

Selected Newly Added Documents on EUGRIS

EUGRIS now has a new easier to use format, which I hope you will find the time to have a quick look at. 63 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 –24 January 2009. These can be viewed at: <http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp>

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

Resources added include this selection:

The FASSET Framework for assessment of environmental impact of ionising radiation in European ecosystems—an overview (2004)

The FASSET project was launched in November 2000 and was completed October 31 2003 under the EC 5th Framework Programme to develop a framework for the assessment of environmental impact of ionising radiation in European ecosystems. It involved 15 organisations in seven European countries and delivered its final report in spring 2004. The project set out to organise radioecological and radiobiological data into a logical structure that would facilitate the assessment of likely effects on non-human biota resulting from known or postulated depositions of radionuclides in the environment.

UK CLEA Human Health Risk Assessment Software New Release

CLEA software version 1.04, is a computer version of the CLEA model. It replaces CLEA software version 1.03 beta, the evaluation version of this software (which in turn replaced CLEA UK, the previous version of the software). It also contains additional approaches, which may be useful for site-specific risk assessment that are not described within the CLEA report but are covered in some detail within the handbook that accompanies the software. The handbook also provides a detailed user guide explaining how to operate all of the functions of the software.

Assessment of Sustainability Tools (2004)

The aim of this review was to identify existing toolkits, metrics and models and catalogue their characteristics in a database. The tools reviewed concentrated mainly on the environmental issues, but where relevant take account of economic and social aspects

Project

BiOSOIL Demonstrating the feasibility of biological methods for soil reclamation in the Basque Country

Rehabilitation of urban brownfield areas is a priority in the Basque Country where many brownfield sites still exist due to the industrial past of most cities. Rehabilitation helps facilitate land-use planning and integrated socio-economic developments, as well as reducing pressure on the use of greenfield sites. However, past industrial activities in derelict urban sites have left serious problems in the form of polluted soils that inhibit rehabilitation and development potential. This LIFE project aimed to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of compost-based bioremediation technology as a process for reclaiming polluted brownfield sites. Expected benefits included: accelerated decontamination processes; accelerated rehabilitation of brownfield sites; integration of environmental considerations into urban planning; and

integration of new socio-economic activities within sustainable development strategies for Basque urban areas.

sue-MoT Sustainable Urban Environment - Metrics Models and Toolkits

The overall vision of the programme is to develop a comprehensive and transparent framework that encourages key decision-makers to systematically assess the sustainability of urban developments taking account of scale, life cycle, location, context and all stakeholder values.