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## Industry and Housing: Clash or Match?

A qualitative study into residents' experience of living close to industry and how this affects their perception of nuisance and satisfaction.





Graduation P5-MBE July 2020

Literature Study

**Conceptual Model** 

**Research Questions** 

**Research Method** 

**Data Collection** 

**Research Findings** 

### PORT CITIES

Port and city different ideas about how space around waterfronts should be planned.

• Urban planning of Port Cities: A **slow**, **costly** and sometimes **conflictual** process





Conclusion

**Literature Study** 

#### **Conceptual Model**

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### PORT CITIES

#### Mixed-use as outcome:

- A collaborative way of urban planning
- Space designed for all users



#### Literature study:

- Mixed-Use concept
- Focus on industry and housing

Conclusion

#### Literature Study

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### MIXED-USE







### Literature Study

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### FINE GRAINED MIXED-USE

#### Literature study shows:

- Commonly used in practice
- Much focus on benefits
- Limited focus on drawbacks





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#### Literature Study

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sustainability

synergy

liveliness

+

Development time overruns



Development cost overruns



low residential satisfaction

### Literature Study

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low residential satisfaction

### Literature Study

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### **GROSS GRAINED MIXED-USE**

#### Literature study shows:

•

- Typically avoided in practice
- Much focus on drawbacks
- Limited focus on benefits
- Mix industry and housing usually doesn't last long





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synergy

safety-andhealth risks



Knowledge exchange



innovation



legal complexity



spatial mismatch

### Literature Study

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### **GROSS GRAINED MIXED-USE**

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Literature Study

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**RESIDENTIAL NUISANCE** 

mix industry housing doesn't last long

Managing residential nuisance is key!

#### Literature Study

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### **RESIDENTIAL NUISANCE**

#### **Objective approach:**

•

- Calculation environmental load
- Compliance environmental norms
- At-source interventions
- Protective measures

Nuisance source

Nuisance receiver



#### Literature Study

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### **RESIDENTIAL NUISANCE**

#### **Objective approach:**

- Calculation environmental load
- Compliance environmental norms
- At-source interventions
- Protective measures

#### Critique on approach:

- Receiver's **experience** underexposed
- Annoyance and health risks
   overlooked



Nuisance source

#### Nuisance receiver



#### Literature Study

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### **RESIDENTIAL NUISANCE**

Actual nuisance: objective level of nuisance actually exposed to the receiver

Perceived nuisance: subjective level of nuisance perceived by the receiver



actual nuisance



perceived nuisance

### Literature Study

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### **RESIDENTIAL NUISANCE**

Actual nuisance: objective level of nuisance actually exposed to the receiver Perceived nuisance: subjective level of nuisance perceived by the receiver





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### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

Main Research Question:

"How do **residents**, living in an area close to industry, experience their **living environment** regarding **industrial nuisance**,

what **personal and situational factors** could influence their perceived nuisance caused by industry,

and, what does this mean for the **urban planning context**?"

### **Literature Study**

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### CASE: HOEK VAN HOLLAND

#### Hoek van Holland:

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- At the end of **De Nieuwe Waterweg**
- Part municipality of Rotterdam
  - 10.000 inhabitants, 14 km<sup>2</sup>
- Wide sandy beach
- Residential area close to industry



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Sandy beach

Rotterdam

**Literature Study** 

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### CASE: HOEK VAN HOLLAND

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Tweede Maasvlakte

Sandy beach

Holland Holland



greenhousing



Renewi (waste composting)

**Literature Study** 

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### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **Qualitative Study Methods:**

- **2 focus groups with residents** in Hoek van Holland
- **1 in-depth interview urban planner** Rotterdam
- continuous desk-top research
- Validation and complementation



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### INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE

Individual exercises as springboard for collective discussion



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### WRITTEN, VERBAL AND VISUAL DATA





**Literature Study** 

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2000 flyers

Posting flyers

Social media







Smart deals



Ringing doors

NOT PUBLICED DUE TO PRIVACY

#### Hoe ervaren jullie het om in een industriële omgeving te wonen?

In Hoek van Holland is er ruimte voor wonen, recreatie en werk. Industriële bedrijvigheid is hier een belangrijk onderdeel van en ik ben heel benieuwd hoe jullie dit als bewoner ervaren.

Aan de hand van foto's, stellingen, tekeningen (geen zorgen, tekentalent is zeker niet vereist!) zullen we met elkaar in gesprek gaan. We praten over wonen dicht bij industrie en over mogelijkheden tot ontspanning in de omgeving. Zo stellen we bijvoorbeeld vast op welke plaatsen industriële overlast ervaren wordt en welke plekken in Hoek van Holland fijn zijn om te wandelen, picknicken, sporten etc.

Wie zijn welkom? De discussiegroep zal bestaan uit ongeveer 5 bewoners. ledereen die ouder is dan 18 jaar en die langer dan 6 maanden in Hoek van Holland woont is welkom. Helaas kan per huishouden maar 1 iemand zich opgeven.

Wanneer? De discussiegroep zal ongeveer 2 uur duren en er zijn vier avonden waarvoor u zich kan opgeven: dinsdag 3, woensdag 4, woensdag 11, donderdag 12 maart

Interesse? Stuur voor 24 februari 2020 een e-mail naar K.Y.vandenBerg@student.tudelft.nl

Als iemand het leuk lijkt deze discussiegroep bij hem of haar thuis te organiseren stel ik dat zeer op prijs. Vanzelfsprekend zorg ik dan voor een hapje en een drankje.



#### Waarom meedoen?

Denk mee over de combinatie van wonen en industrie in stedelijke planning
Maak op een relaxte, maar actieve manier kennis met andere bewoners
Borrelhapjes en pizza!

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### TYPES OF NUISANCE IN HOEK VAN HOLLAND



View Noise Orange-colored soot Black-colored soot





Holiday homes

**StenaLine** 

Vibrations

View

Noise

Traffic



Neighbours



#### Light pollution

Smell

Modern architecture



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### DISTANCE IS NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE ENOUGH



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### ACTUAL NUISANCE IS NOT PERCEIVED NUISANCE

Level of **annoyance** regarding black-colored **does not depend on observation** alone



Conclusion

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### PERCEIVED NUISANCE FACTORS



-	Strong relation
	Weaker relation
	Concepts paid most attention to in this researc

ACTUAL NUISANCE FACTORS	PERSONAL FACTORS	SITUATIONAL FACTORS
Observability nuisance in daily life	Habituation	Co-housing
Moment of time nuisance*	Feelings of familiarity, proudness	Age friendly house
Duration nuisance	Interwovenness with living environment	A house that supports to do hobby's
Permanence nuisance**	Experience past nuisance in current place of residence*	Hidden industry
Potential health risks nuisance	Previous place of residence*	Provided earplugs and eye masks industry
Potential safety risks	Places visited (during holidays) *	Holiday assurance
Operator of nuisance source*	Knowledge regarding nuisance source*	Parc-like, green natural environment
Esthetical quality nuisance source	Personal interest in nuisance source	No devaluation house
Controllability nuisance	Economic dependence on nuisance source	A holiday home in the woods
Predictability nuisance	The "busy bee" degree: Degree of enjoyment to do a lot of things and keep yourself busy	Optimal noise insulation
Presence of other types of nuisance*	Observant or intuitive personality: observant or intuitive way of processing the environment*	Optimal energy insulation
Degree nuisance source offers entertainment	Personal sensitivity	Spatial house
Degree nuisance source supports economic growth	Presence (emotional) distraction*	Facilities and activities in the neighborhood
	Trust government	Age friendly house
	Previous experience government*	Green areas nearby
	Personal expectations regarding nuisance in a particular place*	Luxurious house
	Applied Coping Mechanism*	Environmentally friendly house
	General interest in living environment	Living environment supported by industry
	Personal criticalness regarding own living environment	Mediterranean public space
		Energy neutral environment
		Green facades industry
		Solar panels on flat roof of industry
		Social cohesion in the neighborhood
		Neighborhood bus
		Beautiful garden
		Good contact with neighbors
		Safety teams or services
		A garage to park the car

Beautiful industry Greener neighborhood

More parking facilities

Camper, to go away from time to time

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### PERCEIVED NUISANCE FACTORS

Concepts paid most attention to in this research

Perceived Nuisance Factor Demographic & socio-economic Personal Social Situational e.g. image source e.g. presence park e.g. nuisance tolerance e.g. education leve ceived Nuisan Actual Nuisance Decibel Survey Complaint record Distance Industry Visibility industry NIMBY-behaviou Residential Satisfaction

ACTUAL NUISANCE FACTORS Situational factors Actual nuisance Personal factors factors Personal sensitivity Age friendly house Degree nuisance source supports economic growth



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### RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED NUISANCE





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### RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED NUISANCE



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# RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED NUISANCE



Residential satisfaction

Perceived nuisance

**Literature Study** 

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### RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED NUISANCE



Residential satisfaction

Perceived nuisance

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### **Research Findings**

#### Conclusion

### NUISANCE AND URBAN PLANNING

ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

**Environmental agreements:** 

- Accepted **growth (**port/village)
- Location of noise **contours**
- Facade insulation measures
- Acceptation, customization, deviation of **environmental norms**



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### NUISANCE AND URBAN PLANNING



#### Area developments:

• Acceptation, customization, deviation of environmental agreements

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### Conclusion

### NUISANCE AND URBAN PLANNING



#### AREA DEVELOPMENTS

MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### Monitoring environmental quality:

- Measuring
- Reporting
- participation





Residents vs. Industries

MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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### CONCLUSION

- Industrial and non-industrial sources of nuisance
- When environmental norms are reached, residents could still experience feelings of annoyance
- Each person assesses its living environment in a different way
- Residential satisfaction and perceived nuisance

### RECOMMENDATIONS



**Literature Study** 

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### CONCLUSION



