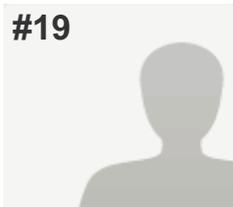


#19

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)**Started:** Tuesday, June 30, 2015 10:20:43 PM**Last Modified:** Tuesday, June 30, 2015 11:04:46 PM**Time Spent:** 00:44:02**IP Address:** 152.115.55.70

PAGE 1: CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Q1: Name	Christian Andersen
Q2: Country?	Denmark
Q3: Jurisdiction / Organisation	Danish Regions
Q4: Email address	can@regioner.dk

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Q5: What does the term BROWNFIELD mean in your country?

a larger abandoned site usually contaminated

Q6: Is the presence of contamination essential for a site to be considered a brownfield site? No**Q7: Are brownfields managed through the normal processes applying to land development, or are there are alternative processes or laws that are specific for managing (and developing) brownfields? Please detail the legal framework that is used/applied for managing brownfields. If this is different from the framework normally applied, please detail the key differences.**

there is no distinction between brownfield or a smaller contaminated site. If prioritised it is remediated by public authorities, if not it must be made safe for future use by a developer.

Q8: Is there a specific inventory of sites that meet the above definition of a brownfield (as opposed to inventories / registers of contaminated sites)? No

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Q9: Please provide details such as a web link.*Respondent skipped this question***Q10: How often is the brownfields inventory updated and by which authorities/organisation(s) (e.g. national – Department or Ministry, specific organisation [e.g. land registry/ site inventory, public development enterprise, etc.], regional – regions, provinces, states, autonomías, etc., local – municipality)?***Respondent skipped this question***Q11: What is the extent of brownfields in your country (e.g. number of hectares)?**

not applied

Q12: Is this a very minor percentage or a significant percentage of the total land that is being developed?	Minor percentage
Q13: Of the potentially available Brownfields, what percentage is being developed over the next 5 year period?	Less than 10%
Q14: Is there any evidence that the extent of brownfield land is growing, stable or reducing over time?	Stable
Q15: What is the typical time taken for developing a brownfield site?	Less than 5 years
Q16: Is this different from the time taken for developing large areas of greenfields land? If there is significant difference, why is this?	Yes, If there is significant difference, why is this? avoided because of cost

PAGE 5: Further details

Q17: If there is a law/policy/regulation regarding brownfields, what are the key principles of this (e.g. integration with land planning legislation / regulation, fit for use vs. land uses, management tools such as restriction of uses)?

The Contaminated Soil Act. No distinction is made between site and brownfield

Q18: Are there legal, policy or regulatory imperatives that require brownfields redevelopment / reuse, or limit the amount of development that can take place on greenfield sites?	No
Q19: Are there financial incentives (such as tax breaks, or grants, national / regional special funds) that encourage brownfields redevelopment? For example: State of Wisconsin (United States) Ready for Reuse Grant and Loan Program Ready for reuse loans and grants are used for environmental cleanup of hazardous substances or petroleum at brownfields throughout Wisconsin. Loan and grant funds can be used for eligible costs incurred during the grant or loan agreement period for cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances or hazardous substances commingled with petroleum. Loans. All loans are zero interest and are for long-term projects. Applicants should give strong consideration to applying for larger loan amounts (\$250,000 or greater). Grants. The maximum grant amount is \$200,000 per site. Grants will be awarded to projects that can be completed in two years. Grant applicants must own the property. Financial requirements. Loan and grant applicants must provide a minimum of 22 percent of the requested funds as a match contribution. Other state or local (but not federal) grants may be used as match "provided that the grant and loan periods overlap, the grants are for eligible cleanup activities and those activities will be incurred during the same time period." Source: Kovalick, Walter W., Jr.; Montgomery, Robert H.. 2014. Developing a Program for Contaminated Site Management in Low and Middle Income Countries. World Bank Group, Washington, DC. © World Bank.	No

Q20: If the brownfields involve land or groundwater contamination, can the future uses of land or groundwater be restricted for an area or precinct of land, so as to reduce the level of remediation / clean up that is required? For example:a. Can land be zoned to a less sensitive use such as commercial or park that requires less remediation? b. Can groundwater extractive use be prohibited so that the groundwater does not need to be cleaned up / remediated for extractive use? c. Can development of the land have a restriction as to the a particular type of building (eg buildings with water proof and vapour proof basements or floor slabs) to limit the requirement for clean-up / remediation?

- a. yes. remediation and management is based on future landuse.
- b. as a rule potential groundwater remediative measures most not be made more costly because of redevelopment. In practice,, redevelopment may therefore include groundwater remediating measures. abstraction cannot be prohibited to save Development costs.
- c. yes. risk and remediation management includes Construction measures

Q21: Are financial mechanisms [e.g. bonds, warranty, insurance, financial guarantee, etc.] required to ensure that remediation / clean-up will be carried out to the level required, or to address any problems that might appear later? If possible, please detail the existing financial tools and/or give reference/weblink.

no

Q22: If the brownfields involve land contamination, is the design of a brownfield redevelopment plan determined on the basis of locating less sensitive land uses on contaminated ground, and more sensitive land use on land that is not contaminated or is less contaminated?

that is up top the developer, as long as the risk assessment deems it safe for use.

Q23: How is community consultation involved in determining the design of the development?

the public does not receive specific consultation unless already included in EIA, or consultation due to regular planning procedures.

Q24: Does your jurisdiction have any particular brownfield sites that are good examples of how brownfield sites can be restored to more productive use? (provide a link to case study or no more than half a page summary of the site and approach taken).

<https://stateofgreen.com/en/profiles/odense-waste-management-ltd/solutions/transforming-a-closed-city-dump-into-a-beautiful-recreational-area>

PAGE 6: CRUCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FUTURE

Q25: Are there any particular problems associated with developing brownfields (particularly those that involve land and groundwater contamination) that need to be improved/addressed (e.g. funding, liability management, organisational issues, achieving closure on land or groundwater remediation / clean up)?

Yes,

If yes please give details
financial incentives to redevelopment. low permeable geology, limestone, pesticide remediation

Q26: If it is apparent that there are solutions to these problems and work is being undertaken to address these problems, please advise the nature of this.

not currently reg. Financial incentives. the physica

Q27: Are there research and development needs to address the problems arising with brownfields?

low permeable geology,
limestone,
pesticide remediation
PFAS
heavy metal removal

PAGE 7: REFERENCES

Q28: Please give most important references (documents, website, projects, and case studies) that could be relevant for explaining your national approach

www.danishsoil.org

www.mst.dk

<https://stateofgreen.com/en/sectors/environment-and-resources>
