

ABSTRACT

Researchers from all over the world have argued about the benefits of brownfield redevelopment. India is currently in the process of delineating the concept of brownfield, as researchers have yet to undertake this task and no formal definition exists within the country. Investigating brownfields is essential in light of the Indian government's initiative to capitalize on brownfield assets. This thesis is one such attempt to establish an understanding of Indian brownfields by offering a scientifically formulated definition and methodology for compiling an inventory of brownfields within the Indian context. Reviewing the term from a global perspective, this research compares and contrasts brownfields in India in terms of their scale, classification, impact, policies, practices, and principles. It is derived that urban brownfields in India are '*a piece of land situated within any declared urban area as per the Census of India, which is either derelict, polluted, or previously used.*' The survey results on identifying brownfields indicate that the extent of brownfields in an Indian city is considerable. Subsequent assessment reveals a detrimental effect of brownfields on nearby land values, exhibiting the necessity for brownfield redevelopment. The research emphasizes the need for policy-level changes in urban planning to address brownfield issues by recognizing brownfields as opportunities for sustainable development that benefit multiple stakeholders.

Keywords — *Brownfield, Derelict Land, Sustainable Development, Urban Redevelopment.*