

*2<sup>nd</sup> Seminar of the UsinoVerT Chair*  
“Planning Green Infrastructures for Industrial Cities”  
*ESALQ-Piracicaba, Brazil & UniLaSalle-Rouen, France*  
November 27 - 28, 2025

## **THE MANY SUSTAINABLE WAYS TO GREEN INDUSTRIAL CITIES** - FUTURE RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

**Fabiana Fabri**, UsinoVerT Chair Holder  
&  
**Loïc Sauvée**, Head of Research unit InTerACT

Institut polytechnique UniLaSalle, Rouen, France

## Territory, City, and Infrastructure

 **Territory** – a socially produced and appropriated space, shaped by the State, capital, and citizens. (*Lefebvre, 1974; Raffestin, 1980; Santos, 1996*)

 **City** – not a neutral or purely physical space, but a living territory where social, political, and economic relations take form. (*Harvey, 1973; Brenner, 2019*)

 **Infrastructure** – the material and political foundation of territories; it connects spaces and materializes political choices that can either reinforce inequalities or foster inclusion and sustainability. (*Harvey, 1985; Santos, 1994; Larkin, 2013*)



And green infrastructures show that the city's future lies in restoring balance — between people (life + job), nature, and the spaces we share.

**Territory, City & Infrastructure:**  
Theoretical foundations for transforming industrial cities



# The Crisis and Contradictions of Industrial Cities

## Main Dimensions of the Crisis

### Environmental

Legacy of pollution and degraded ecosystems.  
Persistent brownfields and loss of green areas.

### Social & Governance

Vulnerable communities exposed to long-term risks and inequalities.  
Fragmented governance weakens trust and participation.

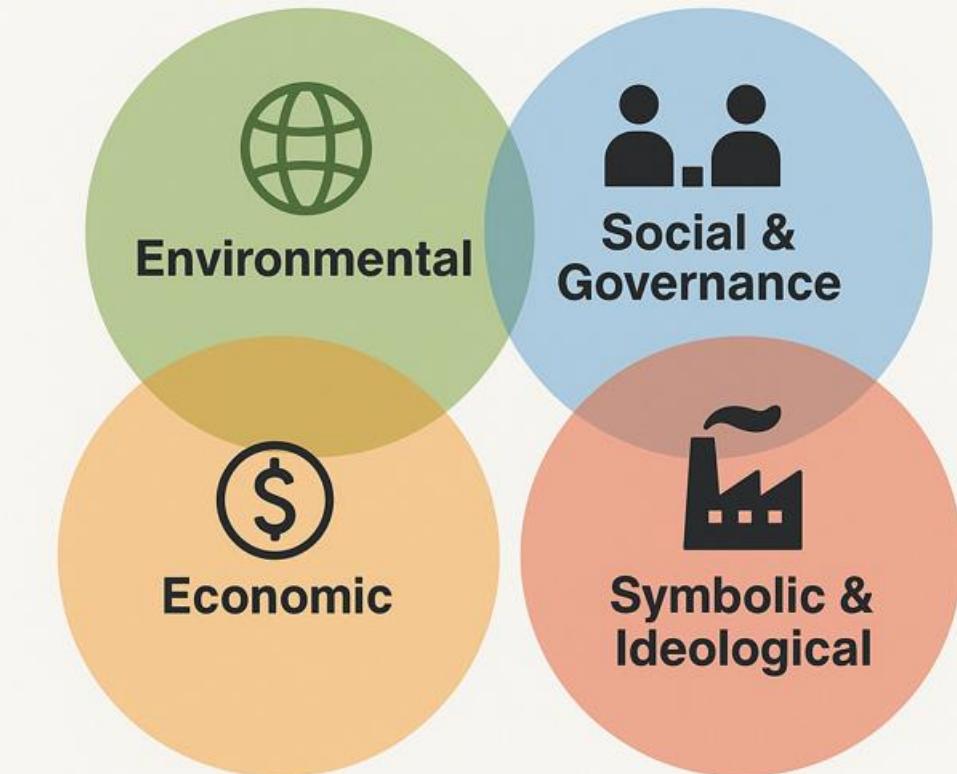
### Economic

Industrial decline, unemployment, and unequal redevelopment.  
New challenges: technology, investment, green & circular jobs

### Symbolic & Ideological

Loss of industrial heritage and erosion of collective memory.  
Challenge of redefining identity in post-industrial territories.

## Main Dimensions of the Crisis





# Questions of the UsinoVerT Chair



## How can the industrial city also become a livable and sustainable one?

- Growing **competition for land**: industry × housing × green spaces
- A **historical conflict** that still continues today
- Need to **balance** production , ecology , and quality of life 



## How to rebuild trust in territories marked by inequality and environmental risk?

- Legacy of **pollution and fragmented governance**
- Trust built through **transparency, fairness, and participation**
- Requires **shared responsibility** among **citizens, institutions, and industries**



## Shared Vision

The regeneration of industrial cities relies on governance, justice, participatory approaches, and collective responsibility, framed within a **new territorial contract** (Brédif, 2022).

- Industrial cities require **transformative approaches** that restore both ecosystems and social relations.
- Cities function as **living systems** where ecology, culture, and governance interact.
- Regeneration means moving beyond mitigation toward **repair, inclusion, and renewal** (Mang and Reed, 2012).
- *Regeneration transforms what was damaged into a source of new life and inclusion, restoring economic, social, and ecological vitality (Roberts & Sykes, 2000).*



# Frameworks for Transformation - Ecological and Territorial Regeneration

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE & REGENERATION

- Integrating **ecology, heritage, and community** in urban renewal.
- Rehabilitating ecosystems and social relations in post-industrial landscapes.
- **Main mechanisms:** nature-based solutions • heritage reuse • inclusive urban design.

**Cases:** De Sousa (2025) – Canada & USA; Jayasooriya (2025) – Australia; Kato (2025) – Japan; Chowdhury (2025) – Sweden; Frandoloso & Kurtz (2025) – Brazil / RS.

## CIRCULAR LANDSCAPES

- Transforming degraded territories into **productive and resilient ecosystems**.
- **Territorial circularity** links ecological restoration, material reuse, and local identity.
- **Main mechanisms:** adaptive reuse • landscape regeneration • energy and knowledge loops.

**Cases:** Loures (2025) – Portugal; Laperche & Boutillier (2025) – France; Frandoloso & Kurtz (2025) – Brazil / RS.

## INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY

- Reconnecting **industry, territory, and sustainability** through shared resources and symbiosis.
- Extends the principles of **industrial metabolism** to urban and landscape infrastructures.

**Main mechanisms:** decarbonization • cooperation networks • territorial metabolism.

**Cases:** Laperche & Boutillier (2025) – Loures (2025) – Portugal (*bridging ecology & landscape regeneration*).

### GOVERNANCE, CULTURE & ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Promoting **inclusive and transparent governance** to rebuild trust and ensure fairness.

Links participation, policy, and cultural memory in territorial transformation.

**Main mechanisms:** co-governance • social fairness • cultural identity.

**Cases:** Foster (2025) – Canada; Doğan & Battisti (2025) – Italy; Pereira & Silva (2025) – Brazil / SP; Loures (2025) – Portugal.

### CO-CREATIVE & PARTICIPATORY FRAMEWORKS

Creating **living laboratories** where citizens, researchers, and industries co-design transitions.

Transforms scientific knowledge into collective territorial action.

**Main mechanisms:** living labs • co-design • experimentation • adaptive learning.

**Cases:** Doğan & Battisti (2025) – Italy; Chowdhury (2025) – Sweden; Pereira & Silva (2025) – Brazil / SP.

### ECONOMIC & POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Developing **financial, legal, and institutional tools** for circular and green transitions.

**Main mechanisms:** green finance • fiscal innovation • regulatory integration.

**Cases:** Pereira & Silva (2025) – Brazil / SP; Pin et al. (2025) – France; Laperche & Boutilier (2025) – France.



## Diversity of Territories

Each city has its own identity, rhythm, and balance between production, ecology, and daily life— shaped by its own *geohistory*. (Santos, 1996; Raffestin, 1980, Fabri F. & Sauvée L. (Dir.) (2025)



## Science + Governance + Participation => interdisciplinary approach

Integrated action that connects research, policy, and community engagement for sustainable transitions.



# The Many Sustainable Ways to Green Industrial Cities



## Territorial Observatory

- Shared data & open indicators
- Continuous monitoring of environmental, social, and economic change
- Builds transparency and collaboration among stakeholders



## Strategic Territorial Planning (Guided by Evidence)

- Decision-making based on reliable data and collective learning — turning observation into action.



## Territorial Sovereignty

- Empowered local governance leading ecological and social transitions through cooperation and inclusion.

 **Industrial cities should gain autonomy to lead their own paths toward sustainable and inclusive transformation.**

## Key methodological issues for the research on greening in industrial cities

-  **Integrated Dimensions** – environmental • economic • social • cultural • territorial
-  **Collaborative Work** – science • technology • governance • communities
-  **Innovation & Research** – advancing nature-based, circular, low-carbon, and AI-powered smart city solutions => for sustainable, low-emission future

## From Observation to Transformation: Building Resilient Territories

### **Strengthen Territorial Observatories**

- Open data, shared knowledge, collaboration
- Strategic planning & evidence-based policy

### **Build Resilience to face Global Challenges**

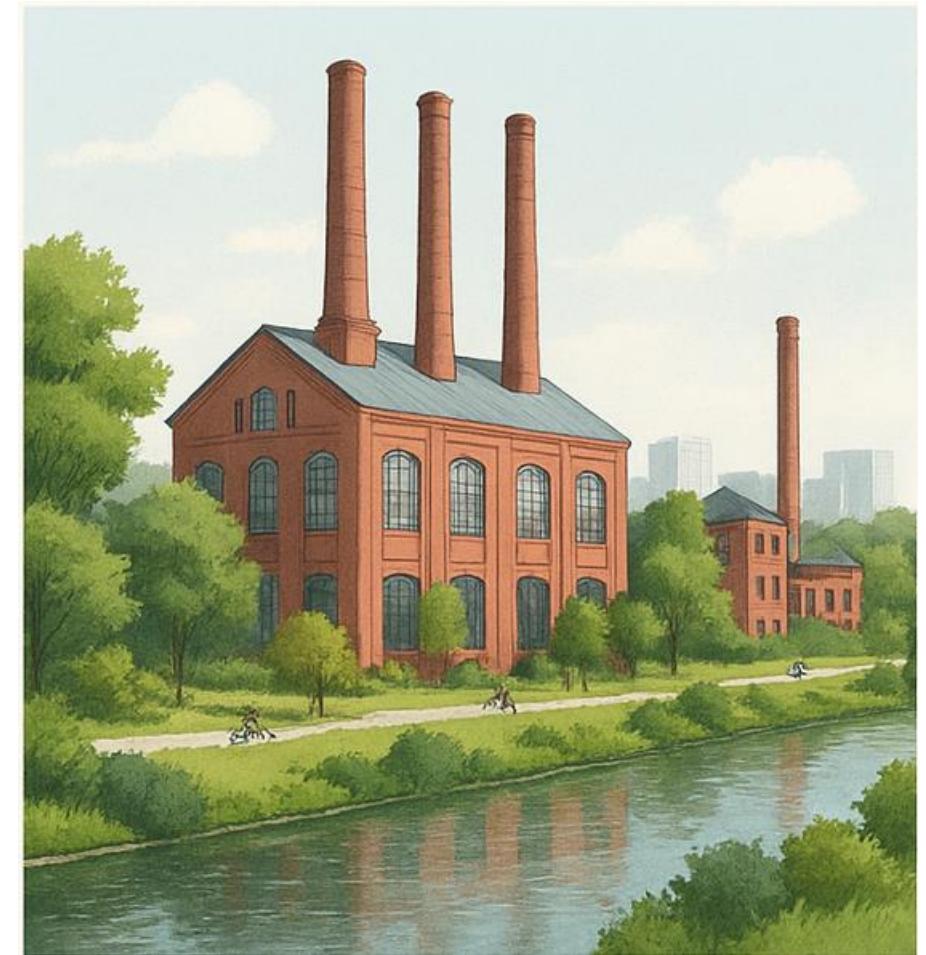
- Climate change, energy crises, water scarcity
- Adaptive and thriving territories

### **Reinvent Governance Models**

- Participatory, transparent, rooted in place
- Rebuild trust and align knowledge with action

### **Transform Industrial Heritage**

- From past to future
- Foundations for shared, resilient cities ( a modern industrial culture)



# References

Brédif, H. (2022). *Réaliser la terre : Prise en charge du vivant et contrat territorial*. Éditions de la Sorbonne.

Brenner, N. (2019). *New urban spaces: Urban theory and the scale question*. Oxford University Press.

Fabri, F., & Sauvée, L. (Dir.). (2025). *Territoires industriels en milieu urbain : Initiatives pour une transition durable*. Pôle éditorial de l'UTBM.

Harvey, D. (1973). *Social justice and the city*. Edward Arnold.

Harvey, D. (1985). *The urbanization of capital*. Blackwell.

Larkin, B. (2013). The politics and poetics of infrastructure. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 42, 327–343.  
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anthro-092412-155522>

Lefebvre, H. (1974). *La production de l'espace*. Anthropos.

Mang, P., & Reed, B. (2012). Designing for regeneration: Principles for building regenerative cities. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 109, 42–52. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.05.093>

Pecqueur, B., & Zuindeau, B. (2018). Espace, territoire, développement durable. In B. Zuindeau (Dir.), *Développement durable et territoire : Nouvelle édition originale* (pp. 49–58). Presses universitaires du Septentrion.

Raffestin, C. (1980). *Pour une géographie du pouvoir*. Librairies Techniques.

Roberts, P., & Sykes, H. (2000). *Urban regeneration: A handbook*. SAGE.

Santos, M. (1994). *Por uma economia política da cidade: O caso de São Paulo*. Hucitec.

Santos, M. (1996). *A natureza do espaço*. Hucitec.

UsinoVerT Chair. (2025, November 27–28). *The many sustainable ways of greening industrial cities — Future research perspectives*. 2nd Seminar of the UsinoVerT Chair “Planning Green Infrastructures for Industrial Cities,” ESALQ-Piracicaba, Brazil & UniLaSalle-Rouen, France.

# We would like to thank:

- ✓ The UsinoVert Chair and its partners, The Lubrizol Group and UniLaSalle, for their human, organizational and financial assistance.
- ✓ ESALQ, for its assistance and welcoming.
- ✓ Métropole Rouen Normandie for its financial support.
- ✓ And of course, all our speakers for their participation, from Brazil, Portugal, Canada, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Japan and France.