

Urban Production

MasterClass

27.01.2020

Brussels

07.02.2020



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1. About

The MasterClasses

Metrolab Brussels' MasterClasses are conceived as two-week intensive pedagogical and practical experimentations on urban situations. Led by Metrolab, the MasterClasses bring students, researchers, professors, local actors and professionals from different fields to reflect together on a specific theoretical issue, on the basis of selected empirical cases. In return, their work is meant to provide possible contributions for the improvement of these situations. The observations, analyses and strategies are conducted according to a methodology and targets proposed by Metrolab and other local and international experts. This implies the direct interplay with the projects chosen as cases, and hence with the related local and Regional stakeholders.

The MasterClasses include lectures, fieldwork, as well as group work in an international and transdisciplinary environment. While the 2017 MasterClass focused on the issues of social inclusion and hospitality of urban environments, the 2019 MasterClass on urban ecosystems intended to contribute to a reflection on the transition of Brussels. During its third MasterClass Metrolab will deal with urban production and more specifically with the relation between production of the city and production in the city.

After each MasterClass a publication is issued, which includes all the material produced during the two-week event, reactions for local stakeholders and theoretical reflections on the topic and outcomes tackled.

Urban Production: conference and MasterClass

To begin with, Metrolab started with defining the meaning of “urban production”, enriching the reflection with the interdisciplinarity of the team. This polysemic term can indeed mean at least two different things. First, in a very broad sense, it refers to the way in which urban forms are produced—whether on a daily basis or over the very long term—by social actors who have access to highly contrasting resources, in relationships of solidarity and competition, domination and resistance, negotiation and conflict. While the city is a produced space, embodied in the morphology of built space, it is also a productive space, in which a series of factors and actors all take part in the production and circulation of materials. Metrolab will study precisely the relationships that are created in cities today—and more specifically in Brussels—between these two faces of urban production: the production of the city itself, and production within the city.

“Urban Production” includes two different events:

- an international conference held on 14 and 15 November 2019
- a MasterClass that runs from 27 January to 7 February 2020

The conference and the MasterClass are intended to complement each other: The first objective of the conference was to clarify the uncertainty that currently surrounds the notion of productive activity, both conceptually and in terms of regulations. Second, it examined the ways in which activities considered innovative or creative (referred to in North American literature as “Industry 4.0”) emerge and are supported and legitimated. Finally, we looked at activities that are integrated into the urban fabric, focusing on the types of cohabitation with other activities and the relationships that develop between them. The intention of the Masterclass is to put these processes and reflections to the test, based on the realities of Brussels, by an interdisciplinary and international group of twenty participants. In November, the Urban Production conference also initiated - with public, associative and private actors - an analysis of 3 territories:

- Béco-Vergote
- Cureghem
- Biestebroeck

During this second phase of the conference, participants were encouraged to reflect on the forms of cohabitation between productive activities and other urban functions, and to examine the development and concrete expression

of relations between public authorities, initiatives in support of productive activities, economic agents and the inhabitants themselves. The discussion helped to identify some of the paradoxes that emerge from the lack of links between these dimensions.

The MasterClass will continue this multi-level analysis to explore the issues and paradoxes previously identified by focusing on different case studies, including projects covered by the ERDF programme for 2007-2013 and 2014-2020. The objective of this two-week workshop is to nourish a reflection that will lead to :

- Formulate specific questions on the diversity of urban productive activities, their organisation and spatialisation, the jobs they generate and their integration into the urban economy and morphology.
- Address the opportunities and constraints that urban location continues to offer for certain productive activities.
- Question the cohabitation and/or conflicts between productive activities and other urban functions, in a context of land pressure, mobility transition and support for the extension of spaces dedicated to medium or luxury housing.

Metrolab Brussels

Metrolab Brussels is a transdisciplinary and inter-university laboratory for applied and critical urban research, funded by the Brussels-Capital Region through its ERDF program 2014-2020. Bridging academic, theoretical critique with more involved, applied and experimental forms of knowledge is an important challenge for universities today. The complexity of urban problems and urban policies is such nowadays, that it does not make sense anymore - in the domain of urban research - to oppose 'academic excellence', 'fundamental research', on the one hand, and 'action research', 'policy research', on the other. In the opinion of Metrolab Brussels' promoters, what cities need today is a new kind of urban research that would be both elaborated on a theoretical level and realistic on a pragmatic level.

The action of Metrolab Brussels consists in the design, implementation and coordination of 13 projects of applied and critical urban research. The Metrolab researches focus on a range of 10 to 20 concrete urban projects among the 46 funded by ERDF for the period 2014-2020. Through the scientific support offered to the ERDF program and the reflexive work carried out with the various related projects, MLB's objectives are:

- to promote synergies and collaborations among the various local ERDF project leaders, and between these projects and scientific/institutional actors;
- to facilitate the embedding of the ERDF projects in Brussels' complex territorial realities. This scientific support, carried out continuously by 13 doctoral and post-doctoral researches, is punctuated with frequent events (seminars, conferences, and workshops) and biannual activities (thematic MasterClasses and symposiums)

The Metrolab Brussels project is conducted by UCLouvain (University of Louvain) and ULB (University of Brussels) and federates four research centres: CRIDIS-UCLouvain (social science), LOCI-UCLouvain (architecture and urban planning), LOUISE-ULB (urban planning, infrastructure and environment), IGEAT-ULB (geography). Besides key regional institutions (i.e. Perspective, Bruxelles Environnement and CityDev), Metrolab actively collaborates with a large set of worldwide scientific partners.

ERDF, European Regional Development Fund

The main objective of the European Regional Development Fund - ERDF is to support, at a regional scale, projects and activities which aim to reduce the economic disparity among member states of the EU. ERDF subsidises projects and activities that stimulate economic development, increase employment and help preserving the nature and environment in order to improve the quality of life, as well as to make EU regions more attractive. On 3 April 2014, the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region approved a new operational program for the implementation of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in Brussels for the 2014-2020 period. This program, according to the targets set at a European level by the EU 2020 strategy, will contribute to the financing of projects intended to strengthen Brussels-Capital Region's economic, social and territorial cohesion. This program defines 4 priorities:

- to increase research and improve the transfer and promotion of innovation (axis 1);
- to strengthen entrepreneurship and improve the development of SMEs in promising industry (axis 2);
- to support the development of a circular economy through the rational use of resources in promising industries (axis 3);
- to improve the quality of life for deprived neighbourhoods and population (axis 4).

2. Topic

Produce (within) the city

If the city is a produced space, which is embodied in the morphology of the built environment, it is also a productive space in which so-called productive activities take place. For at least two centuries, the latter have been assimilated to manufacturing industry, i.e. to the companies that transform materials into finished products. This equivalence is no longer structurally verified today. On the one hand, material processing activities are carried out outside industry, for example in the construction sector, energy production, urban services (water production and distribution, waste collection and treatment, etc.) or in certain services (car repair, repair of used equipment, food wholesalers, etc.). On the other hand, industrial companies increasingly rely on service activities, sometimes related to their own operations (cleaning, accounting, etc.) and sometimes to the products they manufacture or process (promotion, installation, maintenance). The definition of productive activities is therefore extremely vague, which can have repercussions on public action: the productive activities promoted or banned in the urban space will depend on the perimeter used to define them.

While European and North American cities were the scene of a rapid development of productive activities in the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, they have since been undergoing strong deindustrialisation. Due to a combination of several factors (lower density and profitability than other urban functions, inability to bear high land charges, low attractiveness for an increasingly skilled urban workforce, negative impact of urban congestion, induced nuisances, etc.), industrial companies are struggling to maintain themselves outside the monofunctional areas reserved for them. In terms of access to land, access to public funding or the images associated with them, productive activities have thus become weak functions, subject to strong competition from the strong functions that have become housing - for the middle and upper classes - and services, especially those likely to capture external economic potential.

In response to this development, regional, national and supranational public authorities have been working for the past ten years to encourage the establishment of new productive activities in the urban fabric. To this end, they are promoting emerging production methods based on the increasing integration of digital technologies (Industry 4.0, for example through 3D printers), on the exploitation of material deposits linked to urban waste (circular economy) or on the symbolic valorisation of products from the “urban terroir” (craft industry). Similarly, they encourage the spin-off of coworking areas and the multiplication of small production units run by individual entrepreneurs (the “makers”), in particular through the design of business incubators.

At the same time, the public authorities seem neither willing nor able to stem the haemorrhage of formerly established productive activities, such as the production of building materials or the agri-food industry, despite the sometimes significant contribution of the latter to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, the working population and other companies established in the city (see “foundational economy”). In addition to the strong tensions that exist between productive functions and other urban functions, there are also tensions between productive activities themselves, more specifically between those that seem to embody industrial innovation and those that are said to bear witness to a bygone past.

3. Methodology

At a time when public authorities, both in the EU and at the local level, are advocating for maintaining and/or reinforcing productive functions within the city, the MasterClass on Urban Production will set out to better understand how interactions between production in the city (i.e. productive activities in urban settings) and production of the city (i.e. the daily creation of urban fabrics and projects) take place in practice .

Metrolab's 'Urban Production' conference has shown that urban productive activities are diverse in terms of the tasks involved, their organisation, the jobs they create and their integration into the urban fabric and economy. The MasterClass will look into several types of productive economies: traditional industrial economy; social economy; and new types of productive activities such as smart economy (new technologies), craft economy and circular economy, which are highly emphasised in current Regional and EU policies.

Installing new productive activities in the urban space is achieved mainly by following a pooling approach, with most projects funded by public authorities and urban policies (e.g. Industrial plan of the Brussels-Capital Region) encouraging the creation of business clusters. This approach is implemented as specific spatial forms (such as business incubators and innovation hubs), based on the principle of concentrating and specialising productive activities in a single place.

The MasterClass also provides an opportunity to examine productive activities from the perspective of their urban integration, with case studies involving businesses located in urban territories, some of which follow a pooling approach and some of which do not. The analysis will deal with the scale of functional diversity within these territories, as well as with the cohabitation relationships that exist between the various functions present (in a context of real-estate pressure, evolving mobility and support for expanding spaces dedicated to middle- and upper-class housing). Attention will be given to planning policies implemented to regulate the place of productive activities in these territories and the modalities terms of cohabitation.

This means that the MasterClass will analyse urban production by following two lines of inquiry: one related to the various types of productive activities, the other related to how they integrate into the urban landscape. The first week will be dedicated to developing a diagnostic method that will yield better knowledge of these types of activity, based on the study of specific businesses in an urban setting—some of whom follow a pooling approach and some of whom do not. The second week will feature a critical and prospective analysis of sites and projects intended to be productive and that are still in the planning and design stages.

Case studies

Three territories will be used as case studies for the MasterClass, all of which are located along the Brussels Canal. In these three territories, productive activities have existed since the 19th century and have been undergoing major transformations (establishment of business clusters and logistic equipment, construction of middle- and upper-class housing, urban planning and renewal policies, etc.).

- Béco-Vergote
- Cureghem
- Biestebroeck

Any analysis of the productive activities supported by public authorities in these territories must take into account their relationship with pre-existing productive activities.

In each of these territories, two companies will serve as case studies during the diagnosis phase in the first week; one of the companies will be integrated into a business incubator. A project intended to host productive activities will be used as a case study in each territory during the second week's proposal phase.

For the diagnostic segment of the MasterClass, the following companies and business incubators will be studied:

- Béco-Vergote: No Science microbrewery (Greenbizz business incubator) / Stevens Recycling
- Cureghem: Microfactory (RecyK business incubator) / Océan Marée
- Biestebroeck: Studio CityGate creative incubator / Travie

For the proposal stage, we will work on the following projects:

- Béco-Vergote: conversion of the former ‘Ferme des Boues’
- Cureghem: D’leteren plot and warehouse, located between chaussée de Mons and rue Heyveart
- Biestebroeck: Citygate I and Citygate III projects, located rue Prévinaire (former Leonidas warehouse and neighbouring plot)

These three territories, their productive fabric, the planning policies that involve them and the productive activities carried out are given context in the Topic section of this reader.

Methodology

The participants’ work will include both a diagnosis of productive activities and a design proposal for projects intended to involve productive activities.

The first week will be devoted to the diagnosis of existing companies and business incubators in their urban setting. Participants to the MasterClass will study companies located in three territories along the Brussels Canal, where public authorities are paying close attention to the question of productive activities: Béco-Vergote, Cureghem and Biestebroeck. The goal will be to refine the understanding and analysis of the types of productive activity studied, their economic approaches and their integration into the urban environment.

Based on the knowledge thus acquired, the second week will be dedicated to studying proposals for the development of places identified by public authorities as destined for productive activities that are still being defined.

1. Diagnosis of productive activities

The diagnosis developed during the first week—using observations, site visits and interviews with relevant economic actors —will be based on the following lines of inquiry:

Analysis of the business’s productive activity

- The business’s structure:

The MasterClass will examine, for each company or project studied: its size (single person, company, parent company or sponsor, subsidiary or subcontractor, etc.); the number of employees or freelancers that

work for the company(taking into account the labour pool); the workers' qualifications; the business model; the business's history (launch, network, etc.).

- The types of goods produced:

The MasterClass will study the type of goods that the company produces or transforms, in both material and symbolic terms (is any storytelling done around the products?).

- The business's network:

The MasterClass will also examine how each company studied exists within a network of economic actors (distribution circuits, value chains, etc.) and focus on the relationships between the business and other regional and urban economic actors. How is the productive activity linked to the service economy, the informal economy, the subsidised economy on the Regional scale? To what extent does the productive activity studied involve a variety of types of economy? Does it have a hybrid component?

Analysis of business incubators(where relevant)

- The 'project' and its diversity

The projects in which the businesses studied are integrated gather a number of activities that are not only economic, but also cultural, artistic, etc. What diversity exists in terms of the uses, the actors involved and the functions identified within these projects? What relationships exist between these actors, uses and functions within each project?

- Benefits and constraints of pooling

While the pooling approach aims to promote networking and partnerships (i.e. synergies) between economic actors gathered in a single location in order to stimulate innovation, how do the economic actors themselves perceive their integration in these business incubators, and what benefits/opportunities and constraints do they see?

Analysis of patterns of integration into the urban environment

- Principles/scales of diversity:

The MasterClass will examine the principles and scales involved in the diversity of functions present in the territories studied (single building, immediate surroundings, entire neighbourhood). It will also question the functional diversity approaches developed by urban policies through planning tools (PRDD, PAD, etc.) and regulations (industrial zones, urban business zones, high-diversity zones, etc.), promoting horizontal or vertical¹ forms of functional diversity.

- Visibility:

How visible are the company and the goods it produces, both in the urban space and in the realm of communication? The public authorities (perspective.brussels, BMA) in charge of developing productive areas and of urban planning tools (PAD) are highlighting the importance of making productive activities more visible. The MasterClass on Urban Production intends to look into this principle of increased spatial visibility of productive activities, by examining how economic actors themselves perceive and influence practices related to the increased (or decreased) visibility of businesses in the urban space.

- Cohabitation relationships:

The MasterClass will analyse cohabitation relationships between the business studied and the other functions, actors (including economic) and uses present in the territory studied. It will consider the main tensions that this cohabitation produces (disturbances, objective constraints that businesses must cope with, conflicts between strong and weak functions, etc.), as well as the contributions/resources that can result from the cohabitation. It will also consider the ongoing opportunities afforded by locating certain productive activities inside the city, but also the difficulties this results in.

¹ The inclusion of residential programmes above productive activities in the Brussels Canal area is presented as a response to the increasing population and density of the Brussels-Capital Region. What observations can now be drawn from the policies and from the creation of urban business zones and high-diversity city blocks?

2. Planning projects for sites dedicated to productive activities

The second week of the MasterClass will be spent studying and developing projects that will be implemented in places destined to host productive activities. This second week will build on the knowledge gathered during the first week on productive activities.

The MasterClass will focus on sites destined to host new productive activities, but for which there remain uncertainties and debates related to planning (i.e. the types of productive activities involved) and to the importance of context when creating and/or renewing productive activities in these places.

This is why, during its second week, the MasterClass will study proposals that deal with planning, spatialising and contextualising productive activities on the three sites, in partnership with the actors involved (public authority in charge, landowner, etc.).

Starting from a field visit and a workshop with the various actors involved in these projects as well as in ongoing planning and renovation policies for these sites, the goal will be to understand and summarise what is at stake, on two scales: the plot of land studied, and the neighbourhood as a whole. Participants will work on proposals related to the type of productive activities that these sites could focus on, and to their integration into their productive, spatial and social environment (taking into account issues such as clustering, cohabitation with other functions, traffic/logistics and sharing, visibility and invisibility, diversity, the development of public spaces, compatibility with and adjustment to regulations and planning tools, etc.).

The research and communication tools used during the second week in order to analyse development projects will be the same as those used for the diagnosis during the first week. At the end of the second week, participants to the MasterClass will be expected to develop a critical and prospective reflection regarding development projects planned on the productive activity sites studied, by drawing up scenarios for the setting up of productive activities on these sites.

Graphic protocol




Documents format

All the documents presented by the team during the report out, the mid-term presentation and discussion as well as the final presentation have to follow a colour code. In addition, these documents have to be in an editable vector file format (.pdf; .ai or similar). This is fundamental in order to facilitate the post-production process required for the publication of the results of the MasterClass. All the documents will be handed-out in A3 portrait layout, as it is close to the final publication format.

Colour code

In order to homogenise the graphical representation, a graphic protocol has been developed. This graphic protocol must be respected at all times, regardless of the material produced (text, graphic, diagram, map, section, etc.).

The graphic protocol consists of the systematic use of 3 colours:

	Existing and background elements	C0/M0/Y0/K100
	Productive activities	C50/M80/Y0/K0
	Relation with productive activities	C10/M30/Y100/K0



Source: Urbis

4. Territories

3 different territories have been chosen by Metrolab Brussels. (A) Béco-Vergote, (B) Cureghem et (C) Biestebroeck.

Béco-Vergote



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

1. Maritime district

2. Vieux Laeken

3. Masui district

4. North district

(A) Béco-Vergote

The Béco-Vergote territory extends along the Brussels Canal, around its Béco and Vergote basins in the north of the Brussels-Capital Region. Most of the territory is inside the City of Brussels, covering parts of the Northern Quarter, the Maritime District and the Vieux Laeken and Masui neighbourhoods. The Béco-Vergote area is part of a relatively heterogeneous urban fabric that features buildings of different types. A first layer is mainly related to economic and productive activities, with large plots and buildings on both sides of the Canal. Then, a denser and more diverse fabric is made up of blocks of residential buildings with workshops and storage space on the ground floor. Lastly, high-rise buildings are being built in the Northern Quarter and along quai des Péniches, indicating an evolution in the type of land use in this area.

Béco-Vergote is located in an area identified as economically fragile, with high unemployment and low-income households, home to many communities of foreigners and first-generation immigrants. In addition, residents of Béco-Vergote are particularly young, with people above 65 underrepresented in the population¹. The population density of the territory studied also varies greatly from one neighbourhood to the next, with certain areas significantly above the Regional average. There is a marked difference between denser neighbourhoods such as Masui and Vieux Laeken, on the one hand, and more single-function neighbourhoods with economic activities and few residents, such as Tour & Taxis and the port area, on the other hand².

Economic activities in this area are relatively diverse and cover multiple branches. Activities along the Canal are mainly related to construction and transformation. Retail trade is also present on the territory, as well as wholesalers of food and drinks; in most cases, they are established in denser neighbourhoods. Another significant activity in Béco-Vergote is related to the car industry, specifically to repairs and part sales. The Northern Quarter, in the south-east of Béco-Vergote, features office buildings and highly visible administrative activities. Furthermore, there are few cultural and sports facilities in the area, with the exception of the Pôle Nord centre. Public spaces and parks do exist, but they are overall not well maintained.

1 IBSA (2016). Monitoring de quartiers. Recupéré de: <http://monitoringdesquartiers.brussels/>

2 perspective.brussels (2018). Étude de définition Maximilien Vergote. Brussels.

Functional diversity and the coexistence of housing and other functions have only developed in the Masui and Vieux Laeken neighbourhoods. The real estate market is currently very active, with many public and private projects underway. However, these development projects target middle- to upper-class households, which stands in clear contrast with the socio-economic context of Béco-Vergote and its housing needs.

The Brussels-Capital Region and the City of Brussels own many of the plots on the Béco-Vergote territory. The land owned by the Region includes both banks of the Béco-Vergote basin of the Canal, as well as several plots of the Tour & Taxis site. In addition, the City of Brussels owns—among other things—the Ferme des Boues site, the Maximilien park and the héliport. This means that public authorities have significant potential for action in the area, even though certain plots have not yet been designated for a project.

In terms of official planning, the land use plan defines three areas of Regional interest (ZIRs) in the territory studied. These areas are characterised by urban issues that require particular consideration for the type of activity developed in them. The three ZIRs in Béco-Vergote are: Gaucheret, Héliport and Tour & Taxis. The PRAS also shows interest in maintaining the areas dedicated to port and transportation activities on both banks of the Béco-Vergote basin of the Brussels Canal, as well as on part of Tour & Taxis. The rest of the territory mainly allows the development of areas characterised by a diversity of activities, which leaves more room for economic and productive activities. The Maximilien-Vergote master plan (PAD) covers part of this territory and includes a regulatory and a strategic component. This PAD intends to develop a broad perspective of this area that meets its various needs. As for the preservation of economic activities, especially productive ones, in the city, the PAD suggests introducing into the land use plan a concept of “liseré productif” or “productive border” as a regulatory tool. The idea to create a system of productive borders was first introduced as part of the Heyvaert PAD, with a view to prioritising productive activities on the ground floor along specific avenues, while limiting other functions¹.

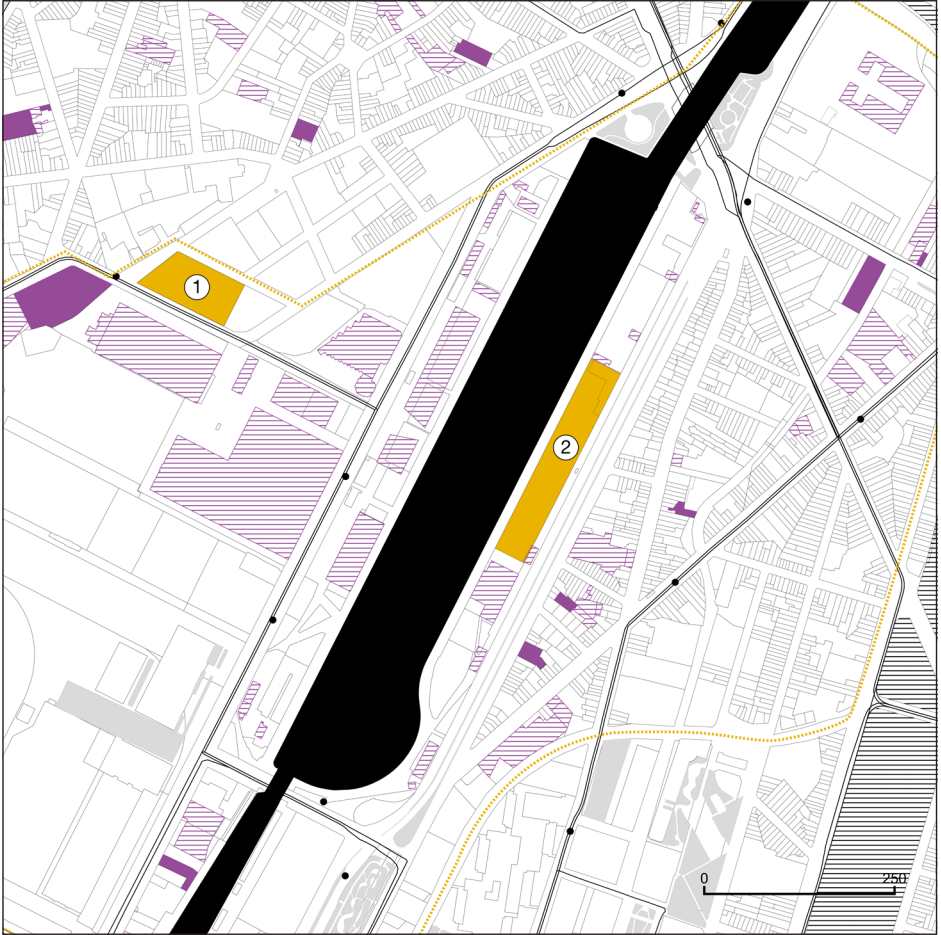
¹ perspective.brussels (2018). Périmètre, Diagnostic, Enjeux et objectifs du projet de Plan d'Aménagement Directeur (PAD) Heyvaert . Brussels.

Main projects:

The main projects completed recently and related to economic and productive activities are the Greenbizz business cluster, Be-here and the construction village near the Béco basin of the Canal. The TACT project, on Tour & Taxis, is still in its planning phases. A number of housing projects are underway, such as the Canal Wharf residential complex on quai des Péniches and the new Tivoli sustainable neighbourhood, near Tour & Taxis. In terms of facilities, the largest city-wide project is Kanal, while a more local project is Truss, located along the Brussels Canal. A reflection process is currently being conducted regarding the Maximilien park redevelopment and the repurposing of the Héliport esplanade in the south of the area.

In terms of urban renewal, many neighbourhood contracts have been implemented in Béco-Vergote for a number of purposes, mostly related to housing, facilities and public spaces. One of the most significant among those is the Senne park.

Béco-Vergote



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Case studies sites

1. No science-Greenbizz

2. Stevens recycling

Cases studies

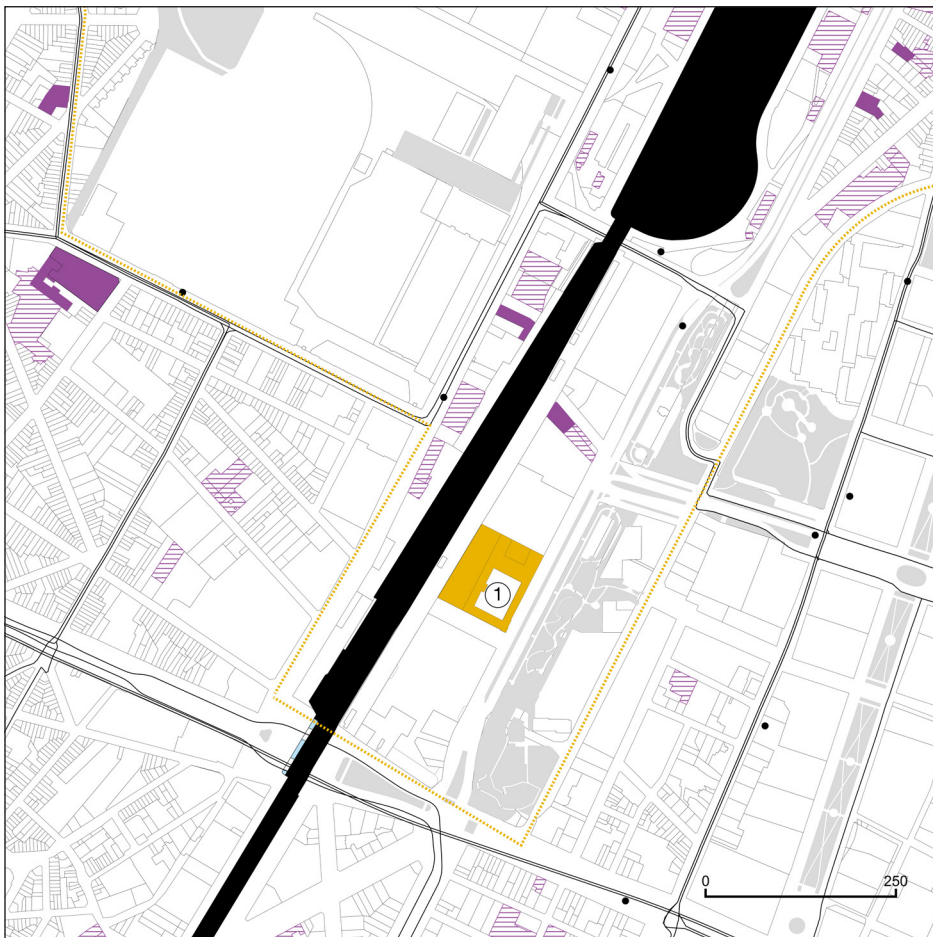
No Science – Rue Dieudonné Lefèvre 37, 1020 Laeken

No Science is part of Greenbizz, a business incubator dedicated to the circular economy, established in Brussels and supported by the Brussels-Capital Region in the context of the ERDF for the 2007–2013 programming period. No Science is a craft microbrewery whose goal is to offer beers that move away from the Belgian classics. Its flagship beers are Noisy, Heavy and Psycho.

Stevens Recycling SA – Quai des Armateurs 8, 1000 Brussels

Stevens Recycling SA is an 80-year-old family business specialised in collecting and recycling scrap metal, and more specifically in 'urban mining'. It is located along the Vergote basin of the Brussels Canal, in the Port of Brussels. Stevens Recycling strives for a sustainable and eco-friendly operation, and is constantly seeking ways to optimise its access to the Canal and reduce its CO2 emissions.

Béco-Vergote



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Project site

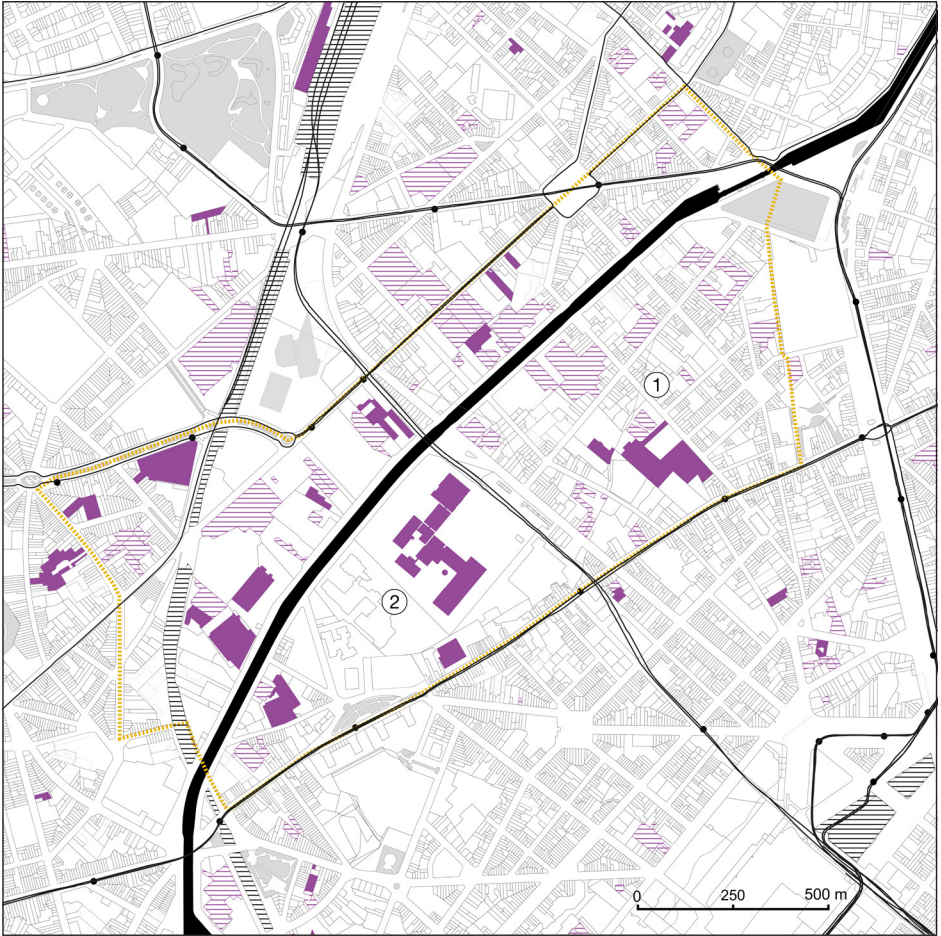
1. Ferme de Boues

Project site

Conversion of the former 'Ferme des Boues'

Located between quai de Willebroeck and quai des Péniches, just behind the future Kanal Museum, the former Ferme des Boues is a complex of buildings owned by the City of Brussels, built between the mid-19th and the mid-20th centuries to process waste. The site is now used by the city's cleaning service to park its trucks. Given the strategic position of the site along the Canal and the presence of a major transport artery, the MasterClass will examine the question of opening the site up to other (productive) activities in a context of gentrification and real estate pressure (with luxury housing being built around the Béco basin of the Canal) and of the area's post-industrial transition towards residential use and leisure.

Cureghem



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

1. Heyvaert district

2. The Abattoirs site

(B) Cureghem

The Cureghem territory is located near the historical centre of Brussels. The area studied covers the municipality of Anderlecht and part of the municipality of Molenbeek. This includes part of the Heyvaert neighbourhood as well as the banks of the Brussels Canal and the Abattoirs in Anderlecht. The Cureghem neighbourhood is made up of two very different types of buildings, at two very different scales. First a dense fabric of city blocks with few open spaces, then a loose fabric alternating between large buildings and large open spaces. These two types of fabric are similar to certain areas of Béco-Vergote: either high-density, high-diversity areas featuring a mix of residential and economic activities, or areas featuring mainly economic and productive activities.

In terms of socio-economic context, the Cureghem territory is one of Brussels' struggling areas, with high unemployment, low income and above-average population density. While building density in the area is very high—especially in the Heyvaert neighbourhood—, population density is not extraordinarily high, as many of the buildings are used for economic activities such as production or storage. In addition, the area's population is young and multicultural, with more foreigners than the regional average¹.

The main functions present in Cureghem are associated with economic activities. Three sectors dominate the area: used car sales, wholesale food suppliers, and food processing with the Abattoirs in Anderlecht. Car retailers and most food wholesalers are mainly located in the Heyvaert neighbourhood. The car business has gradually replaced activities related to the processing and sale of animal products, and has now become the area's main activity. The Abattoirs site in Anderlecht features two main activities: livestock slaughtering and butchering, and a farmers' market that attracts many visitors. A few shopping streets are also present, such as chaussée de Mons and rue Ropsy-Chaudron, with a variety of shops, grocery stores and restaurants serving the neighbourhood's immigrant populations (from North Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa).

The recent development of a series of residential real-estate projects in the neighbourhood, both public and private, destined for lower-income or middle-income households or students, has resulted in a certain pressure on the various economic activities present in the area, whether auto sales, wholesalers or the few remaining productive activities.

¹ perspective.brussels (2018). Périmètre, Diagnostic, Enjeux et objectifs du projet de Plan d'Aménagement Directeur (PAD) Heyvaert . Brussels.

Community facilities in Cureghem include citywide facilities such as the Erasmushogeschool campus and a number of neighbourhood cultural centres. However, there are few sports facilities to meet the high demand in the area. There is also a clear lack of public and green spaces, especially in the densely built neighbourhoods.

Public authorities own little land in Cureghem compared to Béco-Vercote. The Abattoirs site is something of an exception: it is owned by the municipality of Anderlecht, but is under a long-term lease to the private company that manages the site. Some large building complexes in this territory also belong to VUB (the Erasmushogeschool) or STIB (on the west bank of the Canal). From a regulatory perspective, the land use plan for this territory essentially defines a high-diversity area on the east bank of the Canal. The plan also indicates interest in preserving the Erasmushogeschool campus and part of the Abattoirs site as community facilities areas. On the west bank, however, the land use plan requalifies certain areas as urban business zones (ZEMUs). This change allows mixing housing and economic activities in an area that was previously single-function.

Two master plans (PADs) cover areas in the Cureghem territory: the Porte de Ninove PAD and the Heyvaert PAD. The Heyvaert PAD project intends to help the neighbourhood's economy move towards activities that are more suited to high-quality urban life. With the introduction of "liserés productifs" or "productive borders" in the land use plan, the PAD attempts to preserve productive activities in the neighbourhood. It designates a number of major streets as prime locations for the development and reinforcement of economic activities, especially productive ones¹.

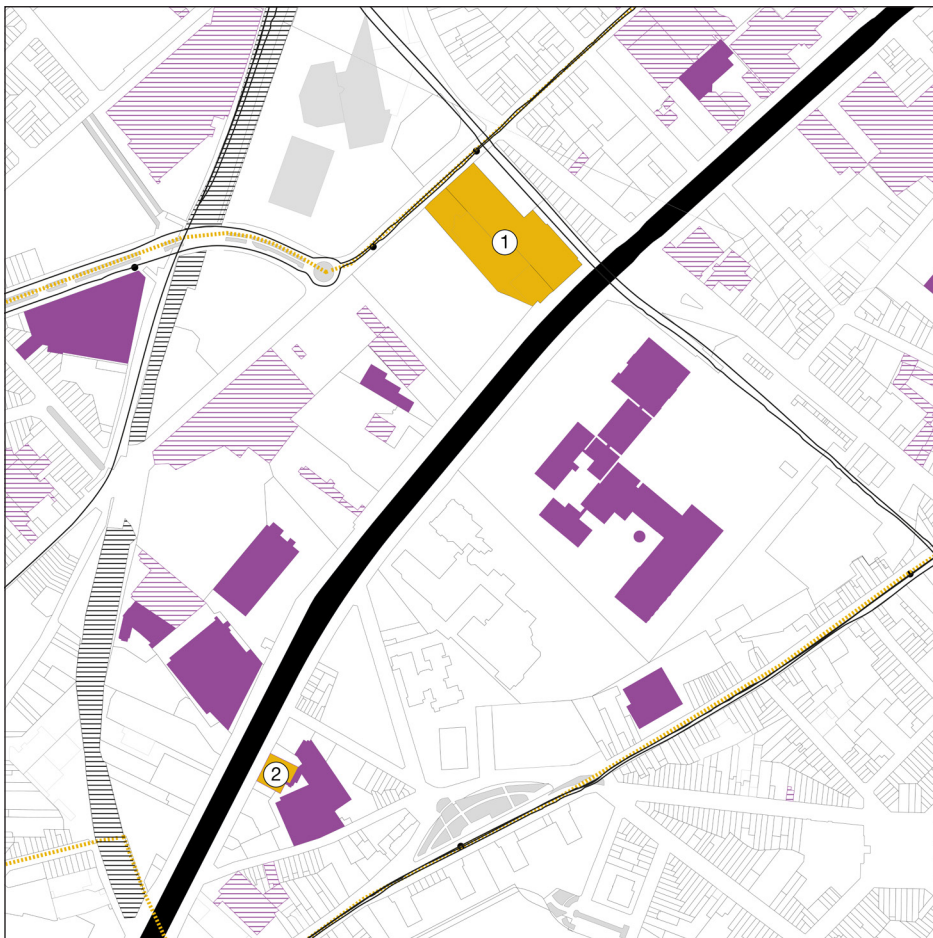
1 Ibid.

Main projects:

Major projects related to economic and productive activities include the recently completed Foodmet and the Manufacture project on the Abattoirs site in Anderlecht (still in the planning phase). Also worth mentioning are project Recy-K and the COOP business cluster. Projects related to facilities and public spaces include, along the canal, the redevelopment of the former Halle Libelco warehouse into a cultural centre, the Recypark project and a regional park project as part of the Porte de Ninove PAD. The Porte de Ninove PAD also includes the creation of a large number of housing units in the perimeter.

Lastly, sustainable neighbourhood contracts and urban renewal contracts have launched projects including the Sennette park, a sports complex in the Heyvaert neighbourhood and housing projects near Porte de Ninove.

Cureghem



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Case studies sites

1. Microfactory

2. Océan Marée

Cases studies

Microfactory – Quai Fernand Demets 55, 1070 Anderlecht

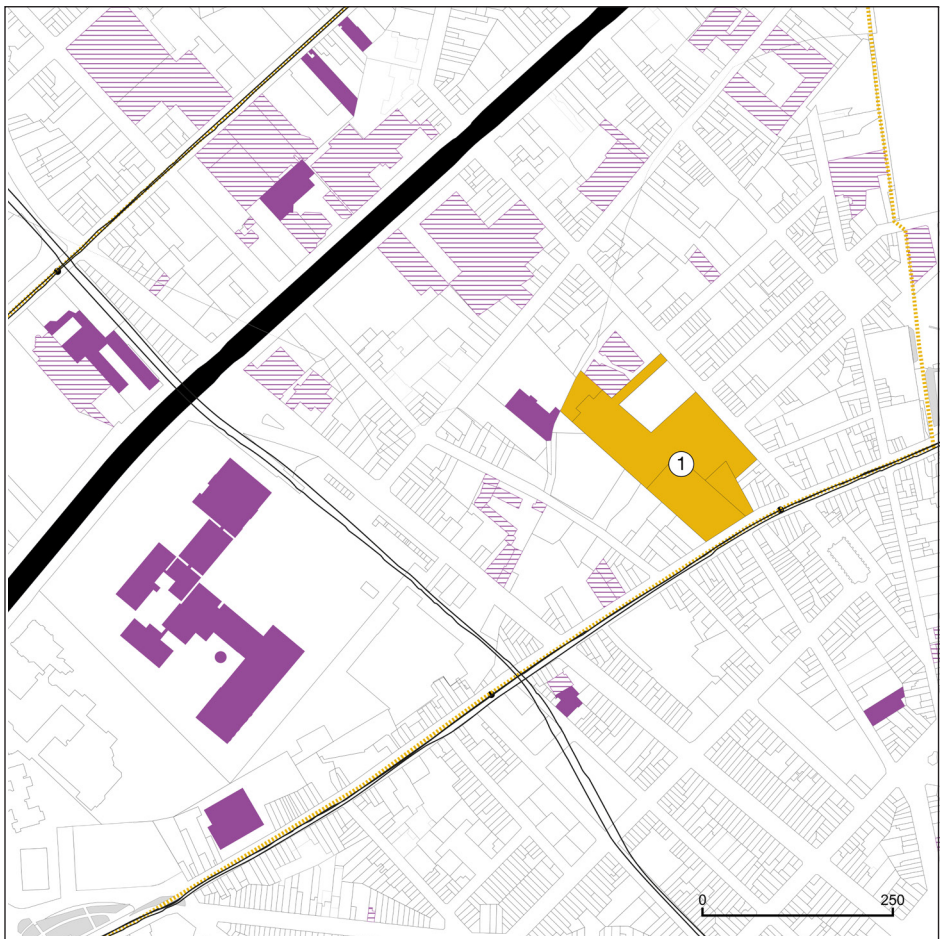
Microfactory is part of Recy-K, a project launched by Bruxelles Propreté in the context of the ERDF for the 2007–2013 programming period. A platform dedicated to the circular economy and social economy, it specializes in reusing, repairing, repurposing and recycling waste and resources, as well as in training and socio-professional reintegration.

More specifically, Microfactory is a shared production workshop based on the principles of participation and resource pooling. It includes spaces and equipment for woodworking, metalworking, electronics, digital technologies and printing, among others.

Océan Marée – Quai de l'Industrie 214, 1070 Brussels

Océan Marée is a subsidiary of ISPC, which was itself bought in 2017 by Dutch company Sligo Food Group. Océan Marée is a business that offers wholesale distribution of fresh and frozen seafood. Its main source of products is Rungis, a large fresh food market in the suburbs of Paris, France.

Cureghem



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Project site

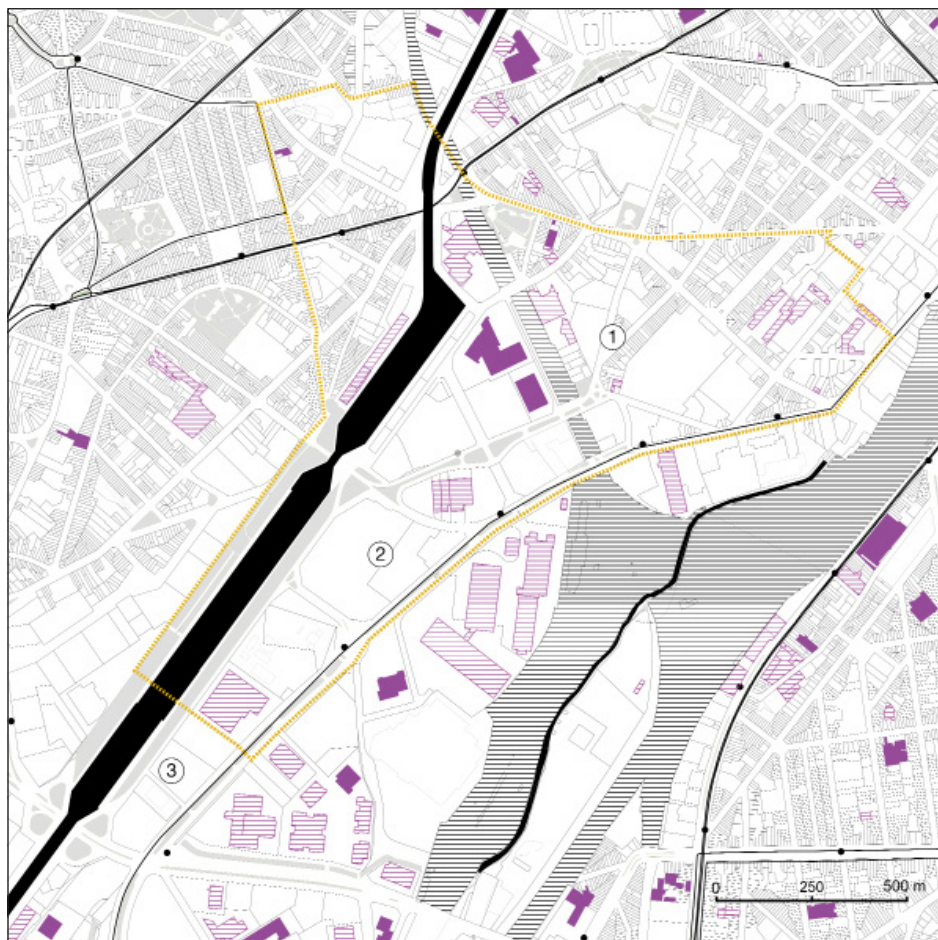
1.D'ieteren

Project Site

Conversion of the D'Ieteren plot on chaussée de Mons

Since World War II, automobile importer D'Ieteren has occupied a large plot covering the area between chaussée de Mons and rue Heyvaert. With the D'Ieteren showroom and workshops being relocated to a new building on boulevard Industriel, 25,000 square metres will be freed up for productive activities. In order to start the site's conversion operations, D'Ieteren Immo has launched circularium.be, a project that will make 10,000 square metres available to innovative businesses active in the circular economy. The MasterClass will study the conversion of the D'Ieteren site, through the rear of which the future Sennette park will run.

Biestebroeck



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

1. Goujons neighbourhood

2. Petit file

3. Paepsem

(C) Biestebroeck

The Biestebroeck territory is located in the south-west of the Brussels-Capital Region, south of Cureghem, in the municipality of Anderlecht. It extends around the Brussels Canal, more specifically around its Biestebroeck basin. The physical environment features major transportation infrastructures such as the Canal, the railway tracks and boulevard Industriel.

Biestebroeck's urban fabric still mainly includes traditional industrial activities occupying single-function plots. Spaces dedicated exclusively to economic activities are almost all located on the east bank of the Canal, between the Canal and the railway tracks. The western and northern parts of the territory, by contrast, feature a mix of residential and economic buildings, arranged into city blocks. As a result, the area is characterised by significant morphological and typological contrasts, as are the other territories studied.

Biestebroeck is not densely populated: its residential areas are mainly located where building density is higher, in the west towards Saint-Guidon and in the north towards the Goujons neighbourhood and the Brussels-South railway station. Flats are generally rather small, with 3 to 4 rooms per unit and square footage below the Regional average¹; however, this is a sign of overcrowding rather than of smaller households. In this respect, these areas have the same characteristics as the other territories studied (Béco-Vergote and Cureghem), with a certain amount of social insecurity. The population in the north of the area studied is very young and multicultural, with a proportion of foreigners above the regional average². The Canal's east bank, however, is still practically uninhabited, as it is occupied almost exclusively by businesses.

Biestebroeck mainly features functions related to economic activities involving production and the port on the east bank of the Canal, in the areas known as Petite Île and Paepsem. These activities are not in a specific branch: businesses are relatively diverse. Still, some productive activities are present, as well as wholesalers and service businesses. Compared to other functions, this part of the territory does not offer much in terms of facilities and retail activity. For obvious reasons, these are concentrated in the western and northern parts of the area studied, where people live.

1 IBSA (2001). Nombre de pièces par logement. Monitoring de quartiers. Recupéré de: <http://monitoringdesquartiers.brussels/>

2 IBSA (2015). Monitoring de quartiers. Recupéré de: <http://monitoringdesquartiers.brussels/>

The real estate market is slowly picking up, with new projects in the Goujons neighbourhood. This market has started becoming more dynamic since the adoption in 2017, of the 'Biestebroeck' PPAS—which involves the construction of many housing units—and to the official requalification, in 2013, of part of the former urban industrial zone into an urban business zone (ZEMU).

This will enable the development of both housing and economic activities, therefore increasing the functional diversity of a formerly single-function area. The land use plan (PRAS) will also maintain the areas dedicated to port activities and transportation on both sides of the Biestebroeck basin of the Canal, and it includes parks on both sides to the south. The rest of the territory is made up of mixed-use areas and housing areas. High-diversity areas are present in the Goujons neighbourhood and on the plot of upcoming project The Dock in the north-west of the territory.

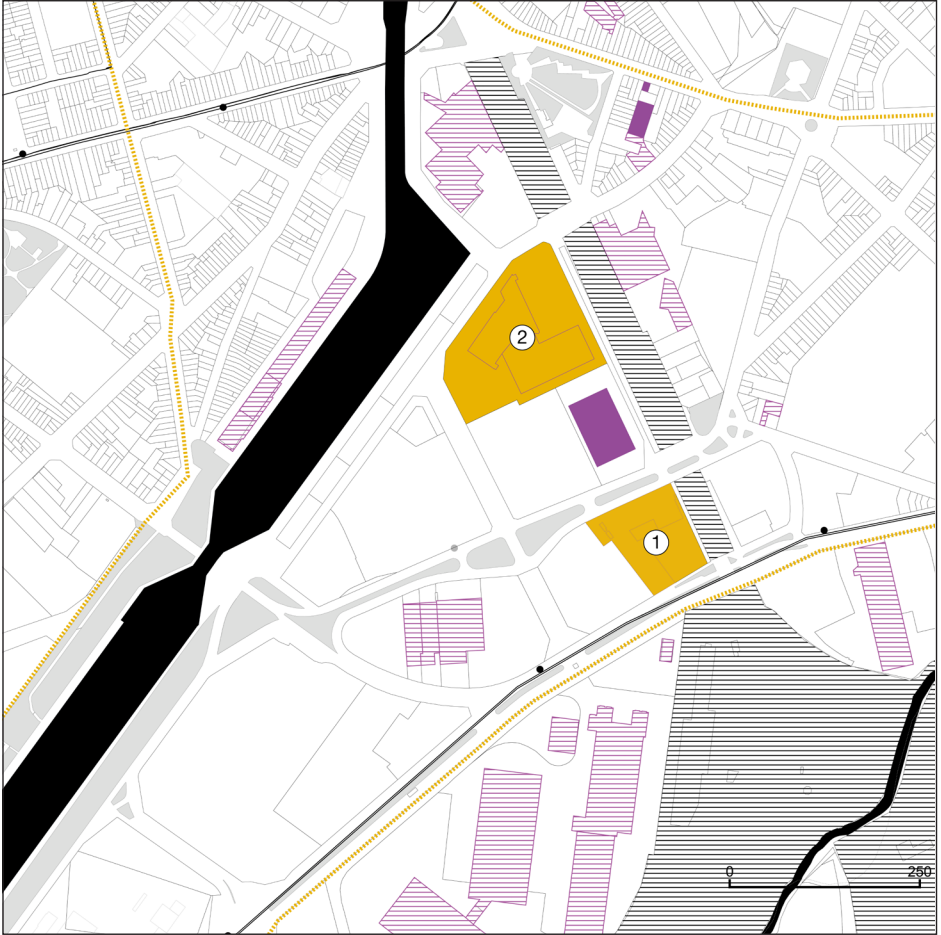
The regulatory changes have led to many land use changes in this territory, especially within the scope of the PPAS Biestebroeck. Land in this area is almost entirely privately owned. Large plots belong mainly to companies or real estate agencies that are already planning projects in this area. Compared to territories like Béco-Vergote, the Region and the municipality have few plots where they can have potential for action. However, they have plots where the project Citygate it's been planned³.

Main projects:

The main projects in Biestebroek are based on the Biestebroek land use plan (PPAS). Among them are City Dox, Urbanities, Key West and Citygate I, II and III. These projects include the development of both housing units and economic and productive activities. The Studio Citygate project currently hosts temporary artist studios as well as a cultural, social and economic centre on the site of future project Citygate II.

An example of a project entirely dedicated to production, the Brussels Beer brewery will be located on the west bank of the Biestebroek basin of the Canal. Other projects, such as The Dock, an integrated social and health care centre and the Mobilis project, intend to settle in this territory undergoing major transformations.

Biestebroeck



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Case studies sites

1. Studio CityGate

2. Travie

Cases studies

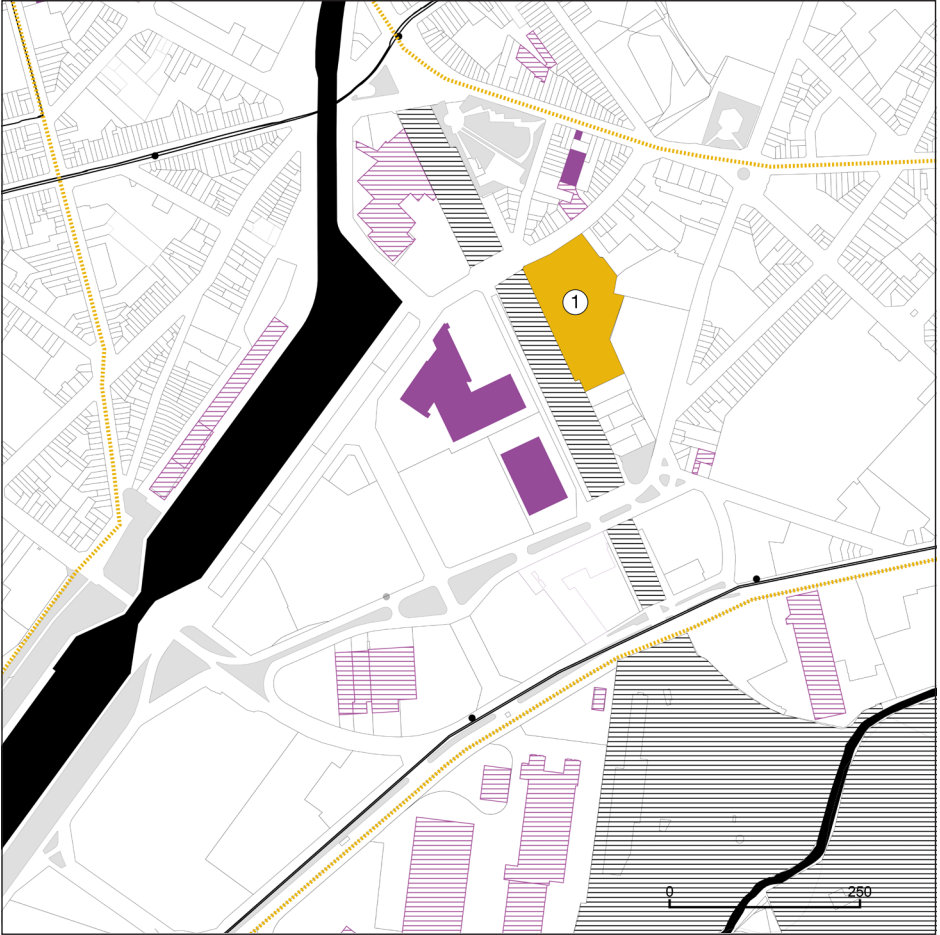
Studio CityGate – Rue de La Petite-Ile 1, 1070 Anderlecht

Studio CityGate is part of the vast CityGate program, which consists of three sites (CityGate I, II and III) within the former Vesdre Continental pharmaceutical plant, to develop a large-scale mixed project. Pending the start of construction, Perspective.brussels, the administration in charge of the project, has called on Entrakt to manage a temporary occupation project. Studio CityGate is the result of this collaboration. It temporarily houses artists' and craftsmen's workshops, a cultural, social and economic centre, community facilities and a skate park.

Travie – Digue du Canal 40 ,1070 Brussels

Non-profit association Travie was founded in 1980 under the name 'Travail et vie'. Its purpose is to contribute to the social integration of persons with disabilities by offering them jobs. It relocated twice before settling on digue du Canal. Travie offers a variety of jobs: processing, assembly or packaging of fresh or dried food; packaging of various products (e.g. luxury or high-value products such as electronics); disassembly and assembly of all types of mechanical or electrical items.

Biestebroeck



Territory perimeter

Productive activities

Logistic & Wholesale

Public transport

Project site

1. CityGate III

Project site

CityGate III - rue Prévinaire, in Anderlecht

The site is currently occupied by businesses, but it will be demolished and rebuilt in 2021 in order to host new productive spaces as well as facilities and housing. The project, called CityGate III, follows after two other Citydev projects, CityGate I and II. Together, these three projects demonstrate that public authorities in Brussels are investing in this underprivileged former industrial neighbourhood. The MasterClass will look into the conversion of the CityGate III site, as well as into the economic activities that Citydev has planned for it.

5. People

Urban Production organizers

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Sara Cesari (UCLouvain)
Romina Cornejo Escudero
Jean-Michel Decroly (IGEAT - ULB)
Christian Dessouroux (IGEAT - ULB)
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Jean-Michel Decroly (IGEAT - ULB)
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Project managers

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Louise Prouteau (ULB)

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Benjamin Wayens (IGEAT - ULB)

Mathieu Strale (IGEAT - ULB)
Kristiaan Borret (bMa)
Marc Zune (UCLouvain)

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Mathilde Berlanger (Perspective.brussels)
Jean-Marc Bryskere (Greenbizz)
Elsa Colsado (Perspective.brussels)
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Abdellah El Lualid (D'leteren Immo)
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Pierre Lemaire (Perspective.brussels)
Marteen Lenaerts (Perspective.brussels)
Greet Mertens (D'leteren Immo)
Gery Olbrechts (D'leteren Immo)
Alexandre Orban (VUB)
Peter Pernet (Entrakt - Studio CityGate)
Gilles Pinault (Micro Factory)
Omar Raïssouni (Océan Marée)
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Marie Van Breusegem (Stevens Recycling)
Emmanuelle Vandermeersch (City of Brussels)
Solange Verger (Perspective.brussels)
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Caroline Wautier (D'leteren Immo)
Géraldine Lacasse (bMa)
Frederik Serroen (bMa)
Tania Vandenbroucke (bMa)

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Cosimo Campani
Zoran Caruso

Danielle Devoglio
Foka Duvalier
Arianna Fabrizi de'Biani
Andrea Fantin
Stefano Gariglio
Alexis Gilbert
Vincent La Paglia
Eugénie Laharotte
Céline Liénart
Alessandra Marcon
Alvise Moretti
Jil Philippot
Klarissa Pica
Raquel Santos
Joe Bou Sleiman
Sergios Strigklogiannis

Cartography

Romina Cornejo Escudero
Christian Dessouroux (IGEAT - ULB)
Pauline Varloteaux (LoUIsE - ULB)

Metrolab research centres

The four research centres conducting the Metrolab Brussels will actively participate in the MasterClass with their academic staff and students, as well as their affiliated Metrolab researchers.

CriDIS

The CriDIS is a research centre in social sciences of the University of Louvain. Its main objective is to analyse the transformations that contemporary societies are undergoing, from the critical point of view of democracy. It works on the tensions and the links between institutions and subjectivities, from two antagonistic processes, the domination one and the emancipation one (personal engagement to collective mobilizations). The researches focus on different axes economic, political, clinical and urban.

IGEAT

The Institute for Environmental Management and Land-use Planning (Institut de Gestion de l'Environnement et d'Aménagement du Territoire - IGEAT) was funded in 1993 in order to federate research led at the ULB in the areas of urban studies, spatial and regional planning, applied geography,

sustainable development and tourism studies. This large, multidisciplinary research institute, counts 5 research units, eleven full time academics and about 50 researchers and PhD students from various backgrounds working together in interdisciplinary teams. Being deeply anchored in fundamental research, at national and European level, the IGEAT is also strongly involved in applied research and decision support for public and private bodies. It has, in particular, a well-established research strength in critical understanding of urban politics and policies and changing geographies of urban social life (housing, culture and art, urban space). True to its interdisciplinary vision and focus on current and emerging societal issues, the institute is a space dedicated to reflection, debates, learning and actions.

LOCI

UCLouvain's Faculty of Architecture, Architectural Engineering and Urban Planning (LOCI) offers courses in architecture, architectural engineering, urban planning and land-use planning. It has the particularity of being distributed in three Belgian localities: Brussels, Tournai and Louvain La Neuve. It has 1,350 students and several research centres: the LAA / laboratory analysis architecture (theoretical architecture); the CREAT / research and study centre for territorial action; Architecture et Climat (sustainable architecture); Uses&Spaces / interdisciplinary research group (anthropology & architecture, social dynamics & inhabited spaces). Research by design is a common and singular approach shared by the research centres. The Loci team of Metrolab. brussels is pluridisciplinary and undertakes researches within three axes: morphology, productive city and landscape. It is active in Belgium, Africa and South America.

LoUlsE

LoUlsE - Laboratory on Urbanism, Infrastructures and Ecologies – is a research centre of the Faculty of Architecture of the Université Libre de Bruxelles. The centre studies the metropolitan territories and the dynamics behind their transformations. LoUlsE conducts research beyond the discipline of urbanism and includes environmental, infrastructural, and social issues concerning cities and urban territories. The doctoral and postdoctoral researchers of LoUlsE are supported by the National Scientific Research Fund, the Regional initiative Innoviris and the European Regional Development Fund. LoUlsE research focuses in particular on the Brussels metropolitan region but research is conducted also on other European metropolitan areas (Barcelona, Veneto, etc.) and in sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Congo, etc.).

Partner Universities

Metrolab Brussels has invited researchers and students from different universities/academic programmes to join the MasterClass:

IUAV - Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia (Venice, Italy)

KU Leuven - Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Leuven, Belgium)

Master Urban Studies VUB - Vrije Universiteit Brussel / ULB - Université Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels, Belgium)

NTUA - National Technical University of Athens (Athens, Greece)

UMONS - Université de Mons (Mons, Belgium)

Université Saint-Louis (Brussels, Belgium)

University of Roma Tre (Rome, Italy)

6. Practical Info

Locations

MasterClass workshop

(1) Metrolab, Quai du Commerce 48, 1000 Bruxelles 2nd floor

Companies

- No Science – Rue Dieudonné Lefèvre 37, 1020 Laeken
- Stevens Recycling SA – Quai des Armateurs 8, 1000 Brussels
- Microfactory – Quai Fernand Demets 55, 1070 Anderlecht
- Océan Marée – Quai de l'Industrie 214, 1070 Brussels
- Studio City Gate – Rue de La Petite-Ile 1, 1070 Anderlecht
- Travie – Digue du Canal 40 –1070 Brussels

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Website : <http://www.metrolab.brussels>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/metrolab.brussels/>

Youtube channel: <https://bit.ly/2UjUI9l>

MasterClass Timetable:

Week 1

Monday 27.01

Metrolab studio

08:30 **Registration**

09:00 **Welcome speech**

09:30 **Methodology & the-
matics presentation**
Jean-Michel Decroly

11:30 **Presentation graphic
protocol**

12:00 **Presentation**
Corentin Sanchez
Trenado & Alexandre
Orban

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

14:00 **Lecture**
Benjamin Wayens
Benoit Moritz

16:00 **Beginning of the
groupwork**

18:30 **End of the day**

Tuesday 28.01

On site

09:00 **Site visit by group**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

13:30 **Presentation of the 3
territories- in groups**

16:00 **Methodological
seminar**
Marc Zune
Adrian Hill
Mathieu Strale

18:30 **End of the day**

Week 2

Monday 03.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Debriefing &
introduction to
week 2**

10:45 **Presentation**
Pauline Varloteaux

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

On site

14:00 **Site visit & workshop
by group**

18:30 **End of the day**

Tuesday 04.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Groupwork**

18:30 **End of the day**

Wednesday 29.01

On site

09:00 **Site visit by group**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

On site

14:00 **Site visit by group**18:30 **End of the day**

Thursday 30.01

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Groupwork**18:30 **End of the day**

Friday 31.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**
Mid-term
presentation
& discussion
preparation

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Mid-term**
presentation &
discussion18:30 **End of the day**

Wednesday 05.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Groupwork**15:00 **Pin up session &**
discussion18:30 **End of the day**

Thursday 06.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Groupwork**18:30 **End of the day**

Friday 07.02

Metrolab studio

09:00 **Groupwork**
Final presentation
& discussion
preparation

Metrolab studio

13:00 **Lunch**

Metrolab studio

14:00 **Final presentation &**
discussion18:00 **Closing event & drink**

Annex: Glossary

Brussels Main Planning Tools

Planning and regulatory tools

PRAS, Plan Régional d’Affectation du Sol

The Regional Land-Use Plan is a Regional tool of urban planning that defines and prescribes what functions are allowed in the various areas and plots of the Region’s territory. It is the reference plan for urban planning. The plan is binding and superior to the regulation plans.

PPAS, Plan Particulier d’Affectation du Sol

The Local Land-use Plan is a local tool of urban planning that defines and prescribes what functions are allowed in the various areas and plots of the municipality’s territory. It is the reference plan for urban planning.

ZEMU, Zone d’Entreprise en Milieu Urbain

An Urban Businesses Zone is allocated to productive activities and integrated services for businesses but also to housing, trade, wholesale trade and facilities of collective interest or public service. The ZEMU is therefore an area in which businesses and housing can coexist.

ZIR, Zone d’Intérêt Régional

A zone of Regional Interest is defined to allow the re-urbanisation of major urban disused areas, the development of new areas or the rehabilitation of buildings benefiting from heritage protection. These zones are defined in the PRAS. Some of them have been the subject to a master plan and a PPAS.

ZIU, Zone d’industries urbaines

Urban industrial zones are intended for productive activities, logistic activities and activities related to improving the environment, e.g. water treatment and waste disposal, processing, recycling and collection. ZIUs are entirely devoted to the development of economic activities.

Liseré productif

Productive borders as a regulation tool within the land use plan (PRAS) are still in the design stage. They follow the same approach as the borders of commercial areas, in which the ground floors of buildings give priority to retail space. In the case of productive borders, the same street-level spaces are dedicated to productive activities. This tool is designed to enable a balanced coexistence between these activities and other functions of the city.

Strategic plans

PRDD, Plan régional de développement durable

The Regional Plan for Sustainable Development aims at tackling some of the Brussels-Capital Region's major challenges. A strategic tool for the development of the city, it defines the main guidelines of the urban project at various levels — social, economic and environmental.

PC, Plan Canal

The Canal Plan focuses on the area of the Brussels-Capital Region through which the Brussels-Charleroi Canal runs. This area was historically the Region's main industrial area, and it is now undergoing a major transformation process. The Canal Plan identifies various strategic actions and specific projects intended to improve public spaces, housing and economic development in this specific area.

Plan industriel

The industrial plan aims to develop a vision and a strategy for productive activities in the Brussels-Capital Region. The plan is in line with the Region's efforts to support the development of productive activities in Brussels. It offers a strategy centred on developing branch-specific ecosystems and on commitments made by Brussels' government to back the plan.

PG, Plan-Guide

The Guide-Plan defines new Regional strategies for urban renewal: strengthening urban centralities by focusing on urban boundaries within the ZRU — margins, fringes — in order to improve connectivity between neighbourhoods. The overall plan is implemented using various tools (such as CQDs or CRUs).

PREC, Programme Régional en Economie Circulaire

The Regional Programme for Circular Economy implemented by Bruxelles Environnement aims to replace the current linear economic model — based on resource consumption and waste production — by a circular one.

Strategic and regulatory plans

PAD, Plan d'Aménagement Directeur

A Master Development Plan is a new urban planning tool that focuses on one of several strategic areas identified in the PRDD. Both a strategic plan and a planning tool, it sets general guidelines for urban development but also specifies which functions are allowed in the area. This tool defines: land uses, building typologies, mobility patterns and the general framework of public spaces. The development and implementation of PADs is carried out by perspective.brussels.

Urban redevelopment tools

ZRU, Zone de Revitalisation Urbaine

The Urban Revitalisation Zone defines the territory of the Brussels-Capital Region where the actions of public policies are reinforced. This perimeter is defined on the basis of 3 criteria: unemployment rate, median income and density.

CQD, Contrat de Quartier Durable

Part of an action plan supported by the Brussels-Capital Region, Sustainable Neighbourhood Contracts deal with a specific area of one of the Region's municipalities, within the ZRU. CQDs have a limited scope in terms of space and time, and involve: building/refurbishing social housing, improving public spaces, providing cultural and sports facilities/equipment for young people, creating green spaces, supporting social and economic integration, organising the residents' participation, and more. Each CQD includes a participation process with the area's residents.

CRU, Contrats de Rénovation Urbaine

Urban Renovation Contracts are part of an action plan supported by the Region and deal with a specific area within the ZRU. CRUs have a limited scope in terms of space and time, and aim to improve areas at the junction of different municipalities and across different neighbourhoods. Like Sustainable Neighbourhood Contracts (CQDs), Urban Renovation Contracts work on multiple levels: housing, economic, public spaces, environment, etc.

Urban production glossary

Artisanat - crafting: production in small quantities by an individual with no employees or by a small number of people (fewer than 10). The term can also be used for services (maintenance, repairs, etc.). (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Atelier flexible - flexible workshop: a workshop that relies on automation and digital technologies in order to produce different products on a single continuous production line. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Automatisation de la production - production automation: full or partial completion of technical tasks by machines. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Business-to-business: all material and immaterial activities of a business destined exclusively to other businesses. A broader term is 'business marketing', which refers to all commercial relationships between businesses and professionals, i.e. commerce between businesses. (Beaudois-Jude, 2014)

Chargeur - consignor: the owner of goods entrusted to a carrier. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Grappe industrielle - Industrial cluster: a geographic concentration of interdependent businesses: providers of goods and services in related industrial sectors; the companies that deliver the end product cooperate with universities as well as with their competitors. (Bouinot, 2007)

Production postposée - co-manufacturing: relates to operations involved in the final phase of producing goods. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Co-working space: a place where freelance workers come together in order to share a working space and share ideas and experiences with their peers. (Office québécois de langue française)

Circular economy: a new economic model that takes into account, environmental and social factors in addition to economic ones. (Bonet, Petit & Lancini, 2018)

Social economy: development of economic activities that involve the production of goods or services for a different purpose than in the traditional economy, namely sustainable development and the reinforcement of social cohesion. (Walloon Region, 2008)

Externalités/effets externes - externalities: value transfers with no monetary counterpart and that depend upon decisions made by other producers (production externalities) or individuals (consumption externalities). These externalities are the result of interdependencies between various economic actors within a production system. They may be negative (e.g. pollution) or positive (e.g. transportation). (Geoconfluences, 2017)

Economie de la fonctionnalité - product-service economy: replacement of selling a good with selling the use of a good. (Lennertz, Thillon & Van Hamme, 2018)

Industrial company: a unit in charge of decision-making, administration and economic planning that coordinates the implementation of production factors. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Fab lab: short for ‘fabrication laboratory’, a fab lab is a place open to the public (entrepreneurs, designers, artists, enthusiasts, students, etc.) where all sorts of tools—including computer-controlled machine tools—are made available for designing and creating objects. This provides a place for networking and collaborative creation, enabling users, among other things, to create unique items such as decorative items, replacement items, prosthetics, orthoses and tools, but also to transform or repair everyday items. In order to qualify as a fab lab, a workshop must follow the Fab Charter created by MIT. (Cité des sciences, 2019)

Filière - channel: each stage involved in the transformation process that makes a finished product out of raw materials. Organisations that are part of a single channel collectively form a technical chain. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Grossiste - wholesaler: a dealer that acts as an intermediary between the producer and the retailer. (Larousse, 2019)

Industry: all transformation activities involved in producing tangible goods. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Innovation: introduction of new techniques, goods or services to a given market. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Logistics: coordination of various commercial and industrial operations

in order to ensure they are started neither too early nor too late in relation to the demand expressed; flow management. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Outsourcing: engagement of an external provider for certain services offered by a business. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

Pépinière d'entreprises - business incubator: a facility offering space, services and support for newly created businesses. (Albert, Ramus, Salmon, 1986)

SEVESO: EU directive 96/82/EC, also known as the Seveso directive, requires Member States to identify industrial sites that pose risks of major accidents. The first version of the directive was made on 1 June 1982, and named after the Seveso disaster in Italy (1976), which prompted EU states to implement a common policy for the prevention of major industrial risks. (Beaudois-Jude, 2014)

Secteur - branch: a branch includes businesses involved in production, trade or services that have the same core activity (in terms of the classification of economic activities). This means activity within a branch is not entirely homogenous, and includes secondary production and services. (INSEE, 2019)

Services aux entreprises - business services: services destined for businesses include scientific and technical activities, as well as administrative and support services. (INSEE, 2019)

TICS - ITCs: information and communication technologies (ICTs) are the techniques and equipment that enable remote electronic communication. (Larousse, 2019)

Transporteur - carrier: company that provides transportation services for another. (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 2008)

The **ERDF (European Regional Development Fund)** is a European regional policy tool that aims to create new opportunities for European citizens and to reduce the living standards gap between regions. Between 2007 and 2013, the ERDF programme, through the intervention of the Region and Europe, thus invested 108 million euros in 32 projects in the Brussels Capital Region. These projects concern child care, re-employment measures, training programmes, but also sustainable development, support for economic activities, and reinforcing the infrastructure and the social cohesion in the canal area. The current programme (2014-2020) contains 46 projects pertaining to access to employment, research, circular economy, innovation and improving the living environment. Europe and the Region are investing €200 million in this new programme.

