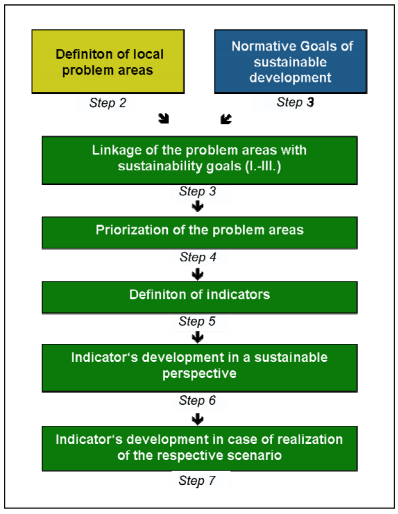
Sustainability Assessment of Redevelopment Options for Brownfields and Contaminated Sites

MMT
MEGASITE MANAGEMENT TOOLSUITE

The Sustainability Assessment Module is used to define the goals of sustainable development for the specific local context and to rate different possible uses with respect to these aims.

Since the 1980s, when the debate on sustainable development began to be taken up in urban and regional planning, soil was increasingly seen as a scarce and non-renewable resource. Thus the reuse and development of brownfields was more and more understood as an important contribution to sustainable development. The idea of bringing together the challenges of remediation and decontamination with brownfield reuse into sustainable development spread into national policy.

The MMT Megasite Management Toolsuite contains a Sustainability Assessment Module that assists stakeholders in comparing land-use scenarios in terms of their sustainability on the basis of a site-specific sustainability framework.



The sustainability assessment module allows diverse stakeholders establishing together a set of specific criteria for sustainable development in a stepwise procedure. Based on this set that will encompass economic, social and ecological aspects of sustainable development land-use scenario will be assessed with regard to their contribution to sustainable development.

Rule	Problem	Indicator	Estimated Development in Scenario: Sport and Leisure	Estimated Development in Scenario: Industries
1.1 Protection of human health	Traffic Noise	Cars per day	●	●
2.1 Sustainable use of renewable ressources	Contaminated groundwater	Concentration of nitrate	●	●
		Concentration of BTX	●	●
3.2 Participation in social decision making	Participation in local development	Number of open councils	●	●
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Reference

Bleicher, Alena; Gross, Matthias (2010): Sustainability assessment and the revitalization of contaminated sites: operationalizing sustainable development for local problems, *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology* 17(1), 57-66.

Contact:
Alena Bleicher and Matthias Gross
Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ
Permoserstr. 15 | 04318 Leipzig | Germany

alena.bleicher@ufz.de

→ www.safira-mmt.de