

CONCEPTUAL SITE OR PROJECT MODELS FOR SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT AND OVERALL VALUE

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In cooperation with:



www.cabernet.org.uk



www.greenland-project.eu



www.timbre-project.eu

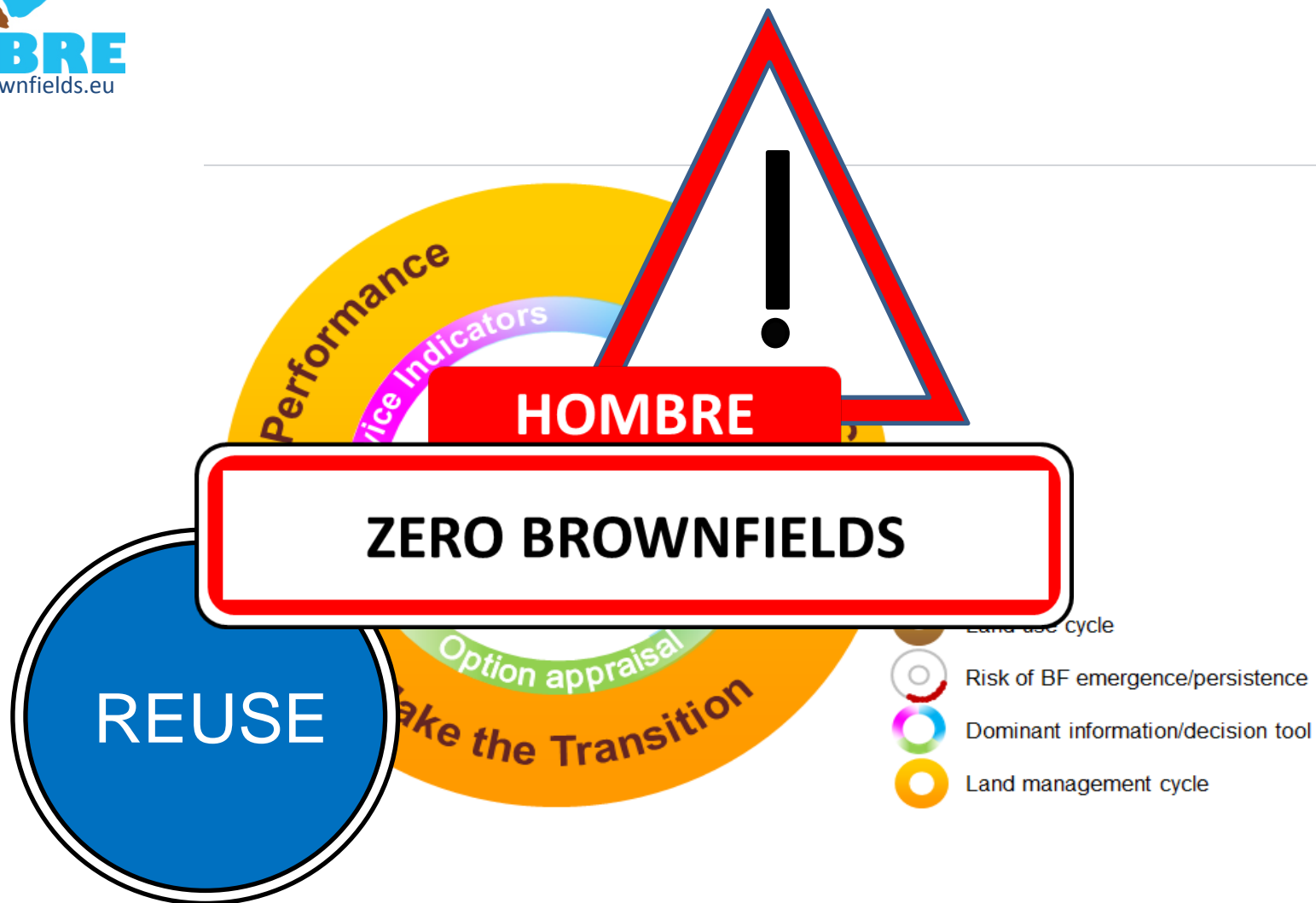


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HOMER
www.zerobrownfields.eu

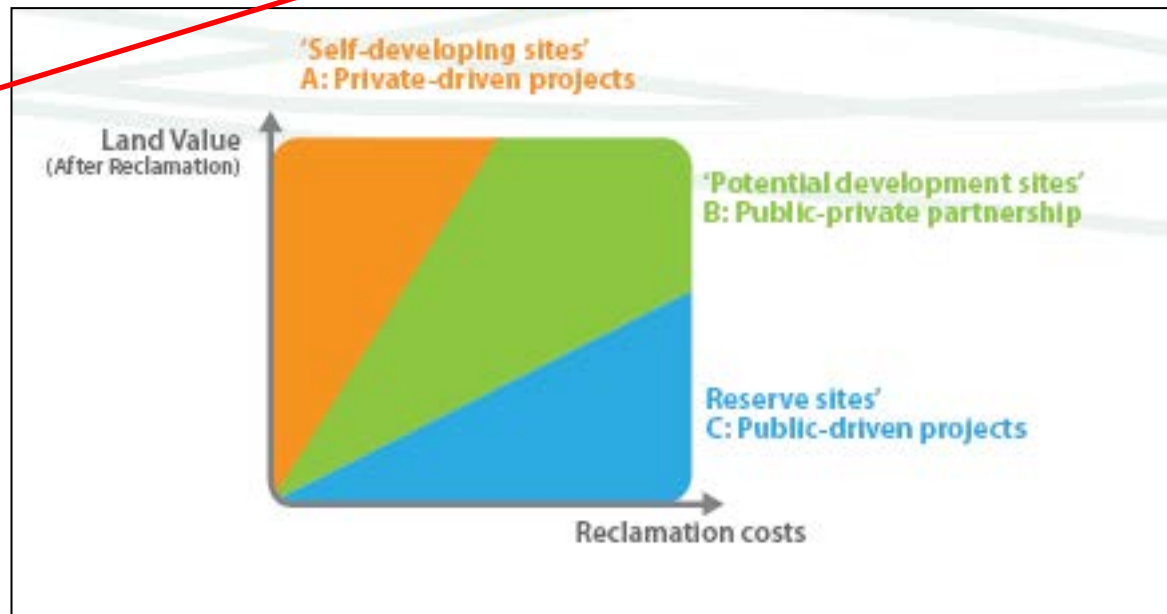
CABERNET (*) has defined brownfields as sites which:

1. have been affected by former uses of the site or surrounding land;
2. are derelict or underused;
3. are mainly in fully or partly developed urban areas;
4. require intervention to bring them back to beneficial use; and
5. may have real or perceived contamination problems

COSTS
ECONOMIC RISKS
LIABILITY RISKS
STIGMA
...



**BENEFIT / VALUE
OF REGENERATION ??**



Source: CABERNET 2006: Sustainable Brownfield Regeneration

(*) CABERNET (Concerted Action on Brownfield and Economic Regeneration Network)

is the European Expert Network addressing the complex multi-stakeholder issues that are raised by brownfield regeneration

Tailored & Sustainable Redevelopment towards Zero Brownfields



Final CWA/GoT-HOMBRE N 044 - 2014-09-08

PROJECT SERVICES

beneficial outputs deliberately planned within a project for particular recipients

FOR **VALUE CREATION**

THROUGH BROWNFIELD
REGENERATION

Tailored & Sustainable Redevelopment towards Zero Brownfields



Site specific

Subjective

En

**CLEAR
TRANSPARENT
RECORDABLE
VISUAL ?**

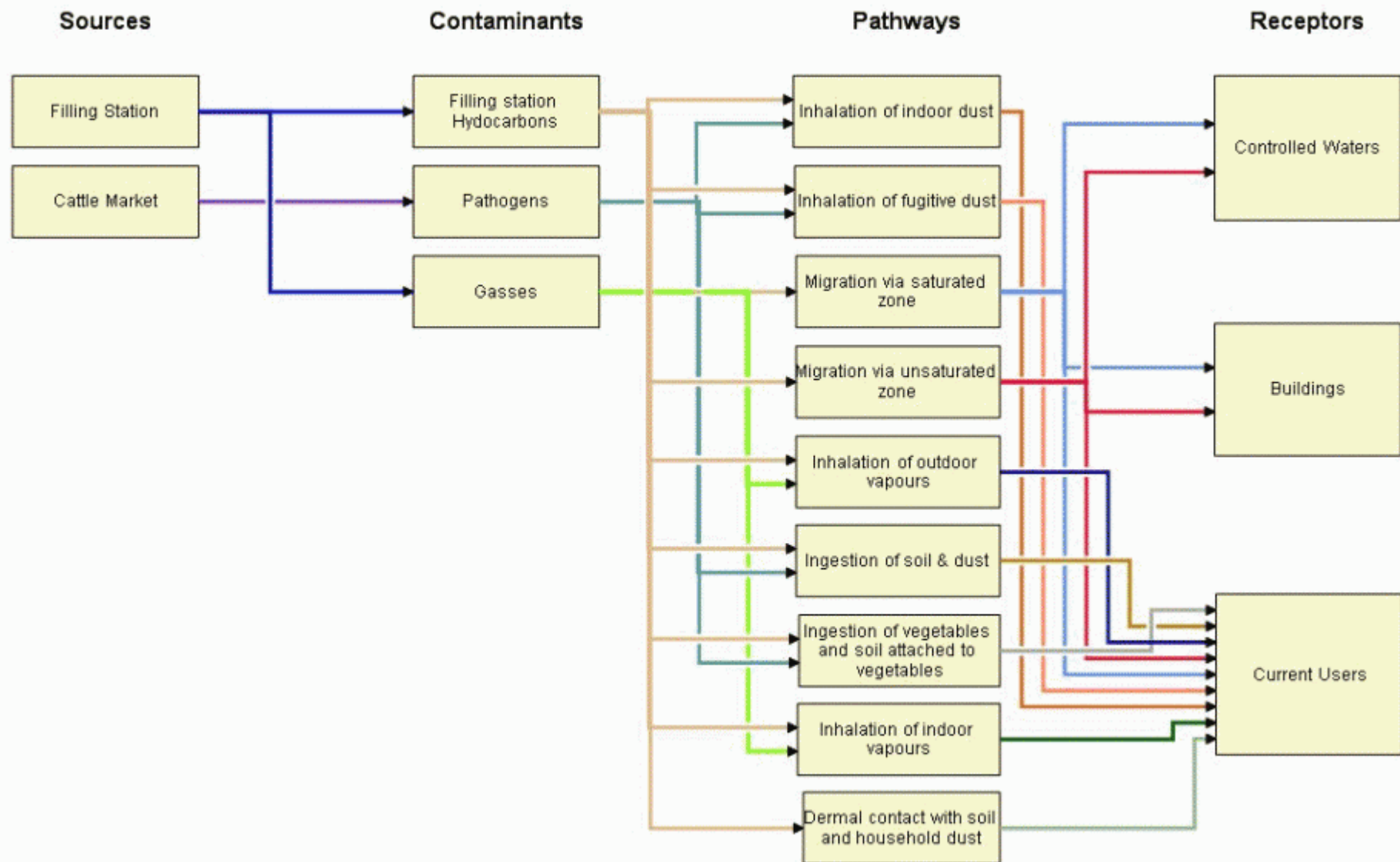
- Choices of indicators?
- Importance of indicators?
- Ways of integrating indicators into more holistic ones?
- ...

Negative
impacts

**DUPLICATION ?
OVERSIGHT ?**



JAMPDE



Parys Mountain

- Parys Mountain is a historic copper mining area near Amlwch in Anglesey (used since Roman times)

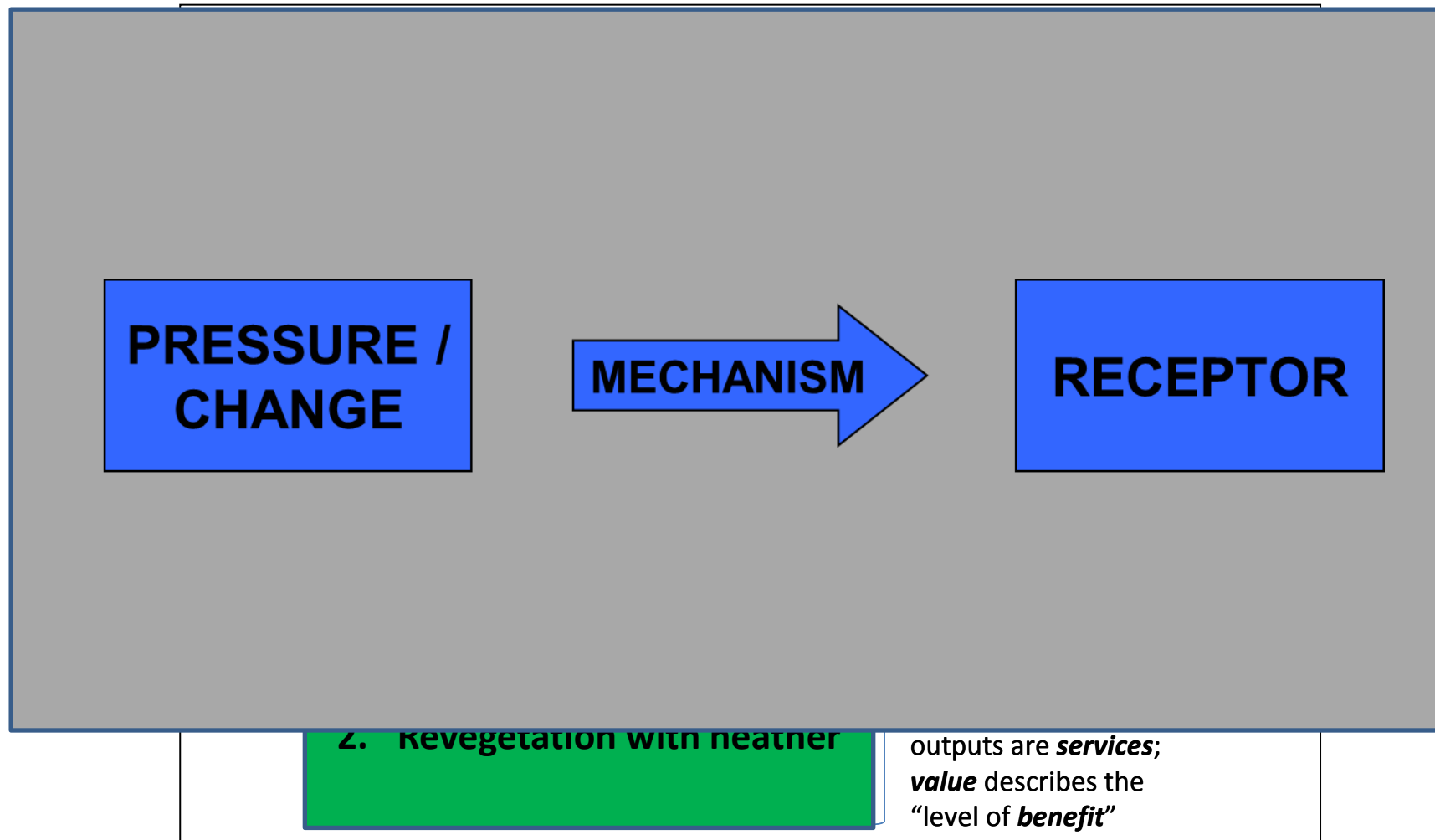


Some of these settlement ponds pose a risk to residents of a house adjacent to them by dust blow

nds. These are dry for

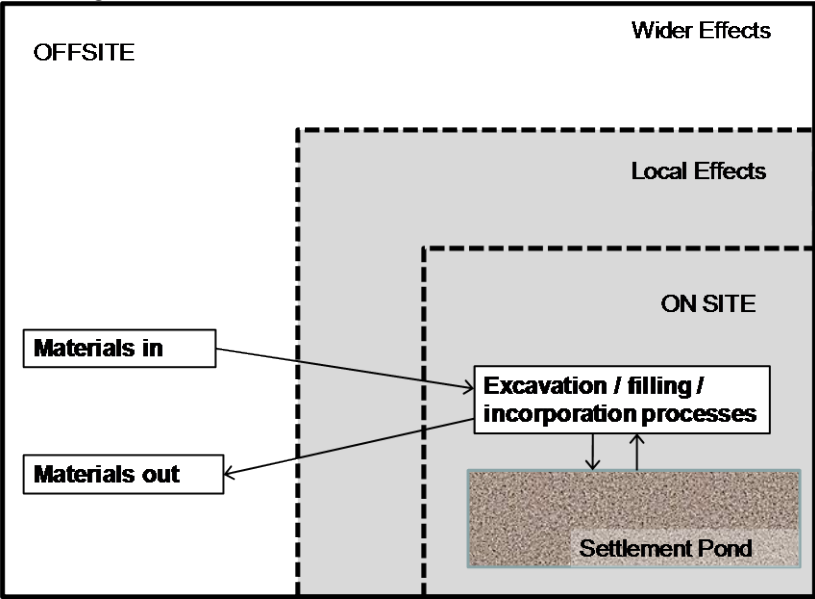


receptor



Examples of sustainability linkages

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| economic | Construction of access road → Improved access → increased property values in the region of the regeneration project |
| environmental | Construction and operations (i.e. use of raw materials) → subtraction → primary resources |
| social | Creation of dust from a contaminated site → wind-blow → human health risks |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Boundaries- <u>System</u></i> | Remediation work for the mitigation of human health risks to a residential property adjacent to disused sediment ponds. Movement of all prepared materials to Parys Mountain site, all operations to treat the sediment pond to fully achieve agreed risk management objectives for the remediation. Removal and disposal of all residues. |
| <i>Boundaries- <u>Life cycle</u></i> | What is consumed by a process, the effect of operations – such as their emissions, the impacts of depreciation on capital equipment that will be reused and the effects of its maintenance |
| <i>Boundaries- <u>Proximity</u></i> | <p>Local effects are those affecting the sediment pond and its adjacent dwelling</p>  |
| <i>Boundaries- <u>Permanence</u></i> | Temporary effects are those of duration less than or equal to the remediation project operational period |

BOUNDARIES

Identifying sustainable

| Environment | Social |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Emissions to Air | Human health & safety |
| Soil and ground conditions | Ethics & equality |
| Groundwater & surface water | Neighbourhoods & locality |
| Ecology | |
| Natural resources & waste | |

Approximatively 80 different issues addressed within these 15 indicator categories

Tailored & Sustainable Rede



Annex 1: The SuRF-UK Indicator Set for Sustainable Remediation Assessment

FINAL
NOVEMBER 2011

CONTAMINATED LAND: APPLICATIONS IN REAL ENVIRONMENTS

CL: AIRE



Possible sustainability effects = complete linkages

| SuRF-UK Cat | Pressure (t_0) / Change (t_1) | Mechanism | Receptor |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| ENV1 | GHG generation | Emission to air | Atmosphere |
| ENV1 | NOx, SOx from process plant and traffic | Emission to air | Atmosphere |
| SOC1 | NOx, SOx from process plant and traffic | Emission to air | Human health |
| SOC1 | Particulates e.g. PM10 | Emission to air | Human health |
| ENV2 | Soil plant nutrient status | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Soil contamination | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Soil buffering capacity / CEC | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Soil pH/redox | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Soil carbon | Sequestration | Atmosphere |
| ENV2 | Soil condition and WHC | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Nutrient cycling and other biological functions | Suitability for biological functions | Vegetative cover |
| ENV2 | Soil structure | Erosion | Soil |
| ENV2 | Soil structure | Compaction | Vegetative cover |
| ENV3 | Plant nutrients | Leaching | Surface water |
| ENV3 | Plant nutrients | Leaching | Groundwater |
| ENV3 | Soil pH/redox | Leaching | Surface water |
| ENV3 | Soil pH/redox | Leaching | Groundwater |
| ENV3 | Soil contamination | Leaching | Surface water |
| ENV3 | Soil contamination | Leaching | Groundwater |
| ENV3 | Soil contamination | Flood resilience | Surface water |
| ENV4 | Soil contamination | Suitability for biological functions | Soil ecology |
| ENV4 | Soil buffering capacity / CEC | Suitability for biological functions | Soil ecology |
| ENV4 | Soil pH/redox | Suitability for biological functions | Soil ecology |
| ENV4 | Soil condition and WHC | Suitability for biological functions | Soil ecology |
| ENV4 | Vegetative cover | Change in biodiversity | Local ecology |
| ENV4 | Light / activity / noise | Disturbance | Fauna |

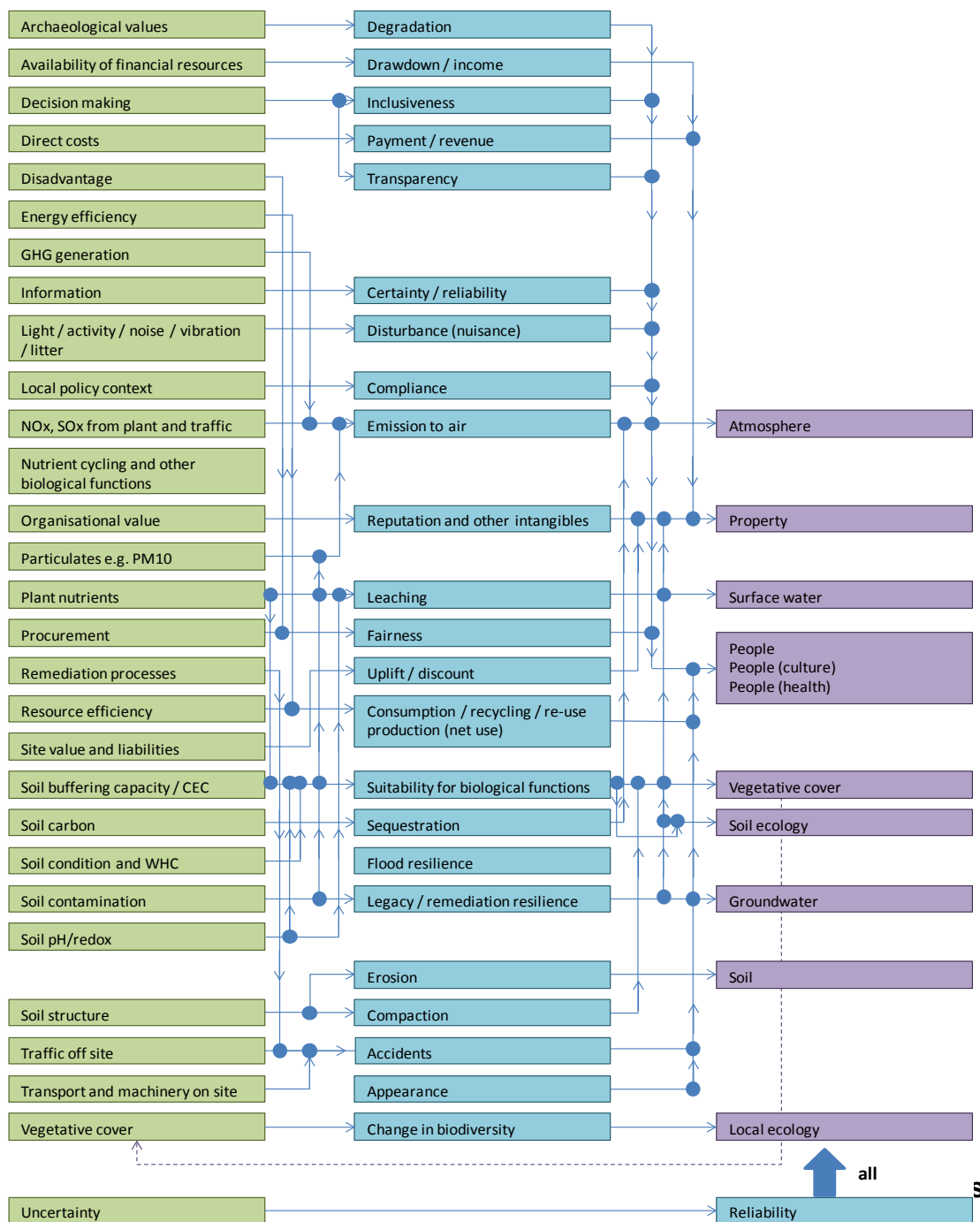
67 found (by the assessor)

Notice grouping of categories

conceptual site model

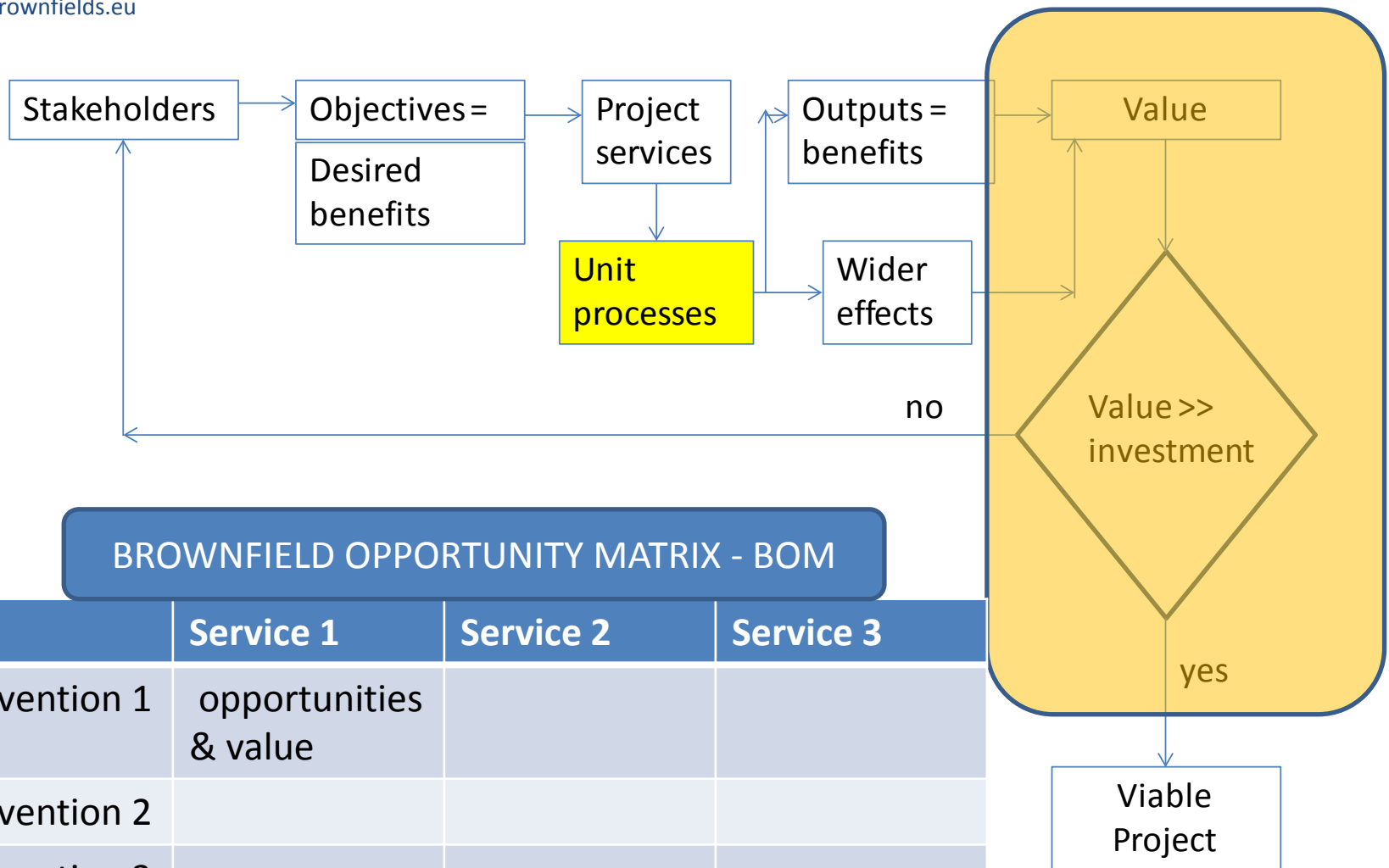
- Identify relevant pressures / changes
 - From the site
 - From the interventions
- List those which lead to complete linkages
- Prioritise
- Pressures, mechanisms and receptors can be grouped
- So a single network diagram can be used to show all linkages as a conceptual model for the site
- A network diagram summarises the connections between pressures, mechanisms and receptors, i.e. the linkages





Sustainability linkages and project services

- Linkages for services are an obvious priority
 - Risk management for the householder
 - Conservation of heather vegetation (several linkages)
- But reviewing potential linkages may identify additional explicitly useful “services” for different beneficiaries amongst the wider effects, e.g.
 - Resilience to flooding
 - Preservation of archaeological features
- Hence sustainability assessment may increase the interest in a project and increase its perceived benefits.
- Sustainability assessment may more clearly describe and reconcile differing stakeholder interests and so facilitate a project.



Assisting design with sustainability assessment

- Increasing range of beneficial services identified
- Identifying synergies and trade-offs between different stakeholder goals, avoiding net losses!
- Framework for prioritisation and thresholds
- Avoidance of “nonviable” design
- Note: need for iteration, e.g. →

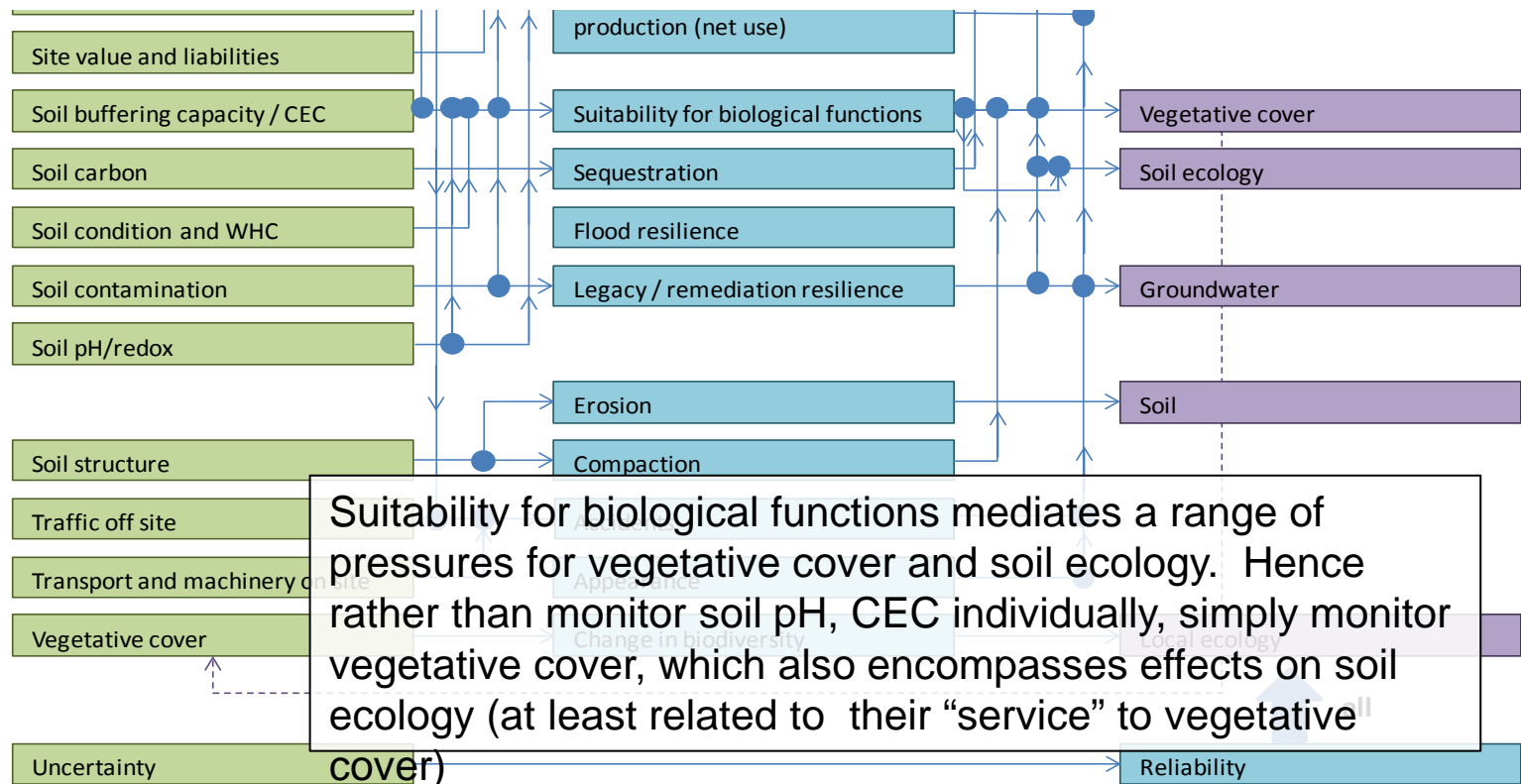


Assisting option appraisal

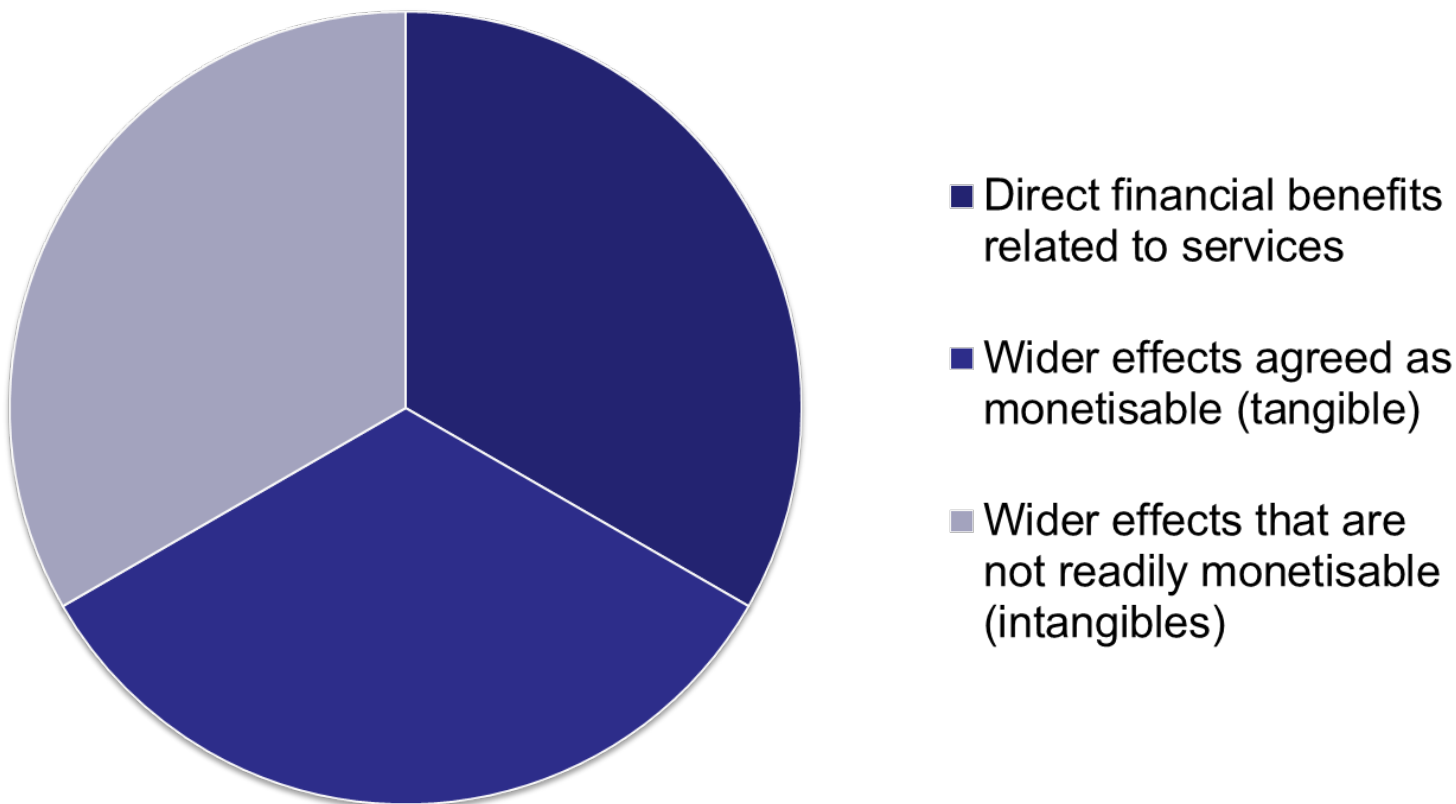
- The conceptual site model provides transparency in
 - Agreeing priority effects to be used as criteria
 - Their aggregation and
 - Setting minimum thresholds
- It links well with multicriteria analyses
- It supports qualitative, semi-quantitative, quantitative and mixed approaches (e.g. cost effectiveness assessment)
- Good practice is to always include a no action scenario (even if this does not meet thresholds)

Assisting verification

- rationale for verification indicators
- rationale for avoiding unnecessary monitoring




Sustainability linkages and value; defining “overall value”



Individual linkages can be assigned to these different classes in a transparent way

Elements of “overall value”

- **DIRECT FINANCIAL VALUE** = returns from services such as site value increase, revenues; vs direct costs
 - **TANGIBLE WIDER VALUE** = economically visible wider sustainability benefits and impacts (e.g. wider property value enhancement, costs of impact mitigation)
 - **INTANGIBLE WIDER VALUE** = wider sustainability benefits and impacts where monetary value is not easily agreed by stakeholders.
- 
- **“Goodwill”, but this is different for each stakeholder**

Monetisable - CBA

MCA

CBA?

Cost effectiveness analysis

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- CLARITY, A MEAN OF DOCUMENTING AND ILLUSTRATING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES
- REDUCES COMPLEXITY, ELIMINATES DUPLICATIONS
- AVOIDS CONSIDERATION OF IRRELEVANT PRESSURE ON SUSTAINABILITY, ONLY PRESSURES LINKED VIA MECHANISM TO A RECEPTOR QUALIFY
- SIMPLIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT – LIMITS ASSESSEMENT CRITERIA TO THE COMMON PRESSURES
- PROVIDE A RATIONALE FOR THRESHOLDS LINKED TO BOTH SUSTAINABILITY LINKAGES AND PROJECT SERVICES
- PROVIDES A CLEAR RATIONALE FOR OPTIMISING EFFECTIVENESS OF MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY
- HELPS STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION ON SUSTAINABILITY BOUNDARIES (TIME, SCALE)
- SUSTAINABILITY LINKAGES CAN BE ASSIGNED TO VALUE CLASSES

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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