

Selected Newly Added Documents for September 2007 on EUGRIS: platform for European contaminated soil and water information:

EUGRIS now has a new easier to use format, which I hope you will find the time to have a quick look at. 45 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 –24 September 2007. These can be viewed at: <http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp>

Then simply select the month and year for the updates you are interested in.

Resources added include this selection:

NICOLE

Report of the NICOLE Workshop: Redevelopment of sites – the industrial perspective

The restructuring of European economies, including the migration of manufacturing to Asia, has resulted in many underused, derelict and contaminated industrial sites. At the same time land demand, principally lead by housing, has made many of these urban sites into attractive assets. The owners of these sites would like to realise the value of these assets and at the same time avoid any future risk of liability. Developers/constructors use the uplift in land values to decontaminate previously developed land, provide development platforms and clean cover layers, and build the necessary infrastructure, while at the same time generating returns and managing risks. Municipalities and local communities look to local economic, social and environmental regeneration and to provide for a sustainable future. The sale, decontamination and redevelopment of post industrial land are vital to all these stakeholders needs. The workshop reviewed:

- o Drivers for redevelopment of sites for government – municipality – industry – redevelopers**
- o Management of liability**
- o Case studies**
- o Tools and communication**

Lürling M

Info-disruption: pollution and the transfer of chemical information between organisms

Chemical communication between organisms and cells is omnipresent in the biosphere. Increasing research has been performed in the field of endocrine disruptors and other chemicals altering chemical communication within organisms. This evidence has been reviewed by Dutch researchers, in order to determine how these chemical pollutants can deregulate chemical communication systems. The authors highlight that given its ubiquitous occurrence, the transfer of chemical information between organisms is likely to be disturbed by environmental chemicals released by humans.

English Partnerships

The Brownfield Guide A Practitioners Guide to Land Reuse in England

Detailed guidance for the development and implementation of brownfields redevelopment

Barry C. Kelly

Food Web–Specific Biomagnification of Persistent Organic Pollutants (Canada)

Substances that accumulate to hazardous levels in living organisms pose environmental and human-health risks. Regulatory authorities identify bioaccumulative substances as hydrophobic, fat-soluble chemicals having high octanol-water partition coefficients. This paper argues that moderately hydrophobic

substances, which do not biomagnify (that is, increase in chemical concentration in organisms with increasing trophic level) in aquatic food webs, can biomagnify to a high degree in food webs containing air-breathing animals (including humans). These chemicals represent a third of organic chemicals in commercial use. They constitute an unidentified class of potentially bioaccumulative substances that require regulatory assessment to prevent possible ecosystem and human-health consequences.

EUBRA Team

European Brownfield Revitalisation Agenda

The EUBRA Agenda highlights the following issues for brownfields: The social dimension - community involvement (Costs and benefits of community involvement, Adopting a professional approach); The economic dimension – finance, marketing, PPP (Public Private Partnership); the urban environmental dimension – sustainability aspects, planning process, integrated approaches (Environmental aspects of planning, Implementation of sustainability targets); Integrated multidisciplinary approaches and Contamination of soil and groundwater (Develop and demonstrate cost effective site characterisation methods, Understand ecological functions and services of soils in urban systems)

European Environment Agency

Progress in management of contaminated sites (CSI 015) - Assessment August 2007

Soil contamination requiring clean up is present at approximately 250,000 sites in the EEA member countries, according to recent estimates. And this number is expected to grow. Potentially polluting activities are estimated to have occurred at nearly 3 million sites (including the 250000 sites already mentioned) and investigation is needed to establish whether remediation is required. If current investigation trends continue, the number of sites needing remediation will increase by 50% by 2025.