

# PLACE REGENERATION

## *Coordinating Lead authors*

*Dumitru, A.; Skodra, J.*

## *Lead authors*

*Caroppi, G.; Connop, S.; Feroso, J.; Ravknikar, Ž; Rhodes, M. L.; Szkordilis, F.; Wendling, L.; Werner, A.; Zulian, G.*

## *Contributing authors*

*Baldacchini, C.; Ceccherini, G.; Dubovik, M.; Dushkova, D.; Fatima, Z.; Gerundo, C.; Gil-Roldán, E.; Giugni, M.; Goličnik Marušić, B.; Gómez, S.; González, M.; Haase, D.; Jermakka, J.; Körmöndi, B.; Laikari, A.; Macsinga, I.; Maes, J.; Martins, R.; Mendonça, R.; Nadim, F.; Nash, C.; Oen, A.; Pisani, N.; Pugliese, F.; Reich, E.; Rinta-Hiiro, V.; Roebeling, P.; San José, E.; Sánchez, R.; Stanganelli, M.; Young, C.; zu-Castell Rüdénhausen, M.*

## 13 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS OF PLACE REGENERATION

### 13.1 Derelict land reclaimed for NBS

**Project Name:** UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

**Author/s and affiliations:** Laura Wendling<sup>1</sup>, Ville Rinta-Hiiro<sup>1</sup>, Maria Dubovik<sup>1</sup>, Arto Laikari<sup>1</sup>, Johannes Jermakka<sup>1</sup>, Zarrin Fatima<sup>1</sup>, Malin zu-Castell Rüdénhausen<sup>1</sup>, Peter Roebeling<sup>2</sup>, Ricardo Martins<sup>2</sup>, Rita Mendonça<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> VTT Technical Research Centre Ltd, P.O. Box 1000 FI-02044 VTT, Finland

<sup>2</sup> CESAM – Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

Reclamation of derelict land	Place Regeneration
<b>Description and justification</b>	Brownfield land refers to urban developed areas that are currently idle. Typically, they are sites of previous commercial or industrial activities, which might have detected or suspected pollution and soil contamination problems, hindering their future development. Redeveloping brownfields can save pristine green spaces from development as well as reclaim unused spaces into meaningful application (University of the West of England [UWE] Science Communication Unit, 2013).
<b>Definition</b>	Reclamation of idle/ derelict and/or contaminated land (brownfields), expressed as total area (ha), area per capita or % of contaminated area reclaimed

<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Simple and easy to calculate</li> <li>+ Provides a measure that can be easily followed</li> <li>- Definition and classification of areas as brownfield is not rigorously defined, and thus comparison between areas and countries can be misleading without closer case studies</li> </ul>
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	Idle, developed areas within the community are identified and their combined surface area is calculated using maps. This is done yearly and the percentage change in the area is reported, as well as the actual area remaining.
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	Street to metropolitan scale
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Proportion of idle/ derelict and/or contaminated land (brownfields) redeveloped each year for productive use via implementation of NBS, and the absolute area of identified brownfield remaining
<b>Data input type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Annually
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Low
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Not identified
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	SDG 9 Industry, infrastructure and innovation, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	Participatory data collection is feasible through citizens' reports on brownfield areas in their communities
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	University of the West of England (UWE) Science Communication Unit. (2013). Science for Environment Policy (Issue 39): Brownfield Regeneration. Bristol, United Kingdom: University of the West of England Science Communication Unit.