



SUE MoT

The quest for a common currency

Aims and objectives

- Investigate whether it is possible to assess the sustainability of urban development with a single metric
- Expand promising metrics
- Tailor promising metrics to form the integrator of the Integrated Sustainability Assessment Toolkit (ISAT)

Solar EmJoule
biophysical emergy

Indication of happiness
human preference

Biophysical models quantify resource consumption and subsequent effects on the environment through a natural science perspective

Ecological footprint

Money
human preference

Monetary tools essentially capture human preference on different sustainability issues

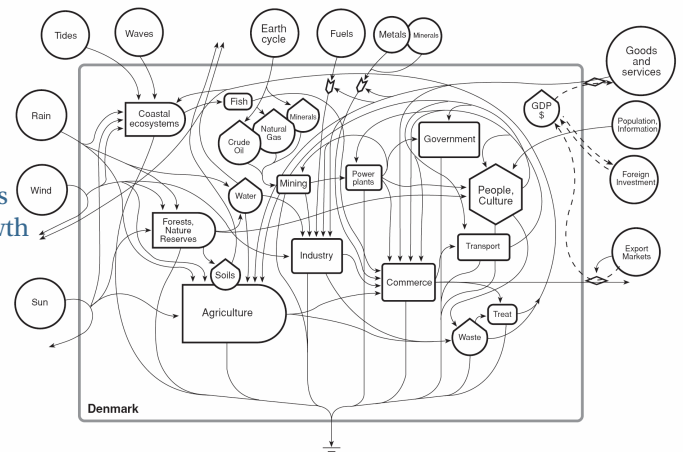
Exergy - Joule
biophysical

Composite indices
Single number
dimensionless

Composite sustainability indices are flexible tools that are aggregates of a set of sustainability indicators

Case study: The UK

- UK's current trajectory is unsustainable
- Low fraction of renewable energy input
- High input of imported energy
- Low Environmental Sustainability Index
- Low exergy efficiencies in energy intensive sectors
- Energy demand growth outstrips population growth



Challenges

- None of the reviewed metrics can claim to capture sustainability in a holistic manner. This stems from the fact that these metrics are based on reductionism and not on holism
- Biophysical metrics cannot address social issues
- Complexity of urban systems render the applicability of a single metric for sustainability assessment challenging

