# Characterizing Regenerative Potentials of Living Root Bridges based on LENSES Metrics

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Supplementary Material Completed LENSES Rubrics Worksheets

### beauty

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Ecological Beauty The aesthetic expres- sion of the web of life between all living things.	Design obstructs biophilia; creates an entirely synthetic en- vironment disconnec- ted from ecological context; prohibits abi- lity to appreciate local ecological system.	Design minimally considers biophilia; attempts to integrate ecological context or scale of place.	Design allows for biophilia; appropria- tely scaled for sur- rounding ecological system.	Biophilia is conse- dered in most aspects of design; restores impacted or degraded ecological systems to their natural balance and beauty.	Biophilia is intenti- onally incorporated throughout design; explicitly or implicitly enhances appreciati- on of the local ecolo- gical systems; har- moniously scaled per immediate ecological system.
				bio	philia clearly visible
Era Distinctive period of history.	Ignores considera- tion of current era; blind to the concern of future generations; serves initial pur- pose only; generic solutions; premature replacement occurs.	Only attemps tren- dy and temporarily satisfying solutions; decisions made with only limited explora- tion falling back on status quo or habitual solutions; outdated quickly.	Aesthetic solutions are beyond simple decoration or fashion and are not simply nostalgic; enduring; recognizes the needs and limits of future society; promotes an investment in longe- vity. <i>partly</i> ,	Encourages adaptabi- lity to alternate uses, especially for tourism, benefits future gene- rations of use, solu- tions create authentic sentimentality, honors the spirit of the time.	Creates great mea- ning; instills a desire to promote the pro- ject's endurance; produces a timeless appreciations; en- courages respect for the era of a project's birth as well as the project itself.
Emotion & Sensory Heighten feeling; re- lating to sensation.	Causes fear, re- pulsion or general discomfort; breaks down the spirit of the occupants; ho- peless, dangerous and/or unappealing environments.	Evokes limited or undesirable emotions; causes boredom and com- placency; limited sensorial displea- sure.	Creates a state of contentment and peacefulness; evo- kes feelings of safe- ty and satisfaction; responds to humans love for nature and order.	Encourages joy, energy, reflection, thougth and pro- ductivity; enhances well-being.	Evokes delight, hapiness, inspirati- on, deep reflection, great achievement, appreciation or serenity; generates healing and self-ac- tualization; celebra- tes spirit.

time + history From a historical perspective, how social, economic and environmental progress are combined in the project to fit a local narrative

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Historical Narrative Does a story run from the past to the fu- ture?	Antithetical to local historical narrative (as embodied by folk sto- ries, residents' wor- ldviews, residents' self-perceptions); opposes view of progress in localised narrative.	Limited adherence to local traditional construction or main- tenance; project's embodied progress not specific to place or people.	Project is not placed clearly in continuum of local history, rather only fits well with traditional, future, or current sense of place; does not show involvement of variety of voices, from tradi- tional, to current, to future-focused.	Integration of local traditional values with social, economic and environmental goals only by-product of project's functionality; both traditional and progressive attitudes are accommodated.	Enhance the integrati- on of community his- tory and environment for local narrative; both traditional and progressive attitudes towards place strengt- hened; these attitudes integrated into buil- ding, maintenance and use.
Usability in Time Is use within a parti- cular timeframe?	Use limited to spe- cific time frames in either long or short term; detrimental to use of other infra- structure or projects during build and take-down; no reusa- bility after immediate functional life.	Usable only in long or short term but <mark>flexible within these limits;</mark> minimal disruption to surrounding commu- nity.	Materials useful after take-down; minimal upkeep required to continue usefulness beyond planned life- span, minimal func- tionality during build and take-down.	Use adaptable to a range of possible expected future func- tions; useful throughout li- fe-cycle (during build, maintenance, ta- ke-down) and beyond (materials reused).	Useful throughout life cycle, from building phase to take-down; use adaptable to unexpected functions; usefulness improves above needed level with time: creation of new uses and impro- ved accessibility of

### governance

How is the balance of stakeholder power enacted, what forms of governance are , how social, economic and environmental progress are combined in the project to fit a local narrative

vernance integrated.

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Proportional Voices Distribution of deci- sion-making throug- hout society	Project does not account for variety of voices; minimum sta- keholders respected; runs against views voiced in community groups.	Minority of powerful stakeholders allow majority a voice; powerless minorities unrepresented.	Inclusive of current voices; agreed re- presentation of min- orities coherent with status quo; no efforts made to improve representation.	Minorities given voice but not built into governance structure; future voices ack- nowledged, discus- sed, but not built into planning.	Respect for and efforts to represent future voices (chil- dren, descendants, immigrants); several rounds of consultation with current voices; progressive inclusion of minority voices in governance structure.
Opportunities Inertia of governance structures and corre- sponding decision- making	Does not allow ch- anges to be made by any stakeholders; governance structure fixed for entire length of project.	Minimal changes pos- sible by small number of stakeholders re- quiring major efforts; single governance structure quite inert and powerful.	Established gover- nance structure is malleable but chan- ge not encouraged; all project decisions made through this governance structure; capacity for cour- se-change of project built in to plans.	Planned consultation on turnover of gover- ning body, no turnover explicitly planned; changes can be dis- cussed and induced through one or two channels; some reac- tive changes of pro- ject planned.	Regular turnover of members of governing body; governing body actively reviewed and changes considered; project changes can be brought about through a variety of structures; most likely changes of project course planned for with changes to go-

### community

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Defining Community Identifying stakehol- ders and community impacts.	No attempt to identify stakeholders and/ or stakeholders are ignored; accepts pre-defined groups and pre-existing boundaries; no reco- gnition of the scope and scale of impact to those being affec- ted by the project; does not consider impacts of adding or removing services.	Minimal effort to iden- tify key stakeholders; Self-selected partici- pation; insignificant amount of research conducted on pro- ject's impact to sur- rounding community.	Key project team members and some community mem- bers are identified as stakeholders; existing and future communi- ty) is defined; minimal effort conducted to recognize project's impact on local social structures, econo- mic situation, and environmental condi- tions.	Stakeholders include a diverse represen- tation of community members; considera- tion for who and what is directly and indi- rectly affected serves as decision-making factor.	Stakeholders are intentionally chosen based on an accurate representation of the community; results in opportunities for tho- se typically excluded from decision-making process; In-depth research on project's impact to natural, social, and economic systems serves as de- cision-making factor.
Community Engagement Create communal ownership and re- sponsibility for the project by actively engaging and in- froming community members in a man- ner in which they feel safe and represen- ted.	Community inten- tionally or uninten- tionally ignored in decision making process; does not inform stakeholders of process or decisi- ons; community does not feel represented due to discrimination, isolation, and lack of involvement.	Assumptions made to compensate for a minimal community engagement pro- cess; engagement only accessible to small, select groups; minimal outreach to inform stakeholders of process or decisions; artificial creation of safety and tolerance for community input.	Conventional public engagement pro- cesses (formal and legislated);Moderate amount of communi- ty participation and empowerment; Some effort made to inform stakeholders of pro- cess and decisions; limited or conventio- nal populations feel safe in participating in the process; au- thoritative figures ask limited questions with limited sharing and	Intentional and com- prehensive com- munity engagement process; diverse sta- keholder representati- on; continual outreach to inform stakeholders of process and decisi- ons; relationships are built between project team and community members; accessib- le and responsive avenues for communi- ty input.	Authentically seeks engagement and accurate community representation; crea- tes opportunities for expanding represen- tation and methods for involvement; con- tinually informs and educates stakeholders using an established common vocabulary; actively creates safe and genuine avenues for stakeholder input; honors input with deep listening and

for all aspects of instigation/use/maintenance

## Honor & Opportunity

Understanding and honoring local culture, and creating opportunities through an inclusive decision making process. Intentionally ignores local knowledge, resources, and cultural characteristics; violates or disrespects cultural values; Top down decision-making; decisions result in reduced opportunities for community members; implements one-time use functions; inflexible plans. Unintentionally disregards local knowledge, resources, and cultural characteristics; makes assumptions about cultural values; top-down decision making; decisions driven by convenience and short-term needs; political will and business interests drive decisions over community voice; adapts only to keep things as they are.

Recognition of local knowledge, resources, and cultural characteristics; generic approach to honoring local community; decisions preserve options and opportunities; responds to change with new opportunities; mostly top-down decision making.

Promotes understanding, appreciation, and expression of local culture; implements measures to account for future growth and generations; adaptive design; resource sharing; bi-directional decision-making between project team and community members; increased opportunities for community members.

deep listening and responsive decision-making. **Based on** <del>Celebrates and authentically incorporates local knowledge, resources, and cultural characteristics; iterative decision making model; seeks informed</del>

responses to grassroots needs; shared understanding, pride, accountability, ownership, involvement, and responsibility among community members; provides and inspires opportunities for education and employment of community members.

### ecosystems

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Compatibility The reinforcing rela- tionships of plants, animals, and human communities within an ecosystem to support one another.	Creates conflict bet- ween communities within the ecosystem; increases competition for limited resources; significantly degrades systems within the ecosystem or wit- hin upstream and/or downstream commu- nities.	Jeopardizes the interconnectedness and interdependen- ce of systems; re- sults in a decline of ecosystem function; causes detrimental impacts to upstream or downstream com- munities.	Communities posi- tively support one another within the ecosystem; results in no degradati- on of upstream or downstream commu- nities.	Enhances the inter- connectedness and interdependence of systems, allowing the ecosystem to thrive; contributes to the restoration of upstre- am or downstream communities.	Plant, animal, and human communities within the ecosystem renew and revitalize their own sources of energy, as well as the life supporting capa- city of upstream and downstream commu- nities.
Productivity The capacity for natural capita stocks to be renewed and to produce ecosystem services.	Destroys natural capi- tal stocks, completely stopping regenerative capacity; degrades the health of society and productivity of the economy; places great stress on both human and manufac- tured capital to com- pensate for natural capital losses; results in doubtful future pro- vision of ecosystem services.	Degrades natural capital stocks and reduces the capaci- ty to regenerate and produce ecosystem services; results in negative impacts on the health of society and the productivity of the economy; ma- kes inefficient use of human and manufac- tured capital; uncer- tain future provision of ecosystem services.	Meets minimum re- quirements to rege- nerate and produce ecosystem services; maintains sufficient stocks for a healthy society and produc- tive economy; balan- ces production from natural capital with the use of human and manufactured capital; positive indications of the future provision of ecosystem services.	Removes threats to natural capital stocks; ensures regenerative and productive capa- city of these stocks; promotes a healthy society and a produc- tive economic system; future provision of ecosystem services is certain. • Through access to fields etc.	Actively promotes and manages natural capi- tal stocks; enhances regenerative capacity and productivity of ecosystem services; enhanced flows of ecosystem services are catalysts for a healthy society and productive economic system; guaranteed future provision of ecosystem services.
Diversity The genetic and/or ecological variations in species, popula- tions, communities or ecosystems that occur over time and/ or space.	Ignores and/or sig- nificantly damages the existing diversity; degrades ecosystem structure and function in the near future.	Minimally recogni- zes and maintains the existing diversity; value of diversity not understood and/or not considered in decision making process.	Preserves the exis- ting diversity; recog- nizes additional eco- system components that should be incor- porated to maintain existing diversity.	Restores diversity to reflect natural ecosys- tems; adopts pre- ventative measures to ensure diversity is maintained; increases the diversity of nearby stressed ecosystems.	Creates ecosystems that bring new life and vitality to area; diverse ecosystems serve as a fundamental compo- nent of project; serves as an important regio- nal center of diversity and resilience; positi- vely impacts surroun-

High diversity already present

Some plants removed in maintenance

### Adaptability

The ability of a species, population, community and/or ecosystem to withstand and recover from internally or externally imposed changes or stresses. Reduces ecological resilience and redundancy in time and/ or space, making ecosystems highly vulnerable to environmental stresses; degrades very easily and cannot tolerate any harvest of natural resources because they lack the capacity to be renewed. Limits ecological resilience or redundancy in time and/or space, making ecosystems able to adjust to only a limited number of environmental changes; tolerates a very limited harvest of natural resources due to reduced resiliency. Maintains ecological resilience and redundancy, making ecosystems able to adjust to many internally or externally imposed environmental changes; allows the sustainable harvest of renewable natural resources. Improves ecological resilience or redundancy, making ecosystems able to adjust to most environmental changes; supports the sustainable harvest of a variety of renewable resources; serves, on a limited basis, as a support system for nearby stressed ecosystems. Shows abundant ecological resilience and redundancy in time and space, allowing ecosystems to adjust to many environmental changes; serves as regional genetic and/ or ecological reservoir to replenish nearby stressed ecosystems.

ding social, economic, and natural systems.

e.g. soil protection

 within natural limits

### education

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Learning Space The physical, built environment, techno- logy and other mate- rial elements within a space.	Inadequate and non-operational re- sources; poor quality space with potential health risks; inflexible space; unwelcoming and uninspiring; inappropriate use of space.	Insufficient and inef- ficient use of resour- ces; outdated but operational resources; poor quality space yet potential for impro- vement; inadaptable yet usable; dull. <b>No intentional so</b> <b>direct bridge cor</b>	Adequate amount and quality of resour- ces; healthy space yet not engaging; appropriate for single purpose use.	Up-to-date resour- ces; ample access to resources; healthy and welcoming spa- ce; slight adaptability; appropriate for a cou- ple of different uses.	Access to unlimited resources; healthy, engaging and inspi- ring space; interactive space that contributes to teaching; adapta- ble and changeable space; appropriate for a multitude of uses.
Information & Skills Transfer The content, delivery, and reception of skills and informati- on.	Lack of creativity; stale, unchanging information; segmen- ted disciplines; new skills neither taught nor attained; absence of encouragement; obstinate learning; lack of engagement.	Restrictive parame- ters; discourages new ideas or concepts; resistant to change; not motivated to seek resources that facilita- te change; mediocrity encouraged.	Integration of dis- ciplines available if sought out; change is neither encoura- ged nor discouraged; information content and delivery are slow to change, yet practi- cal; interest and ex- ploration is present.	Integrated disciplines and hands-on transfer of traditional knowled- ge from one generati- on to the next; explo- ring various teaching methods and learning; challenging typical thought.	Multidisciplinary and interconnected cont- ent; continuous ac- ceptance and explo- ration of new ideas; understanding and challenging paradig- ms; engaged in rethin- king and reflective thoughts.

### Relationships

Relationships between people, organizations, and communities.

Strong relation to Khasi culture and its conflicts with outside social systems, e.g. state governments. Mistrust between players creates fear that limits communication; hierarchical relationships dominate; suppression from above; disinterest in collaboration; relationships restricted by friction and latency; no values; stagnant culture. Segmented trust between players; hierarchy dominates though allows some input from lower levels; minimal interest in or ability to expand collaborative relationships; Lack of support for team building, sharing of ideas and exploring new ideologies; lackluster values; outdated culture.

### Hands-on transfer of traditional knowledge from one generation to the next

Trust between players creates opportunities for communication and learning in some contexts and within some communities; practical hierarchy with collaboration amongst players; full transparency yet to exist; positive values and culture yet no true enforcement. Trust between players and communities exist in most contexts; active engagement and collaboration amongst players; partnerships between players create a transparent and effective line of communication; shift towards positive role models in leadership positions; positive values and culture are pre¬valent. Trust between players exists in all contexts and communities; decisions, common goals and direction are clearly understood by all players; authority is distributed to players and communities to implement plans with minimal friction or latency; an environment of collaboration, mentoring, and peer to peer learning is solidly in place; inspiring and encouraging culture and values.

#### Outcomes

Educational outcomes such as expectations, achievements, competency, actualizations, assessment, and literacy.

### Not a good fit

No change in growth; no expectations; no incentive or drive to succeed; inability to think comprehensively; no problem-solving skills; focus on memorization skills and "teaching to the test"; low achievement, competency, and literacy rates. Few opportunities for growth, self-discovery, problem-solving or cross-disciplinary learning; low expectations; little incentive or recognition for achievement; mandated teaching and learning processes with narrow objectives and assessments. Opportunities exist for growth and self-discovery; comprehensive thinking; average expectations; recognition for achievement is given; comprehensive teaching and learning processes with more well-rounded objectives and assessments. Ample opportunities for growth, integrated learning, self-discovery; learners incentivized to participate in community, service-learning, and project-based learning; high expectations and recognition for the individual; adaptive teaching and learning; constructive assessment.

Growth, actualization, and life-long learning; platform for self-discovery; integrated learning opportunities are abundant; learners use knowledge and experience beyond the confines of the school (home, community, etc.); Learners are inspired to use creative problem-solving skills to benefit communities and all of life; appropriate and meaningful assessment.

### health & wellbeing

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Physical, Mental & Spiritual Balance The opportunities for relaxation, rejuvena- tion, culture, creative expression, inter- actions with nature, personal develop- ment and spiritual growth that can create balance.	Prevents or destroys physical, mental and spiritual balance; ine- quity; lack of access to healthy options; disconnected; poor environmental health conditions.	Diminishes physical, mental and spiritu- al balance; lack of access to conditions that promote health and well-being.	Limited options exist to achieve physical, mental and spiritual balance and are not easily accessible for most populations.	Encourages or increa- ses physical, mental and spiritual balance; multiple options that promote health and well-being.	Nurtures a heighte- ned sense of phy- sical, mental and spiritual health and well-being; equal access to options; promotes equity and inclusivity, healthy lifestyles, connectivity and environmental health and well-being.
Equity & Inclusivity Ensure service integ- ration, inclusivity and empowerment of all living things.	Creates disparity for current and future generations; lack of respect for cultural, intergenerational and biological diversity; denies access for all abilities and income levels; segregates populations on social, economic and en- vironmental factors.	Minimally considers future generations; hinders social, econo- mic and environmen- tal equity; discoura- ges equal access and diversity.	Acknowledges and integrates some level of social, economic and environmental equity; recognizes cultural and interge- nerational diversity; provides limited op- portunities for equal access and diversity.	Increases social, eco- nomic and environ- mental equity; various opportunities that encourage inclusivity and diversity across ages, cultures, income levels, religions, and backgrounds.	Generates and ho- nors current and fu- ture social, economic and environmental equity and inclusivity; promotes cultural, intergenerational and biological diversity; provides abundant access for all ages, abilities and income levels.
Healthy Lifestyles	Destroys or pre-	Impedes oppor-	Provides exposure	Promotes oppor-	Creates opportuni-

Providing convenient access to physical exercise, affordable and healthy food options, natural light, fresh air, and safe environments that are well maintained. Destroys or prevents opportunities to increase healthy lifestyles; lack of access to safe spaces for physical exercise, privacy, introspection and social interaction; lack of nutritious food and ability to interact with nature; perpetuates toxic health conditions for current and future generations.

Impedes opportunities to increase healthy lifestyles; discourages access to healthy conditions such as fresh air, clean water, natural light and nutrition; introduces toxic substances. Provides exposure to opportunities that increase healthy lifestyles; promotes and provides access to healthy conditions such as fresh indoor and outdoor air, clean water, natural light and balanced nutrition; minimally toxic conditions.

Promotes opportunities to increase healthy lifestyles; encourages physical exercise, nutrition, interactions with nature, and spaces that support occuCreates opportunities to heighten healthy lifestyles; provides safe spaces for physical exercise, privacy and introspection; provides opportunities for social interaction, fresh and nutritious food, clean water, natural light and interactions with nature; indoor and outdoor air quality results in rejuvenation.

+ outdoor comfort and microclimate pant needs and activities; abundance of fresh indoor and outdoor air.

No shelter, apart from sometimes shading from associated tree

No unusually material properties (e.g. metal as heat sink)

### land use

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Natural Land Land uses that pre- serve, protect, and regenerate ecosys- tems.	Not valued or respected other than for monetary value; natural light works against/degrades habitat, native spe- cies, ecosystem due to human alterations; no site assessment conducted; no eco- logical foot-printing assessment conside- red; lack of funding for maintenance programs; no value identified for environ- mental services.	Promotes and rein- forces conservation practices; documents inventory of site boundaries; con- ducts site assess- ment; applies eco- logical foot-printing technique and notes results.	Prioritizes preservati- on practices; creates systems that pay for themselves; balan- ces natural resour- ce supply and sink functions; results of site assessment and ecological foot-prin- ting lead to mitigation on/off-site.	Implements land protection practices; utilizes natural light to enhance habitat, native species, eco- system; ecological foot-printing and site assessment leads to rectification of prob- lems on/off-site	Restores functionality of land; utilizes natu- ral light to restore ha- bitat, native species, ecosystem; balances natural capital and human land use on/ off-site; intrinsic value of environmental services assigned a monetary value for return on investment (ROI) calculations.
Productive Land All land uses appro- priated for human needs, such as agri- culture, forestry, and fisheries.	Intensive; chemi- cally-driven; mo- noculture farming practices; no ack- nowledgement of waste or pollution on/off-site; produces limited varieties far from point-of-use; requires dispropor- tionate utilization of resources for produc- tion, relative to the societal value of the end-product; uncons- cious consumption; supports low-diver- sity human diets; soil degraded; microbial communities killed.	Demand-driven; practices monoculture farming utilizing con- servation methods; awareness of waste and pollution on/ off-site; produces di- versity of varieties-na- tive and foreign, yet requires dispropor- tionate utilization of resources relative to the societal value of the end-product.	Needs-based farming practices; produces diverse, native va- rieties for on-site occupants; mitigates waste and pollution on-site; utilizes re- sources on-site for production, only wit- hin the carrying capa- city of the site while maintaining quality and quantity of re- sources; produces nutrient-rich soil; land services advance human education.	Needs-based farming practices; produces diverse native varie- ties for occupants on-site and beyond; rectifies waste and pollution on/off-si- te; utilizes resources on-site for produc- tion, only within the carrying capacity of the site; insures on-si- te ecological diver- sity maintenance for existing non-human species.	Resource balancing farming practices; produces diverse na- tive varieties; elimina- tes waste and polluti- on on/off-site; utilizes resources on-site for production, only wit- hin the carrying capa- city of the site while enhancing quality and quantity of resour- ces; ensures on-site ecological diversity restoration to support and sustain all native, non-human species; humans learn from land services conti- nually; soil produced and microbial com- munities thrive.

### Building Land

Actual development of land, including building, facilities and infrastructure.

Uncontrolled production; discharges pollutant and waste release on/off-site; homogenous; horizontal development; maximize traditional, impervious, mono-use infrastructure; no consideration of microclimate or energy sources; no consideration of human-produced heat or land temperature increase; lack of local influence in development; destroys historical aspects of site.

Awareness for production; discharges pollutant and waste release on/off-site; minimizes sprawl; encourages multi-use development; incorporates impervious, multi-use, mass-transit infrastructure; awareness of microclimate, energy sources, and land temperature increase.

Mitigates production's release of pollutants and waste on/off-site; heterogeneous, vertical and low-impact development; multi-use, long-lasting and non-traditional infrastructure; mitigates microclimate; mitigates land temperature increase; produces nutrient-rich soil; preserves historical aspects; acknowledges carrying capacity to reduce congestion.

Rectifies and/or repurposes production's pollutant and waste release on/off site; low/no waste; maintains microclimate; maintains land temperature.

### Eliminates produc-

tion's pollutant and waste release on/ off site; maximizes reuse; smart-growth; restores microclimate; restores temperature of land; showcases historical aspects; empowers local culture with development decisions; diverse decision makers.

### Clear multifunctionality, combining Building Land and Natural Land

### materials

focal point	degenerative	degenerative- sustainable	sustainable	sustainable- regenerative	regenerative
Elegant Simplicity The principle that no more causes or forces are used beyond being effec- tive.	No consideration of quantity, quality, durability or appropri- ateness; extravagant, wasteful or trendy solutions; results in premature failure or replacement; ex- ploitative.	Limited consideration is given to reuse and reduction of materials as well as the appro- priateness; wasteful and lack of care; appropriate selections ruled out due to extra effort involved.	Selects only materials that are needed or make significant po- sitive contributions; materials are used in appropriate quantity, quality and character; durable and stand the test of time.	Through creative exploration, discovers solutions that elimina- te or reduce the need for some materials; considers reusing existing materials first; durable and stand the test of time.	Inspires solutions that creatively eliminate or dramatically reduce the use of materials; elegantly simple ans- wers unearthed; ex- tensive and inclusive processes used for all selections; promotes complete biodegrada- tion or direct rejuvena- tion of ecosystems.
Health & Wellbeing The use of a holistic research and selec- tion-process to sup- port health, comfort, beauty and social responsibility. <i>long-term</i> <i>experience</i>	Intentional or inadver- tent disregard for the tangible/intangible negative effects on a place; generic design with lack of concern for aesthetics; ex- ploitation of people with a primary focus on profit.	Lack of knowledge of material production processes, composi- tion, and associated impacts on health, safety and well-being; conventional design with minimal attention given to aesthetics and social responsi- bility. entire knowl	Full understanding and use of third party product verifications; avoids toxic chemi- cals and materials; balances sustaina- bility with timeless design; connects to nature; fair labor practices.	Enhances place; restores the health of people; uses materials and systems that em- body full life-cycle as- sessment with trans- parency of benefits/ risks; uplifting design that connects with nature; fosters partici- pation of diverse sta- keholders; decreases social inequalities.	Stimulates well-being and encourages he- alth through material selection; nurtures happiness; inspirati- onal aesthetics cele- brating beauty with a deep connection to nature; creates soci- al equity throughout project design and implementation.
Environment Material selection that eliminates use of limited resources, utilizes low impact production and delivery processes, and matures natural habits.	Oblivious to the de- gradation of environ- ment; intentional or inadvertent exploitati- on of natural habitats; excessive use of fos- sil fuel based energy; indiscriminate use of limited resources.	Cognizance of the detrimental impacts of all inputs and outputs related to energy, limited resources, and native habitats; only activates standard compliant methods and selections from	Exceeds complian- ce-driven inclusi- veness to consider some environmental aspects of the pro- duct and related processes; initiates steps for material selection process that considers li- fe-cycle analysis	Stimulates restorative results inclusive to all processes in mate- rial creation, selecti- on, distribution, and installation; assists in restoring resources and habitat to levels that existed before adverse human im-	All-encompassing approach to material selection; completely eliminates materials and related proces- ses that contribute to environmental degra- dation, including the use of limited natural resources; creates no waste; stimulates he- althy, thriving natural

Supports and values

Fosters regional resources creating local jobs and opportunities; prompts regional self-sufficiency and long-term economic health; nourishes and self-sustains previously nonexistent community partnerships; deep inclusion and expression of context and culture; fosters dignified solutions promoting sense of place.

habitats.

#### Region

Consideration of place.

Intentional or inadvertent disregard for local needs and resources; no community involvement or opportunities; disconnected resource providers; careless importation; disregards ecological, social, and cultural context.

Limited response to community identified interests and needs; provides some opportunities within the locale; some regard for utilizing locally available resources; limited or "token" response to context, local history, culture, and natural systems.

Utilizes people and resources from the local community; assists in gaining broader community support; decisions assist in filling gaps in the local or regional economy; responds to community input, context, local history, culture, and natural systems.

locally based businesses, talent and resources; inspires new local economic enterprises; minimizes importation; supports long-term economic, ecological and social viability; invokes previously nonexistent community partnerships; preserves heritage and cultural authenticity.