

BROCH: Brownfield Regeneration into Outer Community Hubs

The project is focusing on the role of brownfields and their opportunities to become sustainable areas for a lower carbon economy and a better quality of life for urban citizens. The objective, through interregional cooperation, is to collect, analyze, evaluate, and propose regional policy instruments for the development of community outdoor hubs in urban brownfields. The aim of the project is to exchange knowledge about the processes, techniques, methodologies, and good practices for the green and inclusive development of outer community hubs in brownfields. More specifically, it will focus on case studies on areas and buildings that today have been characterized as brownfields and will investigate the policies, tools, and strategies for their regeneration. The project will identify, through workshops, meetings with stakeholders, and other events, the institutional, financial, and technical tools and propose **regional policy instruments** for brownfields greening.

It is based on four pillars

1. **Participation:** Inclusion of diverse stakeholders, sectors, and perspectives to improve and make more inclusive the urban planning process and results.
2. **Climate action:** Incorporate an approach to combat climate change and its impacts, integrate adaptation measures into urban planning processes, and strengthen the adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards.
3. **Spatial inclusion:** Reduce spatial inequalities by promoting the even distribution of basic urban services, quality public spaces, and livelihood opportunities.
4. **Economic circularity:** Envision novel approach to link the process of brownfield regeneration with local prospects in circular economy and active entrepreneurship in local community.

It is structured in 3 phases:

Phase 1. ASSESSMENT

This phase aims to understand and assess the context and the territory in which the plan will be developed, including the current planning and legal frameworks, the available resources, and the plan and process objectives. A customized participatory approach is established, bolstered by robust stakeholder engagement. Subsequently, an in-depth analysis and diagnosis are conducted to gain insight into the territory, its potential, and the hurdles it faces, all of which will inform the development of the plan. Finally, an analysis and diagnostic are elaborated to analyze the territory, its opportunities, and challenges, that will be integrated into the plan.

Phase 2. PLAN

The second phase aims to establish a shared vision and formulate a series of strategies and key projects that offer both spatial and technical backing. This phase encompasses the creation of three tiers of spatial plans: the strategic development plan, the land management plan, and the Outer Community Hub plan. These plans are crafted through extensive consultations involving the technical team, local authorities, key stakeholders, and community members. They tackle the challenges identified in the analysis phase and present solutions at various levels of granularity.

Phase 3. OPERATIONALIZATION

The aim of the third phase is to establish a series of actionable steps and supportive mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of the plan. This involves financial, institutional, and legal aspects of the plan to delineate a clear and efficient policy framework for its execution.

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