

Online Research @ Cardiff

This is an Open Access document downloaded from ORCA, Cardiff University's institutional repository: <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/110276/>

This is the author's version of a work that was submitted to / accepted for publication.

Citation for final published version:

Limasset, Elsa, Pizzol, Lisa, Merly, Corinne, Gatchett, Annette M., Le Guern, Cécile, Martinat, Stanislav, Klusáček, Petr and Bartke, Stephan 2018. Points of attention in designing tools for regional brownfield prioritization. *Science of the Total Environment* 622-3 , pp. 997-1008. 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.11.168 file

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.11.168>
<<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.11.168>>

Please note:

Changes made as a result of publishing processes such as copy-editing, formatting and page numbers may not be reflected in this version. For the definitive version of this publication, please refer to the published source. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite this paper.

This version is being made available in accordance with publisher policies. See <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/policies.html> for usage policies. Copyright and moral rights for publications made available in ORCA are retained by the copyright holders.



1 Points of Attention in Designing Tools for Regional Brownfield Prioritization

2 1. Introduction

3 Over recent decades, the reuse of brownfield (BF) sites in cities has been seen as one of the solutions to fight
4 urban sprawl. In this context, BF regeneration is understood as a means to safeguard natural ecosystems and
5 fertile soils from new urban development (cf. CEN, 2014). The reuse of the BF land that are underused or have
6 lost their original functions can fulfill redevelopment needs such as industrial or residential. Regeneration has
7 been increasingly recognized as a key instrument in sustainable land management and in the reduction of
8 environmental hazards. It can make municipalities safer and more attractive places, supports the local and
9 regional economy by creating jobs and increasing tax revenues (Krzysztofik et al. 2016). It is typically more
10 sustainable than new development on greenfields—agricultural and natural land (Bartke & Schwarze 2015; EC,
11 2012, Padiaditi et al., 2010; Stezar et al., 2013).

12 Despite this degree of appreciation (e.g., found on the political agendas in the form of land degradation
13 neutrality and soil sealing limitation goals; see EC, 2011 and SGD 15.3 of UN, 2014), more work needs to be
14 done to encourage brownfield regeneration activities. Urbanization, migration, climate change, and the
15 competition between cities and municipalities to increase tax revenues by attracting more citizens and
16 businesses to additional living areas/business parks, have led to increased and partly unnecessary use of
17 greenfield land and fertile soils. This inefficiency is particularly true if land use is assessed on a national or
18 global level, rather than on a site-specific or municipal level. Soils are a limited and important resource
19 (Amundson et al., 2015; Gardi et al., 2014); therefore, the efficient (re-)use of land with particular attention on
20 the soil resources is demanded internationally to achieve a land degradation-neutral world (Dooley et al.,
21 2015). For example, in Europe the severity of the problem is striking; the extent of new land development
22 equals more than the city of Berlin each year (>1,000 km² per year), whereas about 300,000 underutilized BF
23 sites exist (EC, 2012). In Germany alone, an estimated 120,000 BF sites await reuse and cover an area sufficient
24 to meet the average land development in the country for the next 5 years (Bartke, 2013; Schiller et al., 2013).

25 The situation at the national level is different from that at a more regional level where there is still a claim for
26 soil protection, but the players (e.g., companies or municipalities) look for the most economical site for a new
27 company or residential area, as highlighted by the CABERNET A-B-C Model on funding drivers for BF
28 (CABERNET, 2006). In the direct comparison of BF regeneration options versus investing in greenfield land, the
29 obstacles to regenerate formerly used and possibly contaminated land become obvious. In many cases, BF sites
30 need considerable investigation and improvement/regeneration investments to be reused. Particular
31 challenges arise from (1) site-specific risk assessment of contaminants, which may be very costly; (2)
32 deconstruction/revitalization of existing buildings and (infra)structures; (3) the economics of the
33 redevelopment, which are mainly market driven; (4) critical environmental problems that may require
34 remediation; (5) uncertainties in terms of decontamination costs, high rehabilitation costs, and reduced real
35 estate value preventing investments; and (6) the stigma of being considered non-attractive or having no
36 market value, especially when being in competition with greenfield developments designated by municipalities
37 for attracting new businesses (Bartke, 2011; Schädler et al., 2011, CABERNET 2006). BF redevelopment,
38 especially sustainable regeneration will inevitably be the result of an economic, environmental and social
39 compromise. (RESCUE, 2005).

40 To overcome these obstacles, prioritization methodologies and tools have been developed based on factors
41 determining a successful BF site regeneration (so called “success factors”) (Meyer and Lyons, 2000; Thornton et
42 al., 2007; Dixon et al., 2011; Frantal et al., 2013, 2015a, Pizzol et al. 2016). It is also vital that conflicts between

43 priorities for BF regeneration are managed (RESCUE 2005). Prioritization of BF sites is a process that supports
44 the “evaluation and classification and, where appropriate, their ranking, in order to assist the allocation of
45 limited resources (funding, staff, time and energy) to those BF sites that turn out to be the most critical,
46 practical or profitable to be revitalized” (Pizzol et al., 2016).

47 Brownfield prioritization tools help identify the most worthwhile investments in BF regeneration options for
48 efficient land recycling. The strategy is to start where the intervention results in the greatest benefit. These
49 benefits can be economical, environmental (e.g., hazard prevention), or social (e.g., crime reduction). The
50 prioritization tools that have been developed so far are directed towards decision makers (urban planners,
51 regional development agencies, state and regional authorities, grant agencies, etc.) who are responsible for
52 wide territories (cities, regions, or states) (Chrysochoou et al., 2012; Pizzol et al., 2016). Market driven end
53 users are also expected (e.g. developers, site owners, service providers, ...) as information on the short-term
54 availability of BFs for future development may of strong interest to them.

55 The starting points are the assessment of literature on success factors for BF regeneration (e.g., Frantal et al.,
56 2012), stakeholders engagement (Rizzo et al. 2015, Alexandrescu et al. 2017), prioritization methodologies
57 based on MCDA that are likely to be applied for prioritization of items in portfolios (Bartke et al., 2014), and
58 approaches to the design of BF prioritization tools for regional portfolios of sites (Chrysochoou et al., 2012;
59 Cheng et al., 2011; Thomas, 2002; City of Colorado, 2000; Pizzol et al., 2011; Zabeo et al., 2011; Agostini et al.,
60 2012).

61 Based on our previous work in this area, we identify the critical points of attention for BF evaluation and
62 prioritization tool design. Several obvious items that tool designers need to consider more carefully are:

- 63 ○ Discussions to assess end-user needs and orientation, e.g. need to organize discussions with all
64 relevant stakeholders as early as possible in the tool development process;
- 65 ○ Availability and quality of the data used to evaluate success factors and constraints of each BF , e.g.
66 are there any suitable BF inventory dataset on which the BF prioritization tool could rely;
- 67 ○ Communication and stakeholder engagement during the tool development, e.g. would a bottom up
68 approach be needed in the early stage so that stakeholders can express their interest;
- 69 ○ Drivers of regeneration success during the tool development, e.g. may success factors be relevant to
70 address regional expectations and concerns; and
- 71 ○ Financing and application costs/transaction costs to run the tool, e.g. would sufficient funding be
72 available for development and/or running the tool.

73
74 The paper focuses on discussing critical points of attention (PoAs) for designing regional BF evaluation and
75 classification approaches towards prioritization tools. This contribution aims at a deeper understanding of
76 these critical PoAs. The goal is to identify significant PoAs that shape the design of regional BF prioritization
77 tools considering the state of the art in literature, and lessons learned from previous developments of regional
78 brownfield (BF) prioritization processes, frameworks and tools. In addition, the paper elaborates on the
79 meaning/extent/dimensions of identified PoAs and discusses how the PoAs are linked to one another to
80 determine whether general patterns exist that can be considered in future tool design. The overall approach
81 will assist in assessing the needs for a potential framework or systematic approach that identifies PoAs and the
82 key research areas designed to address PoA challenges and reduce knowledge gaps to address PoA complexity.

83 2. Methods and Materials

84 To identify the most critical and relevant points for designing BF prioritization tools, we applied an expert-
85 based focus group approach, which was cross-checked with a literature review.

86 To determine and collate the most recent knowledge on the topic for scientists and practitioners, we selected a
87 deliberative method to collect materials and engaged in an exchange with experts in the BF regeneration field.
88 We organized a special session at the AquaConSoil (ACS) conference 2017. ACS addresses experts interested in
89 “beyond state-of-the-art in science, policy making and practice in the field of sustainable use and management
90 of soil, sediment and water resources” (Rijnaart et al., 2017). The conference attracts from 600 to 800
91 participants every 2 years. Here, we could expect to find leading experts in BF regeneration from academia
92 meeting policy and practice. We organized the session “Prioritization strategies & tools for regional brownfield
93 redevelopment: Perspectives & feedback on existing tools and approaches” at the event. The 90-minutes
94 session was structured to first introduce three different tools recently developed or currently in development
95 (in different European countries) and reported on the challenges their designers have faced. Against this
96 background – serving as state-of-the-art overview – a facilitated focus group discussion on specific topics in a
97 World Café style (cf. Schieffer et al., 2004) followed.

98 In total, 30 experts participated in the session. Although we have no exact statistics on the specific background
99 of each participant, we assume that they well-represent the expertise of ACS delegates and, moreover as a
100 result of self-selection, are stakeholders who have a particular interest in BF regeneration tools. From
101 individual discussions and after-session exchange of business cards we do know that stakeholders with diverse
102 backgrounds took part, including representatives of municipal, regional and national agencies from economic
103 development and environmental areas. Also scientists from PhD students to full professors joined the session
104 next to policy makers and business representatives from industry and smaller consultants.

105 The group discussions were not according to professional backgrounds, but followed a bottom-up self-selection
106 approach of delegates choosing topics of highest interest and concern. We offered 5 different groups, each
107 facilitated by a moderator. The topics of the groups (cf. section 4.2) were selected by us, prior to the
108 meeting based on the experiences on recently or currently developed BF tools – those introduced to
109 participants as part of the state-of-the-art background. The geographical focus of the discussion was not
110 restricted specifically. The delegates were asked in each group to add their experience and thoughts to the
111 discussion in order to identify the most significant and urgent points of attention in BF tool design. The
112 discussions were interrupted every 15 minutes and delegates were asked to select another group to give their
113 input. Thus in total, each participant could contribute to 3 self-selected topics. At the end of the session, we
114 reported briefly back the key points of discussion to the full audience of the session and asked if any significant
115 topic was not addressed so far. No such feedback was given. The results of the discussions were documented
116 on flip-overs and personal notes and are reported in section 4.2 below.

117 To ensure that the group discussions would not miss an important topic discussed in the topical literature, we
118 added a review by screening the Web of Knowledge for relevant keywords. We used the following search terms
119 to identify potentially relevant scientific papers: (1) “region*” OR “portfolio” AND (2) “priority*” OR “rank*”
120 AND (3) “brownfield*.” We add as a supplementary material an overview of the papers identified and discuss
121 their main insights in section 4.1.

122 3. Background

123 Regional BF prioritization methodologies and tools originated from the improvement of regional risk
124 assessment procedures aimed at providing a quantitative and systematic way to estimate and compare the

125 impacts of environmental problems that affect large geographic areas by considering multiple habitats and
126 multiple sources releasing a multiplicity of stressors impacting multiple endpoints (Pizzol et al., 2011; Zabeo et
127 al., 2011; Agostini et al., 2012; Landis, 2005; Hunsaker et al., 1990). In this context, a region is a spatially
128 extended nonhomogeneous area, defined on the basis of physical, industrial, and socioeconomic
129 characteristics, not necessarily on administrative boundaries. A region's boundaries depend on the dimension
130 of the problems to be assessed, on the potential targets that can be directly affected, on the involved physical
131 or biological processes, and on the strategic planning and management scale (Graham et al., 1991; Smith et al.,
132 2000; Gheorghe et al., 2000; Hunsaker et al., 1990; Suter, 1990; Agostini et al., 2012).

133 The main objective of regional approaches is the classification and ranking of those BF sites (with a special
134 interest in BFs with suspected contamination or actual contamination) on the basis of a specific objective (most
135 critical, practical, or profitable to be revitalized), thus, implementing a relative assessment rather than an
136 absolute estimation of their conditions (Carlon, 2007).

137 A review and analysis of the available relative risk assessment procedures for regional risk assessment of CS
138 and BF sites was published by the European Environment Agency (EEA, 2004) for developing the Preliminary
139 Risk Assessment Model (PRAMS), which identifies and assesses soil contamination problem areas in Europe
140 (EEA, 2005), in which 27 existing and documented international methodologies were analyzed (Pizzol et al.,
141 2011). However, in this paper, we focus on prioritization methodologies and tools that consider not only
142 environmental aspects (i.e., human health and ecological risks) but also those that have a wider purpose and
143 apply sustainability concepts by including socioeconomic aspects, stakeholders' perspectives, and success
144 factors. The development of regional risk assessment approaches strongly depends on the availability of
145 regional and spatial data integration methods (Smith, 2000; Locantore et al., 2004) and has been supported by
146 the use of GIS tools for spatial data management. However, the huge amount of spatial data for such an
147 assessment (i.e., environmental data, socioeconomic data, stakeholders' points of view, etc.) requires
148 developing tools that can integrate GIS data and models for prioritization issues and management and
149 communication actions (Patil et al. 2001; Smith, 2000).

150 Only a few approaches and tools have been developed for regional prioritization of CS and BF sites.
151 Chrysochoou et al. (2012) developed an indexing scheme that incorporates indicators for three dimensions
152 (socioeconomic, environmental, and livability) to scan large areas and initially identify which BF sites should be
153 considered for further assessment and ultimately redevelopment. Cheng et al. (2011) developed a framework
154 for prioritizing identified potential BF sites according to a set of criteria, which were selected and weighed
155 based on key interviews and the study of local reference cases. Thomas (2002) developed a Brownfield Site
156 Ranking Model to select sites for potential redevelopment that included 11 siting criteria derived from the
157 review of general siting factors that can be evaluated in locating a business on a formerly used site. Pizzol and
158 colleagues developed two decision-support systems called SYRIADE (Pizzol et al., 2011; Zabeo et al., 2011;
159 Agostini et al., 2012) and the Timbre Brownfield Prioritization Tool (TBPT) (Pizzol et al., 2016, Bartke et al. 2016;
160 Frantal et al., 2015; Alexandrescu et al., 2017). SYRIADE has been developed to support regional authorities in
161 the ranking of potentially contaminated sites and BFs for priority of investigation, when information on site-
162 specific investigation and risk is not available. SYRIADE considers environmental impacts, economic aspects,
163 and shareholders' perspectives. However, it does not include any reference to CS and BF site success factors.
164 The inclusion of these factors in prioritization tools was the main objective in developing TBPT, which includes
165 stakeholders' perspectives and success factors and provides an easily accessible web-based application.

166 Both SYRIADE and TBPT have been applied in different contexts, such as the City of New Haven, Connecticut;
167 the Futian District in the city of Shenzhen, China; Jackson County, Michigan; the Upper Silesia region in Poland;

168 two large portfolios of BF sites in Germany; a local and a regional administrative body from the Czech Republic;
169 and a portfolio of BF sites in Romania, thus, covering different areas in Europe, two in the United States, and
170 one in China.

171 Two other tools are under development in France. The first is a BF evaluation prototype tool that aims to
172 systematically evaluate and classify, on a large territory, individual environmental risks for a large number of
173 potentially contaminated, industrial BFs. It is investigating how incorporating an evaluation of the best
174 regeneration potential, attractiveness for each the sites. The tool is still under development by the French
175 Bureau de Recherche Géologique et Minière (BRGM) for the Alsace territory and could ultimately be used by
176 regional authorities in allocating funding in support of regeneration processes. It is also developed to be used
177 by local authorities as an aid to better understand environmental risks and required actions in their
178 municipalities (Limasset et al. 2016). The second project deals with the development of an observatory for the
179 Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region to accelerate and secure the redevelopment of BFs. BRGM in collaboration with
180 the region undertook a preliminary study to define the end-user needs with respect to the BF observatory and
181 to frame the future tool(s) to be developed. This work, which involved a wide range of stakeholders, identified
182 two potential options for the tool: A BF prioritization module to be integrated in a wider planning tool and a
183 methodological framework for alternative uses for off-market BFs (Merly, 2017).

184 **4. Results: Identified Points of Attention**

185 **4.1. Insights based on literature review**

186 Designing tools for prioritization of BF is a challenging task, whether it involves focusing on a systematic
187 evaluation/classification of sites or going towards ultimate ranking. Existing tools address different aspects and
188 phases of the regeneration process, including environmental and health risk assessment, remediation cost
189 assessment, uncertainty assessment, evaluation of the sustainability of projects, and management of the
190 negotiations and partnership among involved stakeholders. The models and tools can be divided into two
191 groups (Chrysochoou et al., 2012):

- 192 ● Tools designed to assess management options for a single BF (or “megasite”) or
- 193 ● Tools intended to prioritize management options for clusters of sites (portfolios) or wide areas (states,
194 regions, cities).

195 A majority of existing tools and manuals fall within the first category and are developed for a case-by-case
196 approach. Only a few tools enable a comparison of sets (clusters) of different BF sites with the purpose of
197 prioritizing them in the context of large areas or institutional portfolios (e.g., Bartke et al., 2016, Chrysochoou et
198 al., 2012; Cheng, 2011; Thomas, 2002; Carlon et al., 2008; Pizzol et al., 2011; Pizzol et al., 2016; Agostini et al.,
199 2012, Tonin et al. 2014). These “site prioritization and selection” tools are designed specifically for stakeholders
200 (urban planners, regional development agencies, state and regional authorities, grant agencies, etc.) who are
201 responsible for wider territories (cities, districts, regions, or states) and who need to identify which BF sites
202 should be preferably considered for further investigation and ultimately redevelopment (Chrysochoou et al.,
203 2012).

204 One key problem lies in defining the aim to which the prioritization is being developed (i.e., do we prioritize BFs
205 for urgency in cleanup, for particular reuse option, or prioritize a set of BFs that occur in a particular
206 region/city, or just take into account a portfolio of BFs that are owned by specific owner?). The key message
207 that seems to be repeated in various papers on designing tools for BF prioritization is that various groups of

208 stakeholders need to be involved in all evolving stages of the tools' design (e.g., Hartig et al., 2012; Sardinha et
209 al., 2013; Rizzo et al., 2015; Pizzol et al., 2016).

210 Various methods are used to identify people's concerns about BFs. Burger (2005) used in-depth interviews to
211 study perception of contaminated sites by tourists in Brookhaven, Long Island. He revealed that highest among
212 a list of concerns were rate of accidents/spills, loss of public health, and loss of ecological health. Change in
213 property values was rated as the lowest concern. On the other hand, it seems that local populations perceive
214 BFs differently than tourists who do not live near these sites (De Sousa, 2006). Ruelle et al. (2013) suggested
215 the importance of quality of landscape while discussing regeneration of BFs in communities.

216 Hartig et al., (2012) advise that applying practices of adaptive management could be useful in BF regeneration
217 planning. Some authors discuss site-specific characteristics of individual BFs, which complicate assessment of
218 multiple BF sites (e.g., McCarthy, 2002). The importance to shift to a regional scale is also highlighted as
219 development of economically and socially feasible land-use plans of individual BF can be based on regional
220 needs (Ishi et al. 2013, Raco 2003)

221 Lee and Mohai (2013) in an environmental justice study, analyzed prioritization of BFs to be cleaned up in the
222 Detroit metropolitan area (prioritization was done by EPA). They found that BFs located near socioeconomically
223 disadvantaged neighborhoods tend to be cleaned up first and BFs located far from major roads also tend to
224 receive priority in EPA funding. They claim that developmental potential of neighborhoods is one of the main
225 factors given in determining prioritization of BFs in case of private investments. They also warn that perceived
226 lack of safety within inner cities could well be a deterrent to BF redevelopment.

227 **4.2. Insights from stakeholder discussions**

228 This section introduces the PoAs identified in the AquaConSoil (ACS) special session.

229 **4.2.1. End-user needs and orientation**

230 Despite the development of a few BF prioritization tools, hardly any of these tools are effectively and efficiently
231 used for regional land redevelopment and land planning, mainly because end-user needs and expectations
232 have not been properly addressed in the tools development process.

233 BF regeneration inherently **involves a multi-range of stakeholders** (e.g., problem owners, investors, service
234 providers, regulators, public and private land managers, decision makers, and—not least—the general public
235 affected by the site and its non/redevelopment). When considering a territorial dimension to BF management,
236 an even wider set of stakeholders and potential end users are concerned who also raise various visions and
237 interests for regional BF redevelopment. ACS experts particularly stressed that there is a difficulty due to the
238 market-related complexity of having to consider multiple potential stakeholders.

239 Assessing end-user needs should be the first consideration to **frame the orientation of BF redevelopment**
240 prioritization tool by setting whom the tool will be really developed and designed (i.e., its final objectives and
241 scale; depending on the end-user needs, the desired scale for a BF tool can range from the district to the
242 regional level [including the city and the county scale]).

243 The experts agreed that assessing and defining end-user needs is a key step to collaboratively **define the**
244 **functionalities** (boundaries and the characteristics) of BF prioritization tools. There will be different **tool**
245 **formats and content** according to the end-user needs, and if multiple end users are foreseen, the tool will have
246 to be **fully flexible** and modular to respond to each stakeholder's demands. In any case, the tool will need to be
247 **user-friendly** to ensure its accessibility to end users (e.g., GIS-based interface, graphical user interfaces [GUI]).

248 The shared experience has shown that assessing end-user needs and defining orientation can be done at
249 various stages of the development process, either at a very early stage in the process, before any tool
250 development, or following initial prototype development. In any case, this is an iterative process.

251 4.2.2. Data availability and quality

252 The development of regional risk assessment approaches strongly depends on the availability of regional data
253 and spatial data integration methods (Smith, 2000; Locantore et al., 2004). Therefore, a crucial component for
254 developing and running a prioritization tool is availability and access to a BF inventory database, ideally one in
255 which data are well georeferenced. The access to such a database will serve as input data to qualify or quantify
256 the selected BF-regeneration success factors for running a BF prioritization tool. Input data usually come from
257 data set extractions of BF-inventory databases that cover the area of interest and from complementary
258 information sources (e.g., data sets from national statistics institutes, public national database). Some
259 streamlining of the large amount of data may be necessary. In Europe, the existence or availability of these BF
260 inventory databases differs from one country to the next, and in some countries, varies from one region to
261 another. In some countries, BF databases are under strict protection and not publicly available. Therefore, the
262 willingness of BF inventory database owners to provide input data or participate in tool development is not to
263 be overlooked.

264 The expert group agreed that checking for the availability or prompting the creation of a new data set where
265 none exists is a prerequisite to any tool development process. The experts emphasized that a BF-inventory
266 database may be heterogeneous, that is, have different characteristics, for example, in terms of right of access,
267 ownership (public/nonpublic), funding process, format, and update procedure, among others. This implies the
268 need to adapt the development of the tool from one area to another, but also to ensure **interoperability** when
269 several data sets of different construction are needed. Relying only on publicly available, easily accessible, and
270 good quality data could, in some circumstances, limit success factors to those that may not be relevant to the
271 overall objective, unless strategies are considered for collecting key complementary data (Limasset et al.,
272 2016). Therefore, special attention should be given to data gaps, and complementary databases should be
273 sought to fill in these gaps. Further, the experts distinguished matters of data availability and quality for two
274 distinct phases: (1) developing and testing and (2) full operation. Rights of access to relevant data sets for
275 developers or future end users may vary from one phase to another. BF database owners may question how
276 **confidentiality of the input and dissemination** output data is dealt with during the full operation of a BF
277 evaluation or prioritization tool.

278 4.2.3. Effective stakeholder engagement

279 BF regeneration is a challenging problem, requiring the involvement of the whole range of stakeholders
280 (Solitare, 2005). Many studies, projects, and organizations have recognized the importance of stakeholder
281 involvement and have promoted public participation (Rizzo et al., 2015; Azadi et al., 2011; Solitare, 2005;
282 Cundy et al., 2011).

283 The ACS experts agreed that a **bottom-up approach** should be put in place during the orientation stage (i.e., as
284 early as possible prior to BF prioritization tool development to ensure all stakeholders can express their
285 interest, understand what is at stake, and get effectively engaged in the discussions). This early process will
286 encourage discussions on legal, economic, social, and environmental pressures that the stakeholders' territory
287 may face, as well as expected opportunities and mechanisms for regenerating the BF (available space,
288 economic development, financial support, etc.). The importance of **the leadership, capacity building**
289 **capabilities, and authoritative acceptance** from the initiators was highlighted as key to creating a dynamic
290 engagement from interested stakeholders and initiating, when possible, co-development of the BF tool

291 prioritization. Developing a common language is equally needed for effectively involving a wide range of
292 stakeholders in these discussions. The experts also stressed the challenges of keeping stakeholders engaged
293 over time beyond the development and initial operation stages. Incentives to keep them engaged can vary,
294 from producing an initial prototype tool that could strongly develop stakeholder interest to exploring funding
295 options. Emphasizing and identifying early the concerns (especially legal) of stakeholders may aid arguments to
296 obtain funding for tool development.

297 4.2.4. Drivers of regeneration success during the tool development

298 The main objective of BF prioritization tools is to identify those BF sites that need to be revitalized first, either
299 because they are the most critical or most profitable for a regeneration operation. Accordingly, the two main
300 drivers for regeneration are **environmental impacts** (i.e., unacceptable risks for human health and ecosystems
301 due to contamination) and **economic drivers** (i.e., the land value after regeneration, and the liability related to
302 remediation of hazardous environmental impacts). However, these two aspects alone cannot predict whether
303 the selected BF sites will undergo a successful regeneration process and allow a fruitful and permanent reuse
304 of the derelict land. Thus, the identification of success factors for BF regeneration is a key aspect for
305 prioritization. A list of success factors (i.e., conditions, circumstances, actors, and agencies that are
306 determinants and contributors to successful BF regeneration) have been provided by Frantal et al. (2012) and
307 include regeneration costs, specific localization, transport links, and price of the land and property, among
308 others. These factors may be perceived and assessed differently based on stakeholders' personal or collective
309 concerns, experiences, or values (Frantal et al., 2012), thus, requiring that the importance (**weight**) of each
310 success factor be assessed case by case. Moreover, stakeholders' attitudes can influence or can be influenced
311 by policies and planning strategies developed at the city or regional level.

312
313 During the ACS session, the experts differentiated the drivers of regeneration success acting at BF site level
314 (i.e., specific location, proximity to road network, railway, airport, physical conditions of the area, economic
315 status of the locality, etc.) from drivers of regeneration success acting at a wider scale, such as policies and
316 planning strategies for (re)developing the city or region under assessment. The first class of drivers influence
317 the ranking of BF sites within the same requalification objective (e.g., identifying the most suitable set of BF
318 sites for building a shopping center), while the latter influence the objectives of the prioritization process (e.g.,
319 building a new shopping center, a new solar power plant, a new recreational area, etc.).

320 4.2.5. Financing and application costs

321 The expert group discussing financing and application costs agreed that this domain is of critical importance.
322 However, the experts also stressed that political willingness is a major driver, which in turn depends on public
323 and media awareness for the topic (cf. Bartke et al., unpublished). Furthermore, some key issues were pointed
324 out that ought to be considered as a PoA in creating regional BF regeneration tools. In particular, it must be
325 clarified from the beginning what the specific focus of the instrument is and what the **specific added value** will
326 be. The benefits of using the tool need to be, as far as possible, expressed in tangible outcomes. This will help
327 decision makers understand that the resources needed to create a BF prioritization tool actually translate into
328 an investment and business opportunity. It was highlighted, that a designed BF tool can be a selling product for
329 consultants. At the same time, it can be a selling point for a region to demonstrate to land investors that their
330 potential sites have been evaluated in an overall regional assessment based on which the potential investor is
331 provided with a shortlist of sites that best suit the requirements.

332
333 The experts also mentioned the ability of BF prioritization tools to inform about the costs of land use and
334 property development to support more informed decisions of stakeholders, including planners, policy makers,
335 or classic investors. For municipalities and regional authorities, such tools can support the efficient allocation of
336 scarce tax dollars. Authorities, some experts argued, need to understand the public's need for such tools and,
337 therefore, should support the design and application of these tools through sufficient funding.

338
 339 **Regarding the quality of the tools, it was critically emphasized that sufficient (financial) resources are needed**
 340 **also for tool application** to get topical, precise, and reliable results. See the above discussions on sufficient
 341 data input as one example. The “communication” with stakeholders during the development phase, which is
 342 also resource demanding.

343
 344 Finally, the expert group stressed that on designing and creating BF prioritization tools, an early-on and
 345 high-level involvement of the foreseen users of the tool is critical. In this regard, co-funding of tool
 346 development by the prospective “user” and the creator/researcher is recommended. This makes clear the
 347 investment character of the project and **enables co-ownership of the product**. From the start,
 348 scientists/developers should think about collaborating closely with consultants to bring their expertise and
 349 provide the basis for later usage of the tool.

350 5. Discussion: Linking the PoAs

351 5.1 Assessing the relevance and links of the different PoAs

352 This section aims at putting the PoAs into context by discussing the individual links among the five categories of
 353 PoAs presented in the previous section. The strength of the impact of one PoA on another is crucial to
 354 understanding whether certain PoAs need higher attention prior to a BF prioritization tool development (e.g.,
 355 this is the case when solving one issue helps to alleviate or minimize a future issue). Following the ACS session,
 356 we assessed how these PoAs were linked to one another to see whether general patterns exist that can be
 357 considered in future tool design. For each of the PoAs we, as authors, identified what we perceived as the most
 358 relevant subtopics following the expert discussions (PoAs that were either highly stressed or most intensely
 359 discussed). These subtopics are presented in Table 1.

360 Table 1. Most relevant subtopics for each of the five proposed PoAs following the ACS expert discussions

PoA	Subtopics of the PoA
End-user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and potential end users ● Orientation and framing of a BF prioritization tool ● Expected BF tool functionalities and data outputs (i.e., format?) to ensure product is user-friendly and accessibility...
Data availability and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Existence of BF inventory data set (understanding its characteristics/scale coverage) ● Willingness of BF inventory data set owners to provide input data/participate to tool development (conditions for confidentiality/dissemination of output data) ● Interoperability requirements to be considered for BF prioritization tool development (with BF inventory data sets and complementary data sets)
Effective stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early stakeholder engagement towards a bottom-up approach/incentive for tool development ● Recognition of initiators’ leadership, authority, and capacity building ● Common language among stakeholders
Drivers of regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental drivers to be assessed by the tool (current environmental issues at a site/territory pushing for the BF regeneration process, i.e., aiming at reducing

success during the tool development	<p>risks to acceptable levels with new intended use)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic drivers to be assessed by the tool (pushing for the BF-regeneration process, e.g., land value) ● Allocating weight to each success factor within the BF tool (once in operation)
Financing and application costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing specific added value of the tool (define tangible outcome) ● Having financial resources for tool application ● Co-funding of tool development to create ownership of the product

361

362 The assessment of whether one PoA influences another PoA is presented in Table 2. For each PoA subtopic, we
 363 assessed the relevance/linkage using a specific categorization following the approach used by Bartke et al.
 364 (unpublished) and Gausemeier et al. (1998), which is presented below:

- 365
- (0) = Negligible relevance—the PoA is not an important driver or inhibitor of the other PoA.
 - 366 ● (1) = Minor relevance—the PoA might have a limited but not very important effect.
 - 367 ● (2) = Considerable relevance—the PoA is likely to have a notable (indirect) effect.
 - 368 ● (3) = Key relevance—the PoA is of utmost importance for the other PoA.

369

370 A matrix highlighting the influence/relevance of the PoA has been developed as support to this mapping
 371 exercise. The influence matrix (based on Gausemeier et al., 1998) helps identify overall dominant PoAs that are
 372 “active” in influencing many other PoAs (most critical) and those that are more “passive” (i.e., being influenced
 373 by the other PoAs and, therefore, should be considered toward the end of the process/assessment because
 374 knowledge of the activePoAs before the passive is beneficial. We apply an overall scoring proposed by the
 375 categorization system to highlight the most influential or less influential PoA or subtopic. The overall matrix
 376 therefore reflects on the author’s opinion on one PoA influence against another one.

377 According to Table 2, the PoA that has the higher influence is “effective stakeholder engagement,” which
 378 accounts for the higher score (62 as sum of the scores allocated to each subtopic), followed by “end-user
 379 needs” (61). The PoA that seems to have the lower influence is “data availability and quality.” The most
 380 influential subtopics are “orientation and framing of the BF prioritization tool” (30), “early stakeholder
 381 engagement towards a bottom-up approach” (28). “Involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and potential
 382 end users and “environmental and economic drivers” play and intermediate influence, each having scores of
 383 24. The lower influence is posed by “expected BF tool functionalities” and “allocating weight to the success
 384 factors.” This analysis underscores the strong influence that end users and stakeholders should play in
 385 developing prioritization tools able to provide tailored results according to the identified needs and
 386 expectations. More technical aspects, such as tool functionalities, attribution of weights to success factors,
 387 interoperability aspects, and common language do not strongly affect the prioritization tool development
 388 process, but are seen as aspects that can be included/evaluated in a second stage of the tool development. The
 389 “financing and application costs” PoA has an intermediate influence, which is also reflected in its subtopics.

390 **5.2 Discussion over the most relevant influence/linkages**

391 **5.2.1 End-user needs and orientation influence on the other PoAs**

392 As illustrated in the PoA matrix, all the subtopics of the PoA “end-user needs and orientation” are very closely
 393 linked. Defining the end-user needs and orientation is crucial because it involves a wide range of stakeholders
 394 and enables all involved to frame and describe the functionality of the tools to ensure that sustainable human
 395 and financial resources are allocated for the BF prioritization tool and to maximize the use of the tool.

396 Two categories of end users can be clearly distinguished, leading to different choices in framing and defining
397 tool functionalities and serving two distinct objectives:

- 398 ● **Market-driven end users** include developers, site owners, service providers, and others. Their overall
399 aims are, at the site scale, to minimize risks and liabilities associated with the site while maximizing site
400 value and best use. Their needs could be met by developing a tool such as a brownfield bank, which
401 would enable access to information on the short-term availability of BFs for future development and
402 would support the development of a BF by giving the best match between the BF characteristics and its
403 future desired land use (site-by-site adequation and approach). In this case, the tool would have to be
404 largely supported by private parties and might be run by consultants (the prioritization tool would then
405 be seen as a selling product). Drivers of success will need to be designed according to the different
406 types of activities/future land uses of interest to the market-driven end users. The challenges of
407 designing and running such a tool lie in the availability (confidentiality) and the interpretation of the
408 public data to economic and private ends. Moreover, the added value of such a tool with respect to
409 site-by-site assessment needs to be clearly identified to attract private funders.
- 410 ● **Not strictly market-driven end users** encompass public stakeholders, such as local and regional
411 councils, policy makers, and society at large. Their overall goals are to promote sustainable land
412 management by ensuring the protection of citizens with respect to potential human health and
413 environmental risks originating from the site(s) while maximizing the benefits originating from the BF's
414 regeneration at the site- and regional scale. Tools to support urban planning and operational BF
415 redevelopment tool could be foreseen in this case. We can envisage that the prioritization tool will be a
416 strategic tool mainly owned (and supported?) by land planners (and public parties). It will aim to
417 compare various land uses with respect to various regional objectives (e.g., greener cities, denser cities,
418 climate change, increase of well-being). Overall regional assessment, which will aim to assess all the
419 benefits (even nonfinancial ones, using for example, an ecosystem services approach) associated with a
420 wide range of land uses (even off-market sites that will perhaps require more public-money support).

422 The end-user needs and orientation PoA is also very strongly linked to the following PoAs:

- 423 ● **Data Availability and Quality:** The involvement of a wide range of stakeholders promotes the
424 willingness to share and provide existing data, which will be the basis for a sound BF-regeneration
425 assessment. The expected functionalities of the BF tools set the conditions for the confidentiality of the
426 input and output data.
- 427 ● **Stakeholder Engagement:** ACS experts discussed that eventually **uptake** of the BF prioritization tool
428 could be enhanced by developing **legal requirements or incentive** on urban development (large-scale
429 vision, BF redevelopment obligation, etc.).
- 430 ● **Understanding Drivers and Regeneration Success:** Assessment of end-user needs and orientation is of
431 particular importance to define the geographical coverage of the tool and its application.
- 432 ● **Financing and Applications Costs:** End-user needs and orientation must be sustainable and supportable
433 by stakeholders and end users to guarantee appropriate construction and long-term running of the
434 tool. This is why **needs and orientation** must be **well balanced with available human and financial**
435 **supporting resources**. The end users and stakeholders must make choices according to their needs and
436 their available resources.

437 **5.2.2 Data availability and quality influence over the other PoAs**

438 Table 2 indicates that the “data availability and quality” PoA is the least critical. But it is nevertheless shown as
439 **considerably influencing the end-user needs**, and to a less extent, the other PoAs. Indeed, access to a BF
440 inventory database and willingness of its owner to take part in the process are key for developing and running
441 a BF prioritization tool.

442 Reflecting on the discrepancies in existing BF inventory coverage and characteristics that are known across
443 Europe, the influencing factors for creating such data sets obviously lie outside the scope of the PoAs being
444 discussed here. Such data sets are usually developed by authorities keen to have a better knowledge of the BF
445 sites that lie within their territories for planning purposes. Authorities are usually constrained by the need to
446 find appropriate funding for initial data set development and necessary regular updates (e.g., annual checks on
447 BF status). When discussing the data availability and quality PoAs, it is important to distinguish in particular the
448 development phase in which input data are needed to test any proposed tool framework, usually through
449 research and development partnerships between initiators/experts and the running phase, which results in
450 access to the fully developed tool for the end users. The input data are usually of a sensitive nature (i.e.,
451 information on ownership of individual sites, on future plans, or on the level of contamination, etc.) and
452 require protection (usually data on privately owned sites) and avoidance of their misuse, which means that
453 they are usually not available (or just partly available). Participation by the representatives of data owners in
454 the tool development will help overcome this burden. For the full operational phase, the data owners may still
455 be reluctant to provide straightforward access unless they fully understand and agree on input data
456 confidentiality management and output dissemination data conditions.

457 The conducted PoA assessments focused on the tool development phase, where any **available BF inventory**
458 **data set(s)** is believed by the experts to particularly influence the following items when a BF prioritization tool
459 is considered:

- 460 ● **involvement of a wide range of stakeholders**, especially when BF inventory do not exist yet. The
461 development of such inventories may be considered in parallel with the discussion of the BF
462 prioritization tool expected functionalities, leading to gathering all kinds of stakeholders with strong
463 interest in both processes.
- 464 **interoperability requirements** between the BF prioritization tool to be developed and any of the BF
465 inventory data sets and complementary data set that will be needed to provide input data. In addition,
466 these data sets may have different updating procedures and may not all be accessible in the same way
467 from one stakeholder to another.

468 The existence of BF inventory data sets will influence, to a less extent, the **environmental drivers** to be
469 assessed within the tool because some of the fields may be particularly relevant for providing input data on
470 environmental matters. However, we stress that finding relevant input data that is publicly and easily
471 accessible can be a challenge.

472 **Willingness of data owners** to provide relevant input data and fully support BF prioritization tool development
473 will be highly influenced by how well they are engaged in **early discussions**; their presence in the early
474 orientation and framing of the tool is crucial. Usually, the aim is to get as much access as possible to relevant
475 and needed data sets that are of good quality (i.e., sources that can be trusted for the way the data is
476 collected, checked, stored, and revised when necessary) and that is free to use if possible. Usually, for research
477 and development purposes, data set owners of BF inventories that are financed by public funding will tend to
478 agree to provide extractions of their database for developing and testing the tool. Unfortunately, in some

479 countries like Germany or Romania, BF inventory databases are under strict protection and are not publicly
480 available.

481 **5.2.3 Effective stakeholders' engagement influence on the other PoAs**

482 The "effective stakeholder engagement" PoA has the highest influence on the others, with its strongest
483 influence on subtopics of the "end-user needs" PoA. This is particularly the case during any tool development
484 phase. A bottom-up approach to engage stakeholders and the recognition of initiator's leadership also strongly
485 influence the financing and application costs for a prioritization tool, and to a less extent, the willingness of BF
486 inventory data set owners to participate to the development.

487 **An early stakeholder engagement process** is indeed crucial for the effective definition of needs for future tool
488 end user(s) (e.g., market vs. nonmarket driven). Early engagement will influence directly the participation of a
489 **wide range of stakeholder groups** in designing the prioritization tool. This demanding task is worth investing
490 time in as early as possible because it might contribute to the better visibility of the tool among experts in the
491 field. Indeed, feedback from experts outside the tool development team can, for example, help eliminate too
492 sophisticated (and hardly understandable) ideas and include perspectives that might be omitted otherwise. To
493 keep the stakeholders involved, a prototype tool may need to be developed that stakeholders can reference
494 and adjust during the development process.

495 **A bottom-up approach** engaging as much as possible the wide range of stakeholders will strengthen **the**
496 **orientation and framing** of the tool that is to be developed. For this end, proper communication and common
497 language are also crucial. That is why **initiators with recognized authority** and capacity building are needed
498 because they will be rapidly recognized among relevant stakeholders and will influence engagement. A
499 dynamic approach makes it easier to have/keep the stakeholders engaged. A dynamic leader is of course
500 needed in this iterative and long process. The overall approach that is, therefore, recommended will help
501 discussions among stakeholders as early as possible and in a constructive manner, on important elements such
502 as required data sets (BF inventory and/or complementary data sets), expected confidentiality conditions in
503 input and output data, scale of application [local, regional] etc..

504 This early process is also of importance because it will influence how to **optimize incentives for financing and**
505 **application costs**, as clearly shown in the PoA matrix. The identification of pressures on stakeholders
506 (especially if legal) will facilitate the funding of the tool development. The financial support by the stakeholders
507 themselves will naturally make them more engaged, as will their involvement/help in finding sources of
508 financial support. Early engagement and recognition of the advantages of tool development will also encourage
509 co-funding and co-development.

510 **5.2.4 Drivers of regeneration success during the tool development influence on the other PoAs**

511 The analysis of influences between subtopics of this PoA underlines that **environmental drivers** have strong
512 influence on the other sub-topics. This is quite intuitive because the current environmental issues at a
513 site/territory pushing for the BF regeneration process are real conditions that need to be assessed and
514 solved/remediated, and their impacts cannot be affected/influenced by the tool development process. On the
515 other hand, environmental drivers can affect the **economic drivers**, when one considers the loss in land value
516 due to the liability of hazardous environmental impacts and the costs required to remediate unacceptable
517 risks. The inclusion of methodologies/functionalities for allocating weights to success factors is a subtopic that
518 cannot influence/modify the environmental and economic drivers to be assessed. However, these drivers can
519 leverage the methodologies/functionalities to be developed to properly assess the identified drivers.

520 The importance of the drivers of regeneration success on the remaining set of PoAs is moderately relevant.
521 **Environmental and economic drivers** can have a major influence on the **orientation and framing of the tools**,
522 on the **expected tool functionalities**, and on **early bottom-up stakeholders’ engagement** processes,
523 considering that environmental drivers always lead the discussion among end users and decision makers who
524 are pressed by public opinion to consider these factors when deciding how to prioritize remediation actions.
525 Moreover, stakeholders are moved/involved in prioritization processes mainly to solve **environmental issues**
526 that can affect them directly or indirectly, or to **attract and invest economic resources** and evaluate possible
527 gains. Environmental drivers have considerable influence on **confidentiality issues** in light of the liability that
528 can come from disclosing unacceptable risks that were not properly communicated to the involved
529 stakeholders and the public. At the same time, functionalities to assess environmental impacts can grant
530 specific **added value** to the developed tool and serve in funding adequate **financial resources for the tool**
531 **application**. **Economic drivers** can have considerable influence in the involvement of a wide range of
532 stakeholders and end users, who can be attracted by possible economic benefits. Simultaneously, economically
533 attractive regeneration processes can be considerably relevant for all the subtopics under “financing and
534 application costs,” fostering added value of the tool, financial resources for its application, and stakeholder
535 willingness to co-fund and co-own the product. When discussing drivers, it is always important to refer also to
536 the **success factors** that characterize each driver and the geographical level they refer to or represent.
537 Identifying, at the beginning of the tool development phase, the most relevant success factors and the
538 **geographic level** at which they are acting (e.g., at the BF site level or at city or regional level) is a major task
539 that strongly affects the **orientation and framing of the tool, the spatial functionalities** to be included in the
540 tool, and the process for **allocating the weights** to each success factor.

541 The last subtopic (i.e., allocating weight to each success factor) has a lower influence on the other subtopics,
542 and along with existence of BF inventory data sets and environmental drivers, it is only partially influenced by
543 the other subtopics. These subtopics represent starting conditions that cannot be modified by the tool
544 development process (i.e., availability of data, environmental issues that needs to be assessed, and
545 stakeholders’ perceptions, concerns, and values).

546 **5.2.5 Financing and application costs’ influence on the other PoAs**

547 Considering the links between financial factors, the following picture emerges:

- 548 1) A clear description of the **added value** of the prioritization tool will be the precondition for finding the
549 financial resources for tool development and any successful tool application. In turn, the
550 consideration and availability of **budget for application** of a tool is not a meaningful determinant of
551 the overall role a prioritization tool can gain. Even if the tool was inexpensive or even free, it would
552 not be used if it did not also promise a tangible benefit.
- 553 2) There is a clear role of understanding the potential **added value** of the tool on the **ability to attract**
554 **co-funding** for the tool development (and, thus, for enabling co-ownership of the product) because
555 clear tangible outcomes make investments attractive (for both private and public investors).
556 Conversely, a vision of co-ownership and co-funding can help identify a joint vision and derive
557 required tangible outcomes. However, the relationship between added value and the ability to attract
558 co-funding is not always obvious and may take considerable effort to resolve and explain .
- 559 3) The influence from **budgets** availability on the ability to create **co-funding** is likely only minor
560 assuming that if resources are available from one funder it could increase the chances that they will
561 be available from a co-sponsoring funder. On the other end, co-funding is influencing more
562 considerably budget availability, the link is more considerable because co-funding will as it increases
563 the chances of finding resources for the application of the tool.

564 Considering the importance of the financial factors on the remaining set of PoA points yields the following
565 insights:

- 566 ● The role of determining the specific objective in the form of **tangible outcomes and clear added value**
567 of application is a considerable determinant for most factors and is a precondition to attract the target
568 end-user group (but will not enable a wide range of indirectly affected stakeholders). It is the key to
569 make concrete what the specific orientation and framing of the BF prioritization tool should be. Also, it
570 determines many of the BF tool functionalities that ensure achieving the added value. The influence of
571 data availability is less straightforward and likely considerable if only in increasing the willingness of BF
572 inventory data set owner/managers to provide input data and participate in tool development because
573 a specific added value can be made transparent to them. Effective stakeholder engagement will be
574 certainly improved if tangible results of BF prioritization are clear, in particular if affectedness of
575 several groups is addressed. A clearly determined outcome can also make it easier to recognize the
576 initiators' leadership, if the initiator is the end user or co-owner. Regarding the understanding of
577 drivers of regeneration success, there is a considerable link on the economic drivers to be assessed by
578 the tool because it will be often these drivers that determine the added value, and the tool provides a
579 kind of monitoring or proof for the return of investment made in the investigation.
- 580 ● The influence of **available budgets to thoroughly apply the tool** is less strong. It is evident that more
581 experts and stakeholders can be involved if budgets are available. The budget will also determine the
582 tool functionalities that can be implemented—even if certain functionalities were demanded (e.g.,
583 high-resolution, real-time imaging of the site) but unaffordable. In the long run, the budget will
584 determine whether the BF databases are created and provided. More significantly, whether current
585 database owners will make available their data will have to be clarified. Budgets are key to enable early
586 stakeholder engagement. They might also have a role in the extent of capacity building and
587 establishing a common language (ability to interpreting). Minor influence is also debatable regarding
588 the allocation of weights and the selection of the appropriate geographical scope because both
589 decisions should be reflected and updated over time, and missing resources potentially hinder this.
- 590 ● Finally, **co-funding and in particular co-ownership of the BF prioritization tool** is another rather active
591 factor. Increased co-funding will increase the involvement of stakeholders, is key for orienting and
592 framing the BF prioritization tool because it determines the “who” and “why,” and consequently,
593 influences the expected BF tool functionalities, which adjust to the funders' wishes. As argued above,
594 funding will have a potential influence on the long-term establishment of databases. Moreover, if the
595 data owners are also co-funders, they can be more confident in the tool results. Co-ownership can
596 have a minor influence on all factors of effective stakeholder engagement because it demonstrates
597 willingness to collaborate.

598 **6. Conclusions**

599 Tools and support for land management decisions are limited. This document discusses tools to support
600 the prioritization of BF investments or actions on a regional scale, an important level of land-use
601 management. Specifically, this paper focuses on discussing critical PoAs for the design, the development,
602 and the running of such regional prioritization approaches. Significant PoAs that influence the design of
603 tools are based on (1) a review of the state-of-the-art in literature and expert based focus groups, (2) the
604 stakeholders' needs, (3) available tools, and (4) lessons learned from developing regional BF prioritization
605 processes, frameworks, and tools. Our analysis yields a deeper understanding of critical PoAs, namely (1)
606 the assessment of end-user needs and orientation, (2) the availability and quality of the data used to

607 evaluate success factors and constraints of each BF within a BF prioritization tool, (3) the communication
608 and stakeholder engagement during the tool development, (4) the drivers of regeneration success during
609 the tool development, and (5) the financing and application costs/transaction costs to run the tool. We
610 elaborate on each of these PoAs, discuss how the PoAs are linked to one another, and identify general
611 patterns and challenges that can be considered in future tool design.

612 Our analysis enables us to make conclusions on some key challenges. Considering the prioritization process
613 as the first step in a BF regeneration process, we can identify several questions that must be addressed
614 next: (1) What is the scale for consideration? (2) How are sites identified within the area? (3) How are
615 scenarios compared? and (4) What services will the regenerated sites provide? Each of these questions
616 present many challenges for all stakeholders involved in the process. No two site redevelopment plans will
617 be the same because size and scale play an important role in the process and will often dictate the tools
618 needed in a decision-making process. BF site redevelopment tools can help stakeholders make informed
619 decisions and also protect and preserve greenspace. While this might appear to be straightforward, there
620 are many PoAs that must be considered and integrated to meet challenges to land revitalization. Much like
621 the initial redevelopment strategies, tool development comes with its own set of challenges. There are
622 different interests depending on the stakeholder (i.e., neighborhood community vs. technical developer)
623 yet all need to use the tool. Data format, comparability, quality, and data volume used in the tools can also
624 present a challenge. In addition, data accessibility must be considered, and sensitive data and version
625 control must be protected. Combinations of tools and interoperability of those tools need to be developed,
626 tested, and applied. Stakeholders need tools that are flexible and easy to use when evaluating different
627 reuse scenarios and comparing the benefits from each. Indicators or specific success measures need to be
628 defined early in the process so adjustments can be made as the project progresses.

629 The focus of the BF redevelopment tool has been to address the different aspects for site-specific cleanup
630 options. Fewer tools are either in development or in the testing phase for the broader region-wide scale.
631 Most importantly, the process of tool development should start with a proper **framing** to guarantee clarity
632 for whom and what the tool is applied. The framing will condition the attractiveness of the tool for end
633 users and stakeholders (**tangible outcome and added value**). Early stakeholder involvement in defining the
634 boundaries of the project (i.e., scale, type of land use) is key, as identified in the PoAs. Such tools will
635 enhance **political willingness to support** projects by promoting legal and financial incentives. We conclude
636 that a **mutual relationship** through data sharing, stakeholder trust and engagement, and co-ownership/co-
637 funding through private and public partnerships needs careful consideration. To address PoAs, research is
638 needed to expand on existing tools, develop new ones, and address operation maintenance and
639 interoperability of the tools. Examples that would be of benefit include: (1) recommendation for a
640 framework or stepwise approach on how regional prioritization tools should be applied (this would include
641 identifying the project scope and tool selection to meet objective and success measures, which is
642 particularly important for clusters of sites or wide areas such as states and regions); (2) application of the
643 framework and approach through case studies, which would allow for documentation of lessons learned
644 and assist in the tool enhancement or modification; and (3) development of tool integration and
645 interoperability at various scales.

646 Additional specific challenges can be drawn depending on the orientation given for the tool framing and
647 the type of end-user needs (i.e., market-driven or nonmarket-driven). For prioritization tools developed for
648 market-driven end users, such as a brownfield bank, key research challenges to be tackled include (1) the
649 transfer of the tool to commercial use, (2) the sharing and confidentiality of data, and (3) the tool and data
650 updates for guaranteeing reliability. For prioritization tools developed for nonmarket-driven end users,

651 such a BF management module in a wider urban planning tool, key research challenges may encompass (1)
652 the scale of the tool and the amount of data, (2) a suitable financial scheme to support large-scale tool
653 development and operation, and (3) the promotion of the development of off-market sites (deprived and
654 low land-pressure BF) in providing methodological tools to assess full range of benefits from a wider panel
655 of potential future land uses (e.g., nature-based solutions using the ecosystem services approach as an
656 assessment framework).

657 **Acknowledgements**

658 The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support backing the research for this article. This work was
659 supported by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme project TIMBRE (an integrated
660 framework of methods, technologies, tools, and policies for improvement of brownfield regeneration in
661 Europe; www.timbre-project.eu; grant agreement 265364, 2012–2014); the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region
662 and FEDER, which support the regional brownfield initiative, ID friche; and the brownfield prioritization
663 prototype tool, Alsace territory in France supported by the DREAL Grand Est, the *Observatoire des friches du*
664 *Haut Rhin* and ADEME. We thank Glenn Sutter, Lisa Walker, Linda Tackett, Tom Schaffner for their precious
665 time in editing the document. The sponsors did not influence the study design; collection, analysis, or
666 interpretation of the data; writing of the report; or the decision to submit the report for publication.

667 **7. References**

- 668 Agostini, P., Pizzol, L., Critto, A., D'Alessandro, M., Zabeo, A., Marcomini, A., 2012. Regional risk assessment for
669 contaminated sites part 3: spatial decision support system. *Environ. Int.* 48, 121-132.
670 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2012.07.005>.
- 671 Alexandrescu, F., Klusáček, P., Bartke, S., Osman, R., Frantál, B., Martinát, S., Kunc, J., Pizzol, L., Zabeo, A.,
672 Giubilato, E., Critto, A., Bleicher, A. 2017. Actor networks and the construction of applicable knowledge: The
673 case of the Timbre Brownfield Prioritization Tool, *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 19(5), 1323-
674 1334, doi: 10.1007/s10098-016-1331-8
- 675 Amundson, R., Berhe, A.A., Hopmans, J.W., Olson, C., Sztein, A.E., Sparks, D.L., 2015. Soil and human security in
676 the 21st century. *Science*, 348 (6235), 647, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1261071>
- 677 Azadi, H., Ho, P., Hafni, E., Zarafshani, K., & Witlox, F. (2011). Multi-stakeholder involvement and urban green
678 space performance. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 54(6), 785-811.
- 679 Bartke, S. 2013. Urban regeneration and brownfield remediation: addressing challenges for tailored, integrated
680 and sustainable urban land revitalization, in CRC CARE (ed.): 5th International Contaminated Site Remediation
681 Conference: Program and Proceedings, CleanUp 2013 Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 15–18 September
682 2013, Salisbury, South Australia: CRC CARE, pp. 112-113.
- 683 Bartke, S. 2011. Valuation of market uncertainties for contaminated land. *International Journal of Strategic*
684 *Property Management*, 15(4), 356-378.
- 685 Bartke, S., Bielke, A., Homuth, A., Roselt, K., & Zill, T. (2014). Das TIMBRE Priorisierungstool: Brach
686 flächenbewertung von Grundstücksportfolien in Sachsen und Thüringen. *Altlasten Spektrum* 23(5), 202-210.
- 687 Bartke, S., Hagemann, N., Harries, N., Hauck, J., Bardos, P., submitted. Market Potential of Nanoremediation in
688 Europe – Market Drivers and Interventions Identified in a Deliberative Scenario Approach. Submitted
689 manuscript, Science of the Total Environment, SI AquaConSoil 2017.
- 690 Bartke, S., Boekhold, A.E., Brils, J., Grimski, D., Ferber, U., Gorgon, J., Guerin, V., Makeschin, F., Maring, L.,
691 Nathanail, C.P., Villeneuve, J., Zeyer, J., Schröter-Schlaack, C., submitted manuscript. Soil and land

692 management in Europe: Lessons learned from INSPIRATION bottom-up strategic research agenda setting,
693 Journal of the Total Environment. Submitted manuscript, Science of the Total Environment, SI AquaConSoil.

694 Bartke, S., Martinát, S., Klusáček, P., Pizzol, L., Alexandrescu, F., Frantál, B., Critto, A., Zabeo, A. 2016. Targeted
695 selection of brownfields from portfolios for sustainable regeneration: User experiences from five cases
696 testing the Timbre Brownfield Prioritization Tool, *Journal of Environmental Management* 184, 94–107,
697 doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.07.037

698 Bartke, S., Schwarze, R. 2015. No perfect tools: Trade-offs of sustainability principles and user requirements in
699 designing tools supporting land-use decisions between greenfields and brownfields, *J. Environ. Manage.* 153,
700 11–24, doi: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2015.01.040

701 Burger, J. (2005). Assessing environmental attitudes and concerns about a contaminated site in a densely
702 populated suburban environment. *Environmental monitoring and assessment*, 101(1), 147-165.

703 CEN, 2014. Glossary of Terms for Holistic Management of Brownfield Regeneration (GoT-HOMBRE). CEN
704 Workshop Agreement 74. <https://www.cen.eu/work/areas/env/Pages/WS-74.aspx>.

705 CABERNET , 2006. Sustainable brownfield Regeneration: CABERNET Network Report. Ferber, U., Grimski, D.,
706 Millar K., Nathanail, P., Land Quality Management Group on behalf of the CABERNET Network, University of
707 Nottingham. ISBN 0-9547474-5-3

708 Carlon, C. (Ed.) 2007. Derivation methods of soil screening values in Europe. A review and evaluation of
709 national procedures towards harmonization. European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra, EUR 22805-
710 EN, 306 pp.

711 De Sousa, C. A. (2006). Urban brownfields redevelopment in Canada: the role of local government. *The*
712 *Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 50(3), 392-407.

713 Dixon, T., Otsuka, N., & Abe, H. (2011). Critical success factors in urban brownfield regeneration: an analysis of
714 'hardcore' sites in Manchester and Osaka during the economic recession (2009–10). *Environment and*
715 *Planning A*, 43(4), 961-980.

716 Cheng, F., Geertman, S., Kuffer, M., Zhan, Q., 2011. An integrative methodology to improve brownfield
717 redevelopment planning in Chinese cities: a case study of Futian, Shenzhen. *Comput. Environ. Urban* 35 (5),
718 388-398. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2011.05.007>.

719 Chrysochoou, M., Browna, K., Dahala, G., Granda-Carvajalb, K., Segersonb, K., Garricka, N., Bagtzogloua, A.,
720 2012. A GIS and indexing scheme to screen brownfields for area-wide redevelopment planning. *Landscape*
721 *Urban Plan.* 105 (3), 187-198. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.12.010>.

722 Cundy, A. B., Bardos, R. P., Church, A., Puschenreiter, M., Friesl-Hanl, W., Müller, I., ... & Vangronsveld, J.
723 (2013). Developing principles of sustainability and stakeholder engagement for “gentle” remediation
724 approaches: The European context. *Journal of environmental management*, 129, 283-291

725 EC, 2012. Commission Staff Working Document : Guidelines on best practices to limit, mitigate or compensate
726 soil sealing. SWD(2012) 101 final 12 April. European Commission, Brussels.

727 EC, 2011. Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. COM(2011) 571 20 September. European Commission,
728 Brussels.

729 Dooley, E., Roberts, E., Wunder, S. (2015). Land degradation neutrality under the SDGs: National and
730 international implementation of the land degradation neutral world target. *Elni Rev*, 1(2), 2-9.

731 EEA (European Environment Agency), 2005. “Towards an EEA Europe-wide assessment of areas under risk for
732 soil contamination. Volume III PRA.MS: scoring model and algorithm”
733 ([http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-](http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/etcte/library?l=2004_subvention/wp3_spatialchange/spatial_assessments/323_support_sts/risk_anal)
734 [circle/etcte/library?l=2004_subvention/wp3_spatialchange/spatial_assessments/323_support_sts/risk_anal](http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/etcte/library?l=2004_subvention/wp3_spatialchange/spatial_assessments/323_support_sts/risk_anal)

735 ysis/reports&vm=detailed&sb=Title)

736 Frantál, B., Klusáček, P., Kunc, J., Martinát, S., Osman, R., Bartke, S., Alexandrescu, F., Hohmuth, A., Bielke, A.,
737 Pizzol, L., Rizzo, E., Krupanek, J., Sileam, T., 2012. Report on results of survey on brownfield regeneration and
738 statistical analysis, TIMBRE deliverable D3.1v3, 76p. [http://dx.doi.org/ 10.13140/2.1.1546.7202](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/2.1.1546.7202).

739 Frantál, B., Kunc, J., Nováková, E., Klusáček, P., Martinát, S., & Osman, R. (2013). Location matters! exploring
740 brownfields regeneration in a spatial context (A case study of the South Moravian Region, Czech Republic).
741 *Moravian geographical reports*, 21(2), 5-19.

742 Frantál, B., Kunc, J., Klusáček, P., Martinát, S. (2015a) Assessing success factors of brownfields regeneration:
743 international and interstakeholder perspective. *Transylv Rev Adm Sci* 44(E):91–107

744 Gardi, C., Panagos, P., Van Liedekerke, M., Bosco, C., De Brogniez, D., 2015. Land take and food security:
745 assessment of land take on the agricultural production in Europe. *J. Environ. Plann. Man.* 58 (5), 898-912.
746 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2014.899490>.

747 Gausemeier, J., Fink, A., & Schlake, O. (1998). Scenario management: An approach to develop future potentials.
748 *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 59(2), 111-130, doi: 10.1016/S0040-1625(97)00166-2.

749 Hartig, J. H., Krueger, A., Rice, K., Niswander, S. F., Jenkins, B., & Norwood, G. (2012). Transformation of an
750 industrial brownfield into an ecological buffer for Michigan's only Ramsar Wetland of International
751 Importance. *Sustainability*, 4(5), 1043-1058.

752 Hunsaker, C. T., Graham, R. L., Suter, G. W., O'Neill, R. V., Barnhouse, L. W., & Gardner, R. H. (1990). Assessing
753 ecological risk on a regional scale. *Environmental management*, 14(3), 325-332.

754 Ishii, K., Furuichi, T., & Nagao, Y. (2013). A needs analysis method for land-use planning of illegal dumping sites:
755 A case study in Aomori–Iwate, Japan. *Waste management*, 33(2), 445-455.

756 Krzysztofik, R., Tkocz, M., Sporna, T., & Kantor-Pietraga, I. (2016). Some dilemmas of post-industrialism in a
757 region of traditional industry: The case of the Katowice conurbation, Poland. *Moravian Geographical Reports*,
758 24(1), 42-54.

759 Lee, S., & Mohai, P. (2013). The socioeconomic dimensions of brownfield cleanup in the Detroit region.
760 *Population and Environment*, 34(3), 420-429.

761 Locantore N. W., Tran L. T., O'Neill R. V., McKinnis P. W., Smith E. R. And O'Connell M., 2004. An overview of
762 data integration methods for Regional assessment. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 94: 249–261.

763 Long, J., & Fischhoff, B., 2000. Setting risk priorities: A formal model. *Risk Analysis*, 20, 339-351.

764 Limasset E., Aubert N., Scamps M. (2016). Priorisation de friches industrielles en vue de leur reconquête : état
765 de l'art, méthodologie et prise en compte des enjeux environnementaux - Pilote sur le territoire du Haut Rhin
766 (68). Rapport final. BRGM/RP-66498-FR, 55 p.

767 McCarthy, L. (2002). The brownfield dual land-use policy challenge: reducing barriers to private redevelopment
768 while connecting reuse to broader community goals. *Land Use Policy*, 19(4), 287-296.

769 Padiaditi, K., Doick, K.J., Moffat, A.J., 2010. Monitoring and evaluation practice for brownfield, regeneration to
770 greenspace initiatives: A meta-evaluation of assessment and monitoring tools. *Landscape Urban Plan.* 97(1),
771 22–36, doi: 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2010.04.007.

772 Pizzol, L., Critto, A., Agostini, P., Marcomini, A., 2011. Regional risk assessment for contaminated sites Part 2:
773 ranking of potentially contaminated sites. *Environ. Int.* 37, 1307-1320.
774 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2011.05.010>.

775 Pizzol, L., Zabeo, A., Klusáček, P., Giubilato, E., Critto, A., Frantál, B., Martinát, S., Kunc, J., Osman, R., Bartke, S.,
776 2016. Timbre Brownfield Prioritization Tool to support effective brownfield regeneration. *J. Environ. Manage*
777 116, 178-192. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2015.09.030>.

778 Racó, M. (2003). Assessing the discourses and practices of urban regeneration in a growing region. *Geoforum*,
779 34(1), 37-55.

780 RESCUE. 2005. Best Practice guidance for Sustainable Brownfield Regeneration. Edwards, D., Pahlen, G.,
781 Bertram, C. and Nathanail, C.P.. Land Quality press on behalf of the RESCUE consortium, Nottingham. ISBN 0-
782 9547474-0-2

783 Rijnaart, H., v. d. Meulen, S., Moinier, S. 2017 "Welcome to AquaConSoil 2017!", in: AquaConSoil 2017 14th
784 International Conference on Sustainable Use and Management of Soil, Sediment and Water Resource
785 Conference Programme, p. 3.

786 Rizzo, E., Pesce, M., Pizzol, L., Alexandrescu, F., Giubilato, E., Critto, A., Marcomini, A., Bartke, S., 2015.
787 Brownfield regeneration in Europe: identifying stakeholder perceptions, concerns, attitudes and information
788 needs. *Land Use Policy* 43, 437-453. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2015.06.012>.

789 Ruelle, C., Halleux, J. M., & Teller, J. (2013). Landscape quality and brownfield regeneration: a community
790 investigation approach inspired by landscape preference studies. *Landscape research*, 38(1), 75-99.

791 Sardinha, I. D., Craveiro, D., & Milheiras, S. (2013). A sustainability framework for redevelopment of rural
792 brownfields: stakeholder participation at SÃO DOMINGOS mine, Portugal. *Journal of cleaner production*, 57,
793 200-208.

794 Schädler, S., Morio, M., Bartke, S., Rohr-Zänker, R., Finkel, M., 2011. Designing sustainable and economically
795 attractive brownfield revitalization options using an integrated assessment model. *J. Environ. Manage.* 92(3),
796 827–837, doi: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2010.10.026.

797 Schieffer, A., Isaacs, D., & Gyllenpalm, B. (2004). The world café: part one. *World*, 18(8), 1-9.

798 Smith, E.R., R. V. O'Neill, J.D. Wickham, K.B. Jones, L. Jackson, J.V. Kilaru, and R. Reuter, 2000. The U.S. EPA's
799 Regional Vulnerability Assessment Program: A Research Strategy for 2001 - 2006. U.S. Environmental
800 Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Research Triangle Park, NC.

801 Stezar, I.C., Pizzol, L., Critto, A., Ozunu, A., Marcomini, A., 2013. Comparison of risk-based decision-support
802 systems for brownfield site rehabilitation: DESYRE and SADA applied to a Romanian case study. *J. Environ.*
803 *Manage.* 131, 383–393, doi: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2013.09.022.

804 Solitare, L. (2005). Prerequisite conditions for meaningful participation in brownfields redevelopment. *Journal*
805 *of Environmental Planning and Management*, 48(6), 917-935.

806 Thomas, M. R. (2002). A GIS-based decision support system for brownfield redevelopment. *Landscape and*
807 *Urban Planning*, 58(1), 7-23.

808 Thornton, G., Franz, M., Edwards, D., Pahlen, G., Nathanail, P., 2007. The challenge of sustainability: incentives
809 for brownfield regeneration in Europe. *Environ. Sci. Policy* 10 (2), 116-134.
810 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2006.08.008>.

811 Tonin (2014) should be added – is mentioned in supplementary – (Tonin, S. (2014). Assessing the impact of the
812 remedial actions taken at a contaminated Italian site: an ex-post valuation analysis. *Reviews in Environmental*
813 *Science and Bio/Technology*, 13(2), 121-137.)

814 Zabeo, A., Pizzol, L., Agostini, P., Critto, A., Giove, S., Marcomini, A., 2011. Regional risk assessment for
815 contaminated sites part 1: vulnerability assessment by multicriteria decision analysis. *Environ. Int.* 37, 1295-
816 1306. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2011.05.005>.

817 UN, 2014. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2013 [on the report of the Second
818 Committee (A/68/444)] - 68/232. World Soil Day and International Year of Soils –
819 http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/232&Lang=E

