

| Diagnosis – tasks | | | | | |
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| Task | Stakeholder analysis | Resources and limitations analysis | Identification of drivers for change | Identification of problems and potentials | Development of distress indicators |
| Order of the tasks | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Input information | <p>Baseline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the area and borders of LUDA, - population characteristics (age groups, ethnic minorities, education, employment etc), - list of businesses, NGOs, administrative and governmental bodies operating in the area. | <p>Baseline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial and human resources, - international, national and regional policies and strategies relating to the area / urban regeneration, - possibilities of external funding, - data availability and cost. | <p>Baseline information from various sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statistical data, - experts' opinion, - media, - futures publications and journals. | <p>Baseline information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. objective (statistics, experts' opinion), 2. subjective: media (showing external image of the area), viewpoints of previously identified stakeholders (presenting internal image of the area). | <p>Baseline information on data availability; identified earlier problems</p> |
| How to complete the task? | <p>Identify all groups of stakeholders interested in the regeneration of the area (for details see LUDA Regeneration Process Framework or Handbook E3).</p> <p>Do not overlook the easily excluded groups: ethnic minorities, the poor, elderly and unemployed.</p> <p>Cooperate with neighbouring</p> | <p>Consider the broad needs of the planned regeneration programme in terms of capital, manpower, time-span, spatial scale, etc. What are the main limitations?</p> <p>Identify the environmental constraints in terms of resources. Audit transport and utilities infrastructure capacity.</p> | <p>Undertake a comprehensive 'scanning' exercise to identify forces driving change at an international, European and national level. What environmental, social, technological or political trends can be seen?</p> <p>Identify and review existing plans and programmes relevant to the area or to the urban renewal. How can they</p> | <p>Analyse statistics (environmental, social, economical): figures drastically different from the city or national average can signal a problem.</p> <p>Identify the issues considered as problems by different groups of stakeholders, including local community.</p> <p>Explore different</p> | <p>Choose indicators that reflect the widest range of sustainability issues.</p> <p>Use existing indicators and indicators for which data is easily available to ensure continuity of records for monitoring and minimise the cost of obtaining information.</p> <p>Ensure that the data that is needed for the indicators is available at the LUDA level (i.e. district or neighbourhood).</p> |

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| | <p>administrative authorities, higher – tier authorities and governmental agencies having interest in the urban regeneration to gain their support.</p> <p>Prepare problems and potentials report as a focus for discussion with the potential stakeholders.</p> <p>Contact the identified groups: inform them about the planned regeneration. Ask, what are their needs and expectations?</p> <p>Invite as wide range of stakeholders as possible to take part in the regeneration process.</p> | <p>Ensure the capacity of institutions and the community to maintain and enhance the development of the urban space over time.</p> <p>Identify external sources of funding.</p> <p>Analyse the existing policy framework: how can it support the regeneration programme?</p> | <p>influence the regeneration of LUDA?</p> <p>What implications can these drivers and trends have on the area to be regenerated?</p> | <p>sources of information, such as media, to find out about external perception of the area.</p> <p>Identify potentials in form of e.g. existing collaborative relationships, historical legacy, quality of the natural environment, possible locations for new development, etc.</p> | <p>Try to include indicators that can be used for benchmarking the situation in LUDA against the city average or other areas.</p> <p>Include indicators developed together with various stakeholders to reflect issues that are important to them.</p> <p>Optimally, base the indicator system on the 'Diamond of quality of life' concept (see Handbook E2).</p> |
| <p>Methods and techniques</p> | <p>Brainstorming Cluster Analysis Community Impact Evaluation Expert Judgement Explorative Quarter Research Quality of Life Assessment Social Impact Assessment Strategic Conversations Survey Questionnaires SWOT Analysis</p> | <p>Analysis of Interconnected Decision Areas Analytic Hierarchy Process Brainstorming Cost-Benefit Analysis Ecological Footprint Economic Impact Assessment Environmental Impact Assessment Expert Judgement Futures workshops GIS</p> | <p>Brainstorming Ecological Footprint Expert Judgement Explorative Quarter Research Futures Workshops Horizon scanning Scenario Development Strategic Conversations SWOT Analysis Visioning</p> | <p>Analysis of Interconnected Decision Areas Availability of Public, Near Residential Green Spaces Brainstorming Cluster Analysis Community Impact Evaluation Ecological Footprint Economic Impact Assessment Environmental Impact Assessment Expert judgement Explorative Quarter Research</p> | <p>Analytic Hierarchy Process Availability of Public, Near-Residential Green Spaces Cross Impact Analysis Ecological Footprint Environmental Impact Assessment Expert Judgement Explorative Quarter Research Flag Model Futures workshops Multi-Criteria Analysis</p> |

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| | | Horizon Scanning Life Cycle Analysis MASTER Scenario Development Strategic Conversations Survey Questionnaires SWOT Analysis | | Flag Model Futures workshops GIS Horizon scanning Life Cycle Analysis MASTER Quality of Life Assessment Social Impact Assessment Strategic Conversations Survey Questionnaires SWOT Analysis | Quality of Life Assessment Risk Assessment Methods Social Impact Assessment Spider Analysis Survey Questionnaires Wind Tunnel Testing |
| Output of the task | Identification of groups of stakeholders that are interested in the area. Recognition of their potential role and responsibility in the regeneration process. Ideally, establishment of communication platform between various stakeholders. | Recognition of financial and human resources, as well as temporal, spatial and political constraints of the regeneration programme. Evaluation of the opportunities in form of supporting policies and external funding. | Knowledge about the forces of change shaping the future of LUDA and influencing the regeneration process. This is important for the next steps of development of the regeneration programme – see Visioning . | Identification of the problematic issues and potentials for sustainable development. This knowledge will be utilised in the subsequent stages of the regeneration process. | Development of a system of indicators that will be used throughout the regeneration process to record data; in the Monitoring step, the comparison of baseline data and updated information on indicators will be used to evaluate change in the quality of life. |
| Overall output of this step | Analysis of the baseline information paints a picture of the distress situation in LUDA. Draft scope of the possible regeneration activities is indicated by available resources and limitations. The focus is established on the identified problems and potentials and the approximate direction of change justified by the external drivers for change and global trends. Confirmation of the physical dimensions of the LUDA area. | | | | |

The next step is [Visioning](#).

To learn more about the tasks in Diagnosis go to section 3.1. in [Handbook E4](#)