

Reimagining industrial heritage.

facilitating tomorrow's manufacturing
industry towards a circular city



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Presentation structure

- [1] **Introduction:**
 - Problematisation & main concepts
 - Research questions
- [2] **Methods**
- [3] **Literature review**
- [4] **Empirical research**
- [5] **Framework design & use**
- [6] **Conclusion & Discussion**





Introduction.

Problematisation

Research question

Reimagining industrial heritage.

Adaptive reuse of Industrial heritage

Adaptive reuse > ^{to facilitate the urban manufacturing industry} Industrial heritage > Urban manufacturing > Circular city
towards a circular city

Adaptive reuse - Industrial heritage

**Adaptive reuse –
Industrial heritage -
Urban manufacturing**

Adaptive reuse

'Reuse of a building, converting the function to something different than the original, to improve the social and economic performance of a building or site, by transforming them to objects with a new purpose'

(Arfa et al., 2022; Gaballo et al., 2021)

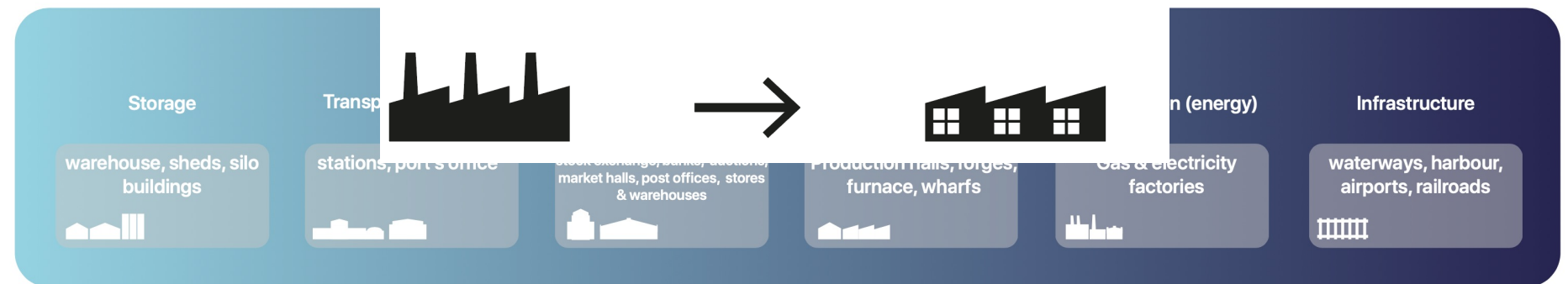
Industrial heritage

"the remains of industrial



architectural, or scientific

(ICOMOS, 2003, p. 2)

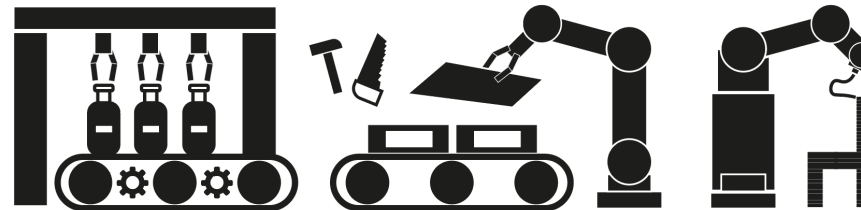


Urban Manufacturing

Adaptive reuse –
Industrial heritage -
Urban manufacturing

Urban Manufacturing

'Manufacturing on the urban scale, city oriented'

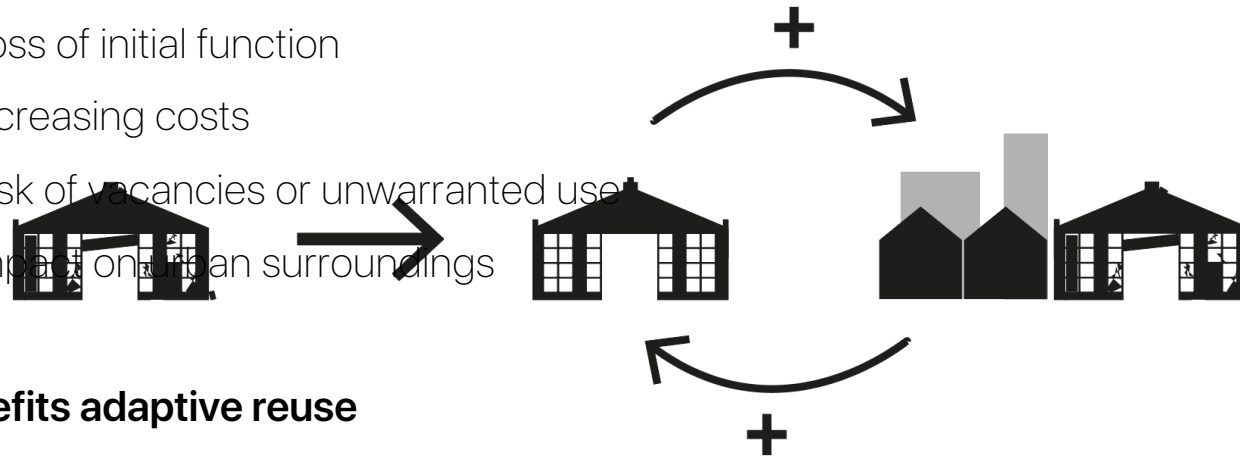


Adaptive reuse - Industrial heritage

Adaptive reuse – Industrial heritage

Need for adaptive reuse

- Societal, economic & environmental developments: Changing standards and requirements by users
- Loss of initial function
- Increasing costs
- Risk of vacancies or unwarranted use
- Impact on urban surroundings



Benefits adaptive reuse

- Social, economic & environmental values of heritage
- Reduction of material and energy use
- Promote (circular) relationships with surroundings
 - Circular economy development as regenerative practice: producing positive impacts (Girard & Gravagnuolo, 2017)

Circular economy

Adaptive reuse –
Industrial heritage

Current practice

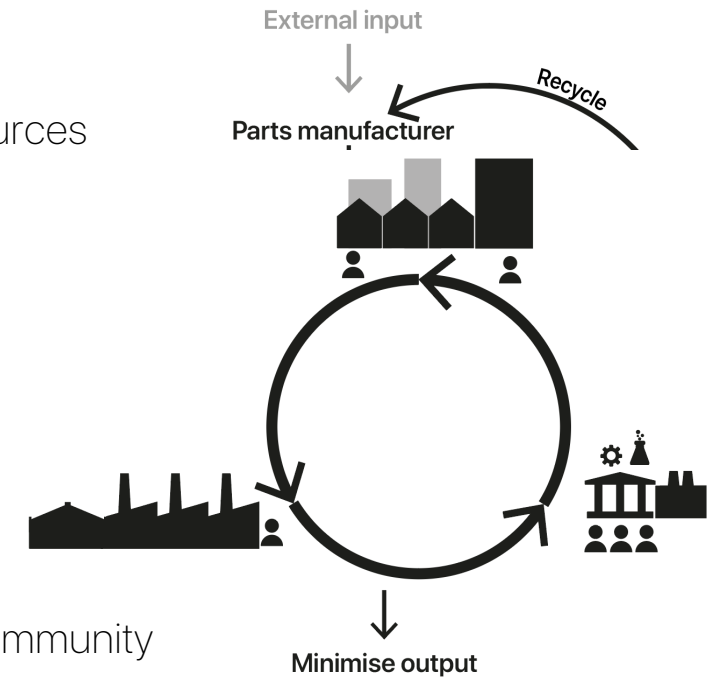
Circular economy

Circular economy (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2013)

- Closing loops, decoupling economic activity from finite sources
- Eliminating waste and pollution
- Circulating products and materials at highest value

Circular city (ICLEI Europe, 2020)

- Promotes transition from linear to circular economy
- In collaboration with citizens, businesses, and research community



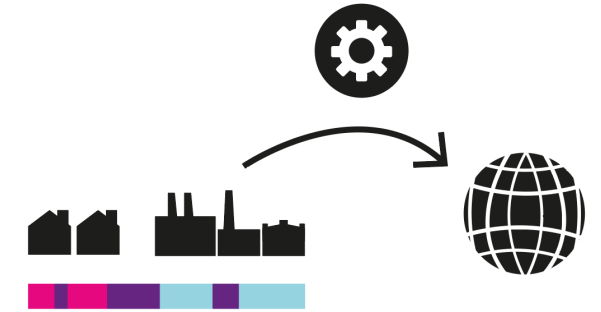
Current practice

Adaptive reuse –
Industrial heritage

Current practice

Current & past practice

- Productive facilities moving out of cities (offshoring)
- Availability of large scale, industrial assets close to urban areas →
- Transformed into highly urban residential and commercial areas



Limitations current practice

- Linear urban systems, separation between consumption and production
- Lack of functional diversity
- Issues of commercialisation, gentrification, standardisation



Future opportunities

Adaptive reuse –
Industrial heritage

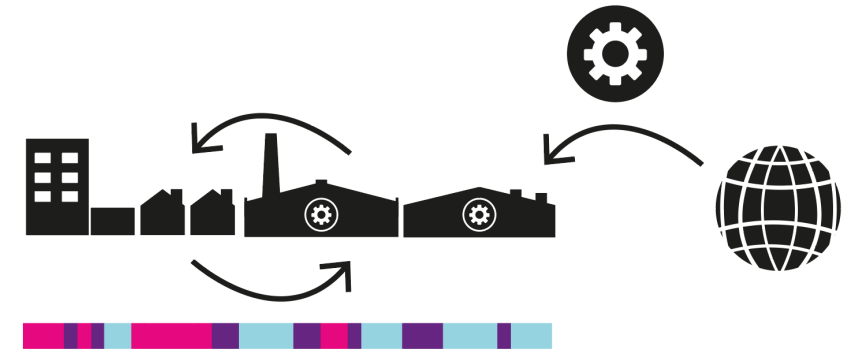
Current practice

Circular economy

Future opportunities

Need for balanced redevelopment – circular city

- Facilitating new functions that fit within the circular economy strategies:
- Urban manufacturing
- Recoupling consumption and production
- (Re)use local resources, deliver skills & innovation
- Functional diversity → resilience
- Need to reserve space
 - Challenged by commercial developments & demand for housing



Problem statement

Adaptive reuse – Industrial heritage

- Changing requirements & need for circular economy
- Risk of vacancy & demand for manufacturing space

Current practice

- Adaptive reuse & urban manufacturing →
- Adaptive reuse for urban manufacturing

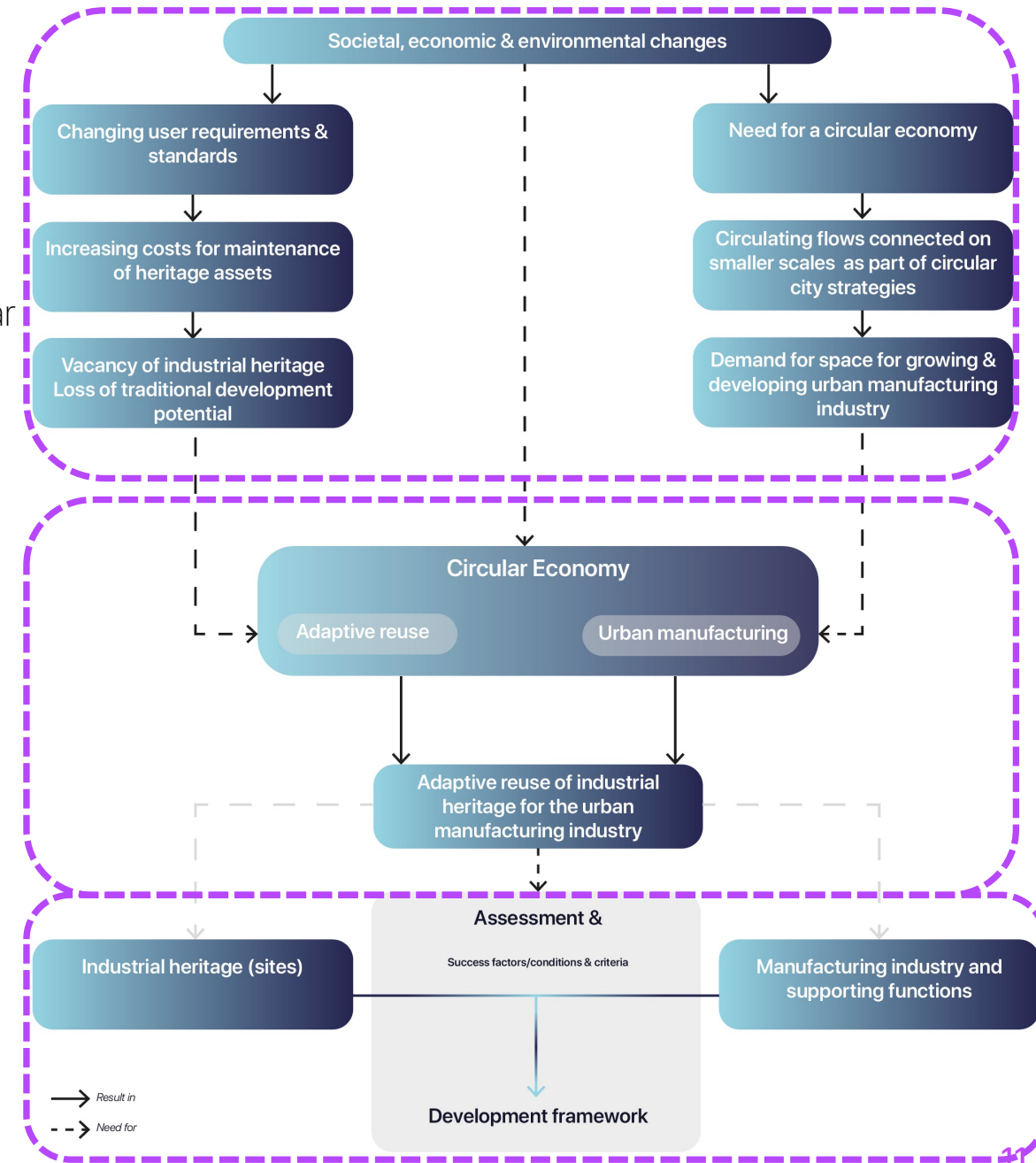
Circular economy

- Missing specific values of heritage, requirements and success factors for assessment & development
(Yazdani Mehr & Wilkinson, 2021 ; Bosone et al., 2021; Kaya et al., 2021)

Future opportunities

- Development of framework required
(Abastante et. al, 2020; Arbab & Alborzi, 2022)

Research gap



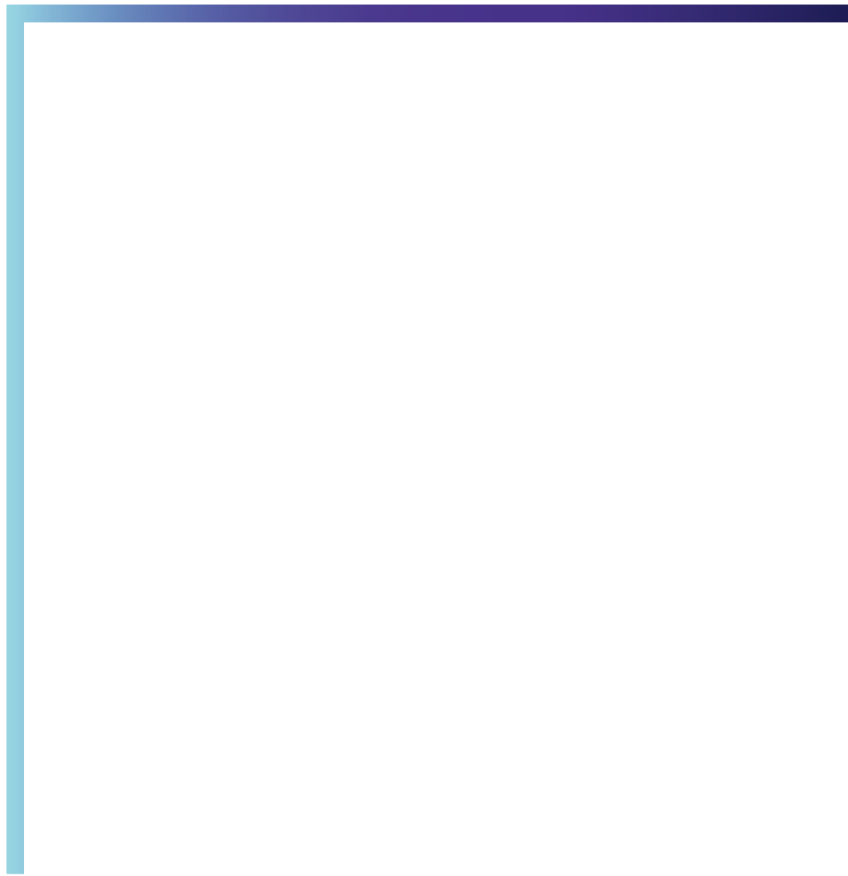


Research questions.

Research questions

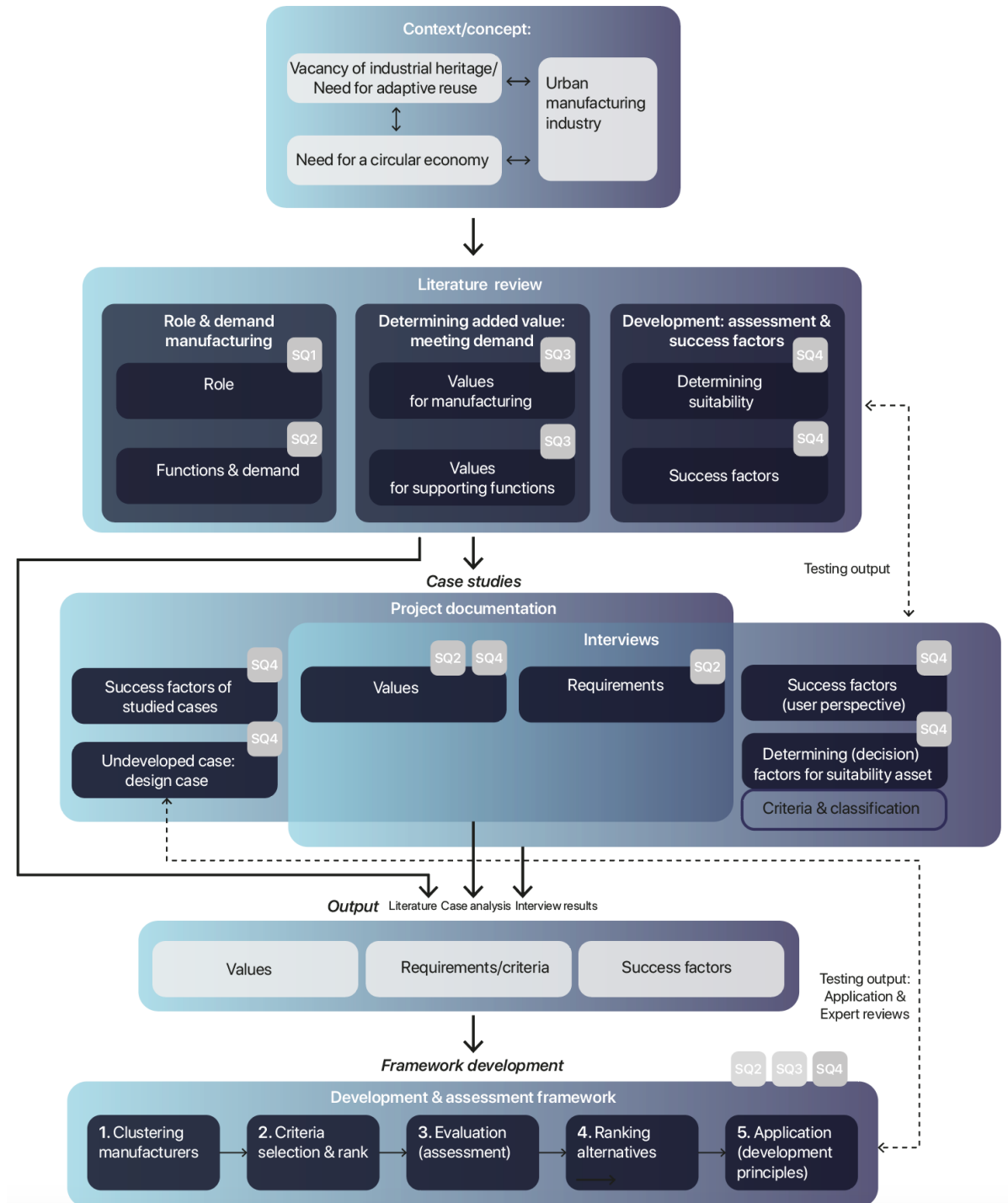
“How can industrial heritage facilitate the developing urban manufacturing industry?”

- SQ1 **What is the role** of urban manufacturing towards the circular city?
- SQ2 **What functions** does the **urban manufacturing industry and its urban support network** consist of and **what are their requirements?**
- SQ3 **What are the added (tangible and intangible) values and synergies** of adaptive reuse of Industrial heritage for the Manufacturing industry?
 - 3.a What are the **added values** of Industrial heritage?
 - 3.b What are the **synergies of combining** adaptive reuse of industrial heritage and the manufacturing industry?
- SQ4 **How, and to what extent can these values strategically be used** through adaptive reuse of heritage for the manufacturing industry?
 - 4.a **What are criteria for the suitability** of industrial heritage for the urban manufacturing industry?
 - 4.b **What are success factors** for adaptive reuse of industrial heritage for development of the urban manufacturing industry?



Methods.

Research framework



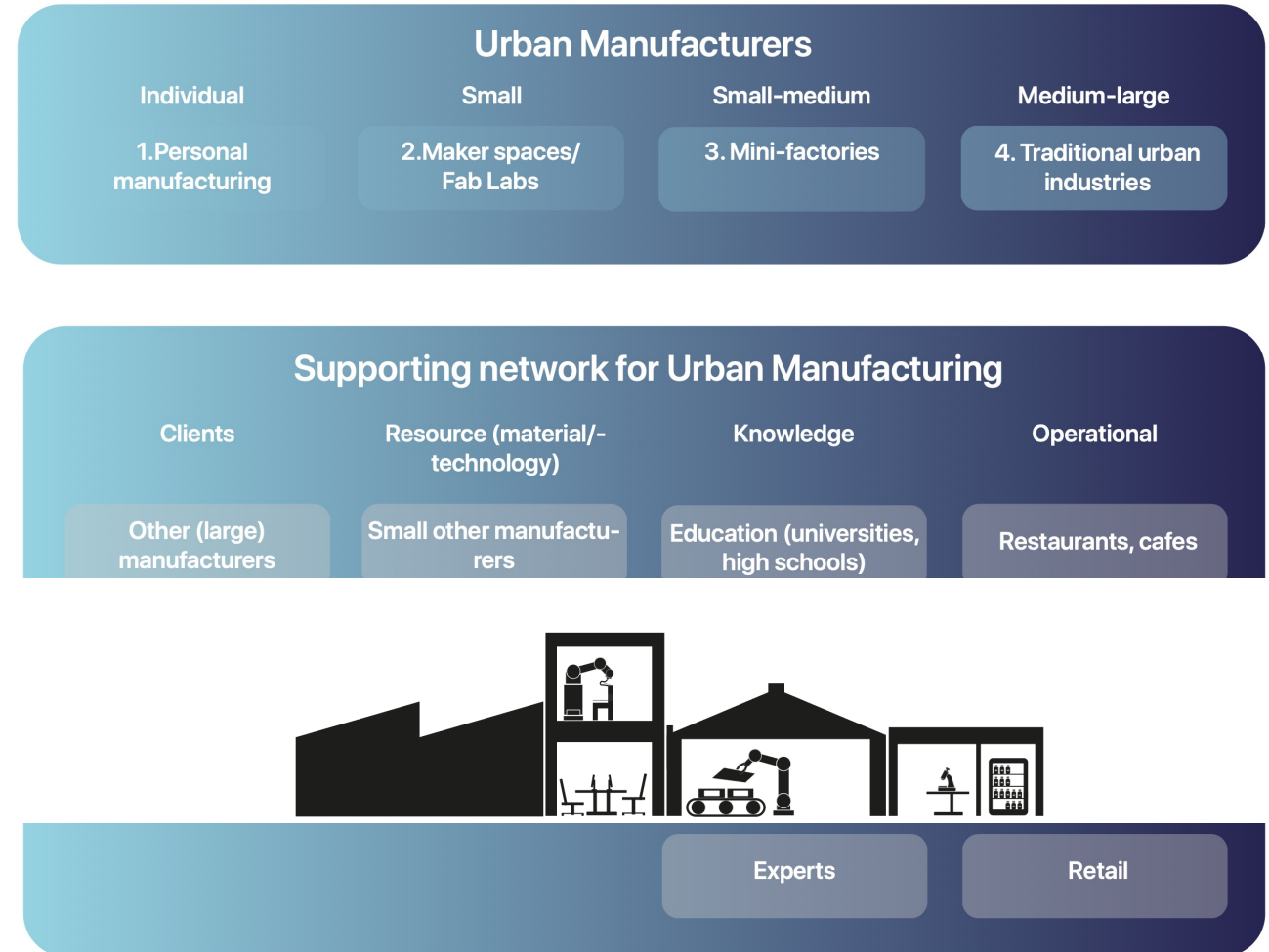


Literature review.

Urban manufacturing

Role & demand

- **4 Categories**
- **Transition**
 - Decentralised, on-demand & hybrid
 - Urban
 - New forms of production, reduced nuisance + smaller
 - Local supply chains
 - Support functions
- **Requirements**
 - Accessibility for employees & clients
 - Logistic accessibility
 - Flexibility



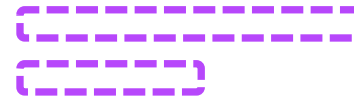
Industrial heritage values

Values of reused industrial heritage for manufacturing

Sociocultural

Economic

Environmental (circular)



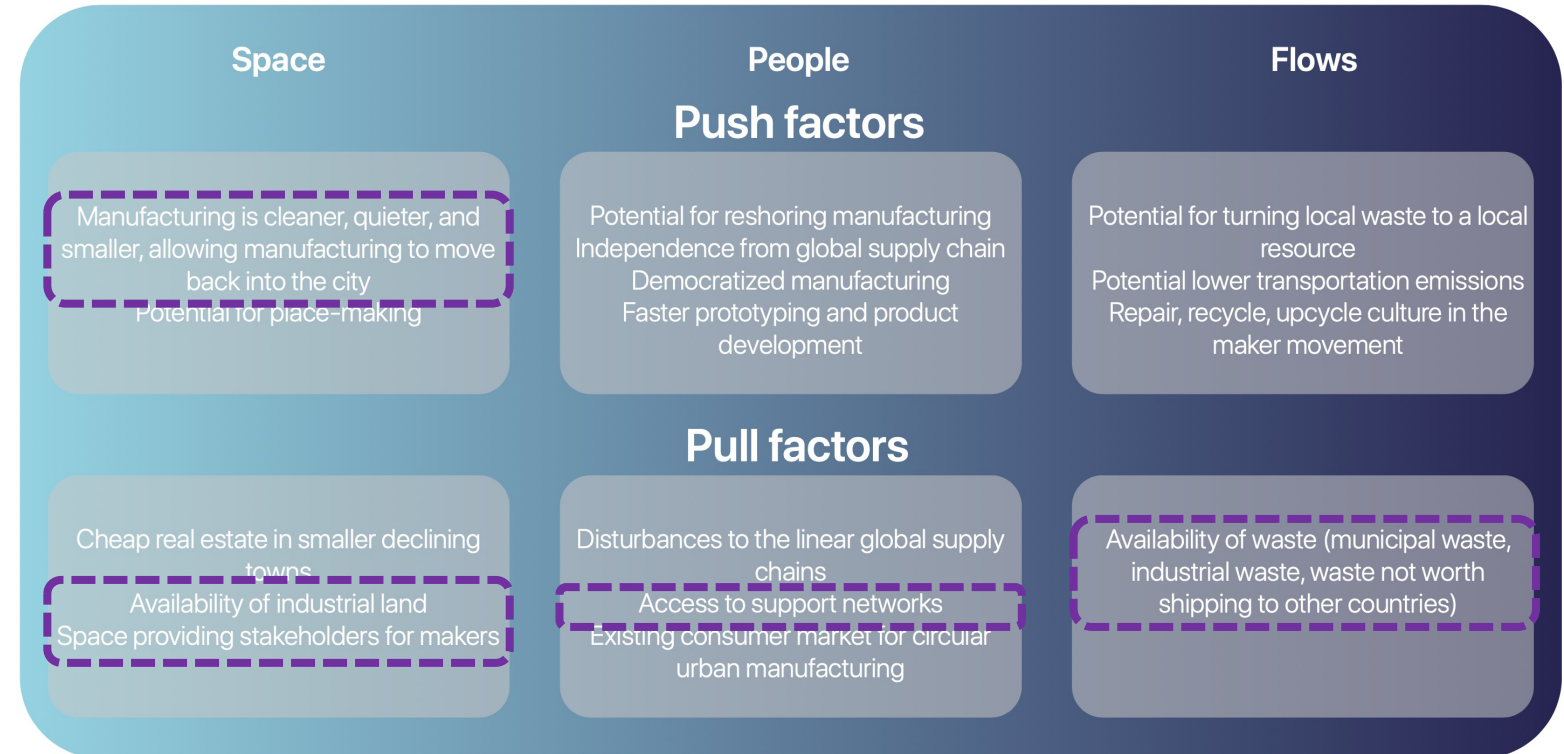
Development

- **Criteria & success factors**

- Diverse, flexible spaces
- Access to (material, human & knowledge) resources
- Colocation
- Concept
- Relation surroundings

- **Circular success factors**

- Innovation (Industry 4.0)
- Available space
- (space for) Support networks
- Resources (circular)

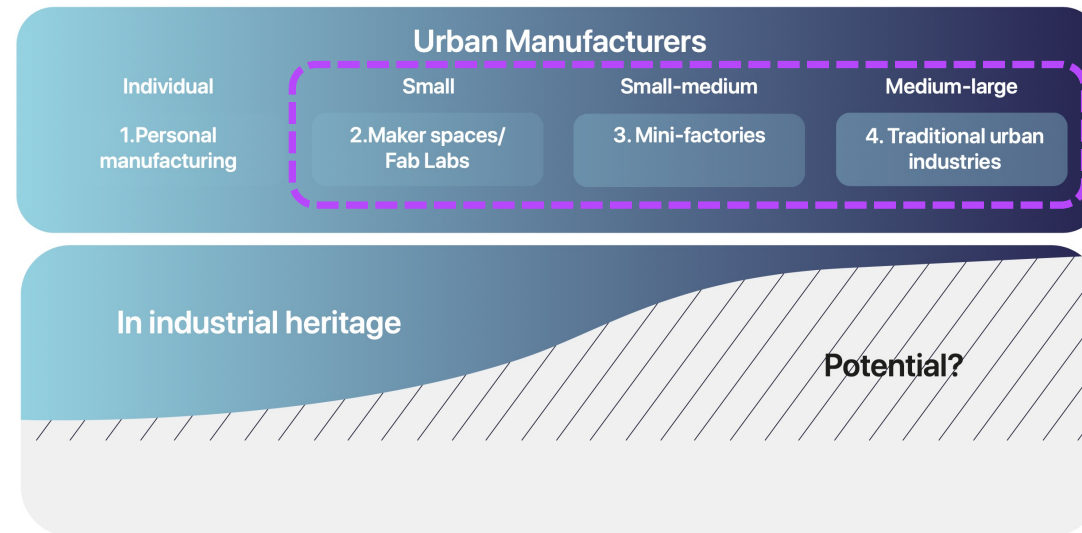


Success factors for circular urban manufacturing based on (Tsui et al., 2021)



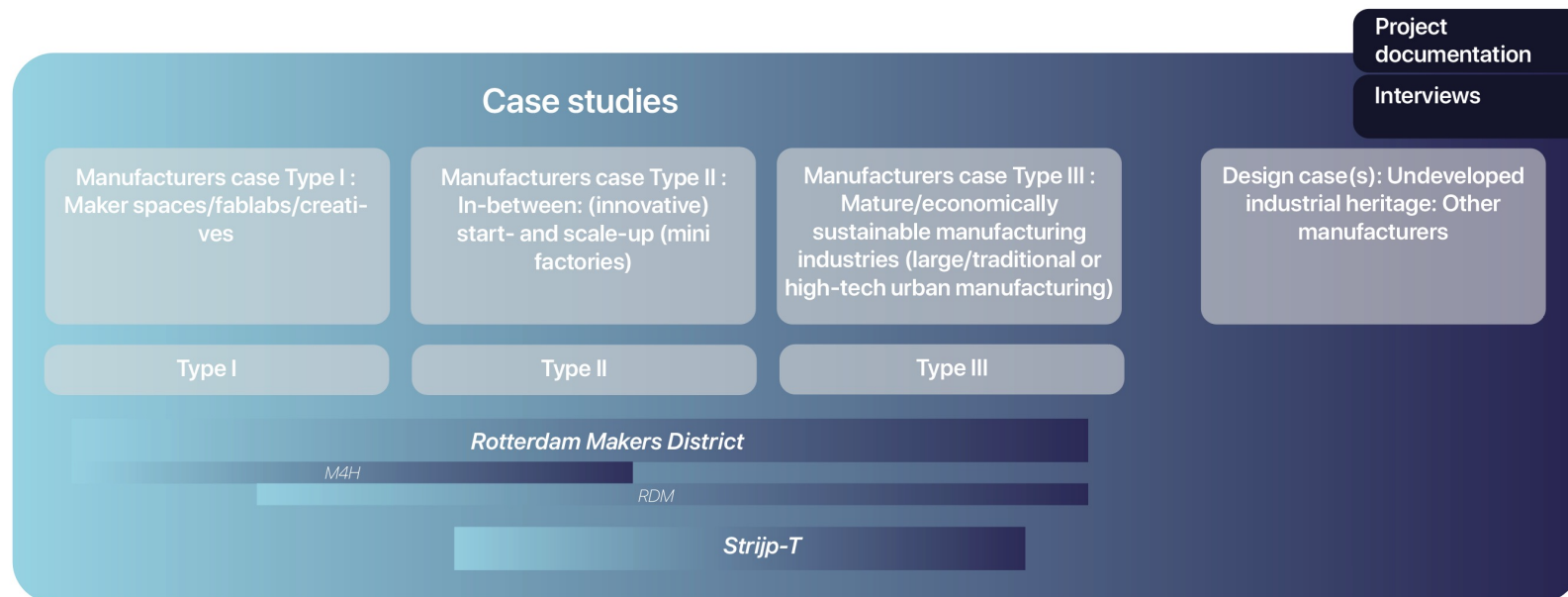
Case studies.

Case studies



Case studies

- 3 types of manufacturers
- In adaptive reuse project of industrial heritage
- One or multiple functions, at least 1 manufacturer of category 2-4, Type I-III) per case



Case studies

- 3 types of manufacturers
- In adaptive reuse project of industrial heritage
- One or multiple functions, at least 1 manufacturer of category 2-4, Type I-III) per case
- Interviews
 - Manufacturers in case
 - (public) Initiator/location manager/developer
 - Questionnaire (criteria)
- Expert reviews



Cases | Rotterdam Makers District RDM Campus

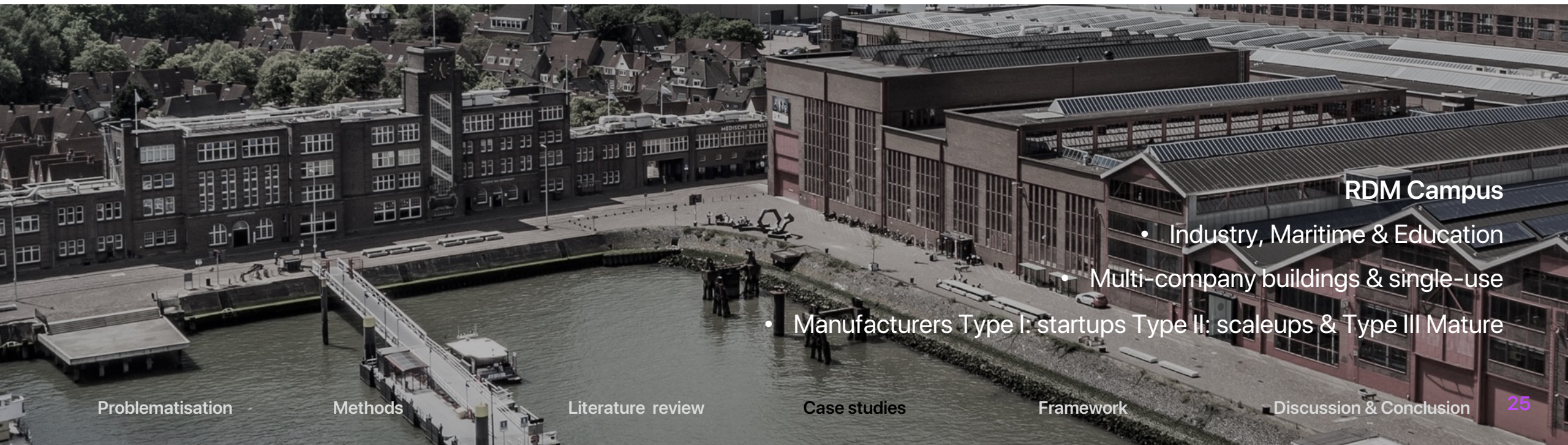


M4H

Cases | M4H/RDM

Steur-M4H

- Mixed-use area
- Manufacturers Type I: creatives, startups & Type II: scaleups



RDM Campus

- Industry, Maritime & Education
- Multi-company buildings & single-use
- Manufacturers Type I: startups Type II: scaleups & Type III Mature

Cases | Strijp-T

Strijp-R

Strijp-T

Problematisation

Methods

Literature review

Case studies

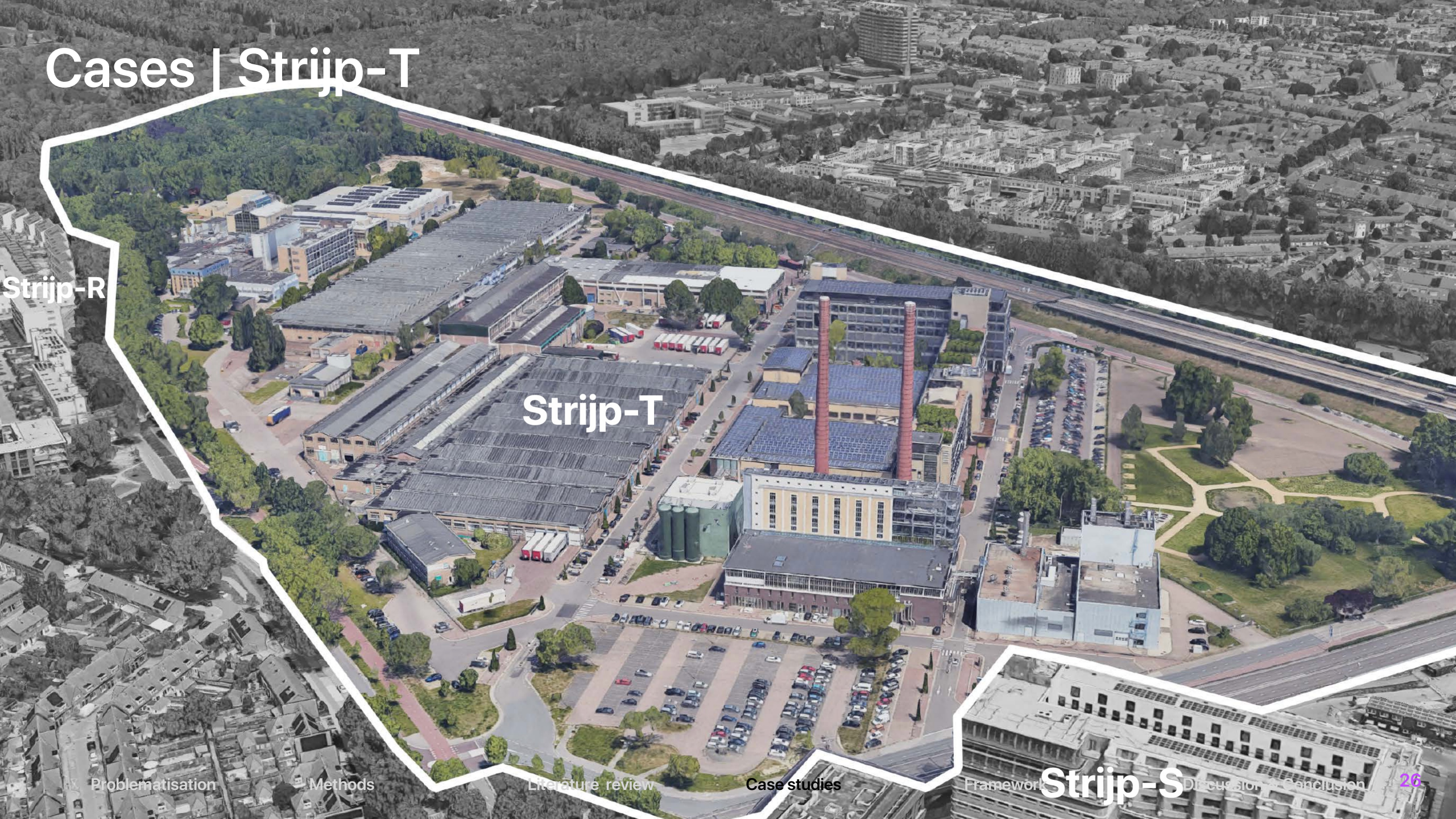
Framework

Strijp-S

Discussion

Conclusion

26



Cases | Strijp-T

- Mixed-use
- Education, support functions & high-tech manufacturing
- Manufacturers Type II: scaleups & Type III: mature industries



Problematisation

Methods

Literature review



Case studies

Framework

Discussion & Conclusion

Interviews | code groups

- **Background**
 - Type, development & role
- **Requirements**
 - Current & future
- **Values**
 - Building, location & heritage
- **Success factors**
 - Success factors & challenges

Interviews | requirements

- **Building**

- Flexibility
- Functionality
- Visual quality
- Affordability

- **Location/site**

- Accessibility (employees + logistics)
- Other manufacturers
- Regulations

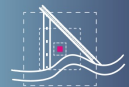
- **Support functions**

- Complementary

- **Future requirements**

- Aesthetics, atmosphere
- Connectivity
- Maintaining space for growth
- Independence of support functions

'The next generation of employees still values salary, but many other factors too: a workplace should be nice, inspiring, sustainable, green, well accessible' (SL1)



Interviews | values

- **General**

- aesthetics & (productive) atmosphere
 - workplace, positioning, distinguishing
- connector (surroundings & like-minded)
- regulations

- **Building**

- present infrastructure
- physical capacities
- flexibility

- **Location**

- central & accessible
 - employees, services & clients
 - related cultural/economic hubs
- (logistic) infrastructure

'I find this much more attractive than a newly built kind of: you know, the average Dutch company that you see in the company parks somewhere with this typical bend sheet metals, very functional' (RM3)

'this has so much effect on how people assess our company and what they think of us' (SM2)

'Spaces like this are barely built anymore and they can barely be found in the city centre' (RM3)

Interviews | success factors

- **Tailored**

- current & future employees
- long-term involvement

- **Flexibility**

- accommodation
- contract

- **Community**

- creating the conditions
- network access

- **Concept**

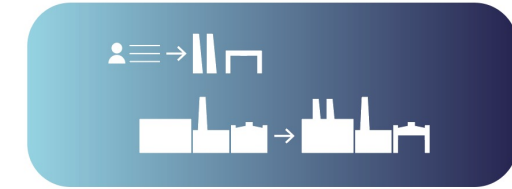
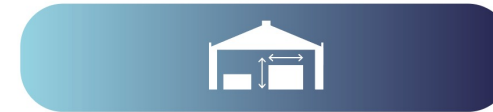
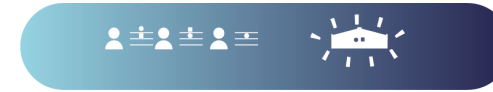
- embedded in context
- selecting companies

- **Environment**

- cooperation & flexibility from public parties & developers
- relationships with surroundings

- **Circularity**

- Clustering



'everything related to the business, business- related tasks and activities or social activities, should be able to take place, but it should not be facilitated too much' (ER1)

'A place with like-minded people, with at least one similar

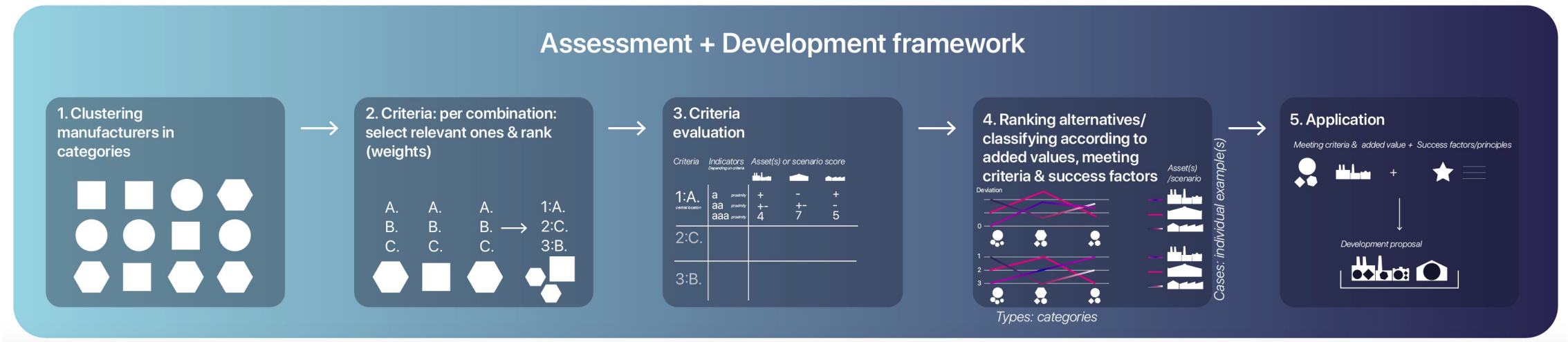




Framework.

Framework

- Decision-making tool
- Input →
 - Requirements (criteria) [SQ2]
 - Values [SQ3]
 - Success factors [SQ4]



Assessment matrix

Criteria evaluation | Assessment example

Assessment (match)
Deviation = difference score asset/scenario - score manufacturer

A Criteria	B Score			Indicator	C Asset score		Argumentation/comments	D Deviation current scenario			Deviation potential scenario		
	Type I	Type II	Type III		Current	Potential		Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III
Proximity to clients	2	2,66	3,66		3	4		+1	+0,33	-0,66	+2	+1,33	+0,44
Logistic accessibility & infrastructure (water/railway/motorway)*	5	4,25	4		4	5		-1	-0,25	0	0	+0,75	+1
Regulation (planning)*	3	4	2,66		4	3		0	-1	+1,33	0	-1	+0,33
Flexibility (scale up-down)*	5	5	4,66		4	4,5		-1	-1	-0,66	-0,5	-0,5	-0,16
Visual appearance building*	4	2	4,66		3	4		-1	+1	-1,66	0	+2	-0,66

Crucial factors *

Assessment results

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III
(Lowest) average deviation (+/-)	0,8	0,72	0,87	0,5	1,12	0,55
(Lowest) average negative deviation	-1	-0,75	-1	-0,5	-0,75	-0,52
(Lowest) average negative deviation crucial factors*	-1	-0,75	-1,16	-0,5	-0,75	-0,52

Assessment results example

Current scenario	Potential scenario
Lowest average deviation	Lowest average deviation
Type II	Type I
Lowest average negative deviation	Lowest average negative deviation
Type II	Type I
Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors*	Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors*
Type II	Type I
Preferred alternative per scenario	Preferred alternative per scenario
Type II	Type I

Assessment output

- **Application on case studies**
 - Indicates same type of manufacturers
 - Future Type III
 - Increased costs, professionalisation and regulations

Assessment results M4H
M4H-Steur: Type I-II creative+traditional

Original scenario	Current scenario	Future scenario
<i>Lowest average deviation</i>		
Type II	Type II	Type III
<i>Lowest average deviation need to haves*</i>		
Type II	Type I	Type III
<i>Lowest average deviation crucial factors**</i>		
Type II	Type I	Type III
<i>Lowest average negative deviation need to haves*</i>		
Type II	Type I	Type III
<i>Highest average positive deviation need to haves (excl. nice to have)</i>		
Type I	Type I	Type I
<i>Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors**</i>		
Type II	Type I	Type III
<i>Highest average positive deviation crucial factors</i>		
Type III	Type II	Type II
<i>Preferred alternative per scenario</i>		
Type II	Type I ✓	Type III

Development principles | development phase

Development principles

Start development phase

Tailor buildings to company requirements



Focus on the requirements of main user: current & future employees



Make use of the values of heritage



Select a well accessible location



Create flexibility



Facilitate a network & community



Embed development and concept in (future) economic context



Create concept & facilitate this



Select companies within concept



Look for ownership & long-term commitment



Cooperation & flexibility of public parties



Select & design locations for production



Clustering complementary companies for innovation



Clustering similar companies for circular flows



Invest in relations with surroundings



Development principles | use phase

Development principles

Start use phase

Adjust buildings to developing requirements

Owner remains involved for changes
Allow & facilitate alterations of the buildings along the way



Maintain Flexibility

Make sure to maintain space for reconfiguration of tenants
Offer flexible contracts



Maintain (logistic) accessibility

Avoid isolation within residential neighbourhoods: agreements & planning
Maintain accessibility by not planning infrastructure through residential neighbourhoods



Manage the community & network

Appoint a permanent & accessible location manager
Maintain involved for changes in requirements, thinking along & maintaining network
External relations: surrounding urban areas



Facilitate community development

Organised community events by companies (informal), offer support
Unorganised: facilitate & allow independent events (informal, no intermediate person)



Safeguard selection of companies within concept

Based on being complementary / like-minded / valuing heritage and concept / commitment to maintain heritage and concept and participation in community / (stable) source of income & market potential for a long-term contribution / similar steps in production process / similar financial means or types to avoid competition for space, gentrification



Maintain & develop concept

Make sure to have room for reconfiguration of tenants / buffer
Offer flexible contracts for future changes in (space) requirements

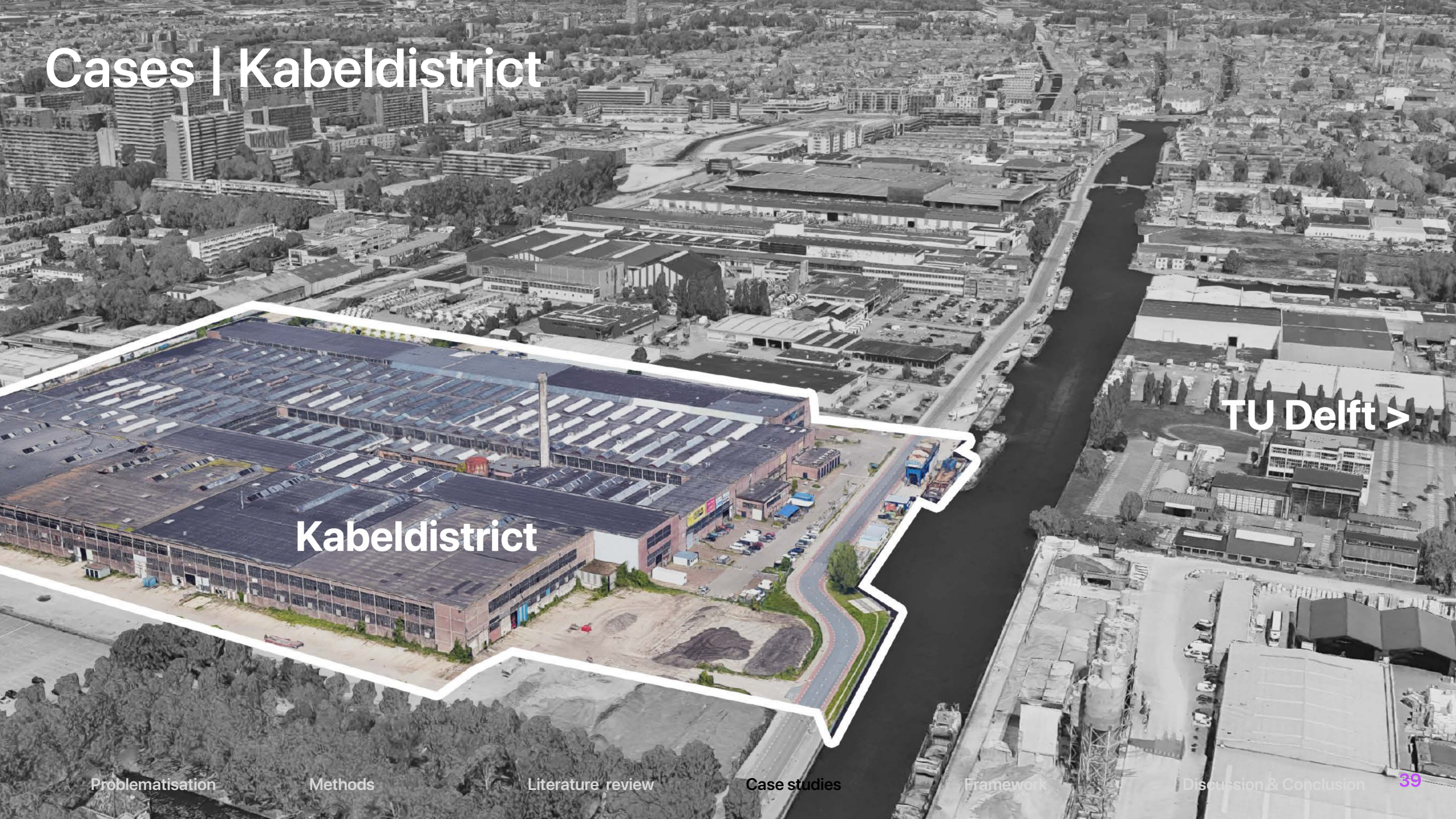


Safeguard space for manufacturing: public parties & developers

Be critical on urban developments near logistic network
Take the context of new urban developments into account when redeveloping near manufacturing sites



Cases | Kabeldistrict



TU Delft >

Kabeldistrict

Framework application | design case

- **Assessment**
 - Matching current Type (II)
 - Future highly urban environment (- regulations, logistics, + appearance)
- **Comparison: document analysis & review**
 - Concept (+)
 - Flexibility (-)
 - Temporary use (-)
 - Shared spaces for making/testing (future) (+/-)

Assessment results Kabeldistrict
Kabeldistrict | Type II Innovative start-ups & scale-ups

Original scenario	Current scenario	Future scenario
<i>Lowest average deviation</i>		
Type II	Type II	Type III
<i>Lowest average deviation need to have*</i>		
Type II	Type II	Type III
<i>Lowest average deviation crucial factors**</i>		
Type II	Type II-III	Type III
<i>Lowest average negative deviation need to have*</i>		
Type II	Type II	Type III
<i>Highest average positive deviation need to have (excl. nice to have)</i>		
Type I	Type I	Type I
<i>Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors**</i>		
Type II	Type II	Type III
<i>Highest average positive deviation crucial factors</i>		
Type I	Type I	Type II
<i>Preferred alternative per scenario</i>		
Type II	Type II ✓	Type III

Framework application | design case

• Proposal KD

- General: Invest in relation with surroundings & create space for circular economy
- Option 1: Maintain concept and adjust plans to diverse requirements
- Option 2: Facilitate growth of a selection = new concept

• Conclusion application

- Application is limited to specific manufacturers
- Types of manufacturers include more variables in practice
- Development principles to maintain (circular) manufacturing not applied

Recommendations Kabeldistrict

Recommendations

Option 1

Decide between maintaining the current concept and adjusting the plans to suit the requirements, spatial design should accommodate the diversity in this case:

- Applying zoning (increasing nuisance levels towards edges) or vice versa
- Logistic infrastructure organised outside of residential areas: access to manufacturers should be maintained (as opposed to the central location in the current plans) to maintain logistic accessibility
- Maintaining lower costs for lower-value manufacturers. Less investments in visual quality and upgrade of the existing buildings are necessary to keep this concept.
- If these principles are applied to suit Type II, the preferred alternative of the assessment moves back to Type II manufacturers in the future scenario

Option 2

Facilitate growth of a selection of companies (more high-tech, lower requirements) based on a stronger selection within the concept to maintain accommodation possibilities in the proposed developments

- Make spaces in the current form are less suitable in the new development, change of accommodation and concept required
- Increase the flexibility, especially for the more professional KD-hab II growth and development of the current companies involved

General recommendations

- Invest in relation with surroundings to increase acceptance and foster (future) circular relations (giving back something: facilities, events, energy etc.)
- Create space for circular economy functions for (urban) repairs & maintenance, spaces for storage & processing of (waste)materials

Selected development principles

Select & design locations for production

Select locations for producing higher levels of nuisance for companies who need this
 Avoid logistic infrastructure crossing residential neighbourhoods
 Apply environmental zoning for nuisance / facing towards the (noise-sensitive/residential) city:
 A transition in building types to facilitate a transition in functions

Safeguard space for manufacturing: public parties & developers

Be critical on urban developments near logistic network
 Take the context of new urban developments into account when redeveloping near manufacturing sites

Maintain (logistic) accessibility

Avoid isolation within residential neighbourhoods: agreements & planning
 Maintain accessibility by not planning infrastructure through residential neighbourhoods

Maintain & develop concept

Make sure to have room for reconfiguration of tenants / buffer
 Offer flexible contracts for future changes in (space) requirements

Option 2

Adjust buildings to developing requirements

Owner remains involved for changes
 Allow & facilitate alterations of the buildings along the way

Create flexibility

Create built-in flexibility: flexible layout, larger units of 1000m², modular workspaces for multiple companies and room for growth and reconfiguration to facilitate scaling up-down
 High demand for companies in between first steps and larger scale-ups
 Avoid focus on only efficiency to maintain flexibility
 Move along with the changing requirements of users

Safeguard selection of companies within concept

Based on being complementary / like-minded / valuing heritage and concept / commitment to maintain heritage and concept and participation in community / (stable) source of income & market potential for a long-term contribution / similar steps in production process / similar financial means or types to avoid competition for space: gentrification

Invest in relations with surroundings

Giving something back to the surroundings for acceptance of urban manufacturing. This can foster collaboration and better relationships, which is required for potential circular networks
 In this way, mixed use developments can be successful and become circular

Create space for circular economy

Site specific: proximity to water, accessibility, sharing materials, repairers, maintainers, caretakers, cleaners (For CE) materials flows. Space for storage, distribution, logistic, demolition halls.



Discussion & conclusion.

Discussion



Discussion

- **Role of manufacturing – circular city [SQ1]**
 - Circular production methods → practice
 - Challenging to scale up
 - Increasing dependency on material availability > urban locations closer to resources

- **Manufacturing & demand [SQ2]**
 - Similar requirements
 - Differences: shared (maker)spaces & visual appearance
 - Ranking depends on type + scale, maturity & sector
 - More variables to types in practice

Discussion

- **Values of industrial heritage [SQ3]**
 - Combination of meeting standard requirements + added values for manufacturers
 - Relevance increasing (developing industry)

- **Success factors, criteria & development principles [SQ4]**
 - Using heritage to create conditions for circular production (principles)
 - Urban edges (under pressure)

 - Need to reserve space remains
 - Capitalising socio-economic values
 - Current policy transition & future economic context

Conclusion

“How can industrial heritage facilitate the developing urban manufacturing industry?”

- **Industrial heritage can**

- Contribute to a circular urban manufacturing industry for a circular city through **building and location characteristics**, creating the **conditions** for use of local resources and supply chains and accommodate innovation processes [SQ1]
- Provide **suitable accommodation** for the **developing manufacturing industry** that is **increasingly urban**, requires access to skilled workers, attractive and flexible urban accommodation, accessibility and a support network [SQ2]
- Offer **social, economic and environmental values** that can be used by assessing the buildings to **match manufacturers** and applying several development **principles to successfully realise urban manufacturing** [SQ3, SQ4]
- Help to create the **conditions for urban manufacturing for a long term** by linking heritage to a well embedded **concept**, providing a **flexible** and **stable accommodation** for manufacturers [SQ4]

Limitations

- **Literature review & empirical research**
 - Suitability validated for a limited number of manufacturer (types) only
 - Qualitative research, \neq quantitative data or financial feasibility
 - Potential for manufacturing sector only
- **Framework**
 - Limited respondents: qualitative assessment criteria, individual preferences
 - Background knowledge required
 - Detailed relative ranking of criteria missing

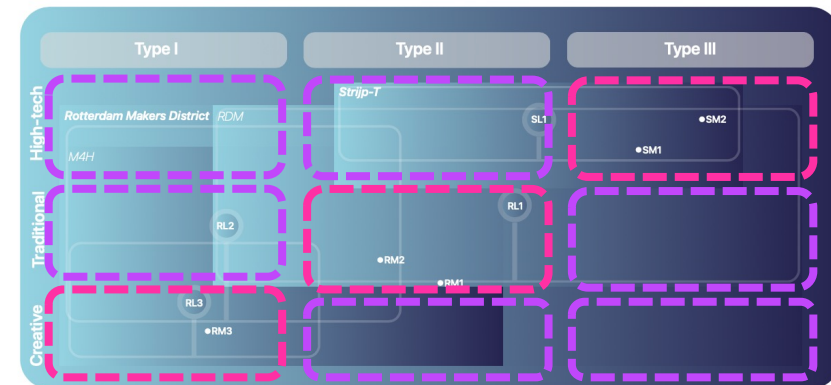
Recommendations

• Research

- Cover a wider range of manufacturers, including more traditional ones
- Include financial aspects (assessment & development)
- Investigate the most optimal use for industrial heritage (e.g. preserving heritage values)
- Elaborate on the contribution of different manufacturing types to circular economy

• Framework

- Detailed (relative) ranking based on larger set of respondents
- → Translate for quantitative assessment
- Complete range of manufacturers (all variables)



Reimagining industrial heritage.

facilitating tomorrow's manufacturing
industry towards a circular city



Appendix

3. Criteria evaluation | Assessment matrix round II

A Criteria	Indicator B Asset score		Manufacturer X	Argumentation/comments
	Current	Potential		
Urban/ central location, Proximity to:				
Material resources				
(Skilled) workers*				
Education				
Knowledge & R&D				
Services				
Clients				
Accessibility (clients & employees)*				
Logistic accessibility & infrastructure (water/railway/motorway)*				
Shared facilities (making/testing)				
Shared facilities (meeting/ cafe's)				
Catering facilities **				
Sports facilities **				
Organised events **				
Other facilities (shops, urban) **				
Proximity and colocation with other manufacturers*				
Proximity to cultural hubs				
Greenspace **				
Making adjustments				
Building infrastructure (power, bearing load)				
Atmosphere:				
Visual quality*				
Image/branding				
Reflecting production				
Neighbourhood characteristics				
Land/building costs*				
Regulation (planning)*				
Economic or financial context*				
Dimension & scale (layout: diversity of accomodation possibilities *)				
Flexibility (scale up-down)*				
Visual appearance building*				
Sustainable appearance				
Innovative appearance				
Crucial factors *				
Nice to have's **				

Assessment matrix

3. Criteria evaluation | Assessment Matrix

Assessment (match)
Deviation = difference score asset/scenario - score manufacturer

A Criteria	B Score			Indicator	C Asset score		D Deviation current scenario			E Deviation potential scenario						
	Type I	Type II	Type III		Current	Potential	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type I	Type II	Type III				
Urban/ central location, Proximity to:																
Material resources	4	3,25	2,66													
(Skilled) workers*	4	4,75	5													
Education	3	3,33	4													
Knowledge & R&D	3	3,25	4,33													
Services	4	3,75	3,66													
Clients	2	2,66	3,66													
Accessibility (clients & employees)*	4	4,5	4,66		1	4,5										
Logistic accessibility & infrastructure (water/railway/motorway)*	5	4,25	4													
Shared facilities (making/testing)	1	3,25	1,66													
Shared facilities (meeting/ cafe's)	2	3,75	3,66													
Catering facilities **	1	3	3													
Sports facilities **	3	2	3,5													

Appendix

Assessment method			
Criteria	Weight of criteria indicated by manufacturer (score low-high)	Score building or scenario	Deviation = difference between scores
A	4 (medium high)	2 (medium low)	2
B	1 (low)	5 (medium)	4

Deviation	Positive/negative deviation Score building - score manufacturer
2	(2-4) = -2
4	(5-1) = +4

Average Deviation $((2+4)/2) = 3$	Average Positive deviation Average Negative deviation
	(4/1) = +4 (-2/1) = -2

Appendix

Assessment results RDM		
RDM Campus Type I-II-III Mainly traditional + Innovative start & scale-ups		
Original scenario	Future scenario	
Lowest average deviation		
Type II	Type II	Type III
Lowest average deviation need to haves*		
Type II	Type II	Type III
Lowest average deviation crucial factors**		
Type I	Type I	Type I
Lowest average negative deviation need to haves*		
Type II	Type II	Type III
Highest average positive deviation need to haves (excl. nice to have)		
Type I	Type I	Type I
Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors**		
Type III	Type II + III	Type III
Highest average positive deviation crucial factors		
Type I	Type II	Type II
Preferred alternative per scenario		
Type I) - II - (III)*	Type I) - II - (III)*	Type III

Assessment results Strijp-T		
Strijp-T Type II-III Innovative + High-tech		
Original scenario	Current scenario	Future scenario
Lowest average deviation		
Type III	Type III	Type III
Lowest average deviation need to haves*		
Type III	Type III	Type III
Lowest average deviation crucial factors**		
Type III	Type III	Type III
Lowest average negative deviation need to haves*		
Type III	Type III	Type III
Highest average positive deviation need to haves (excl. nice to have)		
Type I	Type II	Type I
Lowest average negative deviation crucial factors**		
Type III	Type III	Type III
Highest average positive deviation crucial factors		
Type I	Type II	Type I
Preferred alternative per scenario		
Type III	Type III ✓	Type III