

Optimise energy use in buildings, infrastructure, and transportation to reduce consumption, benefiting both the environment and costs.



Transition to renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, which are naturally replenished.



Store energy, exchange different types of energy, and manage energy demand to make the best use of available resources in a district, city, or region.



Lower carbon emissions by using non-fossil fuel energy sources and reduce indirect emissions from construction and goods.



Minimise the environmental impact of a product or building from raw material extraction to disposal, including reuse other ways to extend its lifetime.



Encourage reuse and recycling of buildings, goods, and materials to create a low-waste, closed-loop community.



Conserve drinking water by reducing consumption and using rainwater when possible.



Recycle or repurpose greywater (e.g sinks and showers) and blackwater (e.g. toilets), where possible using large-scale purification to cut costs and impacts.



Optimise how we manage these water sources to reduce the negative impacts of extreme weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall and droughts.



Use green spaces and water bodies to boost water cycles, biodiversity, cool urban areas, offer recreation, and support walking and cycling.



Protect, restore, create, and compensate for local ecosystems and biodiversity to cause as little disruption as possible to the natural environment.



Select project sites for sustainability, centrality, and accessibility, optimizing urban density. Prefer brownfields (previously developed land) over greenfields.



Evaluate how different types of transportation are used within a region to encourage a shift towards more sustainable transportation options.



Decrease the use of personal motor vehicles, prioritising safety, convenience, and health benefits for the community.



Ensure traffic safety, maintain physical integrity, address risks for children and elderly people, shield residents from extreme weather, and prevent crime.



Enhance local air quality by cutting pollutants from e.g. vehicles, construction, stoves, and industry to meet established safety standards.



Plant trees and greenery, choose reflective building materials, and use cooling techniques such as shading, water bodies, and airflow.



Control noise and light pollution, adhere to global guidelines, and prevent wind or shadow from large buildings.



Manage and optimise indoor and outdoor temperatures in urban areas to improve comfort and mitigate local overheating.



Regularly check and manage the air quality inside to keep track of pollutants and ensure a healthy indoor environment.



Ventilate regularly to keep indoor humidity levels balanced to reduce the risk of respiratory problems, mold growth, and dust mites.



Ensure easy access to work, shopping, health care, education, leisure, and green spaces by walking, biking, or public transport.



Ensure that all social and age groups have access to services and community involvement. Provide diverse, affordable housing to promote integration.



Where relevant, use accessible digital tools for city planning and service improvement. Promote digital literacy to support responsible digitalisation.



Build and use connections and relationships within communities to strengthen social bonds and mutual support.



Create physical spaces that encourage people to interact and build relationships, helping to support a vibrant community life.



Enhance a neighbourhood's adaptability, resilience, and stability amidst future changes and disruptions.



Encourage creative approaches that improve social support systems, enhance community engagement, and promote inclusive growth.



Create spaces that reflect community identity, culture, and history, fostering connection and pride among residents.



Incorporate and preserve historical and cultural elements in city planning to strengthen the community's identity and sense of place.



Emphasise cultural values and respect diverse interests, skills, needs, beliefs, and backgrounds.



Prioritise the harmony and quality of spaces, landscapes, and architecture, including the integration of green areas and visually appealing elements.



Use artistic initiatives to engage and inspire communities, and as a powerful tool to challenge and provoke societal change.



Travel in ways that honour and preserve local cultures and natural surroundings while also supporting a sustainable local economy.



Leverage the skills, knowledge, and abilities of the people in a community to help improve the local economy and social well-being.



Create quality job opportunities and effectively integrate these jobs into the local job market.



Promote climate-friendly, circular economic activities and strengthen their local impact.



Strengthen community bonds and support local economies with profit-driven strategies that reinvest profits into the community.



Thoroughly evaluate investments by considering both the visible and hidden social and environmental costs and benefits.



Explore how your neighbourhood can stay effective and useful despite future changes, especially those related to climate change and limited resources.



Consistent laws and regulations help individuals and businesses adapt and ensure legal certainty for investments and projects.



Mitigate risks of innovative projects by experimenting and testing in controlled environments, ensuring safe exploration without legal obstacles.



The systems, organisations, and procedures that help establish stable and lasting societal functions, extending beyond temporary political changes.



Effectively managing project or policy goals, ensuring they are implemented through a legitimate and integrated process, and turning them into reality.



Involve all relevant parties in decision-making to ensure diverse viewpoints and foster ownership.



Assess a project's sustainability and just transition by examining government, shareholder, and stakeholder agendas, investments, and actions.







