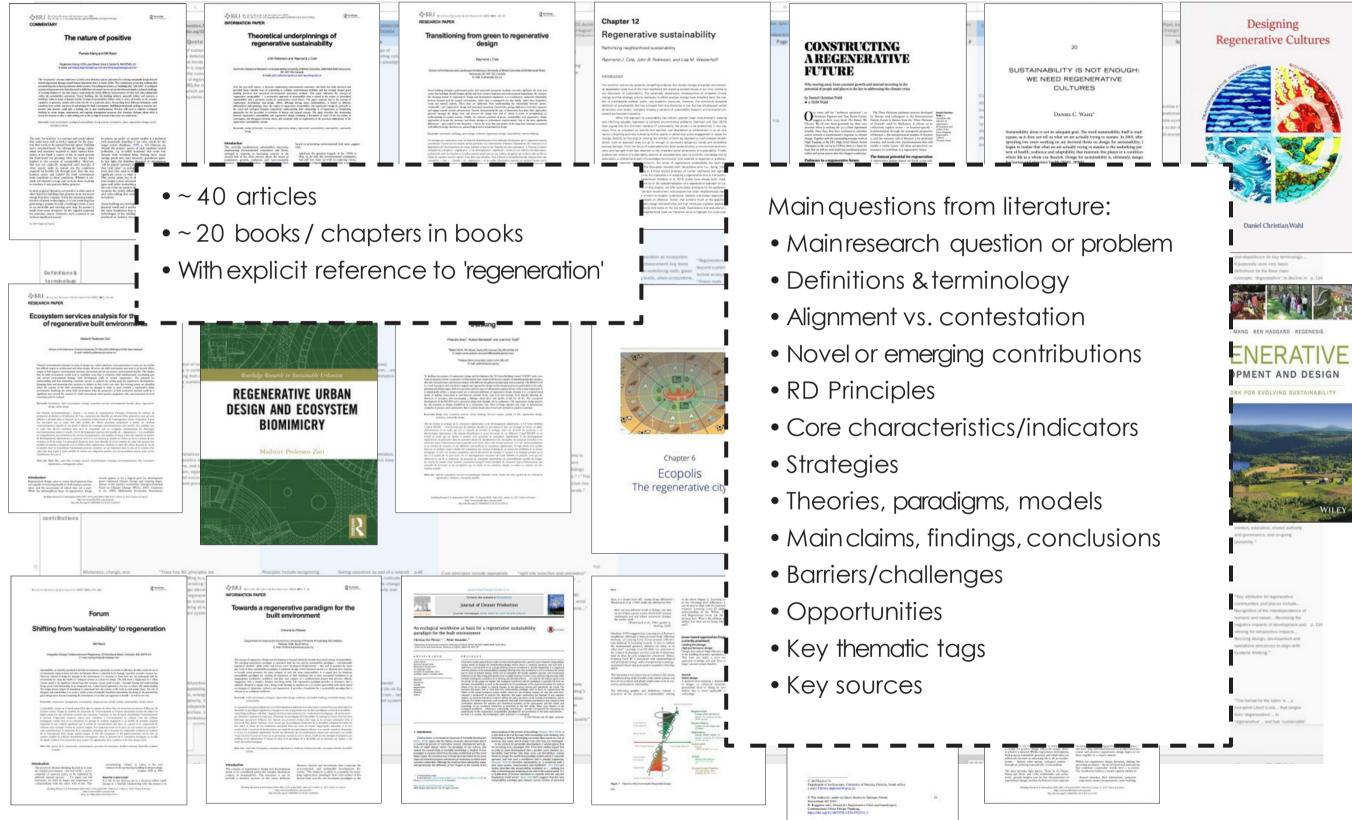
- Literature review and definitions
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- Why did the selected cases not reach a regenerative level?
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- Baseline for a regenerative design process
- A regenerative student house
- Robotic Regeneration

Three Work Packages

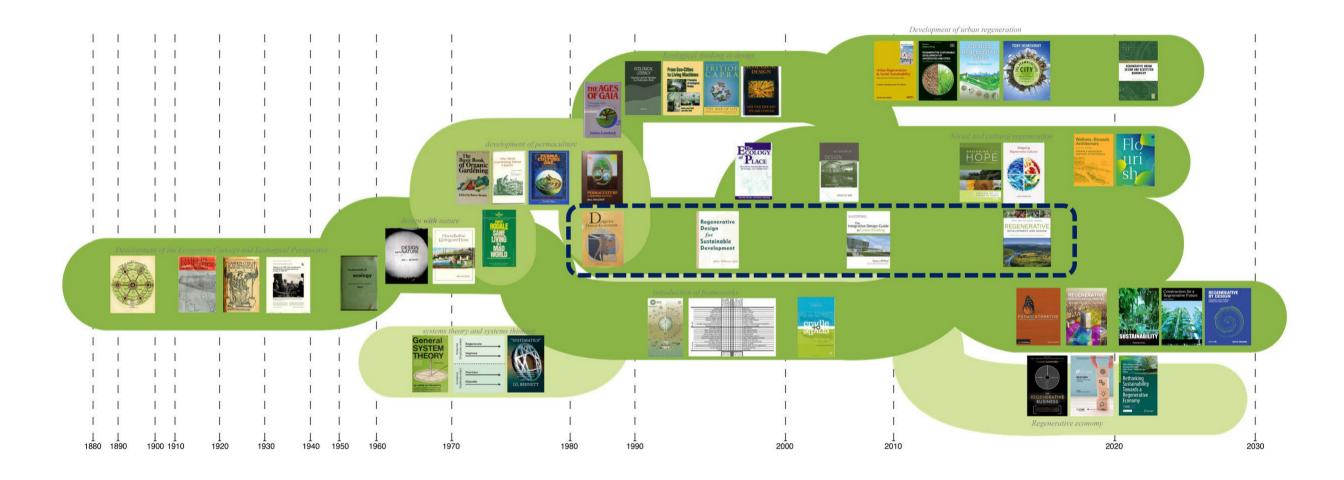
Literature review



Literature

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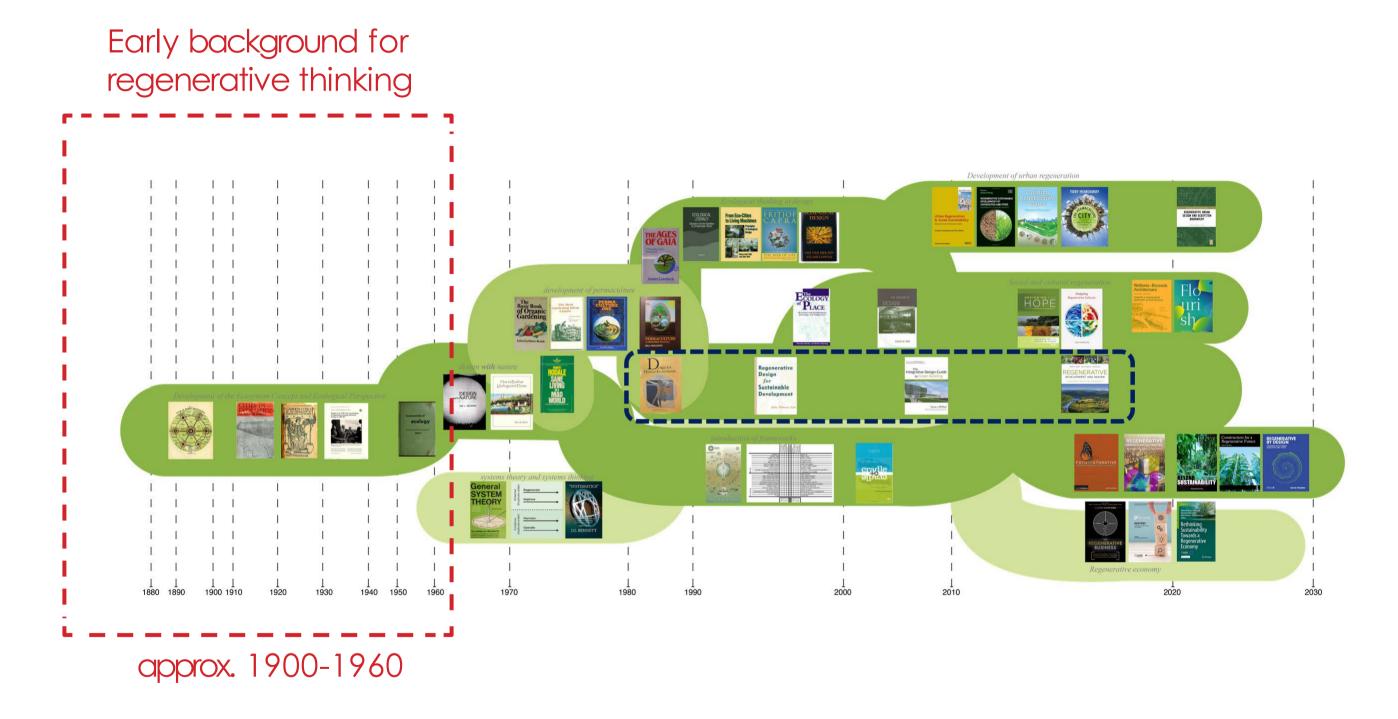
Background



Timeline

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Background



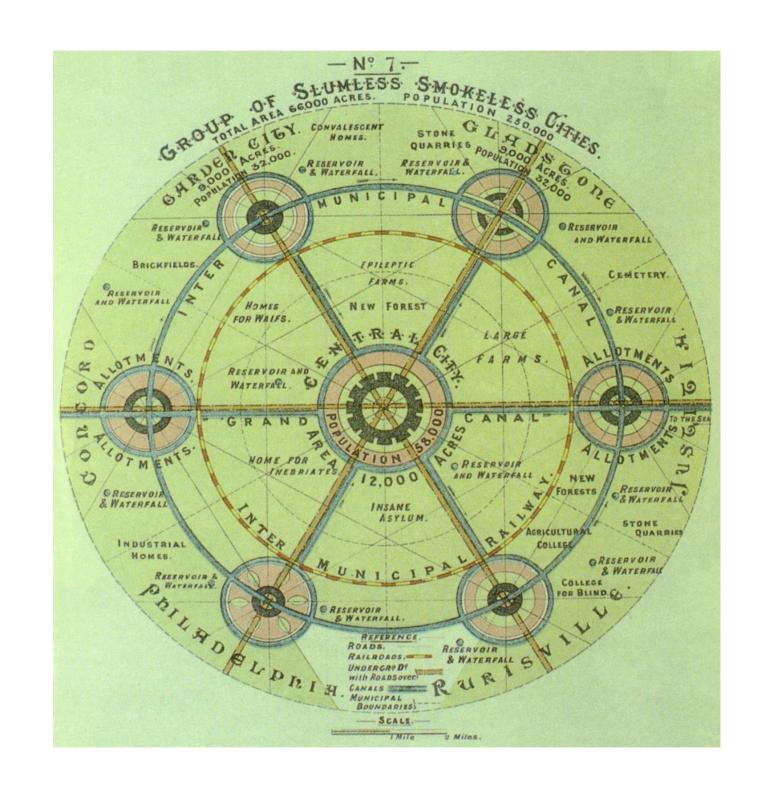
Timeline

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Background - Early regenerative thinking

Ebenezer Howard: Garden Cities (1902)

"utopian city in which man lives harmoniously with the rest of nature".



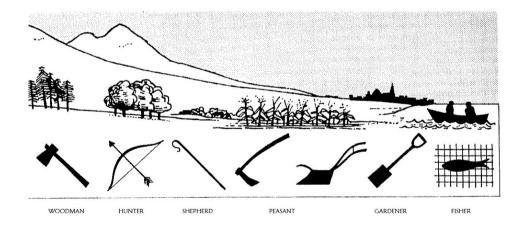
Ebenezer Howard: Garden Cities of Tomorrow

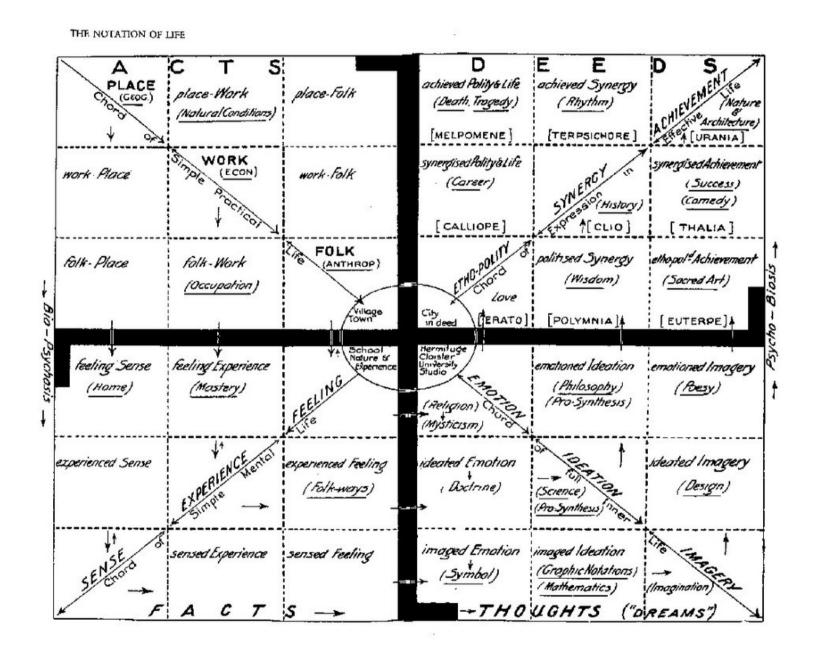
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Garden_City_Concept_by_Howard.jpg

Background - Early regenerative thinking

Patrick Geddes (1854-1932)

Cities as "living organisms"





Patrick Geddes

~

Background - Early regenerative thinking

Arthur Tansley

Introduces the concept of "ecosystem" in 1935

Humans and ecosystems as interconnected

'We cannot separate them [organisms] from their special environment, with which they form one physical system."

Influenced by Danish botanist Eugenius Warming

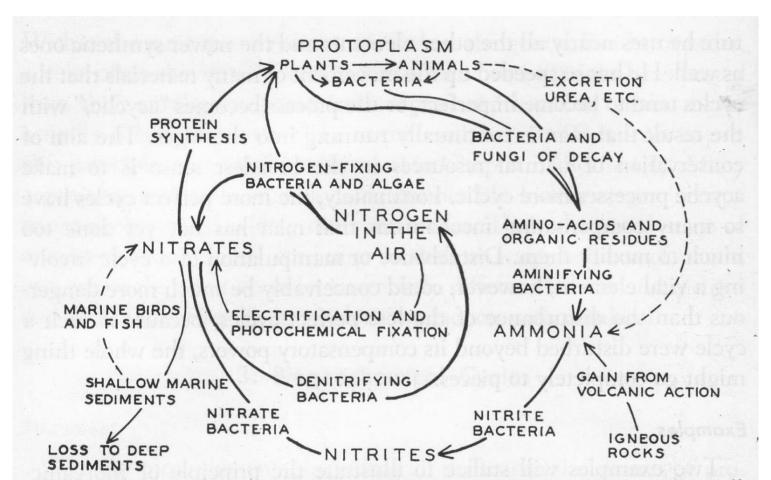


Figure 5. The nitrogen biogeochemical cycle, an example of a relatively perfect, self-regulating cycle in which there is little over-all change in available nitrogen in large ecosystems or in the biosphere as a whole, despite rapid circulation of materials. Some quantitative estimates of interest are as follows:

The nitrogen biochemical cycle

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Background - Early regenerative thinking

Augene and Howard Odum

The Fundamentals of Ecology (1953)

Establishes ecology as a modern science

Ecology as the central organizational structure in nature

"Energy Systems Language"

Geologic Uplift Rain Runoff Wastes Source Nutrient and Imports Environmental Life Support Urban Systems **Exports** Agriculture, Forestry Fundamentals of ecology Chosen System Boundary --

Fundamentals of ecology

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Background - Early regenerative thinking

Ludwig von Bertalanffy

"General Systems Thinking" (GST) - 1968

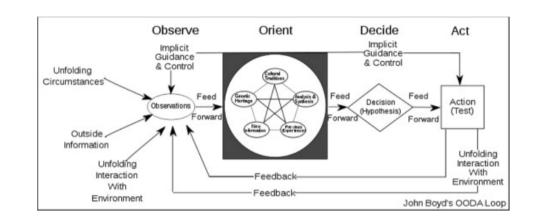
Systems theory

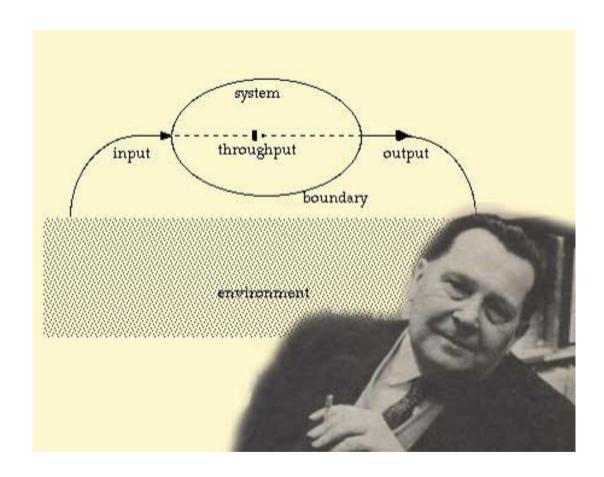
Open systems, evolutionary thinking, and separation between physical (thermodynamics) and biological systems

Holistic analysis of complex systems (rather than reductionist)

General Systems Thinking

https://www.sesge.org/en/87-uncategorized/296-what-is-the-general-systems-theory.html





Background - Early regenerative thinking

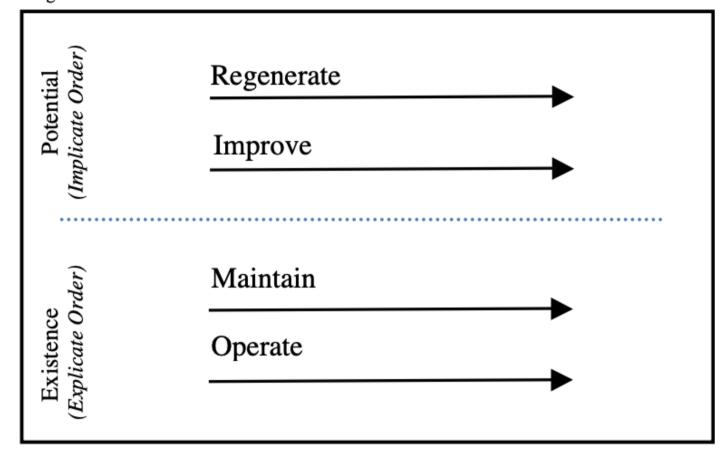
Charles Krone

"Living Systems Thinking" (LST)

The 1960s and 1970s

Creating mutual connections between organizations, society, and nature

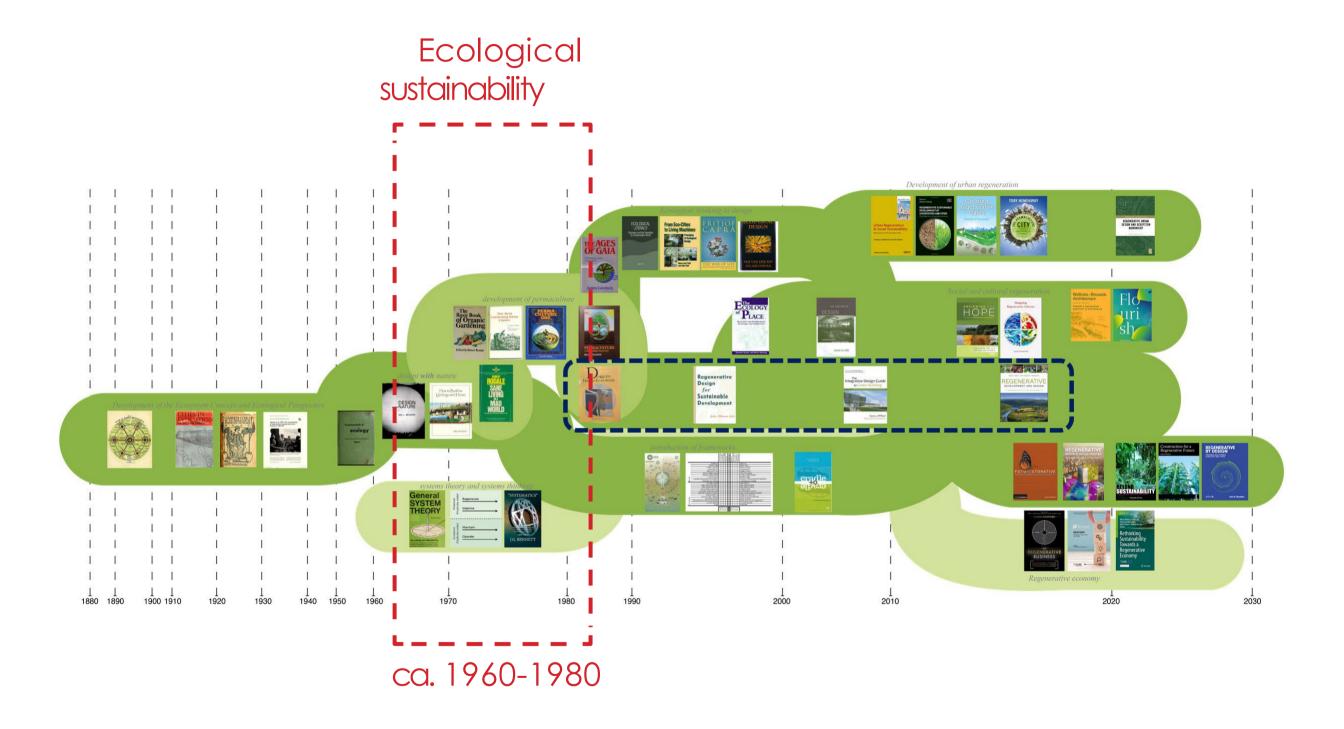
Figure 3: Levels of Work Framework



Charles Krone: Levels of work framework

https://thesustainableagency.com/blog/the-history-of-regeneration-and-regenerative-sustainability/

Background



Timeline

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Background - Ecological sustainability

Ian McHarg

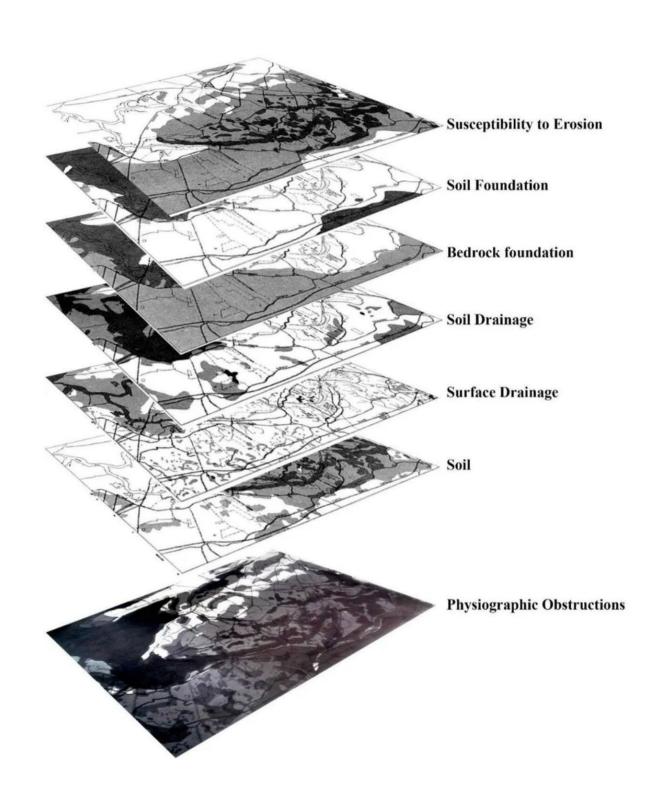
Design with Nature (1969)

Ecological landscape planning

Inspired the development of GIS







Background - Ecological sustainability

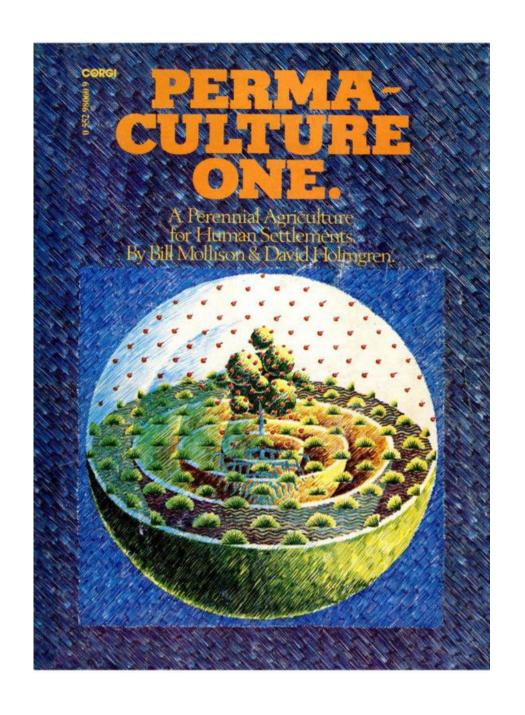
Bill Mollison and David Holmgren

Permaculture One: A Perennial Agriculture for Human Settlements (1978)

Invention of the permaculture concept

"Regenerative effect" as "generating a surplus of energy and resources that can be reinvested" in ecosystems

Self-sustaining, closed systems



Permaculture One: A Perennial Agriculture for Human Settlements

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Background - Ecological sustainability

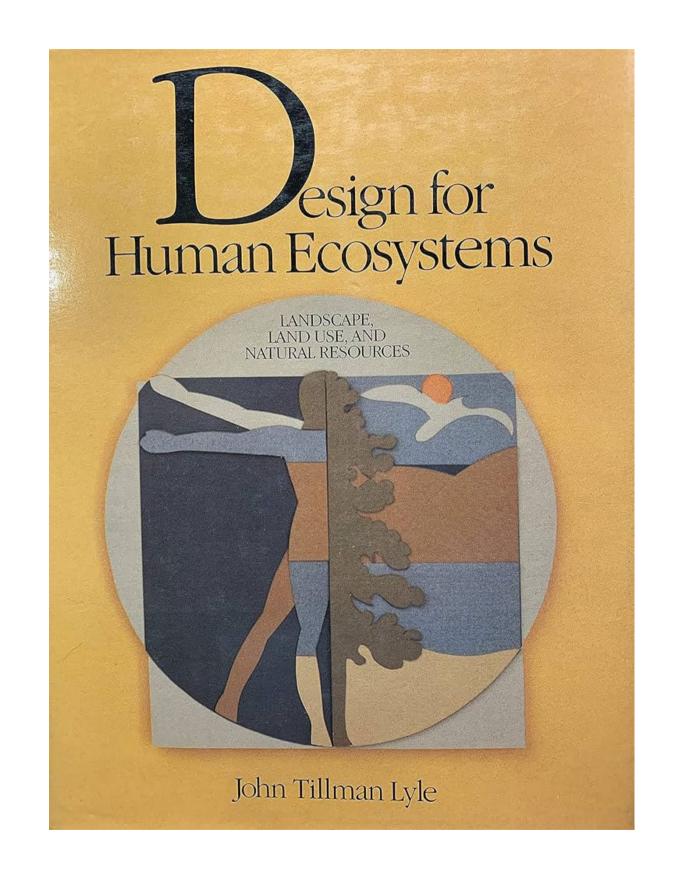
John Tillman Lyle

Design of Human Ecosystems (1985)

Ecosystem thinking in design

Introduces design principles for human ecosystems where people and nature can coexist

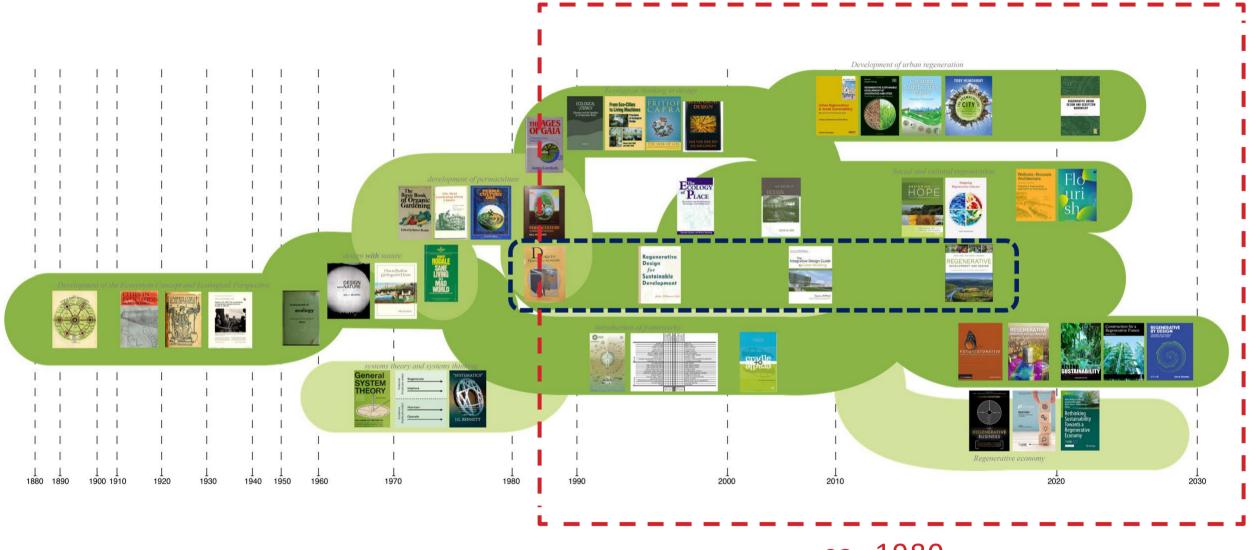
Forms the basis for regenerative design methods



Design of Human Ecosystems

Background

The beginnings of regenerative thinking in the context of Building



ca. 1980

Timeline

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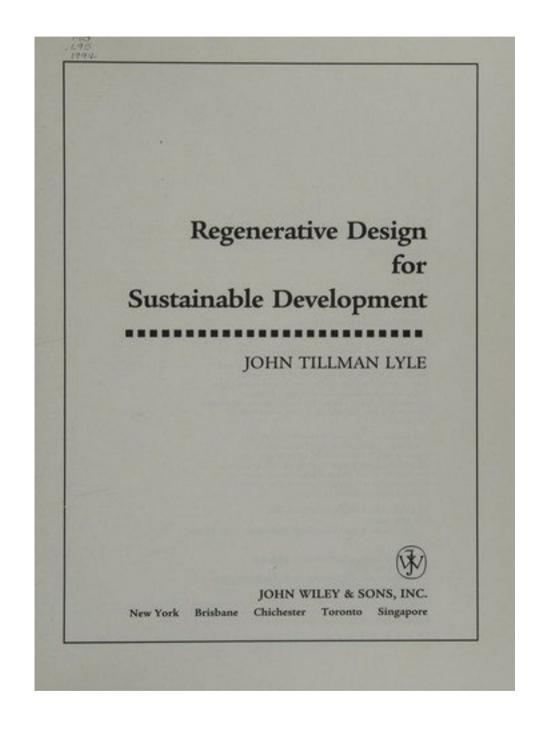
Background - Regenerative thinking and Building

John Tillman Lyle

'Regenerative Design for Sustainable Development' (1985/1994)

From linear, destructive processes to "cyclical flows" that enable continuous restoration in accordance with natural ecosystems

'closed loop', Critique: Physical systems that only support themselves?



Regenerative Design for Sustainable Development

John Tillman Lyle

Background - Regenerative thinking and Building

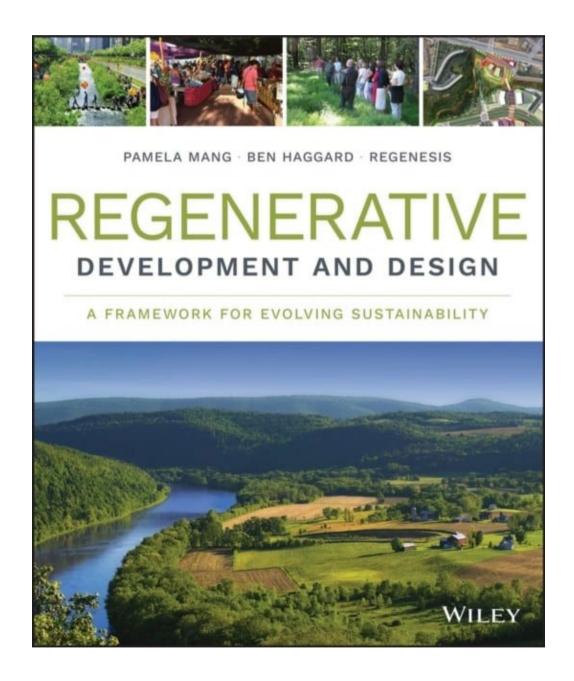
Regenesis Group (1995-)

Building social, ecological, and cultural foundations for co-evolution with nature

'Whole systems understanding of place"

Involving stakeholders and local communities in developing capacity for continuous adaptation and resilience across entire systems





Regenerative Development and Design (2016)

Regenesis Group: Pamela Mang & Ben Haggard

Definitions

"Building capacity, not things"

"Regenerative design is a system of technologies and strategies, based on an understanding of the inner workings of ecosystems that generates designs that regenerate socioecological wholes rather than deplete their underlying life support systems and resources."

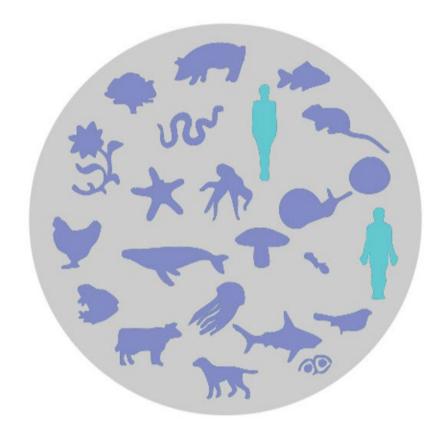
"Regenerative development provides the framework and builds the local capability required to ensure that regenerative design processes achieve maximum systemic leverage and support over time."

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Three Concepts

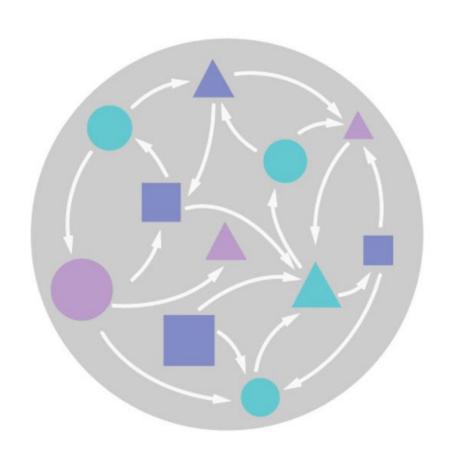
ECOLOGICAL WORLDVIEW



CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE



SYSTEMS THINKING



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Seven Principles

- 1. Place
- 2. Future Action (Future potential)
- 3. Lifecycle thinking
- 4. Trans-scalar
- 5. Wholeness
- 6. Reciprocity
- 7. Leverage systems

The Seven First Principles of Regeneration Carol Sanford

+

Regenesis Group

Seven Principles: 1) Location

Understanding place

Site-specific ecological patterns: Soil, water, climate, flora, and fauna. Cultural and historical narratives

'story of the place"

Contextual rather than universal checklists

ESSENCE



Place-based
adaptability versus
universal standards

Seven Principles: 2) Future Potential

Future potential

Promote systems' ability to evolve rather than just repair isolated problems

"What is the greatest potential of this place and how can it be supported?"

Realizing potential rather than solving problems

ESSENCE



Place-based adaptability versus universal standards

Seven Principles: 3) Life cycle thinking

Life cycle thinking

Possibility of adaptation and change over time

"Not a final condition but a process of continuous coevolution between human and natural systems"

Continuous development rather than static end products

DEVELOPMENT

Long-term adaptability versus immediate efficiency

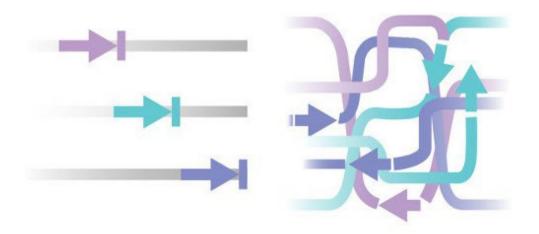
Seven Principles: 4) Transscalar

Across scales

Everything exists in systems embedded within other systems

"All designs are embedded within both greater and lesser systems, each playing acore role in the success of the entire whole as well as other necessary wholes."

NESTEDNESS



Co-evolution with nature instead of resource management

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Seven Principles: 5) Wholeness

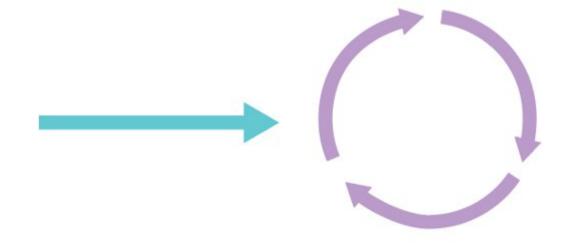
Wholeness

All elements must be aligned and work together

"see what they are working on as asystem of energies or life processes, rather than as things"

Design as a whole rather than as the sum of its individual elements

WHOLENESS



From linear to closedloop systems

Seven Principles: 6) Mutual interaction

Interaction

Systems thrive on mutual exchange

"Diversity adds nothing if there is no beneficial exchange of resources, energy, or materials."

Co-creation with actors and ecosystems rather than imposed solutions

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Seven Principles: 7) System leverage points

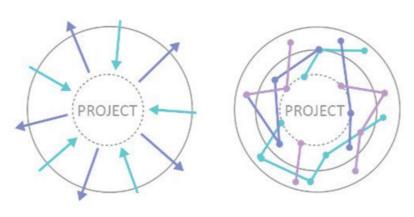
Leverage points / nodes

At critical intervention points, disproportionate system changes can be achieved with relatively little effort

"Asingle point or set of points are recognized as most effective for achieving systemic regeneration."

System nodes rather than isolated checklists

NODAL



Systems thinking versus fragmented metrics

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WHAT COULD REGENERATIVE Building LOOK LIKE?

REGENERATIVE Building

The ultimate regenerative case?

- Vernacular Building
- Building components are replaced in line with the growth cycle of the plants from which the materials are harvested
- Center column -80 years
- Other wooden structures 40 years
- Secondary structures -10-15 years
- Underlay (bamboo Building) and roof (deck leaves) - every few years
- Foundation with minimal footprint

Mbaru Niang

Architect... (Rumah Asuh/Yori Antarestam faut)
Site: Wae Rebo Village, Flores Island (ID)

<u>ar:</u> (2011)

Status: Built/re-built
Typology: Houses

Projet Type: Rebuilding/renovation/conservation

Size: ? (6500 m²)
Category: Vernacular

Short description

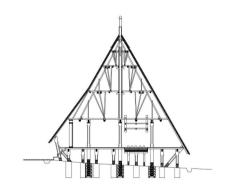
Conical houses of 'worok' wood and bamboo in tied- together rattan construction with thatched roofs are the archetypal buildings of this remote island village but they need to be constantly renovated and, at greater intervals, rebuilt

Regenerative themes

- vernacular buildings
 construction components' replacement cycles are in tune with the life-cycle of the plants
- providing materials
 low impact foundation
- Regenerating and recording local knowledge

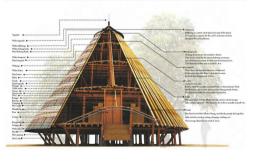
Barriers:

- different from contemporary living standards
- tropical climate
- fast tropical vegetation







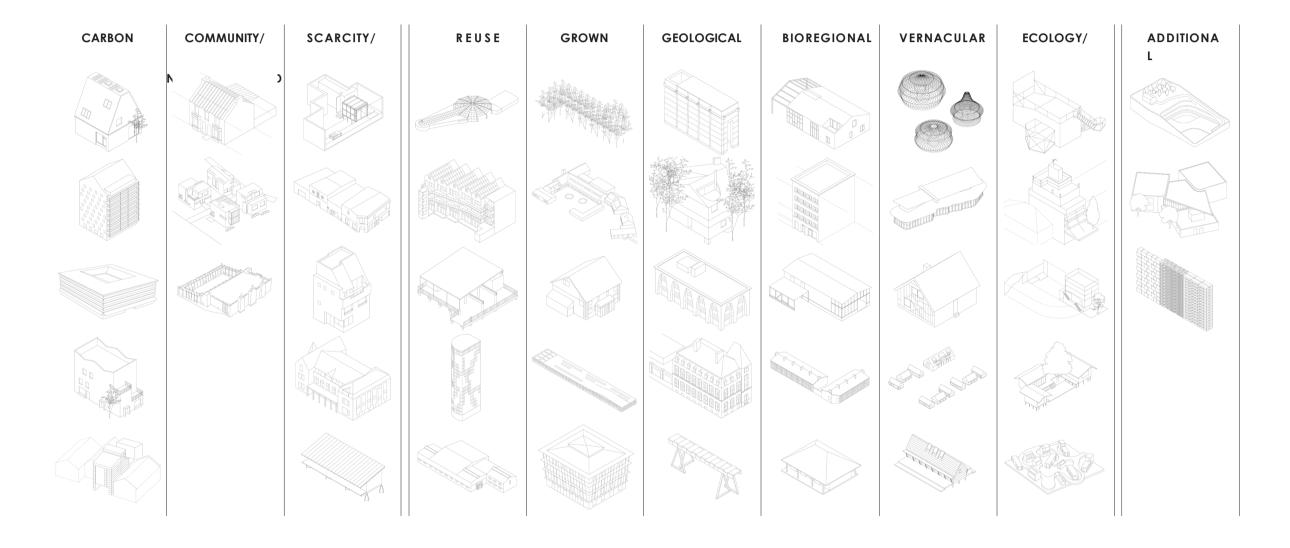


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https://the.akdn/en/how-we-work/our-agencies/aga-khan-trust-culture/akaa/preservation-mbaru-niar

LONG LIST

Cases

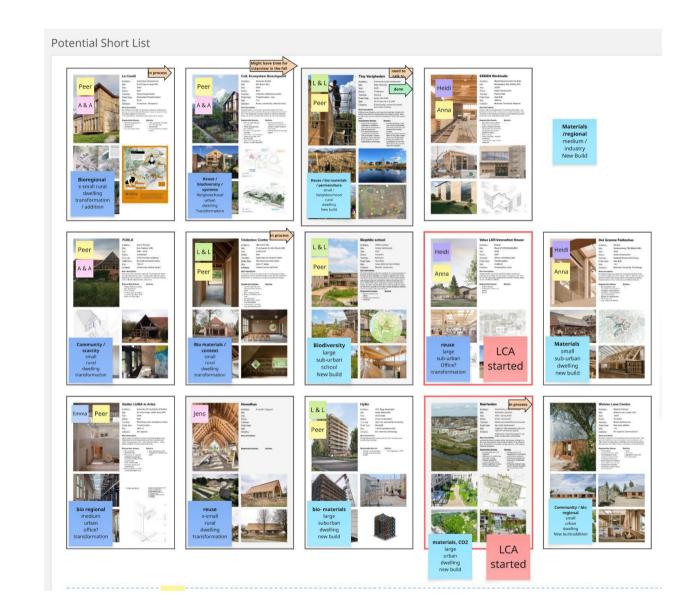


From 100 to approx. 50 cases

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Selected cases

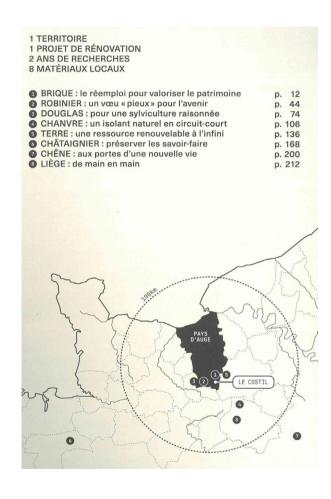
- Recent Building (projects from the last 10-15 years)
- Cases from climate zones and contexts that can be compared with Denmark (primarily from Northwestern Europe)
- Different typologies, scales, locations
- New Building and transformation
- "Beacons" that have not necessarily achieved a fully regenerative level, but are examples of regenerative ambitions

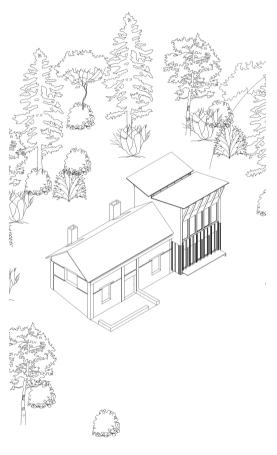


Workshop with selection of cases

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Le Costil





Anatomies d'Architecture



Le Costil

Architect... Anatomies d'Architecture 61470 Sap-en-Auge (FR) Site:

Year: 2022 Status: Built

Typology: House (singe-family) Projet Type: Renovation/Transformation

83 m² Size:

Category: Contextual - bioregional

Short description:

Do, nihilicivis ine egite, nin hendace consus se, publicae ad nonsus ad faucta atussol tilibuntrum tabemur aticaurbi tuius, con sedo, egeremum ortum dit.
Ti. En virmissusce adhuctus vivirte aucta res te, esseri,

Regenerative themes:

- · Off-site regeneration MinimizationAvoidance
- On-site restauration

- High manpower (volunte-ers / workshops)
- - Small scale
 Fire compliance in larger scale?







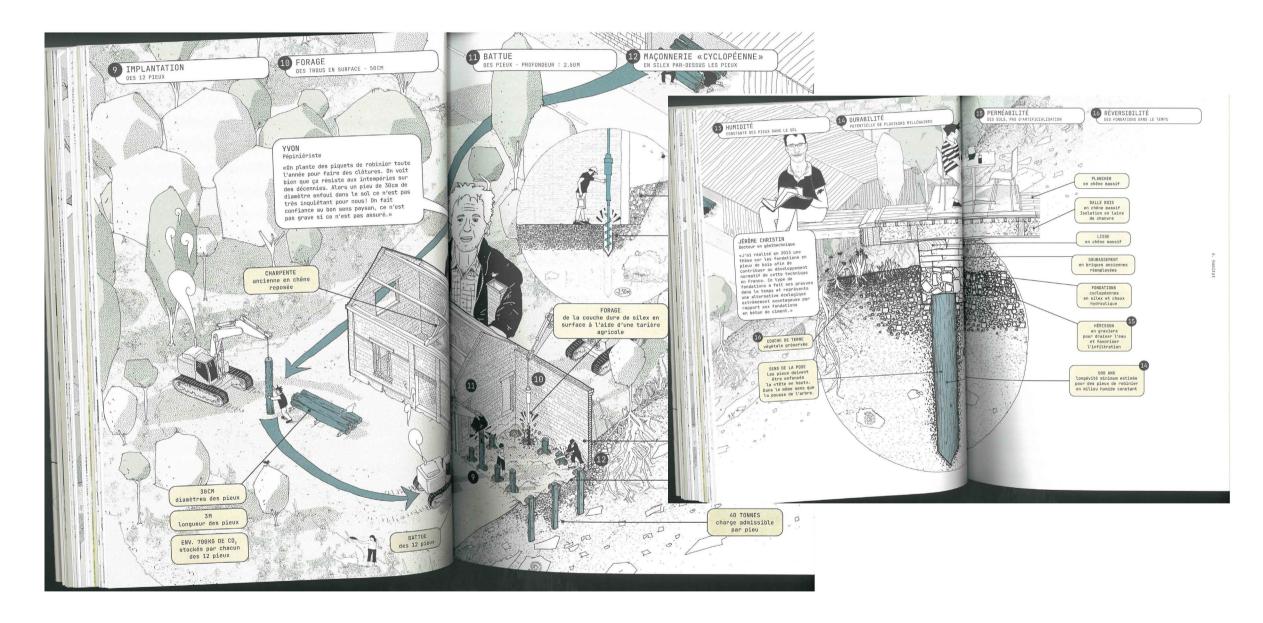
Le Costil



Anatomies d'Architecture

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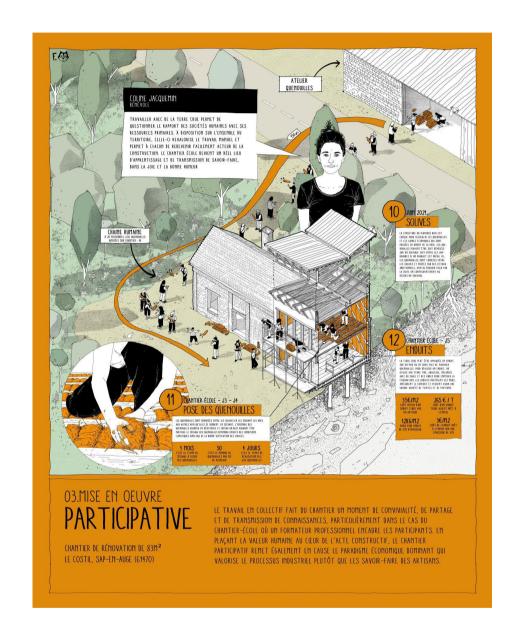
Le Costil



Anatomies d'Architecture

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Le Costil



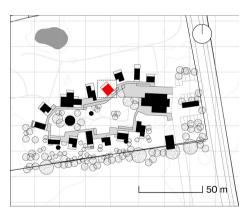


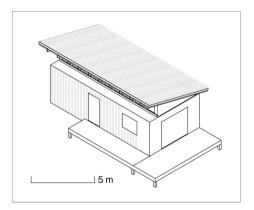
Anatomies d'Architecture

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Tiny Varigheden







Køge Common Land



Tiny Varigheden

Community build, Vandkunsten

Køge, Denmark

2025

Status: Finalisation Housing Typology:

Projet Type: reuse /new build

40 m² per unit x 16 units Size:

Experimental, community-based, Category: low-carbon housing

Short description:

Utilizes local, biogenic, and recycled materials. Design strategies that allow for disassembly and material reuse. Alms for ultra-low carbon emissions (targeting 2.5 kg CO₂-eq/m²/

- · ecycled and biogenic materials in achieving low-carbon construction.
- Shared resourcesThe landscape design emphasizes permacul-ture principles - diverse plantings, water manage-ment systems, and soil

- Existing building codes may not accommodate innovative materials and small-scale housing models.
- Sourcing sufficient quantities of recycled materials can be challenging.

 Public perception and
- acceptance of non-traditional housing models may limit adoption.









Tiny Varigheden





Køge FællesJord

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Wolves Lane



Material Cultures



Wolves Lane Centre

Material Cultures Architect...

Wolves Lane, London (UK)

-2025

Status: On-going

Mixed: Gardens and Typology: Projet Type: New built, addition

? m² Size:

Category: Bio-regional, Community inv.

Short description:

Wolves Ln Centre is a horticultural and community hub. They grow and distribute local and organic food and plants, and offer space for education, enterprise and community events. Managed by The Ubele Project, OrganicLea and BlackRootz.

Regenerative themes:

- Participatory
- empowered users with the necessary know-ledge to maintain their
- buildings themselves

 straw bales from fields in
 the periphery of the city
- Bioregional materials
 lightweight timber frame and straw infill

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Wolves Lane





Material Cultures

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Wolves Lane



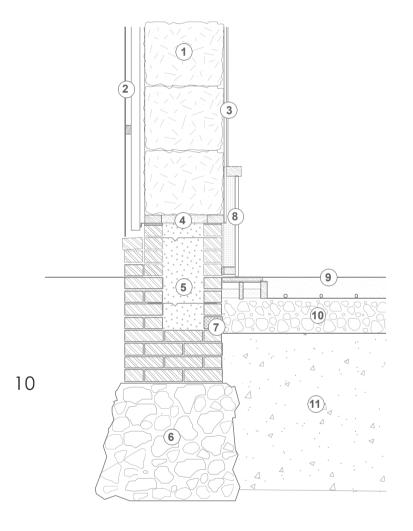


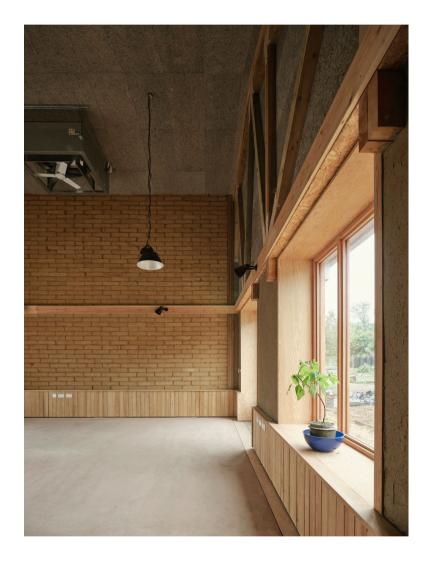
Material Cultures

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Wolves Lane







Material Cultures

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HOW DO YOU MEASURE REGENERATION?

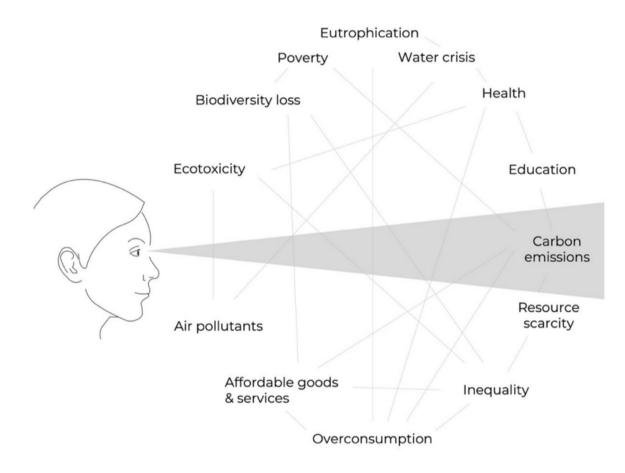
QUANTIFYING REGENERATION

How is Building measured today?

"CO₂ eq/m²/year."

Carbon Tunnel Vision

<u>Graphic by Jan Koniet zko</u> <u>https://www.sei.org/perspectives/move-beyond-carbon-tunnel-vision/</u>



QUANTIFYING REGENERATION

How is Building measured today? And in a regenerative future?

Measure outcomes by ecosystems heath and regenerative capacity not only efficiency or certifications

"partner with place" where success is measured by its ability to "seek to build the evolutionary capability of the systems into which it is designed" - establish baseline.

Measurement is undermined by data limitations. there are insufficient datasets and challenges in monitoring long-term ecological and social performance.

Yet opportunities exist in the development of place-specific rubrics, standardised "handprint" metrics, and open-data platforms.

In this project:

Consequential LCA + Biodiversity assessment – August Sørensen, Ekolab, Ane Kirstine Brunbjerg (AU)

+

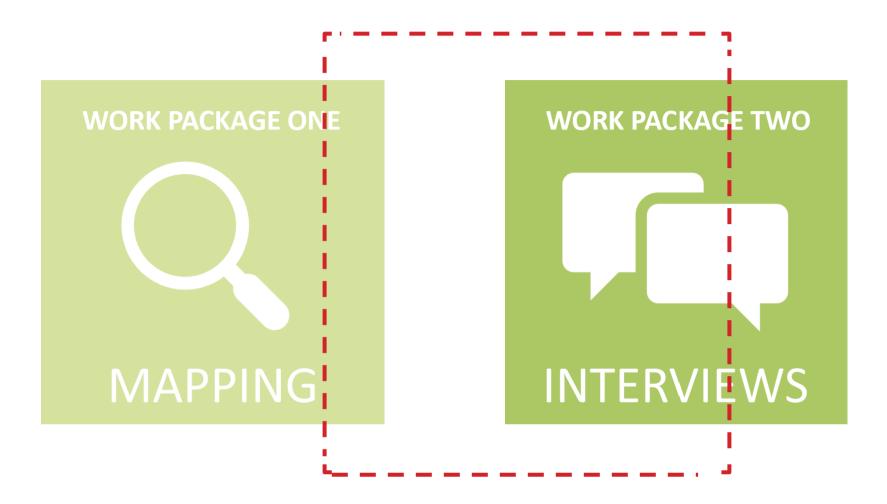
Absolute sustainability (impact per person) – Pil Brix, Steffen Petersen, Aarhus University

Workpackage 3 – new ways to establish baselines of nested natural processes of a place

CHALLENGES, BARRIERS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

REGENERATIVE Building

About the Project



WORK PACKAGE THREE

SCENARIOS

- Literature review and definitions
- Quantification of regeneration?
- Long List
- Short List

- Opportunities and obstacles
 findings from interviews
- Why did the selected cases not reach a regenerative level?
- What would it take?

- Regenerative Speculations
- Baseline for a regenerative design process
- A regenerative student house
- Robotic Regeneration

Three Work Packages

CHALLENGES, BARRIERS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Implementation of regenerative Building

- 1.Difficult to shift paradigm from "sustainability" (and business as usual) to regenerative practice
- 2.Fragmented knowledge and limited interdisciplinary collaboration
- 3. Building regulations and legislation
- 4. Lack of education/experienced professionals
- 5. Challenges in terms of practical implementation and scaling
- 6. Absence of standardized definitions and measurement methods
- 7.Economics, materials, and time frames (and responsibility)

Thank you

REGENERATIVE Building

Examples, processes, and stories from an ongoing paradigm shift







