Local Melbourne experience is reviewed. This includes the 2012 Victorian Government "Securing Victoria's Economy" which notes Melbourne's high international ranking for liveability, the contrasting 2013 Suncorp Bank survey rating Melbourne poorly in an Australian context and the 2012 Ten Point Plan by the Urban Development Institute of Australia. The author's previous Healthy Cities work on ecosystems services, urban health, environmental and infrastructure values in urban design is consulted. Strategies of green infrastructure thinking that provide a framework or 'whiteboard' for assessing such values are also explained.

The 2012 promotion of Environmental-Economic Accounting by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is seen as a significant development in the establishment of an accounting system that recognises hitherto elusive human and natural environmental values in a way that can inform urban planning, design and management decisions. The relevance of shifting taxation away from labour to resource use is also introduced with examples presented from the European Union's work on Environmental Fiscal Reform. It is concluded that notions of 'liveability' have been refined to the point that has brought into view the beginnings of a new economic logic still based on tradable values but more relevant to healthy, sustainable cities.

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Integrated Modification Methodology (I.M.M) for a more sustainable, liveable and responsible city. The case study of Timisoara (Romania)

Abstract. Energy consumption efficiency and sustainable development is definitely an urban issue. The IMM (Integrated Modification Methodology) theory considering the city as a complex adaptive system (CAS) explores the relationships between urban morphology and energy consumption. According to this theory, the city, studied as a complex adaptive system, is not solely a mere aggregation of disconnected energy consumers and the total energy consumption of the city is different from the sum of the whole building's consumption. So the energy efficiency of every element has to be optimized by its form, in a way that improves the other elements of the energetic performance as well. However a case study based on the re-development of an important part of Timisoara shows that morphology plays an essential role for any energy-saving policy, urban efficiency, quality of life and, generally, for any sustainable urban environment.

This project based on the innovative IMM methodology applies a multi-layered design approach working in the layers of transport, voids, volumes and functionality.. In terms of sustainability, the study defined the main catalyst for nowadays most profiting urban changes – transportation; emphasizing the transposition from "driving – in" or car dependent society to "green moving – in" a conceptual approach defining pedestrian, bicycle and public transport dependency. Furthermore applying this in a domino effect style the paper elaborates a thorough program for smaller scales like district sustainable development. The research set the opportunity to incorporate a wide range of issues to improve the metabolism of the city as well as its liveablity, and energy performances.