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4.5 Conclusions

5 Heroes or Villains? The Role of the UK Property Development Industry in Sustainable Urban Brownfield Regeneration 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 The nature and challenge of brownfield development; 5.3 The role of the UK property development industry in brownfield regeneration; 5.4 Survey and interview findings; 5.5 Learning from practice: Thames Gateway and Greater Manchester; 5.6 Towards best practice?; 5.7 A checklist for developers; 5.8 Conclusions; Acknowledgements; 5A.1 Appendix 1 National developer interviewees and questionnaire sample; 5A.2 Appendix 2 Details of case study interviews

6 Delivering Brownfield Regeneration: Sustainable Community-Building in London and Manchester 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Building for the future: visions, practices and the delivery of sustainable urban regeneration; 6.3 Flagship urban brownfield regeneration in the UK: the redevelopment of Salford Quays and Paddington Basin; 6.4

Conclusions: lessons for urban development policy; Part 3 Remediation; 7 Greening Brownfield Land; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Background and context; 7.3 A sustainable process for greenspace; 7.4 Contamination; 7.5 Sustainable greenspace

7.6 The future of greenspace on brownfield land 7.7 Conclusions; 8 Novel Special-purpose Composts for Sustainable Remediation; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Materials characterisation; 8.3 Experimental design; 8.4 Heavy metals containment in soils; 8.5 Biomass; 8.6 Enhanced compost; 8.7 Magnetic resonance imaging; 8.8 Conclusions; 9 Robust Sustainable Technical Solutions; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Sustainability assessment of currently available remediation technologies in the UK; 9.3 Sustainability improvements to remediation techniques; 9.4

Conclusions

10 'The Creature Lurks Within?' Restoring Acid Tar Lagoons

Sommario/riassunto

Sustainable Brownfield Regeneration presents a comprehensive account of UK policies, processes and practices in brownfield regeneration and takes an integrated and theoretically-grounded approach to highlight best practice. Brownfield regeneration has become a major policy driver in developed countries. It is estimated that there are 64,000 hectares of brownfield land in England, much of which presents severe environmental challenges and lies alongside some of the most deprived communities in the country. Bringing such land back into active use has taken on a new urgency among policymakers
