

**Pattern booklet**  
Metropolitan Ecology of Places Series

# BEYOND GROWTH

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Pattern booklet (Appendix B of the Master thesis - P5 report)  
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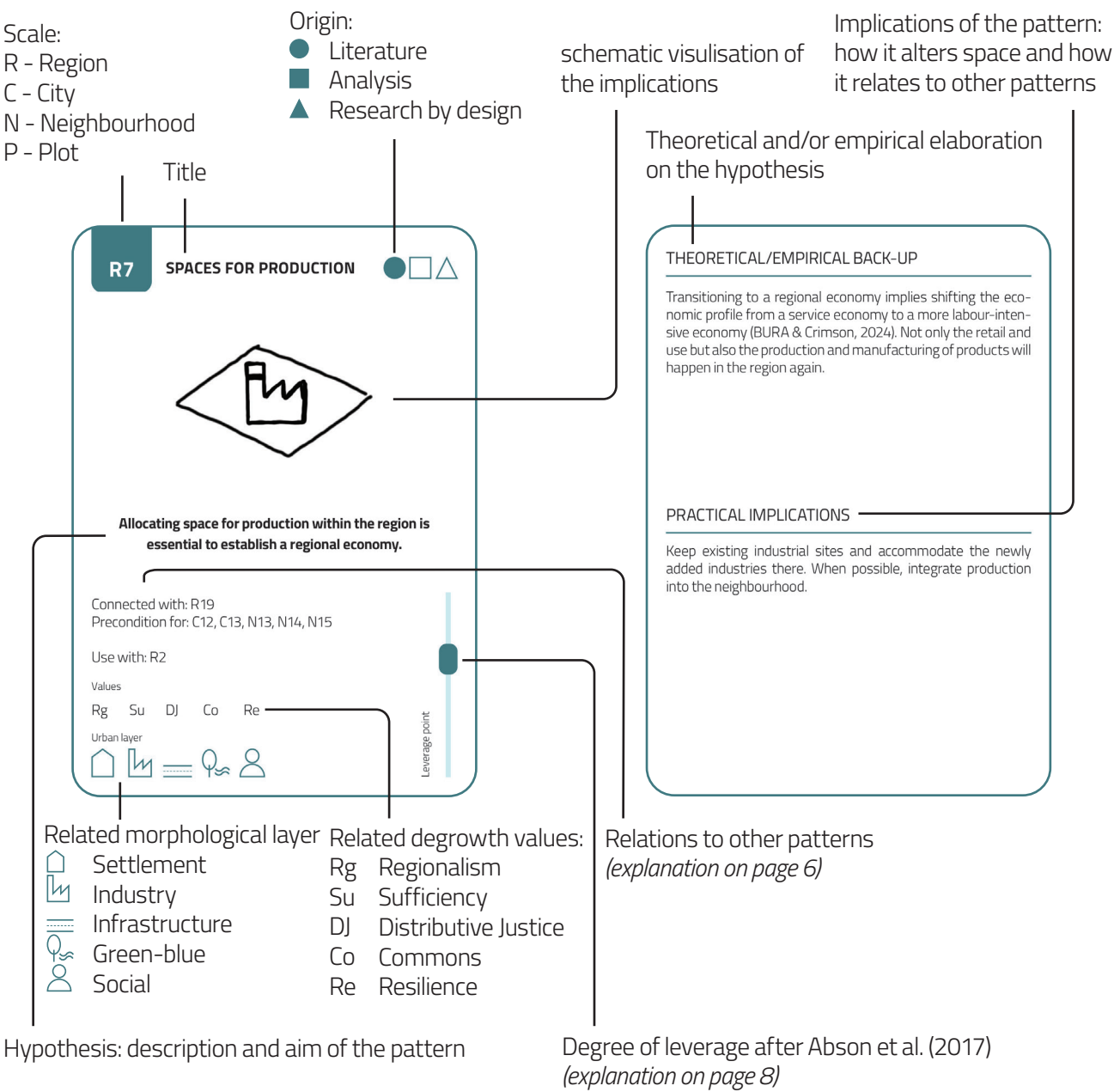
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# A pattern language for degrowth

This pattern booklet shows the patterns collected and developed over the course of the thesis "Beyond Growth - A spatial exploration of a degrowth future for the Metropolitan Region of Amsterdam". The patterns that were collected from literature, analysis and research by design form a pattern language of design and policy interventions for degrowth in the construction sector of the region. All patterns are explained on a pattern card as shown on the right.

# A pattern explained



# Pattern field

While the patterns describe interventions that can be applied in a design, the pattern language shows how the patterns relate. Following Salinger (2000), patterns need to be connected through scales, meaning there are some patterns on higher scales which are detailed out by patterns on lower scales, with each pattern providing new information. The author stresses that this does not result in a tree-like structure but a network of horizontal and vertical connections which are evenly important for the pattern language [see Fig. 73]. In the case of this pattern language, those connections need to be differentiated into the following types:

- **Connection:** The patterns aim towards a similar goal or complement each other.
- **Precondition:** One pattern can only be realized once another pattern is realized, this can be patterns that detail out another pattern (on a lower scale) or consecutive processes.
- **Need to balance:** Patterns oppose each other. That does not imply that they should not be used together, rather they should both be considered when designing with them and a balance that is appropriate for the design case should be found.
- **Patterns can only be used together:** This rule mostly applies to current or historic patterns of urban development that can yield benefits for a degrowth transition but need to be complemented with other patterns so to not promote growth.

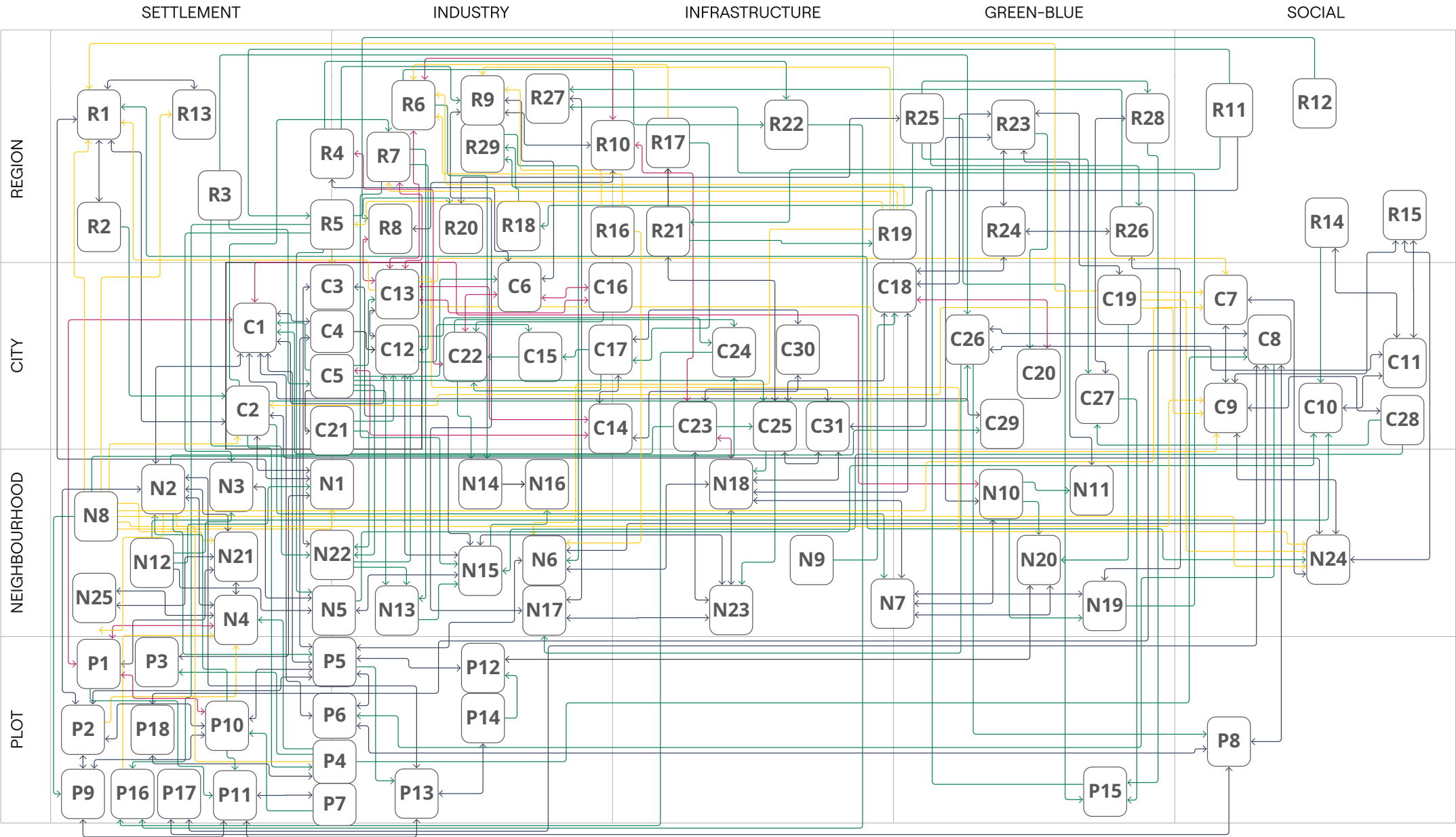
Legend

Connection

Precondition

Patterns can only be used together

Need to balance





Pattern field by leverage points

The leverage point framework by Abson et al. (2017) distinguishes between shallow and deep leverage points. Shallow points include parameters—the system’s structural elements and flows—and feedbacks, which describe how consequences of actions affect other elements within the system. Deep leverage points involve a system’s design (rules, institutions) and intent (values, goals, mindsets). Following the authors, policy interventions often target parameters as driving institutional change is more difficult. As in panarchy theory, shallow interventions can sometimes trigger deeper change. Focusing on deep leverage points helps uncover these critical connections (Abson et al., 2017).

While most of the identified deep leverage points originate in literature, they were discovered during research by design. They emerged as conditions that need to be established early in the design process to avoid lock-ins. Mostly, these strategic choices are located on a higher scale [Fig. 78], however there are also deep leverage points on the smaller scales, especially relating to a change in ownership structure and zoning. In comparison with the pattern field by values [Fig. 77], it becomes obvious that patterns with a high leverage do not need to relate to all or most of the degrowth values.

Legend

Pattern spanning over multiple categories

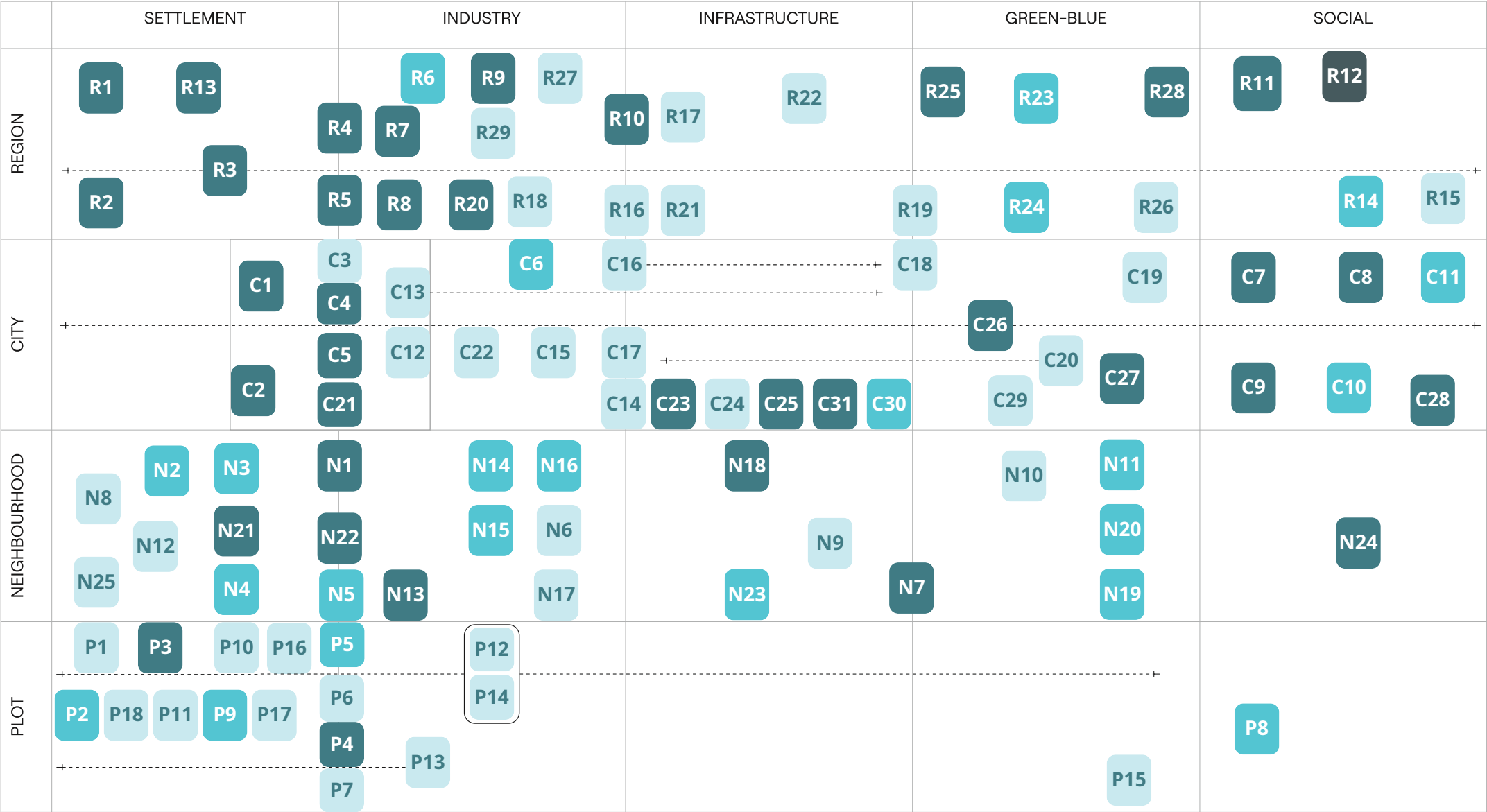
Type of leverage point

Parameter

Feedbacks


Design

Intent



R1

NO LAND PURCHASE BY BIG DEVELOPERS



Limiting land purchases by big developers enables public or community land ownership.

Connected with: R2, R13, C2, N1, R30

Precondition for: N8, C19

Use with: N8, C13, C19

Values

Su DJ Co

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


The main interest of big development companies is to maximise land rents (Xue, 2022). In the current system this is best achieved through greenfield developments (BURA & Crimson, 2024) but if done within the city, these developments tend to lead to gentrification (Krätke, 2014). Restricting land purchases by big developers enables communities and municipalities to influence urban development towards public interests.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Restrict land purchase by big developers through municipal policies.

R2

MUNICIPALITY BUYS FIRST



Establishing pre-emption rights for municipalities enables more socially and ecologically just implementation of public services.

Connected with: R2

Precondition for: C2

Values

Su DJ Co

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Pre-emption rights allow municipalities to steer the allocation of functions in the city as this is most often determined by the value of the land (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Especially in vulnerable areas or in areas that should be redeveloped, this allows to prevent gentrification (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), 2020).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Anchor pre-emption rights for municipalities in national/municipal building legislation. To bring more land into municipal ownership, modify the tax system to encourage that land owners sell their land to the municipality (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023).

R3

ZONING BY HABITABILITY



Zoning according to the principle of habitability ensures a long-term balance between the urban-economic and the socio-ecological systems.

Precondition for: C5, C22, C27

Values

Rg Su DJ Co Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

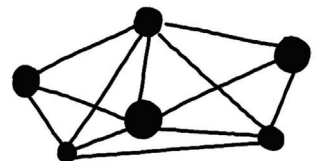
The current Euclidean zoning system prescribes desirable land uses per area which forms the base to allocate property rights as the system gives long-term certainty for investment (Savini, 2021). As this system tends to reinforce the neoliberal status quo, Savini (2021) proposes the concept of habitability as basis for zoning: the rights of the land go to the relation between the land owner and the land to restore socio-ecological qualities and achieve a long-term equilibrium between human and natural systems.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Make zoning plans based on the long-term relation between human and natural systems in each area.

R4

POLYCENTRICITY



A polycentric regional structure increases resilience and equitable access to functions.

Connected with: C6, R22

Precondition for: R9

Balance with: C23

Values

Rg DJ Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

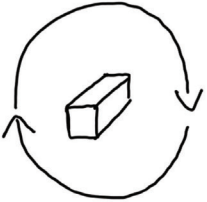
Polycentric development shifts relations from a strong dependency on one central core towards multiple, more independent centres. This more equitable allocation of functions increases autonomy (Savini, 2021), decreases transport routes and emissions and promotes localised activities (Xue, 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Add workplaces, educational, healthcare and cultural functions in the cities and villages around Amsterdam. Consider the benefits of co-locating certain industries (C23 Industrial symbiosis) when searching for suitable locations.

R5

REUSE MATERIALS




Reusing materials decreases the dependency on material inflow from outside the region as well as the need to further import and produce materials.

Connected with: R11, N15  
Precondition for: R19, C3, N3, N5  
Balance with: R8

Values  
Rg Su

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


The reuse of materials is a core principle of the circular economy. To achieve a reduction of the overall material throughput in the region, circularity principles should be combined with a degrowth agenda (Savini, 2023). This implies that materials should be circulated as long and as much as possible.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Find easily accessible locations to collect, (re-)store and redistribute materials, some to cater to the region and some to cater to the neighbourhood.

R6

SHORTEN VALUE CHAINS




Re-locating value chains back to the region contributes to a regional economy.

Precondition for: R16, R17, R19, R22  
Balance with: R10, C13

Values  
Rg

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

The economic system of the MRA relies on value chains that span the entire globe. This makes the region highly dependent on developments on the global market (Rees, 2014) and also enforces existing socio-spatial inequalities that are inherent to the sourcing of some raw materials (Krähmer, 2022). Shortening those value chains physically either means to substitute globally sourced materials within the region or to locate the whole value chain in the region again.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Space for regional production will be needed. Use global trade infrastructure such as ports and logistics centres to accommodate for this. Ensure that R10 redundancy is still given in the system of value chains, if re-locating causes a lack of redundancy, consider R8 Open localism. The need for production areas needs to be balanced with the need for housing areas.

R7

SPACES FOR PRODUCTION



Allocating space for production within the region is essential to establish a regional economy.

Connected with: R19  
Precondition for: C12, C13, N13, N14, N15

Use with: R2

Values  
Rg Su DJ Co Re

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

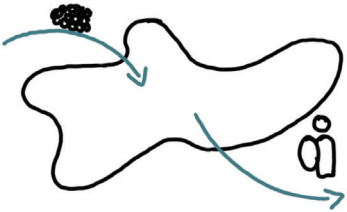
Transitioning to a regional economy implies shifting the economic profile from a service economy to a more labour-intensive economy (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Not only the retail and use but also the production and manufacturing of products will happen in the region again.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Keep existing industrial sites and accommodate the newly added industries there. When possible, integrate production into the neighbourhood.

R8

OPEN LOCALISM




The region cannot be completely closed off, therefore infrastructures for the movement of people and goods need to be maintained.

Connected with: R8  
Balance with: C13  
Use with: R12

Values  
DJ Re

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Degrowth scholars recognise that a region cannot be completely self-sufficient economically. The concept of open localism allows for the region to strive for a regional economy while maintaining porous boundaries that enable cooperation and exchange across regions and scales. Keeping the region open for cultural activities and exchange and importing a limited range of goods that cannot be sourced regionally will ensure that the society continues to thrive (Krähmer, 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Keep some of the existing infrastructures that support the long-distance movement of people and goods such as logistics centres, ports, airports and high-speed train connections in their function.

R9

DECENTRALIZE PRODUCTION

Locating production closer to the places it is consumed benefits the local economy.

Connected with: R10, C6, N17  
Precondition for: R16, R19

Use with: R4

Values

RgRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

To secure their spot in a global/national economy, cities and regions seek economic specialisation (Savini, 2021). In a regionalisation process, the economy is scaled down to the region. The reduced demand allows for more flexible approaches to the manufacturing of products but also the spatial integration of the manufacturing process.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Distribute production in the region by the principle of *R4 Polycentricity*. Integrate it into neighbourhoods through *C5 Zoning for mixed-use*.

R10

REDUNDANCY

Redundancy maintains the functionality of a system if some nodes or networks are impaired.

Connected with: R8, R9  
Balance with: R6, C24

Values

RgSuDJCoRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Redundancy provides a back-up mechanism in a system in case one component fails (Felicetti et al., 2016). In an urban system, redundancy refers to the number of ways in which a certain need can be met e.g., if there are multiple routes or modalities to get to the same place or if there are multiple places in a street that provide similar functions like grocery stores or green spaces. The scale-down of the economy leads to a loss of redundancy on the global scale which needs to be compensated on the regional scale.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Place multiple functions in the region if they have a central role in the system.

R11

INTERNALISE EXTERNALITIES

Adding the socio-ecological burdens of a product to its price stimulates the regional economy.

Precondition for: R5, R21, C31

Values

RgSu

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Along the value chain of every economic good, external effects on ecology and society (will) arise which are not reflected in its price. Especially the harmful externalities such as high greenhouse gas emissions or depletion of natural ecosystems need to be added to the goods price to stimulate more sustainable consumption choices (Van Den Bergh, 2011). This system encourages a shift in transportation modes (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023), the reuse of materials and the consumption of products that were sourced and/or made in the region.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Add the external effects to the price of consumption goods in the region.

R12

SOLIDARY ECONOMIC RELATIONS

In a degrowth economy, inter-regional economic relations need to be based on the principle of solidarity to ensure socio-ecological resilience beyond the region.

Precondition for: R8

Values

RgDJRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

The material cycles in the MRA rely on resources and workforce in other parts of the world (e.g. van der Schuit et al., 2023). Especially the resources from the global South are often sourced under unethical and exploitative conditions (Brand, 2020). Global economic relations that remain in a regional economy need to follow the principle of solidarity.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

When following *R8 Open localism*, set ethical and environmental standards for trading partners.



R13

LIMIT DEVELOPMENT PERMITS



Slow down the speed of development to create room for conscious decisions about where to develop.

Connected with: R1  
Precondition for: N8

Values

Su    DJ


Urban layer



Leverage point

R14

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT




Knowledge building and experimenting is an essential part of developing new ways of urban production and the region-based improvement of material flows.

Connected with: C11  
Precondition for: C10

Values

Rg    Su    DJ    Co

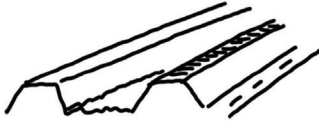
Urban layer



Leverage point

R16

BUNDLING OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE




Parallel transport infrastructures minimize ecological destruction and create redundancy.

Use with: R6, R9, N6

Values

Su                      Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R17

MATERIAL TRANSPORT BY TRAIN



Transporting goods by train causes less transport emissions than transport by truck.


Precondition for: C17

Use with: R6, R21

Values

Rg                      Re

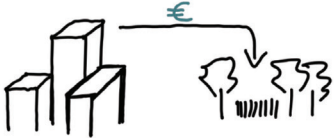
Urban layer



Leverage point

R15

CROSS-FINANCING




If a project delivers revenue, this money can be used to finance socio-ecological projects that lack funding.

Connected with: C9, C11, N24

Values

DJ    Co

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Many solidary and community-oriented initiatives do not aim to generate revenue but are forced to do so to sustain themselves. To ease this burden and to continue the provision of important socio-cultural and socio-ecological functions, they can be cross-financed from other parts of the economic system such as businesses and industries (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), 2020).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Connect projects that need and projects that can provide cross-financing with each other.

R18

FIBRE EXTRACTION



Facilities for extracting fibres (flax, hemp, silvergrass, reed, straw) are needed to process them for the use in construction activities.

Precondition for: R29

Use with: R25

Values

Rg                      Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R19

FROM WATER TO LAND



Keeping parts of the port infrastructure in place ensures connection to other regions.


Connected with: R21

Use with: R5, R6, R7, R9, N6

Values

Rg

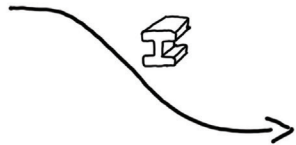
Urban layer



Leverage point

R20

DECREASE CONVENTIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL



Limiting the use of newly produced conventional construction material (such as concrete and steel) in construction activities decreases long transport routes and emissions.


Connected with: R25

Use with: R5

Values

Rg Su Re

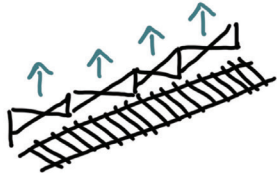
Urban layer



Leverage point

R21

RE-ACTIVATE RAILS



Re-activating unused railways promotes material sufficiency while enabling low-emission transport possibilities.


Connected with: C25  
Precondition for: R17, R19

Use with: R11

Values

Rg DJ Co


Urban layer



Leverage point

R24

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR



Ecological corridors through the urban fabric create buffer zones and create spaces for ecosystems to thrive.


Connected with: R23, R26, C18

Use with: R25

Values

Co Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R25

BIOBASED CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL



The use of biobased construction materials is essential for a region-based construction economy.


Connected with: R20  
Precondition for: R18, R26, R28, C27, P15

Use with: R21

Values

Rg Su Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R22

RENEWABLE ENERGY



Renewable energy (except solar energy) can be sourced regionally as well as decentral and causes less emissions than conventional energy sources.


Precondition for: P16

Use with: R4, R6

Values

Rg DJ Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R23

SPACES FOR WATER



Employing nature-based solutions to mitigate and adapt to flooding in low-lying areas secures a long-term future in the region for all species in the face of climate change.


Connected with: R24, C18, C19, N10, N11  
Precondition for: C20

Use with: R26

Values

Re

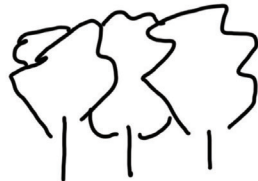
Urban layer



Leverage point

R26

FORESTATION



Forests provide a source of timber for construction and contribute to ecological resilience.


Connected with: R24, N19  
Precondition for: R27

Use with: R25

Values

Rg Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R27

SAWMILL



Sawmills are needed to process the timber for the use in construction activities.


Connected with: N17

Use with: R26, N19

Values

Rg Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

R28

REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE



Regenerative agricultural practices help restore depleted soil.


Connected with: C27  
Precondition for: P15

Use with: R25

Values

RgRe


Urban layer



Leverage point

R29

FIBRE PROCESSING




Facilities for sorting, spinning, weaving and further processing of fibres (flax, hemp, silvergrass, reed, straw) are needed to process them for the use in construction activities.

Use with: R18, P15, N6

Values

RgSuDjCoRe


Urban layer



Leverage point

C1

DON'T EXPAND THE CITY





Limiting the growth of cities preserves natural resources and biodiversity while keeping a compact urban structure.

Connected with: C4, C12, C29, N2, P5, P6  
Precondition for: X3  
Balance with: P1, N10  
Use with: C5, C23

Values

SuRe

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Most of the spaces taken over by urban expansion in the Netherlands during the last decade were pastures and agricultural land (European Environment Agency, 2020). Those spaces contribute to local food production and ecosystem resilience. Continuous urban expansion will pollute and degrade the soil and endangers biodiversity (European Environmental Agency, 2023). Further urban expansion will also increase carbon emissions, through construction and commuter flows (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Every new urban development needs to happen within a city's boundaries. This implies a strategic use of the existing building stock by employing strategies such as *C4 Brownfield development* or *P5 Remodel existing buildings*. Development within the city needs to be balanced with *N10 Green-blue infrastructure in neighbourhoods* and measures that allow for the whole of society to thrive, such as a *P1 Minimal housing standard*.

C2

MUNICIPALLY-OWNED LAND



If the municipality owns the land, it is easiest to realize public interests on that land.



Connected with: R1, N1, N24  
Precondition for: R7, C26, N7, P4

Use with: R2, C19, N8

Values

RgSuDJSuCo

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


When land is developed, it rises in value. Municipal ownership can ensure that this value is directed to social and ecological interests in the city by developing it itself or by setting conditions for leaseholders or buyers (Rettich & Tastel, 2020).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

If the land is not in municipal ownership, use *R2 Municipality buys first*. Implement regulations for the land that enable the allocation of common (public) spaces, spaces for industry and that promote equitable access and living conditions.

C3

MATERIAL HUB



A material hub facilitates collection, sorting and redistribution of materials within the city.



Connected with: N5, N15

Use with: R5

Values

RgSuDJSuCoRe

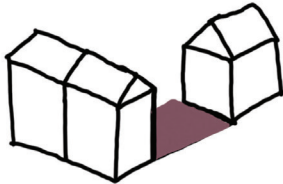
Urban layer



Leverage point

C4

BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT





Using vacant spaces within the urban boundary for new development prevents expansion.

Connected with: C1, P5

Values

Su

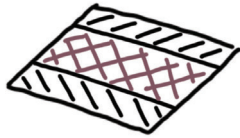
Urban layer



Leverage point

C5

ZONING FOR MIXED-USE



Zoning creates the basis for the integration of production and residential functions in order to minimize distances and ecological impacts and to incentivize community-based forms of working and living.



Precondition for: C1, C6, C12, C13, C21, C25, N13, N22  
Balance with: C14  
Use with: R3

Use with: R3

Values

RgDJSuCo

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Mixing functions is important to achieve a compact city structure, so an urban form that minimizes its actual and therefore its ecological footprint (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023). Furthermore, it reduces the local movement of people and goods because it aggregates consumption and production to a certain place and promotes local activities (Xue, 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Increase mixed-use zones in urban areas between existing industrial/business zones and residential zones (*C21 Transition zones*) and in urban cores. Place *C14 Messy industry close to transport infrastructure* due to its high environmental impact.




Average point

Average point

### C9

## SHARED DECISION-MAKING ABOUT DEVELOPMENT



**Involving the local community actively in the decision-making process around urban development is inclusive and promotes community cohesion.**

Connected with: R15, C7, C28, N24

Use with: C13, C19, N8

Values

DJ    Co

Urban layer

Leverage point

## THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

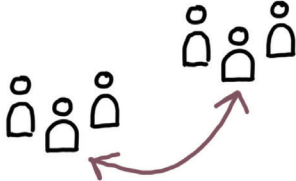
The citizens are the most affected group in development processes, yet most development decisions are determined by the market and the municipality (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Involving them into the decision-making process is an important step in achieving socially just development.

## PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Formalize processes that allow citizens to co-decide about urban development with the municipality.

C10

CONNECT INITIATIVES



Facilitating the connection between existing degrowth initiatives helps to build networks and to scale up change.

Connected with: C11, N5

Use with: R14, N12

Values

Rg Su DJ Co Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


On the local scale, many initiatives with a degrowth mindset can already be found. By creating a network, they can support each other. For example, in the German housing syndicate project, the members of the network support new housing projects in juridical and financial questions (Mietshäuser Syndikat, 2025).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Map existing initiatives within the region and create a platform where they can learn about and connect with each other (BURA & Crimson, 2024). The platform can be online and/or physical.

C12

COMPANIES LOCATED WITHIN URBAN AREA



Locating production that is compatible with urban environments within them helps to achieve a functional mix.

Connected with: C13

Precondition for: C15, C24

Use with: R7, C5

Values

Rg DJ

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

The conversion of port areas meets the demand for housing without claiming new space outside of the current urban boundary.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Map existing initiatives within the region and create a platform where they can learn about and connect with each other (BURA & Crimson, 2024). The platform can be online and/or physical.

C14

MESSY INDUSTRY LOCATED AT TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



Locating pollutant industry close to transport infrastructure minimizes the overall impact on the urban environment.

Connected with: C17, C30

Balance with: C5, C13

Values

Rg

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

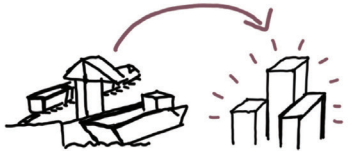
Degrowth initiatives often settle in interstitial spaces where no specific plans are made for yet. When new plans for an area are made, these spaces are often planned over such as in the case of Haven-Stad where the plans for mixed-use housing should replace the urban agriculture project NoordOogst. Further, financial support is valuable as degrowth initiatives do not have a profit orientation.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Secure the right to the land for degrowth initiatives through zoning regulations, i.e. C27 Flexible spaces. Use R15 Cross-financing to help new initiatives get started.

C13

CONVERSION OF PORT INTO MIXED-USE AREA



The conversion of port areas meets the demand for housing without claiming new space outside of the current urban boundary.

Connected with: C12

Balance with: R6, R7, R8, C14, C16

Use with: R1, C5, C7, N24

Values

Su

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Degrowth initiatives often settle in interstitial spaces where no specific plans are made for yet. When new plans for an area are made, these spaces are often planned over such as in the case of Haven-Stad where the plans for mixed-use housing should replace the urban agriculture project NoordOogst. Further, financial support is valuable as degrowth initiatives do not have a profit orientation.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Secure the right to the land for degrowth initiatives through zoning regulations, i.e. C27 Flexible spaces. Use R15 Cross-financing to help new initiatives get started.

C15

COMPANY AGGLOMERATION CLOSE TO LOGISTICS CENTRES



Locating companies close to logistics centres creates short distances between production, storage and retail - also for a regional economy.

Use with: C12, C17, C31

Values

Rg

Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Degrowth initiatives often settle in interstitial spaces where no specific plans are made for yet. When new plans for an area are made, these spaces are often planned over such as in the case of Haven-Stad where the plans for mixed-use housing should replace the urban agriculture project NoordOogst. Further, financial support is valuable as degrowth initiatives do not have a profit orientation.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Secure the right to the land for degrowth initiatives through zoning regulations, i.e. C27 Flexible spaces. Use R15 Cross-financing to help new initiatives get started.

C16

COMPANY AGGLOMERATION  
IN THE PORT



Locating companies in the port creates short distances between transport, storage and production.

Precondition for: C22  
Balance with: C6, C13

Values

Rg

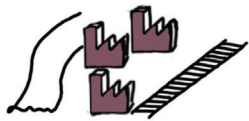
Urban layer



Leverage point

C17

COMPANY AGGLOMERATION  
ALONG TRANSPORT  
INFRASTRUCTURE



Locating companies close to transport infrastructure allows for easy economic exchange within the region and minimizes nuisance within the city.


Connected with: C14, C30  
Precondition for: C15, C22

Use with: R17

Values

Rg

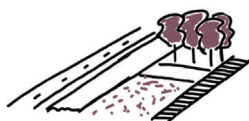
Urban layer



Leverage point

C20

GREEN IN INFRASTRUCTURE  
CORRIDORS



Integrating green infrastructure into transport infrastructure corridors reclaims overlooked space for ecological and social uses and enhances urban climate resilience.

Balance with: C18  
Use with: R23


Values

Rg

Co

Re

Urban layer




Leverage point

C21

TRANSITION ZONES

*\*from Cities of Making*



Zones adjoining industrial areas can provide ideal space for small to medium size manufacturing businesses and supporting services that help transition into mixed-use and residential areas.

Precondition for: C12, N22

Use with: C5

Values

Rg


Su

DJ

Co

Re

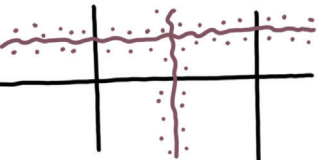
Urban layer



Leverage point

C18

TWO SEPARATE NETWORKS



Separating the main economical (transport) and the ecological (green-blue) networks in the city allows for both to create strong regional connections and a frame for flexible infill.

Connected with: N18, R23, R24, C25

Balance with: C20  
Use with: N9

Values


Rg

DJ

Co

Re

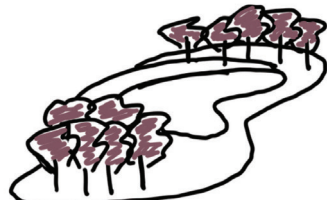
Urban layer



Leverage point

C19

LARGE-SCALE URBAN PARK



Providing large public green spaces supports social and ecological well-being and provides space for local subsistence in a well-accessible common space.

Connected with: R23  
Precondition for: N20

Use with: R1, C2, C7, C9, N24

Values


Rg

DJ

Co

Re

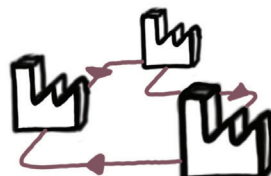
Urban layer



Leverage point

C22

INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS



Linking the resources flows between neighbouring industries creates closer resource cycles and resource commons.


Precondition for: C24, N14  
Balance with: R4, C6  
Use with: C15, C16, C17

Values

Rg

Co

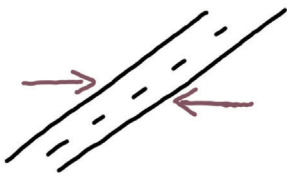
Urban layer



Leverage point

C23

RIGHT-SIZE INFRASTRUCTURE



**Tailoring infrastructure to the needs of a regional economy limits resource use and promotes sufficiency-based development at a regional scale.**

Connected with: R23, C31  
Precondition for: C1, C25  
Balance with: R10, N18

Values  
Rg Su  
Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

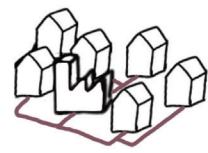
The main purpose of infrastructure in a regional economy is to facilitate the circulation of resources within the region. This renders inter-regional connections less important. Further, "[T]he larger or faster a means of transportation, the more complex, costly, and technologically advanced will be the infrastructure required" (Cattaneo et al., 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Halt expansion projects for inter-regional infrastructure such as airports, highways and international railways (Xue, 2022). Modify existing infrastructure by *N18 Removal of roads* or use passenger railways for *R17 Material transport by train*. Keep a degree of *R10 Redundancy*.

C24

USE EXCESS HEAT



**Using industrial residue heat to heat residential buildings leads to a more sufficient use of energy and creates regional energy loops.**

Precondition for: P16


Use with: C12, C22, N8

Values  
Rg Su Re  
Urban layer

Leverage point

C25

SLOW MOBILITY



**Prioritizing walking and biking fosters connectivity while ensuring inclusive access.**

Connected with: R21, C18, C31  
Precondition for: N18, N23

Use with: C5, C23

Values  
Rg Su DJ Co Re  
Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

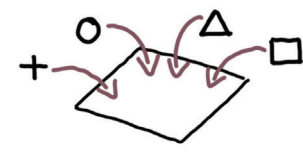
Prioritizing biking and walking as main modes of transport promotes active mobility (Xue, 2022) and slows down the pace of urban life (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Slow mobility complements a compact city where everyday functions are located within a short distance of the home.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Redesign street space towards a balance between walking and biking space and car space (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Use *N18 Removal of roads* in neighbourhoods to dedicate all transport space to pedestrians and cyclists.

C26

FLEXIBLE SPACES



**Spaces that can accommodate multiple uses over time enable adaptation to changing conditions and societal needs.**

Connected with: C8, C11  
Precondition for: N17, P8

Use with: R3, C2

Values  
Rg Su DJ Co Re  
Urban layer

Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

To scale up degrowth approaches to city-making, it is important to provide spaces for experimentation within the city (Lamker & Schulze Dieckhoff, 2019). Communities can appropriate them, test urban interventions and scale up from there. From one of such experiments, a desirable long-term land use can be fixed (Pelzer in: Communication BK, 2024). Next to that, strategically leaving some spaces unassigned is a valuable preparation for future needs that cannot yet be anticipated.

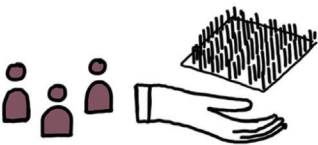
PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Reserve a flexible space in the zoning plans of every neighbourhood. Create regulations that allow for appropriation of those spaces and derive a procedure. Take decisions on making a function in a flexible space permanent together with the local communities and not before it has been there for 5 years. Assign a new flexible space for every one that has been permanently occupied.



C27

COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE (CSA)



Setting up the cultivation of biobased materials as CSA fosters strong ties between producers and consumers that promote agricultural commons.


Connected with: R28  
Precondition for: P15

Use with: R25, C28

Values

Rg Su DJ Co Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

C28

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY




Industrial democracy empowers workers to engage in shaping the degrowth economy.

Connected with: C9  
Precondition for: C27, N15

Values

Co

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Public/Community ownership of companies gives workers influence over the actions of their companies and invites them to use their knowledge in decisions about the production process (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Change the ownership model of a company to a public or community-based system.

C30

MATERIAL TRANSPORTATION ON RING ROADS




Using the ring roads as main transport element for heavy industry balances the transport needs of the regional economy with more qualitative residential and mixed-use areas in the inner parts of the city.

Connected with: C14, C17

Values

Rg


Urban layer



Leverage point

C29

GREENBELT



Greenbelts around urban areas prevent further urban expansion.


Connected with: C1

Use with: N2

Values

Su Re

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Greenbelts have traditionally been used to keep cities compact and land use efficient (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Arrange a greenbelt around an urban area, together with regulations that permit new construction in the green belt on a city-wide level. Couple these measures with measures that increase sufficiency in housing such as *N2 Maximum housing size*.

C31

PUBLIC TRANSPORT



Promoting the use of public transport decreases transport emissions and shifts mobility towards collective and more accessible modes of transportation.


Connected with: C23, C25, N18

Use with: R11

Values

Rg Su Co Re

Urban layer



Leverage point

N1

COMMUNITY-LED DEVELOPMENT



Enabling the local community to steer development supports urban diversity, creates place attachment and promotes shared responsibility.

Connected with: R1, C2, P3  
Precondition for: N8

Use with: N12

Values

DJ   Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Enabling communities to develop the land themselves allows them to shape it according to their needs instead of aiming for the most profitable solution. That way, community-led development can contribute to a more inclusive and diverse city.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Prioritize community initiatives in land allocation and support them with subsidies and knowledge during the process (BURA & Crimson, 2024).

N2

MAXIMUM HOUSING SIZE PER PERSON



Capping per-capita housing prevents excess consumption and redistributes residential space more evenly while encouraging sufficient lifestyles.


Connected with: C1, N4, N21, P2, P10, P13

Use with: P1, P4, P5

Values

Su   DJ

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Reducing the amount of housing space per capita requires “less material for construction, as well as less energy for heating and less space to fill with consumable goods” (Krähmer, 2022). Further, it reduces the overall housing demand while ensuring that access to housing can be distributed more evenly (Bohnenberger, 2021). A scenario for the Oslo metropolitan region e.g. shows that “by reducing residents’ average housing consumption per capita from the current 50.5 to 44.2 m2 by 2030 [...] no new construction of residential buildings will be needed, even in the face of projected population growth” (Mete & Xue, 2021).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Reallocate the home area in spacious dwelling such as single-family homes and semi-detached houses by using e.g. *P10 Split large housing units up* or *P13 Adaptive construction* that allows for adaptation to the needs of changing inhabitants. While implementing this, ensure a *P1 Minimal standard for housing*.

N3

REPAIR CAFÉ



Neighbourhood repair cafés promote resource and skill sharing and reduce the material throughput through collective maintenance and reuse.


Connected with: N5

Use with: R5, N12


Values

Rg   Su   Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Repair cafés promote sharing and material sufficiency (Krähmer, 2022) on a local scale. As such, they are valuable nodes in a local network of degrowth practices.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Integrate repair cafés into each neighbourhood, they can take place at a *N12 Neighbourhood centre* and be paired with a *N5 Sharing hub*.

N4

AFFORDABLE HOUSING



Ensuring access to affordable housing for everyone promotes equitable living conditions.

Connected with: N2, N21, N25  
Precondition for: P2, P16  
Balance with: P1  
Use with: P4


Values

DJ

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Affordable housing addresses spatial inequality by redistributing excess (Savini, 2021) and supports social cohesion by preventing displacement and enabling diverse populations to remain within cities (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), 2020).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Create affordable housing through *N25 Social housing* or set a minimum level of affordable housing in a *P4 Ground lease*. Designing affordable housing to suit a *P1 Minimal standard for housing*.

N5

SHARING HUB



Spaces that enable resource sharing and collective learning are part of a common infrastructure that promotes sufficient lifestyles.


Connected with: C3, N3, N15  
Precondition for: C10

Use with: R5, N12


Values

Rg Su DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Sharing hubs promote sharing and material sufficiency (Krähmer, 2022) on a local scale. As such, they are valuable nodes in a local network of degrowth practices.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Integrate sharing hubs into each neighbourhood, they can take place at a *N12 Neighbourhood centre* and be paired with a *N3 Repair café*.

N6

REPURPOSE FACTORIES




Use existing structures to accommodate the new modes of production and material circulation in the regional economy.

Connected with: C8, N18, P5  
Precondition for: R16, R19, R29


Values

Rg Su

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


The transition towards a regional, more resilient economy will lead to changing modes of sourcing, transporting, producing, storing and (re-)using. Some production will not be necessary, some will be scaled down and some will be added. Those changes need to be accommodated for within the existing structure as much as possible (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Retrofit existing conventional material factories for biobased material construction.

N7

PUBLIC SPACE AS A COMMON



Considering public space as a common increases socio-ecological value in the neighbourhood.


Connected with: N10, N18, N19, N20

Use with: C2


Values

DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


A large share of the public space in the city is used for car mobility, one of the least inclusive forms of mobility. Viewing public space as a common means to emphasize the rights of all humans and nature in it (BURA & Crimson, 2024) and to shape it collectively (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), 2020).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Distribute the public space more evenly among different modalities but also among nature and humans, e.g. through the *N18 Removal of roads* or *N10 Green-blue infrastructure* in neighbourhoods.

N8

HIGH-DENSITY SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE



Dense urban forms reduce land take, support shared infrastructure, and increase access to services and green space.


Precondition for: C24, P8

Use with: R1, R13, C2, C7, C9, N1, N21, N24


Values

Su DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

Creating density is important to achieve a compact city structure, so an urban form that minimizes its actual and therefore its ecological footprint (Khmara & Kronenberg, 2023). Furthermore, it reduces the movement of people and goods and their dependency on motorised transport because it aggregates consumption and production to a certain place (Xue, 2022). However, following the density paradigm leads to an overall space scarcity which in turn increases the competition for developable land on the city and the regional scale (Savini, 2021).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Densify in neighbourhoods, especially those with low-density dwelling types such as single-family houses. Prior to the start of the development, *R1 Restrict land purchase* by big developers or keep the development site as *C2 Municipally-owned land* and ensure that *C9 Shared decision-making* about development takes place, together with the local communities. Prioritize *N1 Community-led development* and ensure that *N24 Development benefits the neighbourhood* and that *C7 New development is accessible to all*. To achieve this, *N21 Mix housing types*.

N9

GRID STRUCTURE

A grid structure in urban development lays the foundation for equitable access to and distribution of essential functions.

Precondition for: C18

Values

DJCo

Urban layer

Leverage point

N11

COLLECTIVE URBAN GREEN

Collective instead of private green spaces offer room for community activities while providing fair access to green spaces and mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Connected with: R23

Use with: N10

Values

DJCoRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

N10

PUBLIC GREEN-BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

Green-blue infrastructure in the public space functions as common space, promotes human and ecological well-being, encourages urban production and helps mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Connected with: R23, N7  
Precondition for: N11, N19, N20  
Balance with: C1

Values

RgDJCoRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

N12

NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

Neighbourhood centres provide a space for community activities and neighbourhood economies.

Precondition for: C10, N1, N3, N5

Values

Co

Urban layer

Leverage point

N13

INTEGRATE INDUSTRY INTO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Integrating small-scale production facilities into a neighbourhood promotes mixed development and creates short distances between living and working.

Precondition for: N15

Use with: R7, C5, N22

Values

RgCoRe

Urban layer

Leverage point

N15

CRAFT CENTRE

Craft centres in neighbourhoods promote local manufacturing, material exchange and sharing practices.

Connected with: C3, C12, N5  
Precondition for: N16

Use with: R7, C8, N13

Values

RgDJCo

Urban layer

Leverage point

N14

VALUE-CHAIN NEIGHBOURS

*\*from Cities of Making*

Locating companies from the same value chain close to each other decreases transport emissions and provides opportunities for resource and knowledge synergies.

Precondition for: N16

Use with: R6, C22

Values

Rg

Urban layer

Leverage point

N16

SHARED COURTYARD

Clustering multiple businesses and small-scale manufacturers around a common courtyard for loading, unloading and working saves space and promotes knowledge exchange.

Use with: N14, N15

Values

RgCo

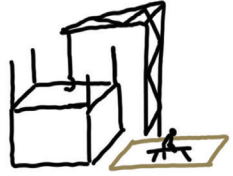
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Leverage point



N17

ON-SITE MANUFACTURING



Producing construction material on the construction site (e.g. mixing of biobased concrete, cutting of timber boards) reduces the need for storage and manufacturing space and is flexible.


Connected with: R9, R27, N26

Use with: C26

Values

Rg	Su	Re
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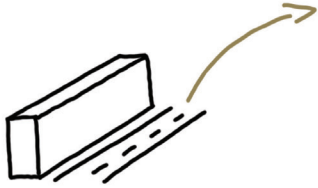
Urban layer



Leverage point

N18

REMOVAL OF ROADS



Eliminating excessive road infrastructure reclaims space for humans and nature and provides common spaces that are accessible to everyone.

Connected with: C18, C31, N6, N7, N23


Balance with: C23

Use with: C25

Values

	DJ	Co	Re
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Urban layer



Leverage point

N21

MIX HOUSING TYPES



A diversity of housing types ensures that different housing needs are met while maintaining a high level of affordability in the neighbourhood.


Connected with: N2, N4, N25, P1

Precondition for: N8

Values

	Su	DJ	Co
--	----	----	----

Urban layer



Leverage point

N22

MICROZONING

*\*from Cities of Making*



Zones adjoining industrial areas provide ideal space for small to medium size manufacturing businesses and supporting services that help transition into mixed-use and residential areas.

Connected with: C3

Precondition for: C12, N13

Use with: R3, C5, C21

Values

Rg	Re
----	----


Urban layer



Leverage point

N19

URBAN FOREST




Urban forests function as common space, promote human and ecological well-being, encourage small-scale timber production and help mitigate and adapt to climate risks.

Connected with: R26, N7, N10, N20

Values

Rg	Re
----	----


Urban layer



Leverage point

N20

URBAN AGRICULTURE



Urban agriculture functions as common space, promotes human and ecological well-being, encourages small-scale fibre production and helps mitigate and adapt to climate risks.


Connected with: N7, P12

Use with: C19, N10

Values

Rg	Su	DJ	Co	Re
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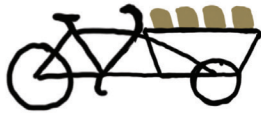
Urban layer



Leverage point

N23

CARGO-BIKE TRANSPORT




Cargo bikes are a low-transport emission alternative for small-scale manufacturers that operate on a neighbourhood scale.

Connected with: C23, C25, N15, N17, N18

Values

Rg	Su	Co
----	----	----

Urban layer



Leverage point

N24

DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS THE NEIGHBOURHOOD



Investing the revenue from land development within the neighbourhood the development is realised in prevents gentrification processes.

Connected with: R1, R15, C2, C7, C9

Precondition for: C13, C19, N8

Values

Rg	DJ
----	----

Urban layer



Leverage point

N25

SOCIAL HOUSING



Social housing ensures affordable housing for lower socioeconomic groups in the neighbourhood.

Connected with: N4, N21

Values

DJ

Urban layer




Leverage point



P1

MINIMAL STANDARD FOR HOUSING




A minimal housing standard ensures dignified living conditions for all, addressing disparities in housing quality.

Connected with: N21  
Precondition for: N2, P11  
Balance with: C1, N4, P10


Values

DJ

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


N2 Maximum housing size per person bears the risk of increasing marginalised housing conditions. Therefore, it is important to ensure a decent amount of space per person and a minimum quality of the dwelling unit by setting a minimum per capita size or prescribing windows for all rooms (Mete & Xue, 2021).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Couple policies for maximum housing sizes with quality criteria.

P2

CO-HOUSING




Co-housing promotes the sharing of living space and resources.

Connected with: N2, P5, P9, P10  
Balance with: X2


Values

Su DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


Collaborative housing practices build on a central degrowth practice, namely sharing of living facilities and other resources (Cucca & Friesenecker, 2022). These collective practices reduce the material footprint per capita while helping to address equitable distribution of housing space. Since co-housing projects are mostly set up by people with middle to high socioeconomic status, degrowth co-housing needs to pay attention to affordability and diversity (Cucca & Friesenecker, 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Set up co-housing in apartment blocks where common facilities but also apartments/rooms of different sizes can be accommodated. Support N4 Affordable housing through subsidies for co-housing.

P3

COMMUNITY LAND TRUST (CLT)



A Community Land Trust protects land from speculation and enables long-term affordable housing.


Connected with: N1

Use with: P4


Values

DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

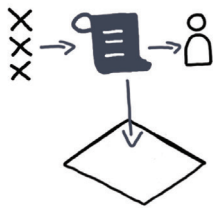
In a CLT, the ownership of the ground and the building on top of it are separated from each other. The ground is owned and managed by a local non-profit organisation which then sells the houses on its land to homeowners or other individuals (Davis, 2014). That way, the land is not subject to ground speculation (BURA & Crimson, 2024) and can be dedicated to e.g. affordable housing or community housing over a longer period of time.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

CLTs can have various sizes, distribute them across the city to create a healthy mix (Mehaffy et al., 2020).

P4

GROUND LEASE



A ground lease allows the municipality to set conditions for the use of the land.


Connected with: P18  
Precondition for: C8, N2, N4, P3

Use with: C2


Values

Rg Su DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point



THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP


A ground lease separates the ownership of the land and the building. In the case of Amsterdam, most of the ground is owned by the municipality and private persons as well as companies lease the ground their building stands on. In the leasing contract, the municipality sets a yearly rent and conditions for the use of the land (Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d.-b). The lease contract can e.g. be used to prescribe functions that benefit the community.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Prescribe collective ownership models and spaces for experimentation as well as housing sizes via the ground lease.

P5

REMODEL EXISTING BUILDINGS



Remodelling existing spacious dwellings creates equitable living conditions and requires less new construction material.



Connected with: C1, N6, P2, P6, P10, P12  
Precondition for: P13

Use with: N2

Values

Su DJ Co

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

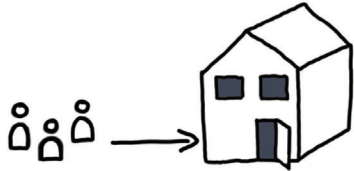
Introducing new forms of co-living and living on less space necessitates new building layouts. To limit the consumption of new space and materials, changes need to be made to the existing building stock. These new conditions should be created within the existing building stock, whereby the focus lies on “redistribution from those who have excess to those who have less” (Xue, 2022).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Remodel spacious dwelling types such as single-family homes.

P6

USE EMPTY BUILDINGS



Filling empty buildings with new functions saves materials and keeps the city compact and lively.



Connected with: C1, P5, P8

Use with: C8

Values

Su

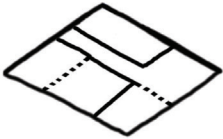
Urban layer



Leverage point

P7

FLEXIBLE FLOOR PLAN





Designing the floor plans of buildings to be flexible enables the adaptation to changing needs of homeowners and thus enable a more equitable allocation of housing space that is materially sufficient.

Connected with: P11  
Precondition for: P10

Values

Su DJ

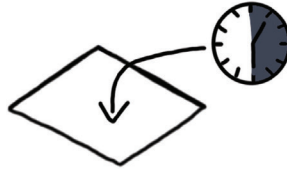
Urban layer



Leverage point

P8

TEMPORAL USE



Temporal use accommodates evolving needs while minimizing underuse and exclusion.


Connected with: C8, P6, P17

Use with: C26

Values

Rg Su DJ Co Re


Urban layer



Leverage point

P9

COMMON LIVING SPACES



Shared living spaces increase social cohesion and require less material input in construction.


Connected with: P2, P10, P11

Use with: N8

Values

Su DJ Co

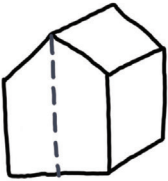
Urban layer



Leverage point

P10

SPLIT LARGE HOUSING




Dividing oversized dwellings increases housing availability and supports more sufficient living arrangements.

Connected with: P2, P5, P9  
Precondition for: N2, P11  
Balance with: P1  
Use with: P7

Values

Su

Urban layer



Leverage point

THEORETICAL/EMPIRICAL BACK-UP

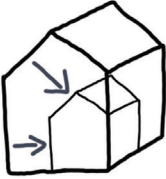
The splitting of excessive living space allows for a better use of the existing built space (BURA & Crimson, 2024). Since it requires less material input, it contributes to material sufficiency.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Introduce regulations that allow for and/or simplify the splitting of large dwellings, e.g. single-family homes. *P7 Flexible floor plans* can form a base for this. When splitting existing dwellings, consider if multiple new dwellings need to emerge or if they can share *P9 Common living spaces*. Overall, ensure a *P1 Minimal standard for housing* in all newly emerged dwellings.

P11

LIVE SMALL



Smaller housing units require less material while being affordable.

Connected with: P7, P9, P13

Use with: P1, P10

Values

Su


DJ

Urban layer

Leverage point

P12

UTILISE ROOFS



Rooftops can be used for public interests like climate adaptation or as common spaces while maintaining a compact urban form.

Connected with: N20, P5

Use with: P14

Values

Su

Co

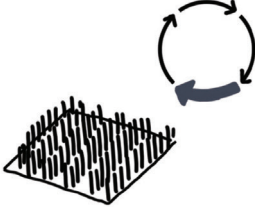
Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

P15

INTEGRATE FIBERS FOR CONSTRUCTION IN CROP ROTATION



Integrate the cultivation of fibres for biobased construction materials should into a crop cycle to ensure soil health.

Precondition for: R29

Use with: R25, R28, C27

Values

Rg


Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

P16

ECO-HOUSING



Eco-housing promotes sufficiency and awareness about resource consumption.

Connected with: X1  
Precondition for: X3  
Balance with: X2  
Use with: R5, R22, C24

Values

Rg

Co

Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

P13

ADAPTIVE CONSTRUCTION



Adaptive construction methods allow buildings to evolve with changing social and environmental needs over a long time span.

Connected with: N2, P11, P14

Use with: P5

Values

Su

Co


Re

Urban layer

Leverage point

P14

STACK FUNCTIONS



Integrating multiple functions into a single plot enhances diversity and contributes to a compact city.

Connected with: P13

Use with: P12

Values


Su

Urban layer

Leverage point

P17

SQUATTING



Allowing squatting enables the temporary use of vacant buildings and provides housing to those in need.

Connected with: C8, P8

Values

DJ

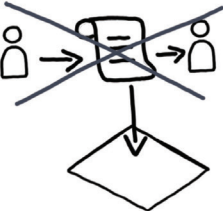
Co

Urban layer

Leverage point

P18

RENTAL BAN



Prohibiting homeowners from permanently renting them out prevents speculation.

Connected with: C8, P4

Values

Su

DJ

Urban layer

Leverage point



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