

MASTER

The role of flexibility in office sustainability Commercial real estate expert perspectives

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The role of flexibility in office sustainability

Commercial real estate expert perspectives

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Executive summary

Climate change is perhaps the most pressing issue of our time. Since the built environment plays a significant role in this problem, it is also one of the areas in which sustainable change can help to solve the issue. At the moment, commercial buildings, offices in particular, are not used efficiently, with almost half of all office space being vacant during the working day. This vacancy can be traced back to a mismatch between user needs and market supply, which occurs when the office building cannot change swiftly enough to match shifts in demand. Overall, this vacancy results in waste of space, money, materials, and energy, which is not sustainable. A potential solution for this issue is to design and construct more flexible office buildings, raising the question of whether flexibility can impact sustainability in multiple ways. The existing literature about the relationships between flexibility and sustainability is limited, and a clear overview of these relationships is yet to be established. This research, therefore, aimed to fill this knowledge gap by addressing the main question: *What role can flexibility play with regards to the sustainability of office real estate?*

Definition & operationalization of flexibility & sustainability

To address the main research question of this report, it was essential to initially define both principles. This process culminated in a definition of flexibility that states: *Flexibility is a means to change quickly when necessary, enabling a building to adapt to the evolving needs of its users* (Brittain et al., 2004). Within office spaces, various forms of flexibility exist: physical, functional, occupational, and financial. Each of these types holds a distinct perspective and objective.

The widely recognized definition of sustainability is, *'Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'* (Brundtland Commission, 1987). When applied to the workplace, this concept can be translated into the following definition: *A sustainable workplace is an environment that enhances the individual, increases corporate productivity, has a positive impact on the health and well-being of its users and does so in an environmentally conscious manner during the whole lifespan of the building* (Hassanain, 2006).

In order for the relationship between flexibility and sustainability to be made visible, it was necessary to divide them into measurable elements. This was a valuable step as it made it possible to determine what specific parts of flexibility can impact certain specific kinds of sustainability. The shearing layers of Brand (1994) were found to be the most useful way to divide a building and to create a division of flexibility. This base was filled mainly with indicators from the extensive FLEX 4.0 instrument by Geraedts (2016) combined with a small number of additional sources. As a structure for the sustainability elements, the triple bottom line (Elkington, 1998) was used in combination with sustainability benefits from a preceding master thesis by Robberegt (2023), a combination of elements from sustainability certificates made by Rodrigues et al. (2023), and the sustainability categories from the level(s) framework by Dod et al. (2020). The research into the two topics has resulted in two sets of around 20 indicators for both topics.

Methodology

The aim of this research was to explore the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in office buildings. Existing literature on the topic was found to be limited, so to add to this literature, a qualitative research method using interviews was chosen. For this, semi-structured interviews were conducted with nine experts in the field of sustainability within commercial real estate. The interviews covered various questions related to flexibility and sustainability in office buildings and the relationship between them. The fields of work of the experts varied, providing multiple angles on the topic. At the time of writing, one expert was active at a large contractor, two experts are from both a small and a large sized real estate developer, three experts were from consultancy firms (two from a medium sized national firm and one from a large international firm), one expert teaches at a university of applied sciences, one expert was working at a small company that creates sustainability-measuring software, and finally one expert was from a small organization that creates sustainability standards.

The primary goal of the interviews was to gather insights from real-life cases and the experts' knowledge about the impact of flexibility on the sustainability of office buildings. Two approaches were distinguished within the expert interviews. First, three open questions were asked without providing the experts with any context of the earlier findings from literature in order to determine the views of the experts. After that the experts were provided with the lists of indicators, and they were asked to walk through them and state what relationships came to mind, in order to visualize the interactions between flexibility and sustainability. Finally, the findings from the interviews were translated into a confrontation matrix, consisting of both the two sets of indicators, in order to visualize the relationship between flexibility and sustainability.

Results & discussion

In the open questions, the experts were asked about their views on flexible offices, sustainable offices, and the relationship between both principles. Overall, their responses to the first two questions about the individual topics were in line with the earlier found definitions, as various types of flexibility and sustainability were brought up. The question of whether they think flexibility and sustainability are related was agreed upon unanimously. This consensus was once again in line with the findings from the preliminary literature review. An aspect that was not mentioned in the literature, but that was highlighted by most of the experts, was the effect of flexibility in terms of increasing the building's lifespan, something that can also be considered sustainable. Another statement that stood out was about the possibility of a negative sustainability impact occurring when implementing flexibility in a building that will (likely) not change function during its lifespan. This highlighted the importance of well-advised decision-making regarding flexibility.

Walking through the lists of indicators with the experts has brought up more in-depth results than the open questions, likely due to their guiding structure which made experts aware of certain relationships that did not come to mind earlier. The effect of implementing flexibility on the sustainability benefit of having an increased building/material lifespan was extensive, as it was linked to most of the flexibility indicators. Implementing functional flexibility in the shape of having multifunctional, independently accessible, and independently functioning building units can have a positive environmental impact through prolonging the lifespan of a building and its materials, requires fewer virgin building materials and results in lower waste production. In terms of the skin layer of the building, it was elaborated by the experts that when a building has a flexible and demountable façade and interior, it can, on top of having a positive environmental impact, also have financial benefits like having lower operating costs due to easy maintenance. The office environment can also have a positive impact in terms of social sustainability. Examples of this are the comfort and health benefits that daylight, windows, and flexible furniture can bring to employees. In addition to this, elements of physical flexibility, like open floorplans and raised floors/suspended ceilings can, in addition to resulting in the earlier mentioned longer building and material lifespans, also positively impact the social sustainability of office workers. However, this research has also shown that creating more flexibility results in the building having a higher initial environmental impact, which can only be compensated if the flexibility is actually valuable in the future.

Conclusion & implications

As mentioned earlier, the existing literature on the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in office buildings is limited, and it lacks a comprehensive overview of potential relationships. The aim of this research was to bridge that knowledge gap by investigating possible relationships and visualizing them. This was accomplished through expert interviews, where known relationships were affirmed, and new insights were provided through the detailed explanations and arguments of the experts. The interview approach had both advantages and limitations. While it allowed for verification and enhancement of existing findings, the limited number of experts and their practical experiences could result in an incomplete view. To mitigate this, multiple experts with diverse backgrounds were selected to enhance the reliability of the results.

This research has resulted in a relationship matrix that visualizes the interaction between flexibility and sustainability. The matrix also highlights that flexibility can have a negative impact, which should be minimized through careful implementation. This nuanced aspect was not extensively covered in most existing literature. The interviews underscore the delicate balance between the utility of flexibility and efficient resource utilization. The primary scientific contribution of this research is achieving a better understanding of the interaction between flexibility and sustainability, resulting in a clear and comprehensive overview of all potential relationships that was lacking in the existing literature. This overview can serve as a foundational resource for future research. In future investigations, exploring the measurable impact of each flexibility indicator on sustainability in specific use cases could provide more substantiation for the findings of this research.

Overall, the main takeaway from this report is that, similar to sustainability, flexibility requires strategic thinking throughout the building's lifecycle to maximize its value and minimize resource waste. Decisions made during the design phase significantly shape the building's structure and its potential for future changes. When implemented correctly, flexibility can extend the building's lifespan. Understanding potential future scenarios for the building is crucial for making informed decisions about incorporating flexibility, considering factors such as possible changes in function and location.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Global warming & real estate

Climate change is a pressing global issue that impacts all life on earth. The main danger lies within the warming of the planet, which has effects like the rising of sea levels, more frequent and intense natural disasters, and loss of biodiversity. Global warming finds its cause in the way humans live in societies based on fossil fuels, paired with high emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) (IPCC, 2021), and therefore everyone bears the responsibility to act. GHG emissions are coming from all parts of society. However, the energy system is responsible for a colossal share of emissions, namely 73.2% of worldwide GHG emissions (Ritchie, 2020). Like what is the case for society as a whole, the energy use of the built environment is the main cause for its emission. This results in the sector being responsible for 17% of global GHG emissions for residential and 11% for non-residential energy consumption. In addition to that, the sector is the world's largest consumer of energy intensive materials like steel and concrete (World Economic Forum, 2016), accounting for 11% of global GHG emissions (IEA, 2019). This means that buildings have a large environmental footprint, even when they are operationally energy efficient.

Office real estate, in all shapes and sizes, forms a significant share of the building stock. The Netherlands alone had over 47 million square meters of office space in 2020 (NVM Business, 2021). This shows the significance of the role that the office real estate sector can play in improving the overall sustainability of the built environment. In addition, when zooming in further, the office interior is something that can have a significant impact on its own due to its short lived, linear nature of five to seven years (Worthington, 2001) and the accompanying amounts of waste of each renovation/reconfiguration.

In terms of sustainability, the Dutch government has implemented multiple policies and regulations to combat climate change in various sectors. Important goals for the Dutch government are that of reaching a circular economy in 2050, requiring a 50% reduction of resource consumption in the year 2030, and only having new government offices and infrastructure projects that are circular (Rijksoverheid, 2023). For the office real estate specifically, the government has created a law stating that as of the first of January 2023, office spaces of over 100 square meters are only allowed to be operational when equipped with an energy label of level C or higher. In the Netherlands, around 65.000 offices fall in this category (NVM Business, 2022). Of these, around 21.000 offices have not yet reached this mandatory energy label level (Siepel, 2022). Overall, these policies and regulations are showing the need and the urgency for offices to become more sustainable, as seen by the Dutch government.

1.2 The everchanging office

Besides the sustainability issues that are related to constructing and using offices, there are also efficiency issues in the office sector. Due to the mismatch between user needs and workspace characteristics, almost half (45%) of worldwide office space is not being used at every point of the working day (HubStar, 2021). This problem is referred to as the "Empty Building Syndrome" (Gillen & Cheshire, 2015). It finds its cause in both external and internal events or trends that change the needs of users and how offices are being used. In order to remain successful and competitive in case of change, organisations require the capacity and flexibility to anticipate and adapt to these changing requirements (Hassanain, 2006). When organisations do not react swiftly enough to these changes, it can lead to a decrease in use of the office, resulting in the Empty Building Syndrome, with this empty space being an inefficient use of money, materials, and energy. A flexible (office) building has the capacity to undergo modifications and accept changes with limited interventions according to Heijne (2010), which allows the building to adapt swiftly to changing needs of users.

Change, in many shapes and forms, has always been a driving factor in office space trends and demands. Roughly two decades ago, the pace of change increased, and the forces compelling change became more numerous and diverse (Hassanain, 2006). Lately, the ways offices function have changed once more. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the world, and after that acted as a catalyst to recent trends like

remote working and hybrid working (Ancillo, Núñez & Gavrilă, 2021). The sudden change in the requirements and needs of office workers has again resulted in an increased need for flexibility within offices to keep the supply in line with the current demand (Barath & Schmidt, 2022). In the aftermath of the pandemic, hybrid working has remained in place, and the amount of time workers are at the office is at a lower level than pre-pandemic (McKinsey Global Institute, 2023).

The Dutch government elaborates the benefits of flexibility on its webpage about sustainable construction, and implements the principle in its own governmental buildings, like in the renovated finance building, Korte Voorhout, where, for example, a meeting room can be changed into an office space. However, it should be noted that there is very little focus on flexibility in policies and regulations, especially in relation to its role in sustainability (Rijksoverheid, 2018).

1.3 Research aim & research questions

As elaborated above, both sustainability and flexibility (efficiency) in offices are current topics. While efforts are being made to improve both, there is not much knowledge within scientific literature about the relationship between them (see paragraph 1.4), nor is there much insight in whether they could potentially enhance or diminish each other's effects. To contribute to closing this research gap, the following main research question has been formulated:

'What role can flexibility play with regard to the sustainability of office real estate?'

In order to answer this main research question, additional knowledge was required. With this reason the following sub-research questions were derived, which also provide structure to the report:

Sub-question 1: *How can flexibility in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?*

Sub-question 2: *How can sustainability in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?*

Sub-question 3: *In what ways can measures that increase flexibility in office buildings potentially impact their sustainability in terms of various benefits?*

1.4 Existing knowledge

As a start of this research, a review into the existing literature about the relation between flexibility and sustainability in office buildings was performed. The initial goal of this research was to answer the main research question: *'What role can flexibility play with regard to the sustainability of office real estate?'* by conducting a systematic literature review. However, during this process, it was concluded that the existing literature that mentioned the relation between both principles was too scarce and the mentions that were there were too limited to systematically analyse, and provided insufficient results to be able to answer the main research question. Therefore, the methodology of this master project changed towards a more qualitative approach using interviews in order to answer the main research question. The results from the initial systematic review (elaborated in this paragraph) were however still useful to function as ground laying for the narrative literature research that is part of the new approach.

1.4.1 Systematic approach

To start, all literature that was found on Elsevier Scopus when using a search string, which consists of flexibility and sustainability combined with office, workplace, or workspace, was analysed in a systematic manner. This analysis consisted out of multiple layers, first a quick scan of the title in order to verify the relevance, next a quick read of the abstract in order to verify the suitability and correct mentioning of the search string, and finally, an in depth read of the whole article in order to find out what kinds of flexibility and sustainability are included and what relationship between the two is mentioned in the article. This was done for two searches, a more specific one and a broader one.

The first search required a mention of the search string: ((flexib* AND sustainab* AND office) AND (workplace OR workspace)) in the title, abstract & keywords, and resulted in 48 relevant results, of which only 16 provided argumentation about a possible relationship. The second, broader search, which

only required a mention of the search string ((flexib* AND sustainab*) AND (office OR workplace OR workspace) in the abstract, resulted in 337 articles, of which only the first 50 were analysed, since the relevance of the articles declined rapidly. Further down in the list of articles, articles came up that were unrelated to topics of sustainable and flexible offices. From this, 26 articles were relevant, of which only five were not present in the first search, resulting in a combined total of 21 relevant articles. A list of these articles has been included in Appendix I. In these 21 articles, it was found that flexibility can impact sustainability in multiple ways, both by making the office better equipped to handle changing demands, and by using office space more efficiently, by reducing vacancy, material use, and energy use through different methods.

- *Increasing adaptability*

The sustainability principle of sufficiency aims at using the minimally required energy and materials to sustainably reach set goals. Adaptability, a synonym of flexibility that focusses on the ability to change the building, is seen as a part of the sufficiency strategy, since high quality adaptability can reduce the consumption that is otherwise necessary in case of adjustments to new needs (Fauth & Pieper, 2022). By having a high degree of flexibility, it is easier and less material intensive to adapt to change. It was shown by the Adaptable Workplace Laboratory researched by Hartkopf et al. (1999) that creating an adaptable and flexible workspace based on a multi-configurational infrastructure design will come with significant energy and material savings, hence being able to improve the sustainability of the workplace compared to standard/traditional practice.

- *Reducing vacancy & increasing efficiency*

As mentioned earlier, there is a slow increase in office vacancy, and offices are rarely occupied for the full 100%. This is due to the fact that people are increasingly working asymmetrically in different locations with more and more flexible schedules. The resulting vacant space is a waste of resources, and energy due to inefficient use of climate and lighting system (Dong et al., 2019; Harris et al., 2021). According to calculations of Holmin et al. (2015), an office space of 1700m² could be reduced to 1050m² by improving its design or to 934m² by using a flexible and activity-based design. The greenhouse gas emissions from the construction of this office space alone are around 200-290 kgCO₂e/m² (Dimoudi and Tompa, 2008; Malmqvist et al., 2018). This shows that flexibility offers possibilities in terms of space reduction that has both positive sustainability effects, using less energy and resources (with less GHG emissions as a result), as well as financial effects for the organisations, in the form of floorspace savings.

From the existing literature can thus be concluded that flexibility can play a significant role in the sustainability of offices in a number of ways. It enables offices to act fast in case of changing requirements without requiring drastic renovations. Next to this, it allows offices to operate more efficiently (e.g. Fauth & Pieper, 2022). An increase in flexibility in the design of offices can increase their sustainability due to a reduction in energy-use, used materials and in the end a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. Dong et al., 2019; Kojo & Nenonen, 2017). These impacts are mainly related to environmental sustainability, as they are all related to using less space, materials, energy, and emissions. In addition to that, in a way, efficient energy use translates to lower operating costs making it a part of financial sustainability. Lastly, both principles of flexibility and sustainability were mentioned as necessary characteristics of future-proof offices (e.g. Nanayakkara, 2021).

The types of flexibility and sustainability that were mentioned in this literature varied. Flexibility was related to the physical or occupational flexibility of office buildings (e.g. Fauth & Pieper, 2022; Kojo & Nenonen, 2017). Articles about working arrangement flexibility like the possibility to work remotely (e.g. Crawford, 2022; Ionescu et al., 2022), something on which the building has very little influence, were left out. Meanwhile sustainability was generally approached in two ways. Sustainability was seen in the form of a long duration of activities or the long lifespan of products taking the literal meaning of sustainability, the ability to keep going (e.g. Olsen et al., 2018; Kocsis et al., 2019). The other approach

was broader, viewing sustainability as environmental or social sustainability (e.g. Hassanain et al., 2006; Gillen & Cheshire, 2015). Both approaches can be beneficial for the sustainability of the office building.

Overall, the available literature that mentioned the relationship between flexibility and sustainability was limited, and their mentions of the topic were generally brief and not the main focus of the identified publications. Existing articles are lacking in providing a complete view of the effects of flexibility on sustainability, leaving room for additional research into the relation. While this review has resulted in a number of definitions of both flexibility and sustainability, these are likely not complete. In order to get more insight into potential relationships between flexibility and sustainability aspects, it is necessary to research the topics individually in order to incorporate all of the existing definitions. Finding these definitions will be done in the next chapter. Since little knowledge could be derived from existing literature, it was deemed most valuable to take a qualitative approach that aims to gather additional insights through expert interviews consisting out of multiple angles to gather the most information possible.

1.5 Research structure

This research report will commence with a literature review chapter, which serves as a solid foundation for the following chapters. In the second chapter, an explorative literature review and analysis has been conducted into both the topics of flexibility and sustainability. The primary objective of this review was twofold: to establish clear and concise definitions of both concepts, and to categorize them into distinct indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding. Moving forward to the third chapter, the methodology for determining the relationship between flexibility and sustainability is elaborated upon. This consists out of semi-structured interviews with real estate and sustainability experts, encompassing both a broad approach with open questions and a more specific approach using the indicators identified in the previous chapter. The results of these interviews are imputed in the relationship matrix, created by combining the list of flexibility indicators and the list of sustainability indicators. These results can be found in the fourth chapter, together with the other findings of the interviews. Finally the last chapter, number five, contains the conclusions that were drawn from the interview results. This chapter also contains the discussion points of this research approach, its shortcomings, and recommendations for future research on the topic.

Chapter 2: Definition & operationalization of flexibility & sustainability

As a follow up on the results and conclusion of the systematic approach from the previous chapter, this chapter will use a narrative approach to determine the definitions and elements of flexibility and sustainability. This will make it possible to answer both the first and second sub-research questions, *How can flexibility in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?* & *How can sustainability in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?* The chapter will first describe office flexibility and it will go into office sustainability after that.

2.1 Flexibility in offices

Flexibility is a means to be able to quickly change when it is necessary. It allows a building to meet the changing needs of users or owners (Brittain et al., 2004). The more capable a building is to adapt to these changing needs, the longer its life cycle will be (Geraedts, 2016). Within office real estate, there are multiple forms of flexibility. It can come in the shape of financial contracts, physical structure (e.g. layout or services) and/or functional opportunities (Gibson, 2003), and, in addition, when approaching the office building from a more organizational approach, the concept of occupational flexibility (e.g. shared/co-working offices). In terms of the relationships that were found in the preliminary literature research, flexibility was mostly mentioned in terms of physical and occupational flexibility.

The latter two forms of flexibility that Gibson (2003) mentions, physical and functional flexibility, are often combined as the adaptability of the office interior (physical) and the adaptability of the office building (functional). The difference here lies within whether the flexibility is created in favour of changes within the office function (e.g. different lay-outs based on working concepts), change towards another function (e.g. from an office to residential building), or a different division of floors (e.g. to accommodate a different tenant number). What should be noted is that these two types of flexibility have some common ground in terms of what building aspects are covered by them. It is therefore not strange that both these types of flexibility are researched in the various FLEX instrument versions created by Geraedts (2016) in which building flexibility has been analysed and flexibility stimulating measures have been visualized. In the last version of this instrument (FLEX 4.0) the six shearing layers of brand are used to divide the buildings aspects into categories. These various layers contain both functional and physical flexibility elements.

In this sub-chapter, the various types of flexibility in offices are elaborated upon further, followed by the various benefits of having a high degree of flexibility in office buildings, which are varied and exist in addition to the possible sustainability benefits that are investigated in this report. The sub-chapter ends with a list of building/office characteristics that enable the three types of flexibility in offices, which will later be used in the upcoming chapters to analyse a potential impact of flexibility on the sustainability of offices.

2.1.1 Physical flexibility

Traditional methods of creating office buildings, like standardised modular system construction, have its advantages in terms of control and short-term profit. However, this does come at the cost of not being able to meet requirements for future needs. A more futureproof way of construction focuses on physical flexibility by creating and combining many possible layouts in its structure. This multitude of layouts can be formed through combinations of various interior elements like room dividers and adjustable, collapsible, and multi-purpose furniture (Adenipekun et al., 2021). On the other hand, there are old practices that go hand in hand with flexibility. A traditional construction method that does facilitate physical flexibility is open plan office design, where large open spaces are created to accommodate these flexible elements. In research done by Shafaghat et al. (2014), it was shown that flexible design opportunities are one of the positive features of open plan office design, in addition to an improved workflow and higher cost efficiency. In a later systematic review process, having this flexible space was even rated as the highest positive feature of open plan office design (Shafaghat et al., 2015). There are, however, downsides of open-space office concepts: they are complex to develop, challenging to

implement, and are demanding in terms of use. In general, the success of these types of offices depends on the willingness of users to change to a new office structure (Hodulak, 2017).

Research into the implementations of physically flexible offices is not just a recent trend but goes back quite some years. Back in 1999, the Adaptable Workplace Laboratory was set up in the USA. This testing space of around 1000 m² was set up with raised flooring and various plug & play technologies to provide maximum amounts of individual adaptability of workstations. From this experiment it was concluded by Hartkopf et al. (1999) that, on top of having the earlier mentioned open space, the optimal infrastructure design should be created by considering multiple layout configurations. In this way a high degree of adaptability can be achieved, greatly impacting the options in the future, for example by having a large number of power outlets, or by having a plug and play system of power delivery where power outlets can be easily added when needed. The value of plug and play infrastructure and a flexible grid were again confirmed in the Living Laboratory workspace of Hartkopf et al. (2017). This infrastructure should contain adequate environmental systems that can handle the varying loads of the office for users to remain comfortable (Gerke et al., 2019). Geraedts (2016) also argues that having an over-dimensioned system has the benefit of offering a higher degree of physical flexibility in the future.

As mentioned by Arge (2005), offices should, on top of consisting out of modular plug and play elements, also be equipped with flat and soundproof ceiling, walls, and floors to provide the office with a basic lay-out that facilitates fast adaptations and smooth transitions. On the inside of the office, flexible furniture offers a way to create a dynamic multi-functional space that can respond swiftly to the needs of users, adapting to changing situations and new innovations, even offering the possibility for users to make rearrangements on the spot when they are necessary (Tuncel & Kayan, 2018).

2.1.2 Functional flexibility

The demand for a certain building function can fluctuate over time. At one point in time there might be a high demand for office buildings, while a number of years later, demand for offices declines and there is an increased demand for housing, or retail, or immigrant shelters, and so on. Meanwhile, the structure of a building lasts up to 300 years (Brand, 1994), spanning multiple cycles of changing demand. In order to make optimal use of a building, it is desirable that it has a certain degree of functional flexibility so that it can be (fairly) easily adapted to accommodate another function than the one it was initially designed for. This flexibility can be achieved by creating a building that fits the requirements of the various possible functions that can be located at the building's specific location.

The FLEX 4.0 instrument by Geraedts (2016) includes a large number of building characteristics that facilitate functional flexibility, ranging from a surplus of floor space to specific structural requirements like a surplus of load bearing capacity. Overall, these characteristics either are related to creating a surplus (e.g. surplus of site space) or the ability to divide the building into smaller units to accommodate and increased number of tenants. This allows parts of the building or more specifically the office to be expanded or rejected. Having this flexibility enables the building owner to adapt the building to the different needs in the real estate market.

Another way for a building to be flexible in its function lies in its facilities, as different functions have different needs in terms of the sizes and types of systems. This specific layer of brand allows for both functional and physical flexibility, as mentioned earlier. Flexibility in this layer, like in the other layers, comes from either oversizing or the ability to disconnect units. A remark on the indicators of FLEX 4.0 was found in the article of Martani et al. (2018) about implementing flexible ceilings when the possibility of a functional change is uncertain. When it is likely that a building will remain an office building during its lifetime, it is not advantageous to implement flexible ceilings. These should only be implemented when there is a high degree of uncertainty. This shows that more flexibility (at least functional flexibility) is not always desirable.

2.1.3 Financial & Occupational flexibility

Recently a new type of office has made its appearance: the coworking office. A coworking office is a shared office in which users from multiple organisations and even independent workers use the same office and its shared facilities. This office concept allows for financial flexibility by offering short-term contracts or even per use payments, and the ability to use the office space on demand creates possibilities for companies to have a flexible occupational layer to cope with the varying demand of office space during the different days of the week (Merkel, 2015).

This provides the opportunity to scale down on floorspace and combat the earlier mentioned empty building system. For office buildings where downscaling is not an option, there is still the possibility to create a flexible system in which occupation is optimized by assigning in-office workers to the same floor or building to make more efficient use of HVAC and lighting. This can be created by implementing a hot seating application like the one mentioned by Nithin & Suma (2017). In this report, financial flexibility is left out of the picture since it has more to do with organizational and business decisions than it does with the actual building or the building's interior characteristics.

2.1.4 Benefits of office flexibility

Having a high degree of flexibility in an office (building) has many benefits. During the interviews conducted in the paper of Nanayakkara, Wilkinson & Ghosh (2021), interviewees (office lay-out specialists and design firm employees) stated that flexibility is the biggest and most requested requirement of their clients. According to respondents, this is due to the high degree of uncertainty of the future workplace requirements, and therefore the ways organisations require flexibility range from the physical form, such as flexible rooms and adjustable tables and desks, to organisational flexibility in the shape of flexible working schedules. When seeking new accommodations, tenants are even finding flexibility more important than accommodation cost, as flexibility allows companies to use a building as a blank canvas for a fit out aligned with their needs instead of having to work with an existing fit out (Levy & Peterson, 2013).

Flexibility also has the positive effects that it allows for a cost-effective implementation of alterations, which in turn provides the opportunity to make small improvements to the workspace each time something is changed, resulting in improved productivity, optimized energy consumption and reduced construction times (Brittain et al., 2004). This cost-effectiveness does however come at a price in the initial building cost, as higher adaptable buildings often have higher initial costs. It is therefore dependent on the specific buildings whether the benefit of having lower changing costs is worth the additional cost during construction (Arge, 2005). Aside from the cost of changing the interior, another benefit of having a high degree of adaptability is that an interior can quickly and easily be changed when this is necessary. In recent times, COVID-19 has been a good example of the need for flexible offices that can adapt to changes in its environment, in this case to support sudden requirements in terms of hygiene and safety (Ajith et al., 2022).

Finally, implementing a high degree of flexibility can optimize space utilisation. This is desirable in offices for cost consideration and due to downsizing trends (Miller, 2014). Flexibility in the shape of flexible walls, flexible furniture and adaptable interior design can have positive impact on the efficiency of the use space. Having a certain degree of flexibility can reduce the total amount of needed space per worker. According to calculations of Holmin et al. (2015) an office space of 1700m² could be reduced to 1050m² by improving its design or to 934m² by using a flexible and activity-based design. This can, among other factors, be beneficial for an organization in terms of costs. This is, of course, also one of the examples of how flexibility can influence the sustainability of an office, which will be further researched in this report. The flexibility advantages (and disadvantages) in relation to office sustainability will be elaborated upon in the later chapters of this report.

2.1.5 Measuring office flexibility

The various aspects of functional and physical flexibility have been captured in the FLEX 4.0 instrument by Geraedts (2016). This framework was made using 83 flexibility performance indicators from both earlier iterations and other assessment instruments, allowing the instrument to assess the adaptability of buildings, including office buildings. Like briefly stated earlier, these categories were created based on the first five of the six shearing layers of Brand (1994), a method that dissects buildings in layers that have different functions and different lifespans. When the layers are well-defined within the buildings design, each of them can be changed or replaced without impacting the other layers, which is necessary for the future value of the building (Remøy, de Jong & Schenk, 2011). The six layers are explained below.

| Layer: | Lifespan: | Elaboration: |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| Site | Eternal | Location of the building and the plot it stands on. |
| Structure | 30 - 300 years | Foundation and structural components of the building. |
| Skin | 20 years | Façade and exterior surfaces of the building. |
| Services | 7 - 15 years | Wiring, plumbing, HVAC, and other systems. |
| Space plan | 3 - 30 years | Interior layout of the building, walls, ceilings, and floors. |
| Stuff | 1 day – 3 years | Everything usable from furniture to single-use products. |

According to Stoop (2015), not all of the FLEX 4.0 indicators are applicable within the domain of office buildings, but only 34 out of the 44 FLEX 4.0 indicators are applicable. As mentioned earlier, the approach of the FLEX 4.0 instrument contains both flexibility in terms of function and flexibility within different function concepts, the latter being more like physical flexibility. Since commercial buildings with an office function can also be adapted into different function, it can be valuable to also take the indicators outside of the office domain into account. Since some of these “non-office” indicators were also explicitly mentioned in other pieces of flexibility related literature, all indicators were included in this following list.

Within the FLEX 4.0 instrument, the layer of stuff was combined with the space plan layer. In this report, the stuff layer was brought back in order to implement three indicators that were found in literature, and which are related to the occupational flexibility of furniture and occupancy systems. On top of that, five additional indicators of flexibility, found in other pieces of literature, were added. These indicators were found in the narrative literature review conducted for this chapter. Most of these were present in more recently published articles. This could very well be the reason why they were not included. Only one publication predates that of Geraedts, being *Adaptable office buildings: theory and practice* by Arge (2005), in which the indicators of grid-based structure and flat & soundproof ceilings were mentioned in addition to some other indicators that were mentioned before as not office related. Why these two indicators were not included in FLEX 4.0 is unclear.

In total the list of usable indicators (shown in Table 1 with elaborations and in Appendix II with sources) consists out of 52 indicators;

- 34 FLEX 4.0 indicators specifically applicable to office buildings (Black),
- ten FLEX 4.0 indicators not office related indicators (Red),
- and seven new indicators based on other sources (Green).

Table 1: Flexibility indicators (various sources)

| Layer | Category | No. Indicator | Elaboration | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Site | Location | 1 Surplus of site space | The more room for expansion on site, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 2 Expandable site/location | The more room for expansion around the site, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 3 Multifunctional site/location | If a location is suitable for multiple functions, it is better for flexibility | |
| 2. Structure | Measurement | 4 Surplus of building space/floor space | More room for expansion within the building is better for flexibility | |
| | | 5 Available floor space of building | The larger the total floorspace, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 6 Size of floor surface | A larger floor surface is better for flexibility | |
| | | 7 Surplus of free floor height | Higher floor heights allow the building to be used for more functions | |
| | | 8 Measurement system | The more project independent components are used the better for flexibility | |
| | | 9 Horizontal zone division/layout | The more project independent a layout is made the better for flexibility | |
| | | Access | 10 Access to building | Access to the building on unit level allows the building to be divided |
| | | | 11 Presence of stairs/elevators | The more stairs/elevators, the more flexible a building is in the future |
| | | | 12 Extension/reuse of stairs/elevators | The more stairs/elevators can be added, the better for flexibility |
| | Construction | 13 Surplus of load bearing capacity | The more room for expansion, structure wise, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 14 Shape of columns | When columns have a round shape it is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 15 Positioning obstacles/columns | A non obstructing placement of columns is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 16 Positioning of facilities zones and shafts | Facilities and shafts on unit level, allow a building to be divided more easily | |
| | | 17 Fire resistance main bearing | A building with a fire resistant structure can house more functions | |
| | | 18 Extendible building/units horiz. | The possibility to make the building/unit larger provides flexibility | |
| 19 Extendible building/units vert. | | The possibility to make the building/unit higher provides flexibility | | |
| 20 Rejectable part of building/units | | The possibility to reject (parts) of the building/units provides flexibility | | |
| 21 Insulation between stories/units | | Having a high level of floor/unit insulation is beneficial for flexibility | | |
| 3. Skin | Facade | 22 Dismountable facade | Having a dismountable facade provides more flexibility in the future | |
| | | 23 Facade windows to be opened | If windows can be opened, it is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 24 Daylight facilities | If the building has high daylight inlet it can be used for more functions | |
| | | 25 Location/shape daylight | If the building has regularly placed windows it is more flexible | |
| | | 26 Insulation of facade | Having a high level of facade insulation is beneficial for flexibility | |
| 4. Services | Measure & control | 27 Measure & control techniques | Measure/control systems that function on the unit level provide flexibility | |
| | | 28 Customisability/controllability of facilities | Customizable/controllable facilities are better for flexibility | |
| | Dimensions | 29 Surplus of facilities, shafts and ducts | Having more facilities, shafts and ducts than needed is good for flexibility | |
| | | 30 Surplus capacity of facilities | The more room for expansion, facilities wise, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 31 Modularity of facilities | Facilities that are created based on a standard grid are good for flexibility | |
| | Distribution | 32 Distribution facilities | The less specific distribution equipment a building contains, the better | |
| | | 33 Location sources facilities | Facilities on the unit level, allow a building to be divided in the future | |
| | | 34 Plug and play infrastructure | Having disconnectable facility parts allows for easy adaptations | |
| | | 35 Accessibility of facility | The more easily facilities are accessible, the better for flexibility | |
| | | 36 Independence of user units | Having services available at unit level, allows a building to be divided | |
| 37 Sizeable HVAC system | The ability to change the size of the HVAC system is better for flexibility | | | |
| 5. Space | Functional | 38 Multifunctional building/units | A spatial layout that accommodates multiple functions, is good for flexibility | |
| | | 39 Distinction between support - infill | The more components belong to the infill, the more adaptable a building is | |
| | | 40 Grid-based structure | Having a grid-based floorplan allows for more flexibility in the future | |
| | Access | 41 Horizontal access to building | Having a central access point allows a building to be divided into units | |
| | Technical | 41 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable units | The ability to change unit size or location is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 43 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable walls | The ability to change and move walls is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 44 Flat & soundproof ceilings | Having flat/soundproof ceilings allows the building to house more functions | |
| | | 45 Disconnectable connection detail inner walls | The more easy interior walls can be disconnected, the more flexible | |
| | | 46 Possibility of suspended ceilings | The ability to have suspended ceilings is beneficial for flexibility | |
| | | 47 Possibility of raised floors | The ability to have raised floors is beneficial for flexibility | |
| 48 Open structured floorplan | | When a floorplan has an open structure, it can be more easily changed | | |
| 6. Stuff | Furniture | 49 Multi-purpose furniture | Furniture that can be used for multiple uses provides flexibility | |
| | | 50 Adjustable furniture | Furniture that can be adjusted to the users needs provides flexibility | |
| | Systems | 51 Smart technologies - occupancy system | Systems that measure and distribute employees can allow floors to be "turned on" | |

2.2 Sustainability of offices

The commonly used definition of sustainability is as follows: “Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (Brundtland Commission, 1987). Years after its publication this definition still stands, and its relevance has never been as great as it is today. Climate change issues are requiring humanity to change her ways of living to be more in line with planet earth. In more recent times the focus on the topic of environmental sustainability has gotten company from both a social and an economic perspective on sustainability. Something should not only be good for the planet, but it should also benefit people and generate some form of profit one way or the other in order for it to be feasible. Nevertheless, all aspects of human life are changing, and so is the workplace we are working in.

A sustainable workplace is an environment that enhances the individual, increases corporate productivity, has a positive impact on the health and well-being of its users, and does so in an environmentally conscious manner during the whole lifespan of the building (Hassanain, 2006). In the design and construction of a sustainable office building, the goal is to have it benefit social, economic, and environmental sustainability simultaneously (BSC, 2008). However, not all organisations that are striving for sustainability are aiming at all three of these principles. For example, in the paper of Nanayakkara, Wilkinson & Ghosh (2021), which is based on interviews with respondents from office lay-out and design firms, sustainability is only approached by the respondents as an important factor in the context of water and paper usage, lighting, thermal and air regulation and the accompanied energy consumption. This leaves room for improvement to broaden the scope in office sustainability.

2.2.1 Social, environmental & economic sustainability

An all-encompassing method that can be used to look at sustainability is the Triple bottom line by Elkington (1998), consisting of the three dimensions social, environmental, and financial/economic sustainability, often also referred to as the triple P’s: people, planet & prosperity. This theory looks at a business and argues that it is possible for them to deliver social, environmental, and financial benefits simultaneously instead of solely focusing on making as much profit as possible. It is based around the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility, which is focused on the responsibility of organisations to have a positive impact. For offices this could for example mean that they provide people with an inspiring workplace that stimulates productivity and well-being, use as little energy as possible and have a minimal environmental impact while remaining financially attractive and feasible.

The three dimensions of the triple bottom line consist out of various broad societal aspects and impacts that are combined to make an argued judgement about the sustainability performance of an organization, product or whatever object is the main focus. The social dimension includes topics like education, health, well-being, and quality of life. The environmental dimension is based around the emission of (greenhouse) gasses, fossil fuel consumption, waste management, water management, conservation, land use and land use change. Lastly the economic dimension consists of topics like income, (under) employment, and business characteristics (amount, size, sector & placement) (Slaper & Hall, s.d.).

2.2.2 Sustainability in the built environment

As mentioned earlier, the built environment can play an especially important role in the creation of a more environmentally sustainable society. This comes from the fact that the built environment is responsible for a significant share of worldwide emissions, accounting for 28% of global GHG emissions because of energy that is used in the BE (World Economic Forum, 2016) and another 11% of global GHG emissions because of the materials that are used to construct the BE (IEA, 2019). In general, this can be solved in two (over simplified) ways: buildings can be made more energy efficient to the point where they use almost no energy for heating and as little energy as possible for other functions. In addition, they can be designed in a way where they use as little energy intensive materials as possible.

2.2.3 Sufficiency & circularity

Currently, in many office buildings the focus lies mainly on (energy) efficiency, while the sufficiency approach remains less explored. This approach can be described as modestly opposing traditional wasteful consumption, striving for the minimal resource consumption necessary for reaching user need satisfaction while being critically aware of the use of (scarce) natural resources and environmental impacts (Fauth & Pieper, 2022). Currently many offices are created, maintained, and demolished in line with the linear economy, an unsustainable and inefficient system in which only new products and materials have worth and all that is left at the end-of-life stage is waste.

It was argued by Gillen & Cheshire (2015) that a sustainable future for offices lies within the circular economy, where focus lies on the long use, reuse and recycling of materials and products to minimize their impact on the environment. This results in a system that does not take without giving. For offices specifically this means that focus would shift from buying towards leasing, that durable products would be designed with long lifespans and upgrades in mind, and that consumable products would be easily recycled into new products. All of this can ensure that an office can regularly regenerate and respond to changing needs of users in a sustainable and responsible way.

2.2.4 Sustainability certificates & rating tools

To measure the degree to which a building is made sustainable, sustainable building rating tools and certificates were created. These are implemented around the world. Overall, all these rating tools enable building owners and occupants to create a more sustainable building. The indicators used in these rating tools show what makes a building have a good performance in terms of environmental and (in the case of WELL) social sustainability. Some well-known examples of these rating tools are LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), Green Star, WELL Building Standard and BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment) (World Green Building Council, 2023). The latter of these has a version that was specifically made for the Dutch built environment sector called BREEAM-NL (Dutch Green Building Council, s.d.).

In general, these rating tools consider topics like energy efficiency, water conservation, air quality and other sustainability factors. However, not just the environmental sustainability of a building has been made measurable through these rating tools. The social sustainability in terms of occupant health and well-being are also an important part of the WELL Building Standard (International WELL Building Institute, s.d.). Rodrigues et al. (2023) have made a compilation of the sustainability indicators used in the various sustainability rating tools combined with weighting based on how often they appear.

The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission has created a sustainability indicator framework, called level(s) written by Dod et al. (2020). It consists of six strategic objectives in the field related to the sustainability of office and residential buildings. For environmental sustainability they state the importance of reducing lifecycle-wide GHG emissions, building resource efficiency, and circular material use. In terms of social sustainability, they promote healthy and comfortable places. For financial sustainability the objective is to optimize life cycle cost and future value. Lastly, they take climate change resilience and adaptation into account as well, futureproofing the building for the coming effects of climate change.

2.2.5 Benefits of sustainability

The benefits of a sustainable office are manifold, extending far beyond the positive effects it has for combating climate change. Embracing sustainable practices and adopting a mindset that prioritizes long-term well-being can yield numerous positive outcomes for individuals, communities, and the planet as a whole. Creating a sustainable building can, however, have a wider impact than just these elements. First and foremost, sustainable practices are a manner to safeguard our environment, ensuring the preservation of Earth's delicate ecosystems and scarce resources. By promoting responsible resource management, renewable energy utilization, and waste reduction, sustainable practices help reduce the negative impacts that human activities have on the planet. By doing so, humanity can contribute to

climate change mitigation and adaptation instead of causing it, creating a more resilient and sustainable future that is beneficial for both social and financial aspects (Serageldin, 1993).

Moreover, sustainability is a driver for innovation, and with that comes economic growth (Rangaswami, 2014). In traditional industries, the phrase "if it isn't broken, don't fix it" is often the common attitude. However, in the case of sustainability, the fact that something is not broken does not mean that it can't be improved. Embracing sustainability-focused developments and technologies enables the improvement of traditional practices, making them not only more sustainable but also more efficient, valuable, and beneficial for the people working in those offices. The implementation of new types of energy generation and storage, for instance, brings about new job opportunities, economic development, and, most importantly, offers a higher degree of energy independence (Nidumolu et al., 2009).

2.2.6 Benefits of office sustainability

As part of his master's thesis, Robberegt (2023) conducted a literature review related to sustainability in corporate real estate management (CREM). From this review, a list of sustainability measures and benefits was derived. The benefits mentioned in this thesis are categorized based on the three pillars of sustainability and provide a good understanding of the aspects of sustainability that can be impacted by corporate real estate, particularly office buildings. The benefits mentioned in this paragraph, as well as those mentioned in the thesis of Robberegt (2023) can also serve as indicators for the relationship analysis. This comes from the fact that goal is to determine what parts of sustainability can be influenced by flexibility and these benefits are a way to categorize the various aspects of sustainability.

For the social pillar, these are employee satisfaction, occupant comfort/health, working efficiency. The implementation of a sustainable office is a promoter of social equity and improvements in quality of life. It fosters a culture of environmental responsibility that can be beneficial for the degree of workplace satisfaction of employees, allowing them to thrive both professionally and personally. It contributes to having a more engaged workplace, enhancing productivity, which benefits the individual and the organization as a whole. An example of this increased productivity is that of Pellant (2023) who states that certified green buildings have 26% higher cognitive function test scores.

For the environmental pillar, these are reduced waste, long life span, improved air/water quality, a reduced carbon footprint, and reduced energy consumption. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the benefits of sustainability can often also be interpreted as measures to take to become sustainable. This also the case for a reduced waste production and energy consumption. There are however also benefits of sustainability that span wider and have a positive impact on the world around us. Perhaps one of the most important benefits of sustainable choices is that of a reduction of carbon emissions, which directly impacts the mitigation of climate change.

For the final, economic, pillar, these are lower operating costs, better asset marketability, increased lifespan, and improved image. The economic benefits of sustainability are also present within the organization that implements sustainability in their corporate real estate. Having a sustainable office is beneficial for the building's lifespan and can lower the building's operating costs throughout its lifespan. The image of a building improves when its sustainability increases, as a sustainable building is seen as something valuable for society. A good image is accompanied by better marketability, making the building more profitable.

2.2.7 Measuring office sustainability

From the previous paragraphs it can be concluded that the sustainability of an office building can be measured in multiple manners, on different levels. In recent years a large number of rating tools have been created consisting out of numerous indicators for both environmental and social sustainability. For example, in the 2020 version of BREEAM-NL for new buildings, these indicators dive deep into the characteristics of the buildings systems, construction, location, materials, and multiple other categories (DGBC, 2020). This level of detail offers the ability to analyse all building parts that impact the buildings sustainability. There are however limits to their usability in an impact analysis like intentioned in this research report, due to the specific, implementable measure-like nature of these indicators.

A simpler structure is that of the three pillars of sustainability, each having a number of general indicators that can provide in that type of sustainability. This indicator structure based on the three pillars of sustainability is also used in the ISO standard: Sustainability in building construction - Sustainability indicators (21929-1-2011) (ISO, sd), and it can be seen in the level(s) framework of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. This framework has also included the effects of climate change and the need for climate change mitigation (Dod et al., 2020).

The goal of this report is to determine what influence flexibility has on the sustainability of the office building. Since this influence is the main focus, approaching the sustainability of offices in a broader way helps to make the list of indicators usable and not too complicated. The indicators that take the form of sustainability measures (e.g. using renewable energy) are left out since only the indicators that are concepts of the three pillars of sustainability (e.g. reducing GHG emissions) can be used to determine the effect of flexibility on sustainability in this broader way. When combining the indicators from the various sources, a list can be created. This list can be found in the table below (table 2).

Table 2: Sustainability indicators (various sources)

| Pillar | Category | No. | Indicator | Source |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---|--|
| 1. Social sustainability | Employee | 1 | Increased employee satisfaction | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 2 | Increased employee comfort/health | (Robberegts, 2023), (Dod et al., 2020), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 3 | Increased working efficiency | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 4 | Social safety against climate change | (Dod et al., 2020) |
| 2. Environmental sustainability | Materialisation | 5 | Decreased waste production | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 6 | Increased material lifespan | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 7 | Increased use of circular materials | (Dod et al., 2020) |
| | Consumption | 8 | Decreased energy use | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 9 | Decreased material use | (Dod et al., 2020), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 10 | Decreased water use | (Dod et al., 2020) |
| | | 11 | Decreased GHG emissions | (Robberegts, 2023), (Dod et al., 2020), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | Environmental quality | 12 | Improved air quality | (Robberegts, 2023), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 13 | Improved water quality | (Robberegts, 2023), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 14 | Decreased noise pollution | (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| 3. Economic sustainability | Finance | 15 | Decreased operating cost | (Robberegts, 2023), (Dod et al., 2020), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 16 | Increased productivity | (Robberegts, 2023) |
| | | 17 | Increased marketability | (Robberegts, 2023), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 18 | Increased asset lifespan | (Robberegts, 2023), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 19 | Increased asset image | (Robberegts, 2023), (Rodrigues et al., 2023) |
| | | 20 | Financial safety against climate change | (Dod et al., 2020) |

2.3 Literature research conclusion

In this chapter the first two sub-research questions; *How can flexibility/sustainability in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?* have been answered by means of literature research. This literature research was of the explorative kind in order to get a broad insight into the definitions of flexibility and sustainability. Both research questions have also resulted in a list of elements, which are seen as indicators that can stimulate flexibility and as indicators/benefits of the multiple layers of sustainability. The elements of both principles are combined in the next chapter into a confrontation matrix that will be later used to visualize the relationship between the flexibility and sustainability.

2.3.1 Office flexibility

Within the preliminary literature research, the flexibility of offices came either in the shape of physical flexibility or occupational flexibility. In this chapter these types were also found, however they were accompanied by functional flexibility and financial flexibility. For this research, the latter form, financial flexibility, was left out since it has little to do with the office building itself and more with the financial structure surrounding its letting and selling. A way to divide flexibility into elements is that of the FLEX 4.0 instrument by Geraedts (2016), which was created to capture the physical and functional flexibility of a building in 44 indicators. To capture a broader definition of flexibility seven new indicators were added, which are based on more recent literature. The elements of flexible furniture in physical flexibility and occupancy guiding systems in occupational flexibility were also added. A complete list of these indicators can be seen on page 13.

This literature research has also shown that flexibility can bring a broad range of benefits. First and foremost, a flexible building can be more interesting for businesses that are looking for an office to rent or buy. This is due to the fact that the building will be more of a blank canvas instead of an existing fit-out. On top of that, flexibility allows for easy implementation of changes, coming with the possibility to regularly improve the office without drastic renovation. These benefits are accompanied by cost-effectiveness, which is also a large benefit of flexibility. Finally, the flexible office allows for more efficient space utilisation, offering a significant reduction in needed floorspace.

2.3.2 Office sustainability

The best-known definition of sustainability is “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (Brundtland Commission, 1987). This definition of sustainability can also be applied to the office in addition to the earlier approach of environmental sustainability, which focusses on the impact a building has on the environment and limits the effects of climate change. This literature research has also proven the importance of social sustainability and financial or economic sustainability, looking at the human aspect of buildings in terms of employee health, comfort, and satisfaction and the financial feasibility and benefits of a building. Combined, these three ways of looking at sustainability are called the triple bottom line best known as the 3-P’s (people, planet and profit or prosperity). Together, they provide a framework to be all-round sustainable. Each of these types of sustainability can add value to society, the planet or to businesses in different ways. Using this framework, a previous master thesis student researched the possible benefits of sustainable offices, coming up with 14 benefit indicators. To this, five indicators were added based on additionally found literature. A complete list of these indicators can be seen on page 17.

Chapter 3: Methodology

The existing literature about the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in office buildings is limited. While it shows that the influence of flexibility on sustainability can be significant it lacks in going into depth, as the topic is overall mentioned only shortly, and it is generally not the main focus of the article. For example, in articles about office design, the relationship between flexibility and sustainability is only mentioned as a side effect in one of the paragraphs. It does therefore not allow the sub-research question *“In what ways can the flexibility of offices potentially impact their sustainability?”* to be answered completely. The other two sub-research questions have resulted in two indicator lists that have been combined into a confrontation matrix which was later used to visualize relationship between the two principles. The approach of this analysis has been described in this chapter.

3.1 Research method

To create an understanding beyond the limited examples from existing literature, a qualitative research design was used to fill the gaps in the role that flexibility can play in office sustainability. The specific interview type that is most suitable for this research is that of semi-structured interviews. These interviews are based on an interview guide but can still be conducted in an open manner according to George (2022). This was the most suitable approach since even though the indicators from the previous chapter provide a structure, it is important to leave room for the experts to freely answer the questions and give an insight in the presence of the relationship in real life scenarios. The interviews have been conducted with a small number of experts from practice that have an affinity with sustainability within buildings. Their experiences from real-life cases and knowledge about what can impact the sustainability of office buildings has provided an insight in the role of flexibility in office sustainability, making it possible to obtain an overview of the relationships in practice and add to the relationships that were found in literature. A similar approach was used by Nanayakkara et al. (2021), who interviewed workplace specialists about what the future of office layouts would look like, which is in a sense similar in terms of exploration to the approach of this report. Upon completion of the interviews, the relationships that are mentioned by the experts have been translated into a confrontation matrix to visualize whether and where flexibility could impact sustainability in office buildings, allowing the main research question to be answered.

3.1.1 Method limitations

Choosing this approach has both upsides and downsides. Due to the research into the topic being limited, there are little to no options to build upon the findings of others. The more explorative interview approach that was chosen enables this research to determine whether the limited number of relationships that were found in existing literature are comprehensive or whether there is more to the relation than that what was exposed so far. The results of this approach can lay the groundwork for future research. However, the main downside of using interviews is the limited number of experts and their limited number of experiences from practice. This downside was also mentioned by Mwaikusa (2022), and it is something that can result in an incomplete view of the actual situation. The effects of this downside have been minimized by means of selecting multiple experts with a wide range of functions to get answers that are as varied as possible.

3.1.2. Method validity & reliability

This research aims to determine the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in offices. Since the experts were directly asked about this relationship, it can be reasonably assumed that this approach achieves its goal rather well. In addition, as a decent number of experts with various fields of expertise have been interviewed, the results of this research will likely reflect the reality of the relationship. Due to the small(er) number of experts that have been interviewed, similar studies with different groups might provide differing results. However, as the expertises within the group are in line with most of the expertises that exist within sustainable building related working fields, it is likely that the results of this report can be replicated closely without many differences.

3.2 Expert selection

There is an abundance of different expertises within the field of commercial real estate, some examples being consultancy, development, engineering, CRE management and so on. In essence, it did not matter where the experts' roots lie, however it was important that they had an affinity with sustainability within projects they have guided, realized, or consulted. This comes from the fact that they had to be familiar with the aspects that make an office building sustainable for their knowledge to be useable. Meanwhile their affinity with flexibility was less important, even though a basic understanding of the principles of flexibility was required. This is the case because the focus of the interview was mainly on what impact the list of flexibility indicators can have on the types of sustainability. The experts have been sought out by means of LinkedIn, using the extensive network of this report's first supervisor. In total, 21 experts with experience related to sustainability were found. They have been contacted via the LinkedIn chat function, to keep a low threshold for their response, and nine reacted positively.

3.3 Interview structure

As mentioned in the earlier sub chapters, the interviews have been conducted with the experts in an exploratory and semi-structured manner using an interview guide. This interview guide has made sure that the necessary topics were brought up while keeping an open and free conversation in which the real-life scenarios that were brought up could be questioned further. The research input of the experts consisted of two parts. The first part focused on the views of the experts in terms of flexibility and sustainability within office buildings and/or office related projects. This allowed for verification of the definitions and indicators that were found in the existing literature. The second part went into their perception of the relationship between flexibility and sustainability within offices. First, a broader approach was taken by simply asking whether the expert thinks that there is a relationship between flexibility and sustainability and what this relationship consists of. Secondly, the expert was provided with the two lists of indicators and asked to keep in mind the sustainability indicators while walking through the list of flexibility indicators. While doing so, the expert could argue what role each flexibility indicator can play in the sustainability of an office building. Combining these answers of the different experts has made it possible to fill in the relationship matrix. At the end of the interview, the experts were asked to give a small recap in a few sentences to summarize the essence of the relationship.

3.3.1 Interview guide

The interviews have been semi-structured by means of topics. These functioned as a guide during the interviews. The interviews started with an introduction in which the interviewer and expert got to know each other to get comfortable, after which the research input was derived through various open questions and a walkthrough of the indicators. Finally, the interviews were wrapped up by thanking the experts.

Interview setup:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Introduction | (10min) |
| a. Requesting consent (consent form) | (- min) |
| b. Introduction of researcher & research | (5 min) |
| c. Introduction of expert | (5 min) |
| 2. Research input | (50min) |
| a. Sustainability of offices | (5min) |
| b. Flexibility in offices | (5min) |
| c. Broad approach: relationship | (5min) |
| d. Specific approach: impact of each flexibility indicators | (30min) |
| e. Recap of relationship | (5 min) |
| 3. Conclusion | (-min) |
| a. Thank participant for their time | (- min) |
| b. Supply contact information | (- min) |
| c. Conclude interview | (- min) |

3.4 Interview ethics & consent

This interview setup has been reviewed and approved by the ethics board of the TU/e. This review is based on the content and risk of the interview, which is low due to the nature of the input of the experts. In addition to the recordings, only some details related to the expert's function and organisation have been stored for the duration of this research. In advance of the interviews, an informed consent form was provided to the experts to inform them about the specifics of the interview in order for them to make an informed decision about the consent they are giving. This (Dutch) form is included in Appendix V. The Dutch version of this form was chosen since all of the experts are Dutch speaking. All interviews have been recorded; this was done so that a transcript could be made and included in this report. The transcripts of these interviews have been included in Appendix VI. The next two chapters were written based on the content of the interviews. This has also allowed for the confrontation matrix to be filled in with the additional relationships that were mentioned by the experts. This makes it possible to answer the final sub-research question and main research question.

3.5 Reduction of flexibility indicators

The list of flexibility indicators collected in the previous chapter consisted of 51 indicators. Since this number was too large to be used in the interviews, the list was narrowed down to include 22 indicators. This reduction was done by combining similar indicators within shearing layers in order to make fewer indicators by making them more comprehensive. The process of combining these indicators is shown in Appendix III. This contains an explanation of what original indicators are combined into what new indicators and why these combinations were deemed valuable and suitable. An example of these combinations is that all indicators related to the amount and scalability of the HVAC system were combined into number 13: Surplus (capacity) of facilities, shafts, and ducts.

Table 3: Reduced list of flexibility indicators

| Layer | No. Indicator |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Site | 1 There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional |
| 2. Structure | 2 There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight |
| | 3 Building units can function and be accessed independently |
| | 4 High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more |
| | 5 The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing capacity |
| | 6 Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way |
| | 7 Building and units can be exented or rejected horizontally and vertically |
| 3. Skin | 8 Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated |
| | 9 The facade can be dismounted |
| | 10 The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened |
| 4. Services | 11 The facade is well insulated |
| | 12 Users are able to customize and control facilities |
| | 13 Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts and ducts |
| | 14 Facilities and shafts and ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) |
| | 15 Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment |
| 5. Space | 16 Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units |
| | 17 Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions |
| | 18 Building elements can be easily disconnected |
| | 19 Floorplans are open and based on a grid structure |
| 6. Stuff | 20 Possibility of raised floors and/or suspended ceilings that are flat and soundproof |
| | 21 Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes |
| | 22 The building contains smart technologies that guide occupancy |

3.6 Confrontation matrix

In order to determine the role the various aspects of flexibility can play in the social, environmental, and economic sustainability of an office building, a confrontation matrix was created by combining the narrowed down set of flexibility indicators and the original list of sustainability indicators. In table 4 a simplified version of this confrontation matrix can be seen, putting the flexibility indicators based on the shearing layers of brand in the rows and the sustainability indicators based on the triple bottom line in the columns. The complete confrontation matrix can be found in Appendix IV. This version was filled based on expert interviews, as was stated in the previous paragraphs. The relationships that are mentioned in the interviews were visualised using a matrix, one matrix for each interview, after which all of the matrices were combined into a single all-encompassing matrix.

Table 4: Simplified confrontation matrix - flexibility and sustainability indicators

| Matrix | Pillar | 1. Social Sustainability | 2. Environmental Sustainability | 3. Economic Sustainability |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Layer | Indicator | " | " | " |
| 1. Site | " | | | |
| 2. Structure | " | | | |
| 3. Skin | " | | | |
| 4. Facilities | " | | | |
| 5. Space | " | | | |
| 6. Stuff | " | | | |

3.7 Methodology conclusion

Within this chapter it has been demonstrated why the approach of using semi-structured expert interviews combined with a relationship (confrontation) matrix derived from two sets of indicators was deemed the most suitable for this research goal. The decision for this approach, in short, comes from the goal to first gather as much information from the experts as possible without providing them with the insights from existing literature, in order to verify the literature findings without limiting them in their thought process and nudging them towards the earlier found definitions and relationships. After this, the goal was to identify the possible relationships, which was done by using the relationship matrices. For these matrices, it was deemed valuable to reduce the number of flexibility indicators from 51 to 22 indicators. This was later, during the interviews, proven to be the right decision, as otherwise not all of the indicators could have been covered during the limited time of the interviews.

One of the main limitations of this approach was the small number of interviewed experts, as this could potentially have a negative effect on the usefulness of the results and their accuracy in terms of depicting reality. However, as experts with widely varying fields of expertise were selected, this risk was mitigated to an acceptable level. Overall, the interviews have provided insightful and valuable information about the relationship between flexibility and sustainability, which will be shown in the next chapter.

Chapter 4: Results & discussion

Several interviews have been conducted, as described in the previous chapter. Their results allow for a better understanding of the relationship between flexibility and sustainability. This chapter will commence with a description of the nine experts and their field of work. As elaborated earlier, the interviews consisted out of both open questions and a structured walkthrough of the indicators from chapter two. The results of the first three open questions will be shown and discussed in the second paragraph of this chapter, in which they are compared to the definitions from chapter two. In the final paragraph, the results of the indicator walkthroughs are shown and discussed using two combined versions of the relationship matrices that were created based on the individual interview transcripts.

4.1 Experts fields of expertise

In total, eight interviews have been conducted for this research report. In these interviews, nine experts (one interview was attended by two experts) from small to large companies have shared their practical insights about flexibility and sustainability in offices and the way they impact each other. Their fields of work varied, providing multiple angles on the same topic. One expert is from a large contractor, two experts are from both a small and a large sized real estate developer, three experts are from consultancy firms (two from a medium sized national firm and one from a large international firm), one expert teaches at a university of applied sciences, one expert is from a small company that creates sustainability-measuring software, and finally one expert is from a small organization that creates sustainability standards.

4.2 Results of open questions

4.2.1 Expert views: office flexibility

At the start of the interviews, all experts were asked the same question about what their views are of a flexible office and what can make an office flexible. The responses of the experts varied and focused on different types of flexibility. All of the types of flexibility that were found in the literature research of chapter two were mentioned in the interviews, and most were even mentioned by multiple experts. The only type of flexibility that was not mentioned was that of financial flexibility (which was also left out earlier in this research report due to its lack of relationship with the building itself).

Within the interviews, five types of flexibility can be distinguished. The first is the ability to change the office to future needs of users, which is in line with physical flexibility. This type of flexibility was mentioned by six experts and was often elaborated upon with the example of having flexible walls and, with that, the ability to change the floor plan. In addition to this, four experts mentioned the flexibility to (partially) add to, dismantle, or redivide a building, allowing organizations to grow and shrink and facilitate other organizations into/in the building. Another type of flexibility that was frequently mentioned was that of being able to change the buildings' function, which was mentioned in six interviews. This functional flexibility was mentioned to have the benefit that it makes the building adaptable to changing market demand in the future. Lastly two experts mentioned the working (arrangement) flexibility that was also found in the preliminary literature research, and which was left out, due to it not being a part of the building. These experts came up with examples like the ability to work remotely and the ability to pick a desk in a flexible workplace. Flexible workplaces/desks were also mentioned in one of the interviews as a part of occupational flexibility. This expert explained occupational flexibility as managing occupation and creating the ability to close parts of the office that are not in use. Finally, it was only mentioned in one of the interviews that there are also possible downsides to flexibility and that more flexibility is not always desired. It was stated that in case it is expected that a building will retain the same function for numerous years, it is not necessary to invest in functional flexibility; it is often more expensive, and this money can be put to better use elsewhere. This however came together with the statement that it is always a good thing to keep future needs in mind.

4.2.2 Expert views: office sustainability

As a follow up to the previous question, the real estate experts were asked about what their views are on sustainability in offices and what makes an office sustainable. The answers of the experts on this question are in line with the findings of chapter 2. All eight interviews included answers related to environmental sustainability, and five also pointed out the role of the office in the context of social sustainability. In one interview the BREEAM standard was brought up as a way to look at sustainable offices, since the tool also contains various aspects of sustainability. In addition to that, it was mentioned by two experts that a sustainable (office) building is also a building that lasts a long time. One of these two added to that that having this longer lifespan weighs heavier than having low construction related GHG emissions. This long lifespan is the only mentioned benefit related to financial sustainability.

Office sustainability was mentioned by experts to be inherently related to energy performance and to shifting towards renewable energy use. In two of these interviews, it was added that the topic of the energy transition has been around for a long time, and that the time has come to approach sustainability in a broader way. As was shown in the literature research, reducing energy use and energy related emissions are an important part of environmental sustainability. Environmental sustainability, however, is larger than just energy related emissions, it comprises the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but also the circular use of environmentally friendly and biobased materials. The latter was mentioned in all eight interviews, with the most common examples being reducing waste streams and reusing/recycling as much material as possible. One of the experts also stated that demountability is an important part of creating a sustainable office, as it allows for the office's materials to live on when the office is changed or even demolished. Another way the office can reduce emissions lies in its location; in three interviews, experts mentioned the opportunity for the office location to stimulate public transport use to reduce car travel related emissions. As mentioned above, the aspect of social sustainability was also mentioned as part of a sustainable office. In five interviews, it was stated by experts that the office can play an important role in social sustainability. The design and structure of the office can stimulate employees to make sustainable decisions. An example that was given in one of the interviews was that the offices design can stimulate active behaviour like walking and using the stairs. In two interviews, it was mentioned that on top of having health benefits, a sustainable office can also contribute to employee well-being, safety, and productivity. While none of the experts explicitly mentioned financial sustainability, it was mentioned that the social benefit of increased productivity can also have a large financial impact due to the high share of personnel related cost in the total expenses of organization.

4.2.3 Expert views: relationship

For the final open question, the experts were asked what their views are on the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in office buildings. This is the first of two questions that specifically dives into the relationship and tries to answer the third sub-question of this research. This open question was asked without giving them any insight in the literature results in order for them to answer it as freely as possible. The answers that were given varied, but also had quite some similarities between them. All experts were of the opinion that flexibility has an influence on the sustainability of the office building. Two experts even stated that flexibility is a part of sustainability. All relationships that were found during the preliminary literature research (acting fast in case of changing needs, less waste/more efficient material use, futureproof offices) were mentioned by at least one of the experts.

Firstly, it was mentioned in only one of the interviews that flexibility allows for a quick and easy implementation of changes when the need arises, something which was stated to be beneficial for sustainability as it results in a fast achievement of environmental goals. The relationship that was mentioned the most, was the fact that flexibility can be beneficial for sustainability since it results in a building being used for a longer time. This relationship was mentioned in six interviews, and this is the only relationship mentioned by the experts that was not present in the preliminary literature research. In two interviews, it was added that this can also have positive financial effects. The effects of flexibility on GHG emissions were also prominent in the views of five experts. They stated that flexibility in terms

of adaptability and detachability in an office also increases the possibility of reusing material and reduces the need for constructing new buildings/elements. This has positive effects on energy and material consumption, which in their turn reduce the emission of GHGs. To this, two experts added that flexibility in the office can also have positive effects on the health and well-being of employees, which are related to social sustainability.

One expert brought up the shearing layers of Brand as a method of implementing flexibility. As a remark on flexibility, she stated that when flexibility is implemented in the higher shearing layers, it is often accompanied by a large environmental impact, which often outweighs its benefits. It is therefore more beneficial to implement flexibility in the lower layers as this can be achieved more easily and with less investment. However, another expert stated that she would accept these higher construction related emissions without doubt, as long as the flexibility can result in the building lasting longer, especially if waste streams from refurbishments are minimized.

4.3 Results of indicator walkthrough

This is the second question that dives into the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in offices, it builds on the previous answers that were given by the experts and asks them to look at the relationship in a more detailed manner. For this part of their research input, the experts were asked to look at the two sets of indicators, 22 flexibility indicators and 20 sustainability indicators, and state what relationships exist between them and whether they are positive or negative. Each expert brought up multiple ways of how office flexibility can impact office sustainability, it was stated by them which sustainability indicators were impacted by each flexibility indicator. These (positive and negative) relationships have been translated into confrontation matrices, which can be found after each interview transcript in Appendix VI. To create a complete overview, all of these matrices have been combined into one cumulative matrix, combining both positive and negative relationships. These matrices were created by ranking the positive relationships (green) with a 1 and the negative relationships (red) with a -1. In two interviews, the experts mentioned that some indicators could have both a positive and negative relationship. In both cases this was dependent on the characteristics of the location, the building and the organization in it. These situation dependent relationships (yellow) were ranked zero as they can be both positive and negative in terms of impact.

Between the experts, different points of view on flexibility were presented. While some were of the opinion that flexibility offers a lot of potential in terms of increasing sustainability, others were more sceptical and stated that it should only be implemented when there is an expected need for it in the foreseeable future. Examples of these differences are the positive statement in interview 3, *“Flexibility must come first as there is a lot of uncertainty in terms of future developments. Buildings should be able to be used for a completely different function even if this requires additional investments and more material use.”* and the more sceptical statement in interview 4, *“You can’t really put a value on flexibility, as it differs per building. Why would you focus on flexibility when a building will remain the same for a long time, when you can also invest this money elsewhere where it has a bigger impact.”*

Combining the matrix results of all eight interviews creates an overview of all the relationships that were mentioned, and the accumulated scores provide insight about how often a relationship is mentioned. However, combining both positive and negative relationships can result in them cancelling each other out. Therefore, the matrix was split into two matrices that only contain either the positive or the negative relationships. The original matrix is located in Appendix VII, the separate matrixes are located and shown in the upcoming pages. On the right side of the table, in different shades of blue, a summation has been made of the number of sustainability indicators each flexibility indicator is related to. The same has been done the other way around on the bottom of the table in yellow. It should be noted that these are counts of relationships and not a total of mentions. In the upcoming pages relationships have been shortened, in the shape of **S*F*** with **S*** for sustainability and **F*** for flexibility indicators.

4.3.1 Positive relationships between indicators

Table 5: Interview matrix - Positive relationships

| Confrontation Matrix P+ | | Pillar | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | Total relationships | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 4 | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 6 | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 4 |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 5 |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 2 | 6 | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | 6 |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 5 | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | 4 | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | 5 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 5 | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 6 | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 3 | 5 | | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 5 | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 8 | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 6 | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | |
| Total relationships | | | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 0 | | |

Flexibility indicators with a wide impact

As shown in the matrix on the previous page, multiple relationships exist between flexibility and sustainability. As shown on the rightmost column, all flexibility indicators have a positive relationship with at least two sustainability indicators. Some, however, have a wider impact on sustainability than others according to the experts (see darker shades of blue). In this paragraph, the flexibility indicators who are linked to five or more sustainability indicators are elaborated upon. Those ten indicators can be combined into four clusters based on similar topics within the flexibility concept. Firstly, there are four flexibility indicators that are related to the functional independence of building units, which are all four related to the functional flexibility of a building. These are independently functioning and accessible building units (**F3**), round and non-obstructing columns (**F6**), facilities on unit level (**F16**), and multifunctional building units (**F17**). All four only have a positive impact on environmental and economic sustainability, as there is little to no impact on the user. In general, they result in a longer building lifespan (**S18**) and they have a positive impact in terms of waste production (**S5**), material lifespan (**S6**) and material use (**S9**) which are indirect impacts of having a building that lasts longer. The second cluster is that of demountability of the façade (**F9**) and that of interior elements (**F18**), which are related to both functional and physical flexibility. Both of these also impact environmental and economic sustainability in the same way as the previous cluster. These two however also have a positive impact on operating cost (**S15**) as they make maintenance more easy and less expensive. The third cluster combines two indicators related to the physical flexibility within the space layer, which are open floorplans (**F19**) and raised floor and suspended ceilings (**F20**). As the space layer is more in touch with the human aspect of the office, these indicators also have a positive impact on social sustainability, while also still facilitating in a long building life span (**S18**) and material life span (**S6**). Finally, the last cluster of flexibility indicators with a wide sustainability impact builds upon the human aspect. This cluster combines the indicator of adequate daylight inlet and openable windows (**F10**), which is related to functional and physical flexibility, and the indicator of adjustable and multi-purpose furniture (**F21**), which is related to physical flexibility. Both of these were mentioned during multiple interviews to be good for employee comfort and health (**S2**).

While not specifically related to any of the flexibility indicators, more to the shearing layers, there were some mentions from the experts of the positive effects of flexibility in specific layers. The large potential of flexibility in the Space layer was elaborated upon in interview 1: *“I think that in many cases, the Space layer offers the most usable opportunities to be flexible as it will be changed many times during the building’s life cycle.”* Another unexpected angle from which the Space layer can impact sustainability is that of office multifunctionality, as mentioned in interview 7: *“At the moment offices are used from 9 to 5, in the Space layers you can strive towards higher occupancy rates. Like combining multiple functions, office by day and community centre by night.”* The effects of flexibility of the space layer are however dependent on the degree of flexibility in the facilities layer, which was mentioned in interview 8: *“Having flexible systems is really important for the flexibility in the space layer, if you don’t have flexibility in terms of your installations you can’t really change the layout of your floorspace.”* This shows how the success of flexibility in one layer is impacted by flexibility in terms of design choices in the others.

Environmental sustainability

The original way to look at environmental sustainability was solely energy focused. While the way sustainability is being approached has broadened, some flexibility indicators still impact this type of sustainability. According to the answers of the experts, four flexibility indicators can positively impact energy consumption. Two of these are related to applying more insulation material between floors/units (**S8F8 – 1 interview**), and in the façade (**S8F11 – 6 interviews**), which was to be expected as applying more insulation in favour of disconnecting building units also reduces the need for heating and cooling. The other two are related to systems, either in terms of providing user control within heating/cooling systems (**S8F12 – 2 interviews**) or a system that guides the placement of occupants in favour of reducing energy consumption (**S8F22 – 7 interviews**). It was stated in two interviews that providing control could

possibly reduce energy consumption, as it enables users to turn off lighting, heating, and cooling when leaving a workplace, but it was added to this that the effectiveness of this measure really depends on the behaviour and awareness of users. A more effective energy saving measure in flexible offices, which was mentioned in all but one interview, is that of guiding and clustering occupation in order to reduce the energy use on some (less occupied) floors.

The effects of flexibility on environmental sustainability are broader than just energy consumption and GHG emission reduction. The environmental sustainability indicator that was mentioned most often was that of an increased material lifespan (**S6 – impacted by 20 flex. indicators**). Most of the elaborations of these relationships were linked to the implementation of flexibility leading to buildings being used for a longer period, something that can in turn result in materials being used for a longer period. Out of the twenty relationships that sustainability indicator six has with flexibility, the relationships with having dismantlable facades (**S6F9 – 6 interviews**), plug and play services (**S6F14 – 5 interviews**) and easily dismantlable interior elements (**S6F18 – 5 interviews**) were mentioned most often. Another reasoning that occurred often is the fact that flexibility comes with a higher degree of demountability, which facilitates the reuse of materials which in turn has prolonged their lifespan and reduces the need for new materials. The two material related sustainability indicators that were therefore often mentioned in combination with material lifespan were the lower production of waste (**S5 – impacted by 7 flex. indicators**) and a decreased use of materials (**S9 – 13 relationships with flex. indicators**). Of the latter relationships the flexibility indicator of dismantlable interior elements (**S9F18 – 5 interviews**) was, like it was the case with sustainability indicator six, mentioned most often.

While combatting climate change by reducing GHG emissions is perhaps one of the most common drivers of (environmental) sustainability, lowering GHG emissions was not linked to many flexibility indicators in the indicator walkthrough (**S3 – impacted by 3 flex. indicators – 1 interview each**). This could possibly be explained by the thought process of the experts, since lowering GHG is more of an indirect effect of using less materials and consuming less energy, so it could be that this simply does not come to mind. Meanwhile, as reducing GHG emissions is a widespread benefit of other sustainability indicators, it might be one of the more important (indirect) sustainability effects of flexibility.

Social sustainability

In the domain of social sustainability, the positive relationships often occur in the middle to lower shearing layers from the skin layer to the stuff layers. This is likely because these are the elements with which users are in contact every day. Something that should be noted is that most of the relationships within this type of sustainability were only mentioned in a single interview, which makes these relationships a bit less reliable. There are, however, some relationships that are mentioned more often. These more frequently mentioned relationships are: adequate daylight and openable windows which positively affect employee satisfaction (**S1F10 – 3 interviews**) and employee comfort/health (**S2F10 – 4 interviews**), user controllability of facilities and employee satisfaction (**S1F12 – 2 interviews**), adjustable/multi-purpose furniture and employee comfort and health (**S2F21 – 3 interviews**), and finally occupancy guiding systems that can positively impact employee comfort and health (**S2F22 – 2 interviews**) and working efficiency (**S3F22 – 3 interviews**). Within these relationships, it can be clearly seen that the elements that provide flexibility also increase the workplace quality of the office workers, as they either provide the users with more technical possibilities or they improve the physical characteristics of the office. This is something which was in the interviews linked to keeping workers satisfied and productive or even improving their health and comfort. A remark on the latter positive effect was given in interview 5, where it was stated that *“Benefits in terms of productivity or user quality are hard to make measurable.”* Other interesting additions to the ways flexibility can benefit social sustainability that were only mentioned in a single interview are the fact that having more site/building space (**F1 & F2**) results in more user comfort (**S2**). It does so by also allowing the implementation of enough room for more recreational purposes. Another relationship that was only stated once was the view that a flexible and open floorplan (**F19**) positively impacts all aspects of social sustainability (**S1**

to S4), as a flexible office allows for the workplace to be more in line with user needs and prevents the earlier mentioned mismatch between user needs and the actual situation.

Economic sustainability

In terms of economic sustainability, the main relationship that was mentioned was the increase in asset lifespan (**S18 – impacted by 19 flex indicators**). This benefit was present for most of the flexibility indicators, with only three of them not having the benefit mentioned for them (**being F12, F15 and F22**). In line with answers on the open questions, stimulating the building's long lifespan is one of the most important sustainability benefits of flexibility. In some cases, the experts added to that, that flexibility in terms of the buildings structure (**F2 to F5, F17 and F18**) can also positively impact asset marketability (**S17**). This is also the case for demountability of the façade (**F9**), oversized facilities (**F13**), and the ability to disconnect building units both technically (**F16**) and physically (**F19**). This allows for easier changes or redivisions of the building in order to keep the building in line with demand in a changing market. The latter aspect of demountability in various building elements (**F9, F18 and F20**) can also lower operational cost, as its adaptability makes repairs more easy and less expensive. Finally, flexibility in terms of an open floorplan (**F19**) and occupancy guiding systems (**F22**) can also have a positive effect on productivity (**S16**), which was also mentioned in the relationships related to the social effect of employee working efficiency (**S3**). Both of these elements are of course intertwined as employees that work efficiently impact the organizational productivity. As was the case with social sustainability, many of the relationships between flexibility and economic sustainability (aside from those with long asset lifespan (**F18**)) are only mentioned in a single interview, which impacts the validity of these results. This can, however, be explained by the fact that most experts focused on environmental sustainability in their answers.

Sustainability indicators not impacted by flexibility

All the flexibility indicators positively impact all three types of sustainability (social, environmental, and economic) in some shape or form according to the experts, however not all sustainability indicators are mentioned in the interviews. Out of the twenty indicators, seven were not mentioned by anyone: five from environmental sustainability and two from economic sustainability. This could have multiple causes. The first possibility is that the experts are of the opinion that they are not related to flexibility, or they do not see the relationship as it might be an indirect impact. The other possibility is that there is in fact a relationship but within the experts thought processes it did simply not come to mind. In terms of the sustainability indicators that were not mentioned by the experts, the following explanations could be the case. While flexibility can stimulate reuse it does not per se mean that it increases the use of circular materials (**S7**). In addition, flexibility does not directly reduce water consumption (**S10**); its impact is more indirect as the production materials might be water-intensive, and using less materials would therefore mean that less water is consumed. The elements related to environmental quality (air, water, and noise; **S12, S13 & S14**) are not impacted by flexibility either according to the experts. The element of increased asset image (**S19**) is in fact an element that was mentioned by literature to be an effect of flexibility, while it was not mentioned by the experts. The reason for this could be the fact that, aside from having a long lifespan (**S18**), the experts made little mention about economic sustainability, possibly due to environmental sustainability being the main focus and social sustainability being an upcoming field of focus, while economic sustainability is not seen as a core part of sustainability. Finally, both elements of safety against climate change (both social (**S4**) (while it was mentioned briefly in one interview) and financial (**S20**)) are not really mentioned extensively by the experts. This could be because the focus of the experts is more on combatting climate change and not on mitigating its effects through flexibility.

4.3.2 Negative relationships between indicators

Table 6: Interview matrix - Negative relationships

| Confrontation Matrix N- | | Pillar | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | Total relationships | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| | | No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | -2 | -2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | -5 | -6 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | -2 | -5 | | -2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | -1 | -2 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | -1 | -2 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | -2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | -2 | -2 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total relationships | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

As mentioned before, the experts have stated that flexibility is not a desired characteristic for all buildings, simply because it is not always useful. For example, some buildings will keep the same function for their whole lifespan, resulting in little to no need for elements that make it functionally flexible. In interview 5 it was stated that: *“From a developer’s point of view, it is often already analysed whether other clients or functions could potentially be interesting for a building,”* showing that when there is a possible need for a change of function, it is often already investigated before the building is even constructed, which could reduce the unnecessary creation of flexibility. A flexible building should only be created when this adds future value. The same can be said for the degree of demountability in a building, as was stated in interview 2: *“You should really make a well-considered decision on what elements of the building should be demountable. When something will remain the same for the next twenty years, then it will only cost a lot of material to make something demountable. Demountability should depend on the lifespan of the element. It is a balance of lifespan and use duration.”* When looking at the table of negative effects on the previous page, it can be seen that the negative relationships are only related to three sustainability indicators, being:

- Increased energy use (**S8 – impacted by 10 flex. indicators**),
- Increased material use (**S9 – impacted by 12 flex. indicators**),
- And increased GHG emissions (**S11 – impacted by 8 flex. indicators**).

Out of the flexibility indicators to which these were linked, eight were linked to all three sustainability indicators, one was linked to two of them, being decreased energy and material use, and four were linked to either just decrease material use or only decreased energy use. This shows that it could be argued that around half of the flexibility indicators could also have a negative impact on sustainability, meaning that the implementation of flexibility should only take place when there is a high uncertainty about the building’s future and a change of function is likely. While most negative relationships have been only mentioned in one or two interviews, there are two flexibility indicators that have a negative relationship with sustainability that were mentioned in five to six of the interviews. These indicators are a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floor height (**S8F2 – 5 interviews / S9F2 – 6 interviews**) and a high number of stairs/elevators and the possibility to add more (**S9F4 – 5 interviews**). Both indicators have a negative impact on the use of materials, as they both require a large amount of material to construct. In addition, indicator number 2 also has a negative effect on energy consumption, as more floorspace comes with more heating/cooling/lighting and the accompanying increase in energy use. With a large number of experts agreeing in the fact that these indicators could have negative impact on sustainability, implementing them in practice should take place with even more consideration.

Most of the remaining negative relationships, including those that were mentioned once or twice in the interviews, are related to realising flexibility by facilitating possible future needs through oversizing in terms of floorspace, technical systems, insulation, and support structures. Each of these aspects can make a building better suited to other functions in the future. It does, however, also require an increased use of materials and energy, and with that increases GHG emissions in the present. This functional flexibility is mainly realised with multiple indicators in the site, structure, and facilities layers and with a single indicator in the space layer. Since most of the buildings mass is located in the higher shearing layers, like for example the heavy load bearing structure in the structure layer, it is often the case that implementing more flexibility in these layers comes with a significant increase in environmental impact. This is something which is not always worth it just to create a higher degree of flexibility. Most of the experts agreed with the quote from interview 4 that *“Building what you need and having the possibility to expand is a lot more sustainable than building a surplus.”* While creating flexibility in the lower layers also results in more material use, the balance is often different. For example, as office interiors have a short lifespan, this building part also produces more waste which is reduced when having flexible elements. Something that was unexpected is the fact that the negative effect of flexibility costing more money was mentioned in the open questions while it was not mentioned in the indicator walkthrough. This again shows the possibility of experts missing out on relationships when having to come up with them in this context.

Chapter 5: Conclusion & implications

The built environment plays a significant role in climate change, and more flexible office real estate offers various opportunities to reduce this impact. An example of this is the mismatch between user needs and building characteristics that is one of the cause for the large amount of vacancy in offices. Within the existing literature, there is a considerable amount of material discussing the flexibility and sustainability of office buildings. However, upon conducting the preliminary literature research, it became apparent that only a limited amount of literature delves deeply into the potential relationship between these two aspects. A comprehensive overview showcasing all possible relationships is yet to be found in the existing research. Therefore, the primary objective of this research was to bridge this knowledge gap and provide an encompassing overview of the various ways how flexibility can impact sustainability.

This aim has led to the main research question: *What role can flexibility play with regard to the sustainability of office real estate?* In order to research this relationship, three sub-questions were formulated, starting with two questions which are (when combined into one); *How can flexibility/sustainability in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?* These questions have been answered by means of an explorative literature review, resulting in two lists of indicators. Together, these lists form a relationship (confrontation) matrix. Next a qualitative approach was chosen to answer the final sub-question: *In what ways can measures that increase flexibility in office buildings potentially impact their sustainability in terms of various benefits?* This approach consisted of expert interviews with a structure based on the findings from literature, allowing the main research question to be answered. This chapter will conclude on these answers, cover the limitations of the chosen research approach, and provide both scientific and practical implications this report has led to.

5.1 Research question results & scientific implications

Sub question 1&2:

- *How can flexibility in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?*
- *How can sustainability in offices be defined and into what elements can it be divided?*

Both flexibility and sustainability are widely researched topics. Therefore, the explorative literature research has led to a broad understanding of the definitions of both flexibility and sustainability and allowed for them to be divided into more measurable elements. It was found that flexibility could be categorized into four types: physical flexibility, functional flexibility, occupational flexibility, and financial flexibility. The latter was left out of this study due to it not being impacted by the office building itself, as it is more related to the financial structure of the organization and the lease/ownership decision. In order for flexibility to be divided into elements, the FLEX 4.0 model by Geraedts (2016) based on the shearing layers of Brand (1995) was extended with additional findings from more recent literature for it to be more comprehensive.

At the beginning of this report, the focus, in terms of sustainability, was mainly on environmental sustainability, as this is the most related to the initial problem statement, the built environment's large impact on climate change. However, in the later stage of this report, social and economic sustainability were added to look at the triple bottom line by Elkington (1998) as a whole and make a more complete overview of the effects of flexibility. Thereafter, sustainability could in turn be divided into elements based on these three pillars by combining the findings of the master thesis of Robberegt (2023) (about the perceived sustainability benefits in corporate real estate) with additional literature in order to encompass all the benefits of sustainability. Combined, the two lists of elements have provided a good basis to analyse the views of office experts, which were derived from the expert interviews.

Sub question 3:

- *In what ways can measures that increase flexibility in office buildings potentially impact their sustainability in terms of various benefits?*

Eight expert interviews have been conducted with experts from various fields within the office domain. These interviews consisted of both open questions and semi-structured questions. For the latter questions, the from literature derived lists of indicators were used as a guide to find possible relationships. In addition, each of the experts has looked at both the sustainability and flexibility indicators and stated where they think certain flexibility indicators can impact the three types of sustainability (environmental, social, and economic). In order to visualise both positive and negative impacts, each interview has been transformed into a confrontation matrix, which have all been combined to show how often each relationship was mentioned. Within the matrices, multiple clear relationships have become visible.

The findings obtained from the expert interviews not only corroborated the existing literature discovered during the preliminary and narrative literature reviews but also contributed additional insights. The responses from the experts on the open-ended questions affirmed the known relationships, while the detailed explanations and arguments provided during the indicator walkthroughs added a deeper understanding of these relationships. With flexibility and sustainability each divided into approximately 20 elements, the experts were able to pinpoint the specific flexibility elements that influenced certain aspects of sustainability.

Findings in relation to existing literature

Perhaps the most eye-catching, and the most mentioned connection is that of flexibility and environmental/economic sustainability element of asset/material lifespan, since this relationship has been both mentioned in answers to the open questions, and was linked to most of the flexibility indicators in the walkthrough. In many interviews, flexibility was stated to be something that can prolong the lifespan of a building and its materials, resulting in needing fewer virgin materials and lower waste production. Functional flexibility especially can result in this long lifespan, which is seen as a type of sustainability, like found in the literature review. Even though this relationship was not mentioned in the existing literature, it was an expected result. This comes from the thought process that something that can be used flexibly, and can therefore last longer, is inherent to sustainability. Another clearly visible (positive) relationship is that of more than half of the flexibility indicators with reduced material use and reduced waste. This is in line with the articles of Hartkopf et al. (1999), Dong et al. (2019), and Harris et al. (2021), who all stated that an implementation of flexibility can reduce material consumption and waste production. Within these articles, flexibility is realised by means of multi-configurational infrastructure and an important effect of flexibility is reducing vacant office space.

According to the experts, there is also a significant difference in terms of material cost of flexibility in the different shearing layers. Realising flexibility in the higher layers, for example in terms of its structure, often requires a lot more CO₂ emission heavy materials than it does in the lower shearing layers in terms of space lay-out. Meanwhile the future value of this might be equal or perhaps even higher. In addition to this, some types of flexibility that are located on a lower level, like for example demountability of the façade, interior elements or technical installations, also come with the benefit of lower maintenance costs. This difference in environmental impacts between flexibility implementations was not mentioned in the existing literature, nor was the financial impact of reducing maintenance costs. On the other hand, some things that were mentioned in existing literature, like the ability to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions through implementing flexibility (Dimoudi and Tompa, 2008; Malmqvist et al., 2018) were mentioned only very few times in the interviews, which was unexpected.

Within the interviews, the remark was made that some forms of flexibility require significantly more material during the construction phase, in the hope of saving material in the future. However, in the future, these savings do not always occur, since, for example, changes in function do not take place, making the implementation of flexibility a waste of material and money. This negative effect could be clearly seen in the negative relationship matrix, showing that the success and failure of implementing flexibility is a fine balance between lifespan and needed degree of flexibility. Within the existing literature this negative remark was not made, as all articles focused on the positive sustainability impact

flexibility could have. It is worth noting that most of the existing literature, except for a single article by Martani et al. (2018), only mentions the positive sustainability effects of flexibility. This article is the only one that emphasizes that implementing flexibility, such as flexible ceilings, should be done carefully and with consideration for the potential for functional changes in the future, as it could otherwise lead to wasteful expenditure of resources. The expert interviews shed further light on this delicate balance between the usefulness of flexibility and the inefficient use of resources, emphasizing the importance of considering the building's location and expected future functions. In addition, it became evident that this remark extends beyond flexible ceilings and encompasses other elements of flexibility as well, stressing the need for thoughtful consideration when implementing flexibility in any aspect of building design.

While it was mentioned less frequently, flexibility can also positively impact social sustainability. It has been shown in the confrontation matrix that experts believe that some of the flexibility indicators, for example flexible furniture, can have a positive impact in terms of employee satisfaction, health/comfort and working efficiency, as flexibility can greatly improve the workplace. It should be added that this can also offer additional value for the organizations implementing it. While this was also an expected outcome, this was something that was not mentioned in the existing literature, as in these articles the focus was solely on environmental sustainability.

Elements of physical flexibility, like open floorplans and raised floors/suspended ceilings, can, in addition to resulting in the earlier mentioned longer building and material lifespans, also positively impact the social sustainability of office workers. This comes from the fact that working in an unpleasant environment is unfavorable for the employees' comfort, well-being, and health. Having these elements of physical flexibility in an office can also impact productivity, which is a part of economic sustainability. This is something that was also not mentioned in the existing literature. Another positive effect is that of occupancy systems on employee comfort, health, and working efficiency. Within existing literature, occupancy systems were mentioned to be beneficial for environmental sustainability. However, this literature did not mention its effects on the employee side.

Finally, while most indicators were mentioned to have a relationship, seven out of the twenty sustainability indicators were not mentioned by anyone. It could be argued that there are two causes for this. It is possible that the experts thought that there is no relationship of flexibility with these indicators. The other possibility is that there is in fact a relationship, but it is an indirect relationship that simply did not come to mind. While these indicators were also not mentioned to have a relationship with flexibility in any literature, it does not mean that a relationship does not exist, and it might be discovered in future research into the topic.

Main research question:

- *What role can flexibility play with regard to the sustainability of office real estate?*

Overall, this report has provided insight into the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in offices with its literature research and expert interviews. It can be concluded that the main research question has been answered. In short, flexibility can play a significant role in increasing the sustainability of office buildings in various ways. There are, however, limits to its added value, and in some cases, it can even have a negative impact.

By means of the indicator walkthroughs, this research visualized both the positive and negative interactions between flexibility and sustainability, as shown in the tables presented in the previous chapter (table 5 on page 25 and table 6 on page 29). This is also the main scientific contribution of this research—a clear and comprehensive overview of all possible relationships that was previously lacking in the existing literature. Moving forward, this overview can serve as a valuable framework for future research, which can be expanded upon with additional findings.

5.2 Research limitations

The initial goal of this report was to determine the relationship between flexibility and sustainability in offices by conducting a systematic literature review. However, due to the lack of available literature on the topic, the approach has shifted towards a more qualitative approach. In order for this qualitative approach to be structured, literature research was done to get an insight in the existing knowledge about the (much researched) separate topics of flexibility and sustainability. However, since this identification process was done in an explorative manner, the possibility exists that not every valuable piece of literature was taken into consideration. For this reason, the lists of indicators, while they appear comprehensive, might lack certain aspects of flexibility and/or sustainability.

A rather obvious limitation of this qualitative research approach is the limited number of experts that have been interviewed. Due to the small number of experts, the results can paint a distorted picture in terms of the actual relationships that exist. In addition, the experts that were interviewed were mostly active in small to medium sized, non-listed, organisations with varying field of focus in the real estate sector, meaning the results might be less applicable to the larger/largest buildings within the corporate landscape. By increasing the number of experts and adding different fields of expertise, the findings of this report can be expanded to include more varying views. As the thought process of experts weighs heavy on the results of this research approach, it might be better to reduce (and combine) the possible sustainability effects, like what was done to the flexibility indicators. Since all of the interviews were conducted with Dutch experts, the results are applicable to the Dutch office market, however for the international office market it might be interesting to include experts that have more international views.

5.3 Practical considerations for CRE managers

Similar to implementing sustainability in an office building, incorporating flexibility in a manner that maximizes its value while avoiding resource wastage requires strategic thinking throughout the building's lifecycle. In the design phase of the higher layers (e.g. building structure) within the shearing layers model of Brand, decisions are made that shape the building's structure, potentially limiting or enabling future changes. In the lower layers (e.g. space plan) there remains significant freedom for change when the higher layers are designed with flexibility in mind. When implemented correctly, flexibility can substantially extend the lifespan of the building or building elements. Moreover, when combined with circular thinking, the use of biobased materials, and effective waste stream management, flexibility's sustainability effects can be even further enhanced.

In the case of constructing new buildings, gaining a thorough understanding of the potential future scenarios that the building may encounter throughout its lifetime becomes crucial. Determining these future scenarios should be a collaboration of all parties involved in the development, ranging from municipalities to real estate owners. For example, by combining experiences from developers with long term municipal visions or goals, the different parties can come up with possible alternative uses for the building. Determining the likelihood of a possible change in the office building's function or assessing if the location allows for alternative functions can inform decisions regarding the value of implementing flexibility in the building's structure. Due to the large timespan of the effects of these decisions, it would be advised that the government/municipalities take a leading role in this process, however responsibility should be located at the developer/owner side, similarly to what is the case with zoning plans and building permits. Overall, when properly investigated and analysed, well-informed decisions can be made regarding incorporation of flexibility.

In both new and existing buildings, implementing flexibility within the interior can be achieved relatively easily by clearly distinguishing between the structure and its infill, and by utilizing connection methods that facilitate a high degree of demountability and movability. This approach stands in stark contrast to the traditional linear process of regularly rearranging and restructuring offices, which often leads to substantial waste. By promoting greater reuse of building elements, flexibility can significantly impact and reduce these wasteful practices.

As demand for office spaces evolves, traditional office buildings may increasingly fail to meet the requirements and preferences of users. This dissonance between the building's characteristics and user needs can negatively affect user comfort and productivity. This is where flexibility plays a vital role in enhancing the social sustainability of a building. A flexible building can swiftly adapt to changing user needs, thereby ensuring user satisfaction. To achieve this, implementing flexibility in the lower shearing layers of Brand proves most effective, as these layers are directly connected to the building's users. From an organizational standpoint, incorporating flexibility into the office environment can prove to be a wise decision, provided the aforementioned limits are considered. It can benefit employees, enhancing their productivity and well-being, while also bringing financial advantages that outweigh the initial investment costs associated with flexibility.

While this report has provided real estate managers with some important considerations to keep in mind when making decisions related to offices, there exists a management challenge in implementing them. According to Ulukan (2020) a workplace transformation can have a significant impact on the productivity of employees and brings a change of culture. It is therefore important that, when changing towards a more flexible and circular way of construction and design, this culture change is well managed throughout the implementation of the project.

5.4 Future research suggestions

As mentioned in the limitations paragraph, there still are some unexplored variations to be made in terms of the expert group that has been interviewed in this research. The example given earlier is the option to attract experts that operate in other countries to get a more international view on the relationship between the flexibility and sustainability of offices. In addition to that, it might also be interesting to invite experts from different sectors or different professions. Future research into the topic can include these variations further dive into this topic.

Given that a large number of possible relationships came up in the expert interviews, it would be interesting to conduct further investigations into the actual measurable impact of each flexibility indicator on sustainability within these relationships. For instance, an analysis of the environmental sustainability benefits, such as reduced material consumption or greenhouse gas emissions, could be conducted when implementing flexible interiors. Similarly, examining the financial costs of creating an over dimensioned building in relation to its benefits could provide valuable insights. Furthermore, making the social sustainability effects of flexibility more tangible by measuring the workplace's evolution over time, comparing traditional and flexible scenarios, could provide valuable insights.

In future research it might be useful to also try out a fill-in form structure, as an alternative to the open structure that was used in this research, in order to see whether experts make different and/or more detailed decisions. Using this structure might stimulate the experts to take more possibilities into consideration. Something that, for example, happened during the interviews is that while some experts took time to name all the possible sustainability impacts others simply stated that an indicator was good for sustainability and moved on. A possible explanation for this is that some of the experts saw flexibility as a part of sustainability, and therefore kept the depth of their answers rather shallow. The effect of this is that it leads to less useful research input. Overall, it could be seen in the results that the experts mainly focused on direct effects, while indirect effects were mentioned less frequently. Again, this is something that might occur due to the focus and thought process of the experts, and which should be considered in future research.

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Appendix I: Systematic literature review – relevant articles

Relevant articles from the search strings:

(TITLE-ABS-KEY (flexib* AND sustainab* AND office)) AND (workplace OR workspace)
Sorted by relevance

(ABS (flexib* AND sustainab*) AND (office OR workplace OR workspace)) **Sorted by relevance (first 50 articles out of 337)**

| No. | Authors | Year | Title | doi |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Hassanain, M.A. | okt-06 | Factors affecting the development of flexible workplace facilities | 10.1108/14630010610714880 |
| 2 | Fauth, R.; Pieper, N | sep-22 | Designing sustainable office spaces - how to combine workspace characteristics with sufficiency | 10.1088/1755-1315/1078/1/012032 |
| 3 | Nithin, M.; Suma, V | jul-17 | Workspace management and hot-seating | 10.1109/ICCONS.2017.8250595 |
| 5 | Barath, M.; Schmid | sep-22 | Offices after the COVID-19 Pandemic and Changes in Perception of Flexible Office Space | 10.3390/su141811158 |
| 5 | Hartkopf, V.; Loftn | okt-99 | The GSA adaptable workplace laboratory | 10.1007/10705432_3 |
| 6 | Nanayakkara, K.T.; | apr-21 | Future office layouts for large organisations: workplace specialist and design firms' | 10.1108/JCRE-02-2020-0012 |
| 7 | Adenipekun, M.T.; | mrt-21 | Innovation in Academic Workspace Design: The Implication for Sustainable Effectiveness | 10.1088/1755-1315/665/1/012026 |
| 8 | Ulukan, S.E. | okt-20 | Integrating cultural change management program with smart workplace transformation and refurbishment | 10.13189/cea.2020.080512 |
| 9 | Ajith, M.; Rana Ma | feb-22 | Sustainable technology, materials and working layout for post covid-19 office spaces | 10.1109/ASET53988.2022.9734927 |
| 10 | Kojo, I.; Nenonen, | jul-17 | Evolution of co-working places: drivers and possibilities | 10.1080/17508975.2014.987640 |
| 11 | Gillen, N.; Cheshire | aug-15 | Innovation in fit-outs - are generation Y and technology firms heralding a new trend? | 10.1108/JPIF-05-2015-0034 |
| 12 | Dong, Z.; Zhao, K.; | aug-19 | Impact of occupants' behaviour on energy consumption and corresponding strategies in office buildings | 10.1088/1755-1315/294/1/012076 |
| 13 | Shafaghat, A.; Key | 2014 | Open plan office design features affecting staff's health and well-being status | 10.11113/jt.v70.3583 |
| 14 | Levy, D.; Peterson, | apr-13 | The effect of sustainability on commercial occupiers' building choice | 10.1108/14635781311322238 |
| 15 | Shafaghat, A.; Key | dec-15 | Enhancing staff's satisfaction with comfort toward productivity by sustainable Open Plan Office Design | 10.1016/j.scs.2015.08.001 |
| 16 | Harris, S.; Mata, E. | jul-21 | Sharing is daring, but is it sustainable? An assessment of sharing cars, electric tools and offices in Sweden | 10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105583 |
| 17 | Lillehagen, F., Peter | sep-17 | Holistic design of visual collaboration arenas and intelligent workspaces | 10.1007/978-3-319-65151-4_61 |
| 18 | Nelson, E.C., Wray | nov-22 | The future of work, workplaces and smart buildings | 10.1145/3563357.3566136 |
| 19 | Hartkopf, V., Loftn | 2017 | The Robert L. Preger Intelligent Workplace™: The Living Laboratory at Carnegie Mellon University | 10.4324/9781315658834-13 |
| 20 | Fairhurst, D. | jan-07 | A balanced model for sustainable workplace flexibility: The case of McDonald's | 10.1108/14777280710758835 |
| 21 | Niemierka, E., Jadv | apr-19 | Cross-building cooling-to-heating energy transfer | 10.1051/e3sconf/201910000056 |

Appendix II: Flexibility indicators with sources

(Geraedts, 2016) & various sources

| Layer | Category | No. Indicator | Source | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Site | Location | 1 Surplus of site space | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 2 Expandable site/location | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 3 Multifunctional site/location | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| 2. Structure | Measurement | 4 Surplus of building space/floor space | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 5 Available floor space of building | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 6 Size of floor surface | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 7 Surplus of free floor height | (Geraedts, 2016)(Martani et al., 2018) | |
| | | 8 Measurement system | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 9 Horizontal zone division/layout | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | Access | 10 Access to building | (Geraedts, 2016) |
| | | | 11 Presence of stairs/elevators | (Geraedts, 2016) |
| | | | 12 Extension/reuse of stairs/elevators | (Geraedts, 2016) |
| | Construction | 13 Surplus of load bearing capacity | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 14 Shape of columns | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 15 Positioning obstacles/columns | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 16 Positioning of facilities zones and shafts | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 17 Fire resistance main bearing | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 18 Extendible building/units horiz. | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 19 Extendible building/units vert. | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 20 Rejectable part of building/units | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 21 Insulation between stories/units | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 3. Skin | Facade | 22 Dismountable facade |
| | 23 Facade windows to be opened | | | (Geraedts, 2016) |
| | 24 Daylight facilities | | | (Geraedts, 2016) |
| 25 Location/shape daylight | (Geraedts, 2016) | | | |
| 26 Insulation of facade | (Geraedts, 2016) | | | |
| 4. Services | Measure & control | | | 27 Measure & control techniques |
| | | 28 Customisability/controllability of facilities | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | Dimensions | 29 Surplus of facilities shafts and ducts | (Geraedts, 2016)(Hartkopf et al., 1999) | |
| | | 30 Surplus capacity of facilities | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 31 Modularity of facilities | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | Distribution | 32 Distribution facilities | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 33 Location sources facilities | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 34 Plug and play infrastructure | (Geraedts, 2016)(Arge, 2005)(Hartkopf, 2017) | |
| | | 35 Accessibility of facility | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 36 Independence of user units | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 37 Sizeable HVAC system | (Gerke, 2019) | |
| 5. Space | Functional | 38 Multifunctional building/units | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 39 Distinction between support - infill | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | 40 Grid-based structure | (Arge, 2005) | |
| | Access | 41 Horizontal access to building | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | | Technical | 41 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable units | (Geraedts, 2016)(Arge, 2005) |
| | 43 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable walls | | (Geraedts, 2016)(Arge, 2005) | |
| | 44 Flat & soundproof ceilings | | (Arge, 2005) | |
| | 45 Disconnectable connection detail inner walls | | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | 46 Possibility of suspended ceilings | | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| | 47 Possibility of raised floors | | (Geraedts, 2016) | |
| 48 Open structured floorplan | (Hodulak, 2017) | | | |
| 6. Stuff | Furniture | 49 Multi-purpose furniture | (Tuncel & Kayan, 2018) | |
| | | 50 Adjustable furniture | (Nanayakkara, Wilkinson & Ghosh, 2021) | |
| | Systems | 51 Smart technologies - occupancy system | (Nelson, Wray & White, 2022) | |

Appendix III: Flexibility indicators combined

The list of flexibility indicators from the appendix III has been reduced in order to make it more usable in the interviews of this research. For this reduction, similar indicators (which were given the same number) have been combined into a single indicator, these can be seen below. The combining process is elaborated on the next page. Five of the original indicators are used one-on-one as new indicators.

Original list of indicators:

| Layer | No. Indicator | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Site | 1 Surplus of site space | 4. Facilities | 12 Measure & control techniques | |
| | 1 Expandable site/location | | 12 Customisability/controllability of facilities | |
| | 1 Multifunctional site/location | | 13 Surplus of facilities shafts and ducts | |
| 2. Structure | 2 Surplus of building space/floor space | | 13 Surplus capacity of facilities | 13 Sizeable HVAC system |
| | 2 Available floor space of building | | 14 Modularity of facilities | 14 Plug and play infrastructure |
| | 2 Size of floor surface | | 14 Accessibility of facility | 15 Distribution facilities |
| | 2 Surplus of free floor height | | 15 Distribution facilities | 16 Positioning of facilities zones and shafts |
| | 3 Measurement system | | 16 Positioning of facilities zones and shafts | 16 Location sources facilities |
| | 3 Horizontal zone division/layout | | 16 Independence of user units | 17 Multifunctional building/units |
| | 3 Access to building | | 5. Space | 17 Horizontal access to building |
| | 4 Presence of stairs/elevators | | | 18 Distinction between support - infill |
| | 4 Extension/reuse of stairs/elevators | | | 18 Disconnectable connection detail inner walls |
| | 5 Surplus of load bearing capacity | 18 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable units | | |
| | 5 Fire resistance main bearing | 18 Disconnectable, removable, relocatable walls | | |
| 6 Shape of columns | 19 Grid-based structure | | | |
| 6 Positioning obstacles/columns | 19 Open structured floorplan | | | |
| 7 Extendible building/units horiz. | 20 Flat & soundproof ceilings | | | |
| 7 Extendible building/units vert. | 20 Possibility of suspended ceilings | | | |
| 7 Rejectable part of building/units | 20 Possibility of raised floors | | | |
| 3. Skin | 8 Insulation between stories/units | 6. Stuff | 21 Multi-purpose furniture | |
| | 9 Dismountable facade | | 21 Adjustable furniture | |
| | 10 Facade windows to be opened | | 22 Smart technologies - occupancy system | |
| | 10 Daylight facilities | | | |
| | 10 Location/shape daylight | | | |
| | 11 Insulation of facade | | | |

Reduced list of indicators:

| Layer | No. Indicator |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Site | 1 There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional |
| 2. Structure | 2 There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight |
| | 3 Building units can function and be accessed independently |
| | 4 High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more |
| | 5 The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing capacity |
| | 6 Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way |
| | 7 Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically |
| | 8 Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated |
| | |
| 3. Skin | 9 The facade can be dismantled |
| | 10 The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened |
| | 11 The facade is well insulated |
| 4. Facilities | 12 Users are able to customize and control facilities |
| | 13 Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts and ducts |
| | 14 Facilities and shafts and ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) |
| | 15 Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment |
| | 16 Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units |
| 5. Space | 17 Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions |
| | 18 Building elements can be easily disconnected |
| | 19 Floorplans are open and based on a structure |
| | 20 Possibility of raised floors and/or suspended ceilings that are flat and soundproof |
| 6. Stuff | 21 Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes |
| | 22 The building contains smart technologies that guides occupancy |

Substantiations:

Indicator 1: The site related original indicators have been combined into a single indicator as the focus is on the office building itself and they have more to do with the building's location and the surroundings. They should be mentioned but time is limited.

Indicator 2: Three out of four original indicators are related to the floor space/surface and are therefore combined; the fourth original indicator has to do with a surplus in floor height which is in line with the surpluses in the other original indicators.

Indicator 3: These three original indicators are related to the way the building is divided and how access routes are placed.

Indicator 4: Both original indicators are related to stairs and elevators, how many there are and whether this number can be increase.

Indicator 5: Both original indicators are related to the technical characteristics of the buildings support structure.

Indicator 6: Both original indicators are related to placement and shape of the buildings support structure.

Indicator 7: All three original indicators are related to extending or rejecting parts of the building.

Indicator 8: This original indicator remained the same.

Indicator 9: This original indicator remained the same.

Indicator 10: All three original indicators are related to façade openings, either for daylight or to open them.

Indicator 11: This original indicator remained the same.

Indicator 12: Both original indicators are related to controlling facilities.

Indicator 13: All three original indicators are related to the scalability or oversizing of facilities.

Indicator 14: All three original indicators are related to (easy) modification of the facilities.

Indicator 15: This original indicator remained the same.

Indicator 16: All three original indicators are related

Indicator 17: Both original indicators are related to degree of independency of units in terms of their space plan.

Indicator 18: All four original indicators are related to disconnecting and moving parts of the interior, for example changing how walls are placed.

Indicator 19: Both original indicators are related to the structure of the floorplan.

Indicator 20: All three original indicators are related to floor and ceiling, either in terms of their shape or in terms of their technical characteristics.

Indicator 21: Both original indicators are related to design and functionalities of office furniture.

Indicator 22: This original indicator remained the same.

Appendix IV: Confrontation matrix – empty

| Confrontation Matrix | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material life-span | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset life-span | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts and ducts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts and ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors and/or suspended ceilings that are flat and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix V: Informed consent form used for expert interviews

Informatieblad voor onderzoek "The role of flexibility in office sustainability"

1. Inleiding

U bent gevraagd om deel te nemen aan het onderzoek "The role of flexibility in office sustainability", omdat uw ervaring betreffende duurzaamheid van kantoren van grote meerwaarde is.

Deelname aan dit onderzoek is vrijwillig: u besluit zelf of u mee wilt doen. Voordat u besluit tot deelname, willen wij u vragen de volgende informatie door te lezen, zodat u weet waar het onderzoek over gaat, wat er van u verwacht wordt en hoe wij omgaan met de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens. Op basis van die informatie kunt u middels de toestemmingsverklaring aangeven of u toestemt met deelname aan het onderzoek en met de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens.

U bent natuurlijk altijd vrij om vragen te stellen aan de onderzoeker via o.n.j.verhoeven@student.tue.nl, of deze informatie te bespreken met voor u bekenden.

2. Doel van het onderzoek

Dit onderzoek wordt uitgevoerd door Olaf Verhoeven en begeleid door universitair hoofddocent Rianne Appel-Meulenbroek.

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om te achterhalen op welke manieren de flexibiliteit van kantoren invloed kan hebben op de duurzaamheid van kantoren.

3. Verwerkingsverantwoordelijke in de zin van de AVG

TU/e is verantwoordelijk voor de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens in het kader van het onderzoek. De contactgegevens van TU/e zijn:

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven
De Groene Loper 3
5612 AE Eindhoven

4. Wat houdt deelname aan de studie in?

U neemt deel aan een onderzoek waarbij we informatie zullen vergaren door U te interviewen over flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid in kantoren en uw antwoorden te noteren/op te nemen via een audio-opname/video-opname. Er zal ook een transcript worden uitgewerkt van het interview.

U ontvangt voor deelname aan dit onderzoek geen vergoeding.

5. Potentiële risico's en ongemakken

Er zijn geen fysieke, juridische of economische risico's verbonden aan uw deelname aan deze studie. U hoeft geen vragen te beantwoorden die u niet wilt beantwoorden. Uw deelname is vrijwillig. Dit betekent dat u uw deelname op elk gewenst moment mag stoppen door dit te melden bij de onderzoeker. U hoeft niet uit te leggen waarom u wilt stoppen met deelname aan het onderzoek.

6. Intrekken toestemming en contactgegevens

Deelname aan dit onderzoek is geheel vrijwillig. U kunt als deelnemer uw medewerking aan het onderzoek te allen tijde stoppen, of weigeren dat uw gegevens voor het onderzoek mogen worden gebruikt, zonder opgave van redenen. Het stopzetten van deelname heeft geen nadelige gevolgen voor u.

Als u tijdens het onderzoek besluit om uw medewerking te staken, zullen de gegevens die u reeds hebt verstrekt tot het moment van intrekking van de toestemming in het onderzoek gebruikt worden.

Wilt u stoppen met het onderzoek, of heeft u vragen en/of klachten? Neem dan contact op met de onderzoeker via o.n.j.verhoeven@student.tue.nl

Indien u specifieke vragen hebt over de omgang met persoonsgegevens kun u deze richten aan de functionaris gegevensbescherming van de TU/e door een mail te sturen naar functionarisgegevensbescherming@tue.nl U hebt daarnaast het recht om een klacht in te dienen bij de Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens.

Tot slot heeft u het recht een verzoek tot inzage, wijziging, verwijdering of aanpassing van uw gegevens te doen. Dien uw verzoek daartoe in via privacy@tue.nl

7. Grondslag voor het verwerken van uw persoonsgegevens

De grondslag waarop wij uw gegevens verwerken is toestemming.

Welke persoonsgegevens verzamelen en verwerken wij van u?

In verband met het onderzoek verwerken wij de volgende persoonsgegevens:

| Categorie | Persoonsgegevens |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Contactinformatie | Naam, email |
| Functieprofiel | Functietitel |

In het kader van het onderzoek zullen uw persoonsgegevens worden gedeeld met

- [Opslagoplossing: SURFdrive, Microsoft (Nederland)]

8. Vertrouwelijkheid van gegevens

Wij doen er alles aan uw privacy zo goed mogelijk te beschermen. De onderzoeksresultaten die gepubliceerd worden zullen op geen enkele wijze vertrouwelijke informatie of persoonsgegevens van of over u bevatten waardoor iemand u kan herkennen, tenzij u in ons toestemmingsformulier expliciet toestemming heeft gegeven voor het vermelden van uw naam, bijvoorbeeld bij een quote.

De persoonsgegevens die verzameld zijn via de audio-opnamen van de interviews en andere documenten in het kader van deze studie, worden opgeslagen op opslagfaciliteiten die ondersteund worden door de IT-afdeling van TU/e, opslagfaciliteiten van TU/e met extra beveiligingsmaatregelen.

De ruwe en bewerkte onderzoeksgegevens worden bewaard voor een periode van 10 jaar. Uiterlijk na het verstrijken van deze termijn zullen de gegevens worden verwijderd of worden geanonimiseerd zodat ze niet meer te herleiden zijn tot een persoon. De onderzoeksgegevens worden indien nodig (bijvoorbeeld voor een controle op wetenschappelijke integriteit) en alleen in anonieme vorm ter beschikking gesteld aan personen buiten de onderzoeksgroep.

Dit onderzoek is beoordeeld en goedgekeurd op 24-04-2023 door de ethische toetsingscommissie van de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven.

Toestemmingsformulier voor deelname volwassene

Door dit toestemmingsformulier te ondertekenen erken ik het volgende:

1. Ik ben voldoende geïnformeerd over het onderzoek door middel van een separaat informatieblad. Ik heb het informatieblad gelezen en heb daarna de mogelijkheid gehad vragen te kunnen stellen. Deze vragen zijn voldoende beantwoord.
2. Ik neem vrijwillig deel aan dit onderzoek. Er is geen expliciete of impliciete dwang voor mij om aan dit onderzoek deel te nemen. Het is mij duidelijk dat ik deelname aan het onderzoek op elk moment, zonder opgaaf van reden, kan beëindigen. Ik hoef een vraag niet te beantwoorden als ik dat niet wil.

Daarnaast geef ik toestemming voor de volgende onderdelen van het onderzoek:

3. Ik geef toestemming om de persoonsgegevens die gedurende het onderzoek bij mij worden verzameld te verwerken zoals is opgenomen in het informatieblad.

JA NEE

4. Ik geef toestemming om tijdens het interview opnames (geluid / beeld) te maken en mijn antwoorden uit te werken in een transcript.

JA NEE

5. Ik geef toestemming om mijn antwoorden te gebruiken voor quotes in de onderzoekspublicaties – zonder dat daarbij mijn naam wordt gepubliceerd.

JA NEE

Naam Deelnemer:

Handtekening:

Datum:

Naam Onderzoeker:

Handtekening:

Datum:

Appendix VI: Interview transcripts & matrices

Interview 1

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Duurzaamheid in zijn algemeenheid voor mij is eigenlijk het beperken van de impact op de wereld en dan met name materiaal gebonden impact. We hebben namelijk net de energietransitie gehad en Ik denk dat we nu heel erg moeten gaan focussen op de materialen transitie. Dit houdt in; minder CO twee belastende materialen toepassen, zorgen dat je echt naar circulaire en gesloten kringlopen gaat, minder afval dus eigenlijk meer focussen op recycle en hergebruik op verschillende niveaus. Ik denk dat het niet uitmaakt of dat voor een kantoor is of voor woningen. Daarnaast denk ik dat er een hele grote sleutel ligt In de toepassing van biobased materialen. Ik denk dat die stap makkelijk te zetten is in de woningbouw en misschien ook wel in een kantoorgebouw.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Open plattegronden die je flexibel kan aanpassen. Misschien ook wel dat je bepaalde verdiepen je kan uitbreiden of afstoten. Eigenlijk dat het aanpasbaar is aan de behoefte van de gebruiker. Daarnaast zou het het mooiste zijn als het ook nog meer zou kunnen zijn dan een kantoor, dat het ook misschien nog wel een andere functie zou kunnen hebben.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat de relatie duidelijk is. Omdat je voor een aanpasbaar kantoor ook wel in termen van losmaakbaarheid moet denken. Ik denk dat je juist dan ook meteen op een circulair/ duurzaam pad zit. Als je zegt Ik wil een kantoor nog een functie geven of het is einde levensduur en je wil het kantoor slopen dan is het belangrijk dat het los maakbaar is. Dit kun je dan zoeken in je in je constructie maar bijvoorbeeld ook aan je gevels, daar kun je misschien een stuk uitbreiden of je kan er een andere gevel aanhangen zodat het gebouw bijvoorbeeld een appartementen gebouw kan worden. Daarnaast kun je in het geval van einde levensduur sturen demonteren zodat je het een stuk er weer kan hergebruiken. Ik denk dus dat die twee hele sterke connectie met elkaar hebben en dat die elkaar ook wel versterken.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van de 22 flexibiliteit indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Dit vind ik wel lastige eigenlijk, als ergens overschot aan is dan is dat eigenlijk nooit efficiënt dus dat maakt het ook minder duurzaam. Maar het is natuurlijk wel wenselijk dat een locatie misschien uitbreidbaar is en multifunctioneel ingezet kan worden. Het ligt natuurlijk ook aan wat voor functie dat overschot aan ruimte geeft. Als deze je deze ruimte een functie kunt geven zodat het wel bijvoorbeeld

een duurzame impact kan hebben. Als het gewoon alleen parkeren is dan vind ik dat dat niet een positief effect op duurzaamheid heeft. Maar misschien wel als je er een heel biodiverse publieke ruimte van maakt dan is dat voor mens en natuur natuurlijk wel positief.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Met het hebben van een overschot aan verdiepingshoogte ben ik het wel eens. Als je een flexibel kantoorgebouw wil hebben waarin je misschien in de toekomst appartementen wil maken dan is de verdiepingshoogte belangrijk omdat je dan flexibel in je installaties kan zijn. Met verlaagde plafonds trek je dan de installaties ook los van je constructie zodat je maximaal flexibel bent. Ik weet niet of ik het eens ben dat je een groot vloeroppervlak moet hebben om een flexibel kantoor te hebben want dat ligt er ook aan hoe het kantoor gebruikt wordt en welke functies er precies inzitten. Niet alle kantoren hebben heel veel oppervlakte nodig en een overschot klinkt voor mij ook niet heel duurzaam. Ik denk wel dat het goed is als je je vloeroppervlak heel efficiënt gebruikt. Je hebt bijvoorbeeld ook de R ladder, waarbij gestuurd wordt naar Reduce. Ik denk dus dan een overschot maken om flexibel te zijn is niet een duurzame insteek is.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Als bijvoorbeeld een verdieping leeg komt te staan wanneer een bedrijf krimpt en zij stoten die verdieping af, als je die dan zelfstandig kan laten functioneren en kunt verhuren aan een andere partij dan heb je geen leegstand en dat vind ik wel duurzaam. Want al die leegstaande kantoren zijn natuurlijk gewoon zonde. Voor mij ligt dat een beetje in lijn met tegengaan van een overschot, zorgen dat de faciliteiten die er zijn ook optimaal en efficiënt gebruikt worden. Ik weet niet of het echt duurzaam is, het is meer gewoon Common Sense dat je als je dingen bouwt ze gebruikt en dat ze niet leeg staan inderdaad.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde

Ik denk dat wanneer je heel slim naar de plattegrond kijkt je niet per se heel veel trappen liften nodig hebt om het functioneel te maken en dan eenheden loskoppelen. Meer is niet per definitie beter, als je over duurzaamheid na moet denken moet je ook gewoon kijken wat heb ik nodig en daar past een overschot niet in. We kunnen ook naar andere werkvormen en andere woonvormen toe in de toekomst hebben want wij in Nederland zijn best wel verwend in de oppervlakte die we nodig hebben om te werken en te wonen. Ik denk ook dat je met flexplekken en thuiswerken niet per se heel veel vierkante meters hebt nodig hebt maar dat ligt natuurlijk wel aan het type bedrijf.

Interviewer:

Als ik je voorgaande antwoorden dan zou moeten samenvatten dan is het dus eigenlijk zo dat in zekere zin flexibiliteit vraagt om ofwel slimmer met bijvoorbeeld trappen, liften en vloeroppervlak om te gaan maar aan de andere kant vraag flexibiliteit ook om meer te hebben want hoe meer je hebt hoe flexibel je kunt schuiven. Maar dat is wel iets waarmee flexibiliteit botst met duurzaamheid want bij duurzaamheid wil je eigenlijk zo min mogelijk gebruiken/maken

Geïnterviewde:

Ja inderdaad, ik als ik het zo moet dan zou ik zoeken naar een flexibiliteit binnen een standaard. Als je een hele slimme standaard neerzet waarbij je nadenkt over toekomstige flexibiliteit, dus dan geef je flexibiliteit randvoorwaarden die passen binnen een duurzame visie. Hiermee beperk je de mate van flexibiliteit zodat deze niet tegenstrijdig wordt met je duurzaamheid doelen.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofddraagconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Als je het over een stedelijke verdichting hebt is het natuurlijk interessant om na te denken over eventuele opstoppingen, dat zie je nu ook bij de jaren 70 flats. Met het creëren van een overschot aan draagvermogen, doe je iets om ervoor te zorgen dat je in de toekomst flexibel kunt zijn. Daarnaast is brandwerendheid natuurlijk altijd iets positiefs.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

Als je een kantoor flexibel wil neerzetten heb je geen andere keus dan gewoon een kolommen structuur op de minst belemmerende manier te plaatsen die dan past binnen jouw super efficiënte plattegrond.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat het voor duurzaamheid werkt als je niet te veel moet toevoegen dus dan heb je het weer over verkeersruimte. Als jij een goede ontwerper hebt die kan echt wel nadenken over hoe jij een plattegrond zo kan maken dat je hem zowel horizontaal als verticaal kunt opdelen. Wat daaruit volgt is dat je dan bijvoorbeeld minder materiaal nodig hebt in het in het toevoegen van units.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Sluit aan bij het afstoten van verdiepingen en units.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dat is superbelangrijk, het is belangrijk in flexibiliteit als je een andere functie zou willen toevoegen en binnen duurzaamheid en circulariteit is het heel belangrijk dat je losmaakbaar bent. Enerzijds over het gemak in onderhoud of renovatie anderzijds aan het einde van de levensduur wil je gewoon makkelijk kunnen demonteren. Qua financiële duurzaamheid hoeft een losmaakbare gevel niet per definitie duurder te zijn en het kan in het kader van onderhoud renovatie voordelen met zich meebrengen maar je moet dit wel goed detailleren. In het kader van bio based is het nog wel duurder op dit moment.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Het gezondheid aspect zou ik daarin meenemen, het van belang voor de gezondheid van de werknemers. Ramen open kunnen maken ben ik altijd wel een voorstander van.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Een goed geïsoleerde woning vraagt minder energie dus dan scoor je ook beter in je MPG-score. Ik ben er wel een voorstander van om dan ook biobased isolatie toe te passen. Maar het gebruiken van minder energie is natuurlijk sowieso al beter voor de wereld.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Naar mijn inziens mag die menselijke factor er uit als je het voor duurzaamheid doet. Ik ben wel een groot voorstander van sensoren. Wat bijvoorbeeld kan gebeuren als je dat niet intelligent inregelt, is dat je werknemers vergeten om de lamp uit te doen of de thermostaat terug te draaien en dat is verspilling van energie. Je kunt het dan beter zo efficiënt mogelijk insteken.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Kijk als je een plattegrond hebt en je zorgt gewoon dat die in maximale capaciteit volstaat en dat deze voldoende voorzieningen heeft dan is het misschien niet eens nodig om nog een overschot aan te leggen. Ik denk wel dat het belangrijk is dat je dan met een installateur bepaalde uitbreidingen bespreekt dat je daar misschien al weet je wel basisingen voor aanlegt zodat je natuurlijk ook zoiets efficiënt kan toevoegen. Ik denk dat je hier ook weer de R ladder naast moet leggen en zo min mogelijk moet toepassen als nodig.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat je met zo'n plug en play concept heel makkelijk je installaties los kunt trekken van je constructie. Dat is iets wat volgens mij richting de toekomst en sowieso voor flexibiliteit en losmaakbaarheid superbelangrijk is. Het is dan dus ook makkelijker aanpasbaar zonder dat ke dingen moet slopen of weg moeten gooien. Een van de effecten daarvan op duurzaamheid zal het reduceren van materiaalgebruik zijn. Maar de initiële investering in zo'n concept is hoger dus. Ten opzichte van traditionele bouw kun je dat terugverdienen in het verkorten van bouwtijd veen voorkomen faalkosten. Het niet hoeven te frezen bij een verkeerd ingestort system etc. zijn allemaal dingen die ook bijdragen aan een duurzamer concept.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Ik ben natuurlijk geen installatie expert, ik weet hoe het op woningniveau werkt en ik zie wel dat wij nu steeds meer woningen maken met een stuk minder complexe installatieconcepten. Onder andere omdat we woningen beter isoleren en als je biobased materialen toepast heb je een betere warmte accumulerend vermogen waardoor je vaak met een eenvoudiger installatiesysteem weg komt. Dat geldt niet altijd en het zal misschien ook voor kantoor niet altijd zo zijn maar eenvoudige systemen en in voor eenheden met afzonderlijke modulaire systemen werkt er dus voor dat je aanpasbaar bent richting de toekomst in het geval van opschalen en afschalen en het maakt daarnaast ook dat je onderhoud van installaties makkelijker is en dat je aan het einde van de levensduur ook dingen los kan koppelen van elkaar dus ja dat draagt zeker bij aan duurzaamheid.

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Interviewer:

Dit is al een aantal keer aan bod gekomen bij andere indicatoren, dus deze kunnen we hier ondertussen overslaan.

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Voor je afbouw dus je binnenwanden, binnenkozijnen, dat soort dingen is dat al heel makkelijk te doen en dat wordt volgens mij nu al heel veel toegepast. Het toepassen van makkelijk verplaatsbare wandjes maakt jouw plattegrond juist super flexibel. Ik denk dat wanneer je kijkt naar de levensduur van zo'n kantoorgebouw dat de space layer veel vaker flexibel ingezet gaat worden dan bijvoorbeeld je constructie. Ik denk dat het niet supervaak voorkomt in de levensduur van een gebouw dat je het echt bouwkundig aanpast. Dit gebeurt misschien een keer in een levensduur terwijl in de space layer misschien wel iedere paar jaar iets aangepast wordt als er bijvoorbeeld een nieuwe huurder in komt en dat die een andere binnenwanden wil toevoegen of de pantry wil verzetten. Dit is superbelangrijk

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Dat een plattegrond open is en gebaseerd is op een rasterstructuur draagt opzich niet echt bij aan duurzaamheid maar als je in de basis zorgt dat je een flexibele plattegrond hebt dan kan dit ervoor zorgen dat je minder hoeft te slopen of weg te gooien wanneer je iets wil aanpassen. Wat niet super duurzaam is. Een flexibele plattegrond met een losmaakbare afbouw (indicator 18) zorgt ervoor dat je een stuk beter bezig bent dan traditioneel.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Akoestiek is best wel belangrijk, je wilt natuurlijk ook niet werken in een super luidruchtige ruimte. Het hebben van een goede akoestiek draagt zeker bij aan het welzijn van de mens en het werkplezier. Ik denk alleen dat wanneer je voldoet aan het bouwbesluit je hier vaak al goed bezig bent

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Het is voor een werkplek heel belangrijk dat het meubilair af te stellen is op de behoefte van de gebruiker. Het hebben van meerdere doeleinde vind ik niet heel belangrijk voor duurzaamheid. Ik denk dat je hierbij meer moet kijken naar de levensduur van een object en hoe zorg je dat je deze zo lang mogelijk maakt doordat mensen deze zo lang mogelijk kunnen gebruiken. Als het toepassen van meubilair voor verschillende doeleinden ervoor kan zorgen dat je minder materialen gebruik dan is dit wel duurzaam, alleen dit hangt heel erg af van de doelgroep.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Wanneer zon systeem gelinkt wordt aan verlichting, verwarming en eventueel schoonmaakschemas, dat dit dus niet hoeft wanneer er geen mensen aanwezig zijn, dan kan dit ervoor zorgen dat je minder energie verbruikt. Iets wat zeker bijdraagt aan duurzaamheid.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Voor mij is de aller duidelijkste relatie een stukje losmaakbaarheid gelinkt aan demontabel bouwen. Dat je flexibel wil zijn zorgt ervoor dat je losmaakbaar bent waardoor je een goede duurzaamheid score behaalt. Het past wellicht niet hellemaal binnen dit thema, maar de materialisering kan ervoor zorgen dat je positief bijdraagt aan gezondheid en comfort in ruimtes en deze maakt het soms ook makkelijker om demontabel en losmaakbaar te zijn. De duurzaamheid van veel van deze indicatoren hangt ook af van de materialisering die daar achter hangt.

Confrontation matrix interview 1

| Confrontation Matrix II | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interview 2

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Voor mij heeft flexibiliteit met de indeling te maken, zelf kunnen kiezen waar je gaat zitten maar ook de mogelijkheid hebben om bijvoorbeeld wanden te verplaatsen. Zodat je zodra je een nieuw kantoorconcept toepast niet de gehele inrichting weggooit maar gewoon de wanden verplaatst. Daar hoort bij dat je bijvoorbeeld flexibel en makkelijk je ventilatie concept kunt aanpassen. Daarnaast is flexibiliteit ook de mogelijkheid om delen van je kantoor af te zetten wanneer het niet bezet is, dus het sturen van bezetting en hoe het kantoor gebruikt wordt, dat lijkt mij heel waardevol.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is zo min mogelijk materiaal gebruiken om de gebruiker te faciliteren in de werkplek. Daarnaast zijn er allerlei criteria die je aan duurzaamheid kan koppelen bijvoorbeeld een minimale oppervlakte van je kantoor, maar ook maximaal hergebruik van grondstoffen, een minimale milieu impact, een minimale hoeveelheid afval. Hiervoor is het belangrijk om goed te kijken naar je contracten en met leveranciers goede afspraken te maken over het vormgeven van duurzaamheid.

Daarnaast is ook losmaakbaarheid een belangrijk onderdeel van duurzaamheid binnen kantoren. Dat kun je erg slim inzetten, door bijvoorbeeld een leverancier uit te dagen om een product te maken wat uit elkaar te halen zodat je niet het hele product weg hoeft te gooien. Ook het maken van een LCA om te kijken waar knelpunten zitten kan hiermee helpen.

Wat wij daarnaast in het bedrijf doen is kantoren afstoten en verplaatsen naar een kantoor dicht bij het station zodat werknemers met een business card naar het werk kunnen komen. Daarnaast zorg je voor minder parkeerplekken en maak je laadverkeer en deelmobiliteit mogelijk.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

In de bouw zijn we ontzettend ingesteld op een hoge efficiëntie omdat we al jaren dingen zo doen. Dit heeft ons een hoog kwaliteitsniveau gebracht maar het houdt ons nu tegen om snel te reageren op nieuwe ontwikkelingen. Enige vorm van flexibiliteit in je uitvragen, je bestekken, je leidraden, je processen en je geld afspraken is belangrijk om dit wel te kunnen. Het is voor mij het belangrijkste om enige vorm van ruimte over te houden om creatief in te kunnen spelen op de stand van de techniek. Op sommige vlakken gaan momenteel de ontwikkelingen erg snel terwijl sommige erg traag verlopen, ik denk dat nu de urgentie steeds meer bij het milieu komt te liggen dat steeds meer ontwikkelingen sneller zullen gaan plaats vinden. Dit zie je nu al in de prijzen van bouwmaterialen door de huidige crisis.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheid indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Als een locatie multifunctioneel te gebruiken is en een kantoorgebouw s'avonds niet leeg hoeft te staan is zeker positief voor duurzaamheid. Maar dit vergt wel dat het goed geregeld is, want als dit niet gedaan is dan verspil je grondstoffen als het leeg staat.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Dit hangt van de gebruiker af, als de organisatie regelmatig een nieuwe afdeling nodig heeft en er komen in een keer veel mensen bij dan is het niet gunstig als je telkens een gebouw moet afstoten of aan moet trekken met daarbij de kans dat er iets nieuws gebouwd moet worden of iets bestaands gesloopt moet worden. Maar dit hangt dus wel heel erg van de bedrijfsvoering af, hoe je met vastgoed af staat. Daarbij zou het natuurlijk tof zijn als er in het geval tijdelijke leegstand ook tijdelijk bezetting wordt geregeld zoals bijvoorbeeld start ups.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Wanneer je modules hebt die je kunt toevoegen of afstoten dan is het natuurlijk handig als ze zelf kunnen functioneren, maar dit moet wel met een passende balans zijn. Wanneer iedere paar vierkanten meter een eigen klimaat unit heeft dan is dit niet proportioneel.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde:

Het hebben van veel trappen of ontsluiting mogelijkheden is iets wat potentieel nadelig kan zijn voor de duurzaamheid van een gebouw. Doordat deze onderdelen vaak gemaakt worden door middel van een grote hoeveelheid beton.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofdconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Het hebben van grote overspanningsafstanden is altijd goed voor duurzaamheid omdat je op die manier makkelijk je inrichting kunt aanpassen.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

Vergelijkbaar als indicator 3

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Vergelijkbaar als indicator 11

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Je kunt inderdaad een gevel modulair maken en dit goed laten samen werken met de installaties die in de gevel zitten. Echter kan het wel zo zijn dat de welstand wil dat een gevel er op een bepaalde manier uitziet dus dan moet het mogelijk zijn om een deel van de gevel te vervangen wat ook voldoet aan deze esthetische criteria. Een modulaire gevel kan er tevens ook voor zorgen dat later een extra isolatie of installatie laag kan worden toegevoegd wat positief is voor het materiaalgebruik.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dit kan ook op twee manieren werken, het is natuurlijk goed qua energieverbruik als een gevel goed geïsoleerd is maar wanneer dit pakket ervoor zorgt dat het niet mogelijk is later een extra laag toe te voegen wanneer de gewenste R waarden nog hoger zijn dan is dit ten nadele van de levensduur van de gevel.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Een overschot hebben qua voorzieningen is altijd superhandig, als je met je vergaderruimtes wil gaan schuiven op een kantoorvloer dan is het fijn als je de installaties 30% bij kan plussen in capaciteit. Als je schachten dan al vol zijn dan kun je minder snel uitbreiden. Het niet kunnen opschalen van de installaties is echt een beperking wanneer je je kantoor wil aanpassen. Dit is iets wat nodig kan zijn wanneer je ruimtes ook adaptief moeten zijn voor klimaatverandering in de toekomst.

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Vergelijkbaar als indicator 3

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Je moet heel goed nadenken wat je als element wil hergebruiken of dat je hele wanden of hele afdelingen gewoon wil vastzetten. Als het de komende 20 jaar hetzelfde blijft dan hoef je daarin helemaal niks los maakbaar te maken want daar gaat dan onnodig veel materiaal inzitten. Of het dus los maakbaar moet zijn laat je dus afhangen van de levensduur.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Ik heb gewerkt met open plattegronden en mensen hebben dan toch behoefte aan verschillende soorten ruimtes, soms luidruchtig en soms stil en voor die stille werkplekken moet je in zonnige open ruimtes dan toch weer losse hokjes maken wat meer materialen behoeft. Wanneer je bijvoorbeeld een hele stille vloer maakt, of een vaste afscheiding dan is dat gunstiger.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Dit zorgt ervoor dat je vaak dubbel zoveel isolatiemateriaal moet gebruiken omdat zonnige computervloer of systeemplafond van zichzelf isolatie nodig heeft boven op de gebouwisolatie.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Het aanpasbaar of multifunctioneel maken van meubilair is niet per se voordelig voor gebruikers aangezien mensen waarde hechten aan het oude en vertrouwde. Wanneer je een jonge populatie hebt dan zal dit zeker iets kunnen toevoegen maar wanneer dit niet het geval is dan kan dit zonde zijn van het extra materiaal gebruik.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Hier ben ik heel erg voorstander van. Bijvoorbeeld een systeem waarin je je dag uitstippelt van drukke vergaderruimtes tot stilteplekken en dat kan dan gekoppeld worden aan klimaatsystemen en geluidswensen. Het is alleen wel de vraag waar je de grens wil leggen qua informatie deling, deel je het bijvoorbeeld ook als de luchtkwaliteit ergens slechter wordt, hoe ver moet je gaan qua privacy. Mocht er gestuurd worden op zoiets als luchtkwaliteit dan heeft dit positieve gevolgen voor de productiviteit en gezondheid/comfort van de werknemers. Daarnaast kan sturen van een bezetting een positief effect hebben op het energie verbruik van het gebouw. Op dagen dat het rustiger is kun je dan eerst de lagere verdiepingen vullen en die verwarmen voordat je de bovenste verdiepingen gaat opwarmen, maar dit verschil in temperatuur is minimaal

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Wat ik denk dat echt belangrijk is, dat is de afweging maken wat je juist wel en juist niet flexibel wil maken. Duurzaam gaat er bovenal over dat dingen zo lang mogelijk mee gaan. Afstemmen van de levensduur op de gebruiksduur is de belangrijkste regel om duurzaam te ontwerpen in relatie tot flexibiliteit. Neem de Eiffel toren deze is ooit ontworpen en gebouwd om uit elkaar te halen maar deze staat er nog steeds. Soms maken we dingen die eeuwig mee kunnen gaan maar die gebruiken we maar 5 jaar, omdat we een ander kleurtje willen.

Confrontation matrix interview 2

| Confrontation Matrix I2 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interview 3

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Enerzijds voor de gebruiker, in hoeverre faciliteert het kantoorgebouw de behoefte aan flexibiliteit in het gedrag van de gebruiker/huurder. Mensen willen vaker thuiswerken, faciliteert het kantoor deze behoefte. Anderzijds flexibiliteit qua functie, in hoeverre zijn kantoren aanpasbaar aan de veranderende marktvrage en misschien zelfs voor een functiewijziging.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Duurzaamheid is een soort containerbegrip. Ik zou ESG gebruiken, environmental, social, en governance, duurzaamheid wordt namelijk vaak geassocieerd met energieprestaties terwijl ESG wat meer de lading dekt. E gaat vooral over die zaken zoals energie en materiaal gebruik terwijl S ook gaat over gezondheid, welzijn en veiligheid. Thema's die in een kantoor net zo belangrijk zijn voor de huurder en de gebruiker van een gebouw.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Als een kantoor door middel van flexibiliteit bij kan dragen aan het welzijn van de gebruiker dan is dit een hele belangrijke factor voor duurzaamheid. Qua exploitatie, wanneer kantoren flexibel zijn in gebruik kun je veel meer toe met bestaande gebouwen. Momenteel is de herontwikkeling van een gebouw een hele operatie of wordt er een heel nieuw gebouw neergezet. Vanuit duurzaamheidsoogpunt zou het natuurlijk mooi zijn als die flexibiliteit in gebruik zou bijdragen aan de gebruiksmogelijkheden van gebouwen. Die relatie is dus enorm sterk, hoe flexibeler een gebouw hoe ESG proof het is.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheids indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Dit maakt het mogelijk om makkelijker her te ontwikkelen wat positief is. Hierdoor hoeven er minder snel complete nieuwe gebouwen gemaakt te worden. Wat beter is qua materiaalgebruik. Hoe multifunctioneler hoe beter.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Dat lijkt me nou niet positief voor duurzaamheid, je gaat dan namelijk te veel toe voegen. Het lijkt me ook maatschappelijk niet echt wenselijk omdat je dan weer extra ruimte creëren alleen om flexibel te zijn. Terwijl ik juist denk dat het zou moeten gaan over het zo goed mogelijk benutten van en flexibel maken van bestaande ruimte. We hebben al genoeg voorbeelden van gebouwen die de helft van de tijd leeg staan. Dus nee dat lijkt me iets negatiefs. De nadruk moet liggen op efficiëntie en niet op overschotten.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Als dit het gebouw qua functie veelzijdiger maakt dan denk ik dat dit bijdraagt aan duurzaamheid.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde

Hetzelfde als indicator 3.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofddraagconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Als het bijdraagt aan meer flexibiliteit van het gebouw dan denk ik dat het te verantwoorden is om hier extra in te investeren en extra materialen voor te gebruiken. Het moet voorop staan dat een gebouw zo flexibel mogelijk is. Er is ontzettend veel onzekerheid qua toekomstige ontwikkelingen, we moeten er daarom op in zetten dat gebouwen in de toekomst totaal anders ingezet kunnen worden.

Dit vereist dus ook een andere manier van denken voor investeerders. Ze moeten hier dan ook een businesscase voor maken. We weten niet of over 10 jaar een gebouw nog steeds gebruikt wordt als kantoor. Misschien komen we tegen die tijd alleen nog maar naar kantoor om elkaar echt te ontmoeten omdat we verder alles online doen. Dan is er nog maar een fractie nodig van de kantoorruimte die we nu hebben. Er is heel veel onzekerheid over de kantoorfunctie en daarnaast zien we een steeds snellere acceleratie van technologie.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat dit iets heel goeds is mits je ook stuurt op verantwoordelijkheid van gedrag. Dit is in het reduceren van het energiegebruik erg belangrijk. Dit kun je hiermee faciliteren.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is iets wat op verschillende manieren goed kan zijn voor duurzaamheid. Je houdt alvast rekening met het slimmer maken van een gebouw door dit als deels voor te bereiden. Wat goed is voor comfort en gezondheid maar ook voor de marketability een lifespan van je gebouw. De technologische ontwikkelingen gaan zo hard dat je een overcapaciteit nodig hebt, lijkt mij in ieder geval als niet technéut.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

Dit zou veel kunnen betekenen voor het makkelijk aanpassen van je gebruiksfunctie en het minder nodig hebben van materiaal.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 14.

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Wat betreft circulariteit is het een groot probleem dat elementen van het ene gebouw niet eenvoudig kunnen worden hergebruikt in een ander gebouwen. Als hierin door middel van enige vorm van uniformiteit meer mogelijk is dan zou dit geweldig zijn.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Hetzelfde als indicator 3&5.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Dit heeft ook weer aansluiting op hoe futureproof een gebouw is. Je gebruikt minder materiaal en het draagt bij aan het slimmer maken van een gebouw.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Hoe flexibeler meubilair te gebruiken is hoe langer het mee kan gaan. Misschien is het zelfs mogelijk om kantoormeubilair ook toe te passen buiten kantoren door een slim ontwerp te maken. Een stoel hebben die super lang meegaat, zoals de stoel die ik hier nog heb staan van mijn opa welke dateert van voor de tweede wereldoorlog, dat is super duurzaam.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Als je dit samen laat werken met technieken waardoor het licht, de verwarming en de ventilatie automatisch uitgaat als een ruimte niet wordt gebruikt. Dus dat de installaties erop in spelen wanneer er geen mensen zijn dan is dit heel goed voor duurzaamheid, en dan met name energie.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

In het vastgoed heeft men heel vaak de neiging om vanuit de hardware te redeneren. Maar ik denk dat de rol van de gebruiker en het inspelen op en luisteren naar de behoefte van de gebruiker erg belangrijk is. Kijken naar hoe de gebruiker het gebouw ervaart in relatie met die flexibiliteit begint nu steeds meer op te komen.

Er is een hele sterke relatie tussen flexibiliteit en ESG. Hoe flexibeler het gebouw hoe meer het bijdraagt aan efficiëntie, materiaalgebruik, energieverbruik maar ook het welzijn en de gezondheid van de gebruiker. Naar mijn idee kun je door te luisteren naar je gebruiker een zeer positief effect hebben op sociale duurzaamheid door middel van flexibiliteit.

Confrontation matrix interview 3

| Confrontation Matrix I3 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

Interview 4

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde 1:

Hoe ik duurzaamheid ervaar heeft te maken met bereikbaarheid. Het stimuleren van duurzame mobiliteit zoals bijvoorbeeld een locatie kiezen nabij een station. Maar anderzijds is dit niet heel erg impactvol wanneer je dan op die locatie een vervuילend gebouw hebt staan, hoe het qua materiaal is maar ook qua energie.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Je hebt inderdaad zowel de energie, is je gebouw klimaatneutraal? Maar ook inderdaad het stukje mobiliteit. Daar wil ik dan nog aan toevoegen dat ook de gezondheid en het welzijn van je werknemers een erg belangrijk thema is. Anders is het namelijk ook niet duurzaam. Buiten je gebouw om is op groter schaal natuurlijk ook een stukje biodiversiteit en natuur belangrijk. Het is in ieder geval niet meer zoals vroeger waarbij iedereen bij duurzaamheid alleen dacht aan het stukje energie.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde 2:

Flexibiliteit zit in verschillende lagen van het gebouw, soms heb je bijvoorbeeld dat je delen kunt afstoten maar soms heb je ook een hele open structuur waardoor je makkelijk een nieuwe indeling kunt toepassen.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Dit hangt heel erg af van het perspectief wat je hebt. Vanuit een gebouweigenaar is het bijvoorbeeld heel anders dan vanuit een gebiedsontwikkelaar. Hierbij is het ook de vraag wie de kosten draagt voor deze flexibiliteit omdat het vaak aantoonbaar leidt tot meer kosten en de meerwaarde is onzeker.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Je hebt inderdaad flexibiliteit ook in verschillende gradaties, soms wil je helemaal niet flexibel zijn als je al weet dat een gebouw voor 50 jaar dezelfde functie gaat houden. Vaak ook denkt een eigenaar 'dat valt buiten mijn termijn' maar ik denk dat je ook wanneer het nog een tijdje niet aan bod is, maar er wel in de toekomst mogelijke aanpassingen gewenst zijn, je er nu al rekening mee moet houden. Want dit kan in de toekomst veel geld schelen of veel meerwaarde geven aan je gebouw.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde 2:

Wanneer een gebouw heel flexibel is dan is het ook erg duurzaam. Een flexibel gebouw is vaak duurzamer dan een nieuwbouw. Als je een gebouw lang in gebruik kunt hebben en kunt hergebruiken op verschillende manieren dan is dit vaak duurzamer dan een gebouw slopen en nieuwbouwen. Maar dit is natuurlijk wel heel gebouw afhankelijk. Ik zie die twee in de toekomst echt hand in hand gaan.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Ik denk hier eigenlijk hetzelfde over. Duurzaamheid is eigenlijk een container begrip, veel dingen kunnen hieronder vallen. Flexibiliteit is hier een onderdeel van, het kan hierin ook voor duurzaamheid zorgen als slimme investering aan de voorkant.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheid indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde 2:

Het is een hele belangrijke voor flexibiliteit, op het gebied van toekomstbestendigheid is het een hele interessante voor duurzaamheid. Wanneer je kijkt naar energie, materiaal en circulariteit is het niet zo positief omdat je meer gaat toevoegen dan nodig.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Tenzij daar natuurlijk behoefte aan is.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ja als je merkt dat een organisatie gaat groeien, dan is het waardevol dat je er iets aan toe kan voegen.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Je kunt denk ik ook beter rekening houden met uitbreidingsmogelijkheden met het oog op de toekomst in plaats van nu al veel gaan bouwen voor een toekomstige vraag die misschien nog wel kan veranderen. Mocht die vraag dan niet komen heb je gewoon wat perceelruimte over.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde 1:

Dit heeft inderdaad te maken wat ik net al zei ja.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ik vraag me hierin wel af in hoeverre dit daadwerkelijk bijdraagt aan flexibiliteit. Voegt het echt iets toe aan je gebouw.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Kijk het ligt er qua duurzaamheid in deze ook aan of het in de tijdelijkheid ook meerwaarde heeft. Niet alleen voor jezelf maar bijvoorbeeld ook voor andere gebruikers. Als je dan kunt schuiven in gebruikers.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit denk ik ook inderdaad, maar om nu extra oppervlak te bouwen enkel ten behoeve van flexibiliteit is denk ik ook niet echt de bedoeling.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ook dit is belangrijk, maar wel enkel als je installaties dit ook kunnen.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Dit is wel typisch zon investering die je doet aan de voorkant waarvan je niet zeker weet of je dit later terug verdient. Het ligt ook aan de locatie, hoe zinvol is het om hierin te investeren en is dit gunstig voor je toekomstige gebruik. Ik denk dat dit vooral in de plint, waar je veel wisseling van functie en huurder ziet, nuttig kan zijn. Of het voordelig is voor duurzaamheid zit hem dus ook vooral in de behoefte in de toekomst. Locatie is hierin bepalend. Het lijkt me goed om de te verwachten volgende gebruiken in kaart te brengen en te kijken wat er hiervoor nodig is. Dan kun je beter de afweging maken of iets de investering waard is. Je hoeft er namelijk ook niet bij stil te staan bij een functie die het toch nooit gaat worden.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ik hoorde laatst over het buitenland dat je ergens bij de bouw van een nieuw kantoorgebouw ook alvast de tekeningen mee moet geven voor een mogelijke transformatie naar woningen omdat daar de verwachting is dat dat in de toekomst nodig gaat zijn. Zodat je nu ook alvast rekening gaat houden met de mogelijkheden.

Ik denk dat dit positief kan zijn voor duurzaamheid omdat je het gebouw grotendeels kan behouden zoals het nu is, je hoeft niet extra materiaal met de gepaarde uitstoot te gebruiken om het aan te passen.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofdconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit haakt ook weer aan op het langer kunnen gebruiken van je gebouw. Ik denk dat dit allemaal te maken heeft met de increased lifespan van je gebouw en indirect natuurlijk ook over het langer gebruiken van materialen.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde 1:

Ik denk dat dit vooral het praktisch is.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit is vooral goed voor de indelingsflexibiliteit. Dit geeft toegevoegde waarde aan je gebruik en levensduur. Belangrijker voor flexibiliteit dan voor duurzaamheid. Als komen alle voordelen die flexibiliteit heeft ten behoeve van duurzaamheid hierdoor ook tot stand. Als je namelijk overal dragende wanden hebt dan wordt je flexibiliteit ook een stuk minder.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde 1:

Hier zit denk ik wel een groot spanningsveld tussen actoren, een partij die grond uit wil geven zal niet zo snel ruimte openlaten voor horizontale uitbreiding want dat is nadelig qua kosten. Wat betreft het verticaal uitbreiden dit hangt heel erg af van de maximale bouwbaar hoogte. Ik denk dat je die vaak al in het beginsel al opzoekt. Daarnaast is het in gebruik houden van een gebouw in geval van in de hoogte uitbreiden ook een lastige.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ik denk dat bouwen wat je nodig hebt en de mogelijkheid hebben om een uitbreiding te realiseren een stuk duurzamer is dan extra bij bouwen.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde 2:

Erg afhankelijk van je gebruik, als je nu al weet dat een gebouw ergens nog 100 jaar blijft staan, waarom zou je dit dan doen. Kijkt het kan wel weer iets doen voor het hergebruik maar als het niet nodig is dan is het zonde van de investering.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Ik denk dat het toch wel iedere keer op hetzelfde neer komt, het kost extra investering en of je die terugverdient is nog maar de vraag.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Die zal misschien nog komen maar in denk dat dit qua inbouw een stuk belangrijker is. Ik vind deze qua gevel dan toch een stuk minder belangrijk.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit is denk ik op het thema van energie erg positief. Het gaat natuurlijk vaak fout maar als je per ruimte licht, warmte kan regelen en niet meteen je hele gebouw moet aanpassen dan kan dit erg voordelig zijn. Al is het in de praktijk vaak zo dat dit soort system slecht ingeregeld zijn.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Mee eens, als het dan een op een vrijdag middag uitgestorven is in een kantoor en je kunt dan alleen op die paar plekken waar nog gewerkt wordt het gericht regelen dan is dat positief. Tegelijkertijd zit dit ook zo qua gebruiksgemak, als je je eigen werkplek kan regelen dan werkt dat positief.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit zit dus heel erg goed voor het thema sociaal en qua energie.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde 1:

Dit is niet per se mijn expertise dus ik vind het lastig om hiervan de impact in te schatten.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde 1:

Hierbij hetzelfde

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Interviewer:

Besproken bij indicator 3

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Interviewer:

Besproken bij indicator 3

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit heeft heel veel toegevoegde waarde voor de toekomstbestendigheid van je gebouw. Het kan daarbij ook financieel voordeliger zijn en qua materiaalgebruik veel schelen.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Interviewer:

Besproken bij indicator 6, indelingsflexibiliteit

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde 1:

Het hebben van genoeg verdiepingshoogte om verschillende functies te kunnen accommoderen is hierin heel belangrijk.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Dit geeft vooral veel waarde qua flexibiliteit.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde 2:

Aanpasbaar meubilair is positief voor de gebruiker. Maar alles is hierin een balans, het extreme van het ene het extreme van het andere is hierin niet goed.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde 1:

Als dit goed geregeld is dan biedt dit zeker kansen. Ook op die rustige vrijdagmiddag kan het veel doen voor het energieverbruik door te sturen in waar mensen gaan zitten. Daarnaast kan het misschien zelfs

ook zo ingericht worden dat het gebouw een werkplek aanpast aan jouw behoeften qua temperatuur en licht.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Het is denk ik ook een mooie manier om mensen inzicht te geven of het nut heeft om naar kantoor te komen of dat het misschien te druk is.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Ik denk dat duurzaamheid een grote rol heeft in flexibiliteit en viceversa. Je hebt als je de toekomstige waarde van een gebouw wil bestempelen eigenlijk vier elementen, je hebt adaptiviteit, financiële waardevastheid, materiaal en duurzaamheid. Dit zijn allemaal elementen die samen komen en die je niet los van elkaar kunt zien.

Geïnterviewde 1:

Deze twee hebben wel degelijk een relatie. Meestal heeft wat positief is voor flexibiliteit ook een positieve impact op duurzaamheid. Maar soms ook tegenovergesteld. Ik denk dat het dus ook goed is om niet per se op een van de twee te sturen maar vooral op de toekomstbestendigheid omdat dat je ook laat nadenken over wat dat nou precies is voor dat specifieke geval.

Geïnterviewde 2:

Het is echt een samenspel, je kunt dus niet echt focussen op een van de twee. Je moet alles in relatie tot elkaar bekijken. Je kunt ook niet echt een waarde geven aan flexibiliteit want dit is voor het ene gebouw anders dan voor het andere. Want als je een gebouw lang wilt laten staan waarom zou je dan focussen op flexibiliteit als je ook kunt investeren in andere elementen. Het is ook niet per se dat het ene goed is of het andere fout.

Confrontation matrix interview 4

| Confrontation Matrix I4 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interview 5

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Dat is een hele brede vraag, Maar het eerste wat bij mij opkomt is flexibiliteit in gebruik. Dus dan denk ik aan een kantoor waarbij de indeling en de installaties op een manier vormgegeven zijn, zodat je dat voor in ieder geval meerdere gebruikers kunt inzetten en in de meest extreme zin dat je het zelfs zo maakt dat je het voor uiteenlopende functies kan gebruiken. Dan varieert dat van een bepaalde verdiepingshoogte die je wilt hebben om verschillende functies kwijt te kunnen tot aan bepaalde draagconstructie, zodat je verschillende belastingen kunt doen. En Ik denk bijvoorbeeld aan een stukje losse bemetering in je installaties, zodat je ook dingen zou kunnen afscheiden. Dus een bepaalde maat die je meeneemt in je ontwikkeling om ook toekomstbestendig te zijn met je met je kantoor of misschien zelfs voor een andere functie.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Die is Natuurlijk heel breed, want duurzaamheid in het Nederlands is natuurlijk best wel een containerbegrip t.o.v. in het Engels. Wij doen heel veel projecten in het Engels, dus dan werk je eigenlijk meer met Sustainability and Durability. Dus als ik dan nu even kijk naar duurzaamheid, puur sustainability, dan kijken wij naar dat begrip vanuit cradle to cradle. Eigenlijk proberen we dan kringlopen te sluiten. We hebben niet de illusie dat je binnen een kantoorontwikkeling of een vastgoedproject dat allemaal kunt doen, maar wat we dus proberen te doen is ten eerste zo min mogelijk materiaal toe te passen. Maakt niet uit van welke soort. Ten tweede als we materiaal toepassen dan proberen we dat op een manier te doen zodat we dat weer kunnen hergebruiken. Het liefst op het grootste niveau dus dan praat je over bijvoorbeeld een staalconstructie, dan praten we over uniforme liggers maken, zodat je die gewoon qua in zijn geheel qua vorm ook weer aansluiten op andere gebouwen in de toekomst. Nou, dan ga je een stapje dieper, dan kom je op meer op element niveau en uiteindelijk kom je echt op grondstoffen dat je dus grondstoffen neemt die weer kunnen worden hergebruikt. Dat betekent ook dat we dus ontwerpen op een manier dat je het ook weer uit elkaar kunt halen. Nou, dat zijn eigenlijk even een materiaal keten heel kort.

Daarnaast doen we een hoop op het energiegebied we proberen zo min mogelijk energie te gebruiken en als je het dan gebruikt zoveel mogelijk uit duurzame bronnen, dus dan denk je aan een warmte koudeopslag, voor je verwarming en koeling, en aan zonnepanelen toevoegen zodat je een stuk van je energie zelf kan op opbrengen. Maar ook natuurlijk slim daglicht toelaten zodat je überhaupt minder energie nodig hebt. Wij vinden ook dat sustainability ook iets met de mensen te maken heeft, dus je probeert een plek te creëren die aantrekkelijk is om te zijn.

Wij proberen altijd groen toe te passen, zowel binnen als om het gebouw heen, wat weer tweeledig is. Dat doet iets voor je binnenklimaat. In de vorm van een stukje filtering van de lucht, maar het geeft ook een prettig klimaat. Nou eigenlijk. Nou, Dit is heel even in een noodstop, want Je kunt hier heel diep op ingaan. Maar we proberen zeg maar in alle verschillende elementen proberen wij het maximaal haalbare binnen project te doen op duurzaamheidsgebied en Dat is dan echt in Sustainability.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat duurzaamheid sowieso toevoegt aan flexibiliteit. Daar bedoel ik dit mee dat op het moment dat jij dus een gebouw creëert of een gebouwde omgeving creëert waar een bepaalde kwaliteit in zit, dan wil dat zeggen dat je daar langer gebruik van gaat maken en op meerdere manieren gebruik van kunt maken et cetera. Als je een hele specifieke betonnen doos maakt, dan is de kans heel klein dat hij later hergebruikt gaat worden en dat zou dan dus mijn eerste flexibiliteit haakje zijn, het opnieuw gebruiken en andere functie geven, dus dat noem ik dan even hergebruik, ik denk dat dat eigenlijk eraan toevoegt. Ik denk ook dat daar dus een connectie ligt dat op het moment dat jij een heel duurzaam gebouw hebt, weinig energie gebruikt, dan wil het ook zeggen dat hij in het gebruik waarschijnlijk lagere kosten heeft, waardoor die ook eerder flexibel ingezet gaat worden voor iets anders. Ik wil laat even de locatie helemaal buiten beschouwing, want dat is natuurlijk iets wat altijd heel belangrijk is met vastgoed.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheids indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Nou die eerste is, denk ik dan meteen de lastigste van het hele rijtje. Ik denk dat het een toevoeging is aan je duurzaamheid dat je inderdaad meer ruimte hebt, want dat geeft je in de toekomst een stuk flexibiliteit, dus Dat is zeker een toevoeging waardoor je iets langer zou kunnen gebruiken. Dat zie ik dan ook als een stukje duurzaamheid. Maar dit is wel degene die het eerste niet meegenomen wordt In de praktijk. Want het staat vrij haaks op een aantal economische systemen die betrokken zijn bij het ontwikkelen. Dit is dus vooral goed voor duurzaamheid omdat je daarmee iets langer zou kunnen gebruiken. Dus dan praat ik over duurzaamheid in gebruik, dus iets langer gebruiken is dan duurzaam. Kijk een ruimte geeft mogelijkheden. Wij zijn bezig met projecten en wij hebben daarbij gezegd, we willen hier eigenlijk gewoon ruimte reserveren om energieopslag toe te passen.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Verdiepingshoogte gaat zeker toevoegen aan je duurzaamheid, je kunt met een hogere verdiepingshoogte meer mensen bedienen, maar dat is weer in gebruik. Vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan oppervlak is heel lastig, Omdat we in Nederland heel erg rekenen met wat verhuurd wordt de dus je zal niet snel een groter vloeroppervlak creëren om dat dat meestal gewoon niet uit kan.

Die is qua duurzaamheid natuurlijk heel dubbel, want aan de ene kant zou je dan zeggen, het geeft een stuk flexibiliteit in de toekomst. Daar staat tegenover dat je wel meer materiaal gaat gebruiken, meer energie gaat gebruiken, et cetera om het te creëren, terwijl je eigenlijk het op dit moment niet nodig hebt. Met perceel gaat dat goed hè, want dan zou je dat bij wijze van spreken groen kunnen Laten. Qua vloeroppervlak denk ik dat dat minder gaat, qua verdiepingshoogte gaat dat wat makkelijker, het is ook niet zo heel duur om net iets hoger te gaan. In vergelijking met echt iets groter te gaan in je perceel en in je vloeroppervlak.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Dat is absoluut een toevoeging aan duurzaamheid want dat wil zeggen dat je dat gebouw flexibeler kan inzetten en dus beter kunt gebruiken. Dus daarmee is je afval is gewoon minder. Maar er zitten wel wat grenzen aan.

Want dit is vaak ook marktgedreven, dus dat hangt er dan een beetje van af wat voor soort gebouw je maakt waar je dat gebouw neerzet. Al vanuit een ontwikkelingsperspectief ga je dan ook kijken van oké, welke potentiële klanten zouden hier gebruik van willen gaan maken of kunnen gaan maken. Het tweede is dat hij ook wel ingegeven wordt door de gebouw vorm.

Sommige gebouwen in bepaalde vormen zijn moeilijk in meer dan een x aantal pakjes in te delen, gewoon simpelweg omdat het bijvoorbeeld een heel lang gerekt gebouw is en je wil wel een eigen entree hebben, dus je moet hem ook kunnen ontsluiten. Dus dan als je dan een heel langgerekt gebouw hebt en je zou dat in de lengte of verticaal gaan verdelen, dan wil dat zeggen dat je allemaal trappen moet doen en dat is dan ook weer zonde van je van je gebruiksruimte.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen.

Geïnterviewde

Dit gaat ten koste van de gebruiksruimte. Wat we wel eens doen is dat je dus in een vloer een plek maakt waar je later nog een lift in zou kunnen maken. Dus dat je in de constructie al meeneemt dat je op een bepaalde strategische plek snijdt, hier zouden we eventueel nog een keer één extra verticale opening kunnen maken. Maar we gaan geen extra trappen of liften plaatsen want de investering wordt dan wel erg groot. Naast dat gebruik je natuurlijk ook een hoop extra materiaal.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofddraagconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Meer draagvermogen toevoegen dan je nodig hebt voor de functie waarvoor je een bouwt, wordt door een belegger niet op prijs gesteld. Momenteel is het vaak zo dat wanneer het draagvermogen klopt met de huidige functie dat er niet veel extra wordt toegevoegd. Beleggers kopen een object voor +- 15 jaar, terwijl dat soort toekomstige aanpassingen vaak pas verder in de toekomst zullen plaats vinden. Wat betreft die brandveiligheid gebruiken wij vaak een sprinklerinstallatie, hierdoor heb je een groot compartiment wat flexibiliteit bevordert.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

Sowieso dat rond kan ik niet staven dat dat laat bij mij geen belletje rinkelen. De minst belemmerende manier, absoluut. Je zoekt een gridmaat om maximale flexibiliteit te behalen en dat probeer je zo te doen dat dat ook op alle verdiepingen werkt.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

We hebben wel gebouwen gemaakt of ontworpen, waarbij inderdaad een complete vleugel nu aan het andere kantoor vastzit, waarbij ook rekening houdt dat je dat wel los zou kunnen koppelen. Dat hebben

we dan gedaan dat je dus Het is ook toch weer meer naar het belegging perspectief dan puur vanuit duurzaamheid gedreven. Vooral om risico te beperken, zo van we gebruiken hem nu zo, maar we kunnen hem op een ander moment anders gebruiken.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Heeft te maken met indicator 3 en 5.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Eigenlijk proberen we dat overal mee te nemen vanuit het principe design for disassembly, dus we proberen dat op een manier te maken dat je de hele elementen kunt zou kunnen hergebruiken. Voor duurzaamheid doet dit vooral iets, Environmental. Je probeert hiermee je waste terug te brengen, lifespan te verlangen en meer circulariteit te realiseren. Qua consumptie zorgt het er ook voor dat je in een nieuw gebouw geen nieuwe gevel hoeft toe te passen.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Absoluut een toevoeging voor duurzaamheid en dit is puur die menselijke factor, dus we maken ook altijd ramen die open kunnen. Ondanks dat dit misschien voor je installatie niet altijd de beste optie is. Maar het geeft mensen controle en daarmee een prettiger gevoel, dus deze zijn voor ons heel belangrijk. We maken ook niet te diepe gebouwen en anders maken we een atrium. Het zal ook zeker iets kunnen doen voor de productiviteit, dit wordt door de gebruiker ook aangegeven. Maar dit is heel lastig meetbaar en hard te krijgen.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Deze spreekt voor zich, beter qua energieverbruik.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Is heel belangrijk, met name voor de menselijke kant. Dat je dus het gevoel hebt dat je er wat aan kan veranderen. Hetzelfde als die ramen die je open kan doen in die zin.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Ja voegt zeker toe aan duurzaamheid, is alleen niet altijd mogelijk. Het voegt vooral wat toe qua toekomstbestendigheid

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

Een computervloer is hier een mooi voorbeeld van. Deze biedt veel flexibiliteit en je kunt hiermee een gebouw langer voor meer partijen gebruiken. In eerste instantie gebruik je meer materiaal maar vervolgens heb je minder materiaal nodig en hoef je niet te hakken en breken om een nieuw stroompunt te realiseren.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde:

Deze vind ik dubbel want aan de ene kant klopt dat en aan de andere kant zorgt een complexer systeem voor meer flexibiliteit. Ik vind niet dat dit per se iets doet voor duurzaamheid.

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Eerder besproken bij indicator 7

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Eerder besproken bij indicator 7

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk zeker dat dit toevoegt aan de duurzaamheid, aangezien je dingen kunt hergebruiken.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Alle vier de punten van social sustainability kun je verbeteren door een indeling te maken die goed bij je organisatie past. Je hebt een toename in levensduur van materialen. Het kan financieel iets doen voor je marketing en voordelig zijn voor je productiviteit.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Die verlaagd plafond die vlak en geluiddicht zijn. We nemen standaard wel bepaalde plaatsen mee om de akoestiek te verbeteren. Maar dat is niet per definitie alleen maar uit duurzaamheidsoogpunt het is ook gewoon vanuit de bepaalde kwaliteit die je ook voor ogen hebt.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Eigenlijk weinig ervaring mee en vaak is dit een deel van het proces wat vanuit een huurder wordt opgepakt. Waarbij dan eigenlijk onze invloed vanuit de ontwikkelaars perspectief beperkt is, anders dan dat wij bijvoorbeeld wel zeggen, we hebben nu een gebouw gemaakt met een met een BREEAM excellent houdt er rekening mee dat je dit in je meubilair ook doorzet.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Wij vinden dat een gebouw dit moet kunnen, maar dit is zo gebruikers specifiek. Dit laten we echt over aan de gebruiker omdat het te ver afzit van ons als ontwikkelaar. We passen wel standaard daglichttoetreding en CO2 sturing toe. Maar zon systeem als dit voegt daarnaast ook wel iets extra toe qua energieverbruik.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Ja de kern zit hem dan In het langer kunnen gebruiken van je vastgoed, en daarmee een stukje Sustainability creëren. Die flexibiliteit maakt het mogelijk om veel langer gebruik te maken van je gebouw, wat duurzaam is.

Confrontation matrix interview 5

| Confrontation Matrix I5 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

Interview 6

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Ja als flexibiliteit zie ik vooral de aanpasbaarheid aan de toekomst. In de toekomst kan er een veranderende vraag zijn van de manier waarop we kantoren willen gebruiken of dat we überhaupt nog ruimte nodig hebben voor kantoren. Door nu alvast een kantoor flexibel in te richten kun je meebewegen met die toekomstige vraag die eigenlijk nu nog onzeker is. Misschien blijft het wel een kantoorfunctie, maar op een andere manier ingericht, maar het kan ook zijn dat dat er meer interesse is voor bijvoorbeeld meer woningen op die locatie en dan door een kantoor al flexibel in te richten, kan je ook daar al rekening mee houden dat je het zou kunnen transformeren tot een andere functie, zoals woningbouw.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Ja wat betreft duurzaamheid is natuurlijk een heel breed begrip. Maar in deze context zou ik hem uitleggen als enerzijds een lage milieu impact nu, dus eigenlijk in het ontwikkelproces en dan heb ik het wel over een een nieuw kantoor neerzetten. Als je een kantoor gaat ontwikkelen dat je dan al gaat nadenken over hoe kan ik met een zo laag mogelijke milieu impact dit gebouw überhaupt neerzetten. Zo kan je denken aan bijvoorbeeld hergebruikte materialen, Biobased materialen zoals hout. Maar ook meer richting de gebruiksfase nadenken over duurzame en efficiënte installaties en ervoor zorgen dat je een goede energieprestatie haalt, dus dat enerzijds en anderzijds ook alvast nadenken over de toekomst. Dat zie ik ook als duurzaamheid in een kantoor, dus ja, dat daar zit eigenlijk al direct het linkje met flexibiliteit, maar daar gaan we het. Zo denk ik meer over hebben. Maar ja, kan het kantoor ook meebewegen met die veranderende vraag of betekent voor duurzaamheid ook dat het gebouw in principe kan blijven staan.

Maar het gaat ja, Ik denk dat duurzaamheid ook verder gaat dan het gebouw zelf. Als ik kijk naar wat wij proberen te doen als gebiedsontwikkelaar in dit soort ontwikkelingen is dat we ook echt nadenken over de gebruiker van het kantoor. Kunnen we die ook stimuleren met het gebouw eigenlijk of de omliggende ruimte om duurzame keuzes te maken? Zo kun je denken over bijvoorbeeld de aansluiting op deelmobiliteit of een ov-halte dat je het stimuleert dat gebruikers ook actieve en duurzame mobiliteit keuzes maken, maar er zit ook een sterke link met gezondheid door bijvoorbeeld de trap in het zicht te plaatsen in je gebouw zodat mensen niet de lift hoeven nemen, maar sneller kiezen voor de trap, dus daar zijn ook nog meer linkjes die verder gaan dan dan bijvoorbeeld de constructie van het gebouw.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Die shearing Layers is ook een framework waar wij graag naar kijken, daar zit voor ons, denk ik de link tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid ook voor gebouwen, dus daar komt echt dat stukje aanpasbaarheid aan het toekomstige situaties in terug dus. De meeste milieu impact gaat zitten in de constructie, dat is dan die sharing layer structure is volgens mij. Maar die gaat tegelijkertijd ook het langst mee, dus als je in de lagen daarbinnen kan kijken of je daar alvast meer aanpasbaarheid in kunt bouwen, bijvoorbeeld in de services hoe je installaties inricht, maar ook in je Space plan van hoe denk je daarover na van wat zit waar een kan je dat in de toekomst aanpassen? Ja, Als je op die manier naar die gebouw lagen kijkt,

dan gaat die flexibiliteit ook echt per laag en heeft die laag ook al een soort van geschatte levensduur, dus Ik denk dat dat een hele relevante is om als framework te gebruiken voor flexibiliteit.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheids indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Ja, ik denk als je meer ruimte hebt om je gebouwen heen, dan kun je dus ook beter nadenken over hoe kun je die ruimte gebruiken om dat prettig in te richten voor je voor je gebruikers? Dus daar zie ik wel een link met die employee category, dus dat je bijvoorbeeld dat in kunt richten voor meer comfort gezondheid voor je je werknemer of je gebruiker of ook voor meer tevredenheid, dus daar zie ik wel wat indicatoren. Ik denk dat het wel beperkt is, omdat we gebouwen toch vaak neerzetten, zeker ook kantoren op een soort van A locaties, dus veel in de Randstad bijvoorbeeld, maar ook veel in en rondom Eindhoven breda. Nou, dat soort plekken waar je die ruimte niet echt hebt en je sneller alle mogelijke ruimte wil benutten om vol te bouwen.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Ja, ik zie daar zie ik een link met mogelijke transformatie In de toekomst tot woningbouw, dus als we verwachten dat er in de toekomst meer woningen nodig zijn. Dan zou het dus kunnen bijdragen aan nummer 18, increased asset life span en ook misschien ook wel increased marketability. Dus dat je aan een investeerder kunt laten zien, de manier waarop we die verdiepingshoogte hebben gemaakt, maakt het makkelijk, transformeerbaar tot woningen. Maar ik zie ook een negatieve link met materiaal gebruik en energiegebruik dus 8 en 9 en daarmee ook 11. Omdat je merkt dat je vaak minder efficiënt een kantoor gaat bouwen.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat het zeker waardevol is, maar ik zie een link met de twee vorige punten. Het is lastig omdat je bezig bent met een soort van toekomstig scenario waarvan je nog niet zeker weet of dat zo gaat zijn. Dus daar heb je die afweging tussen een lage milieu impact nu en de vraag of je het in de toekomst echt waardevol op een andere manier kunnen inzetten.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde

Ik zie daar wel een link met 3 met de ontsluiting Als je echt verbouw eenheden weer zelfstandig wil maken. Dit kan ook wel iets meer op zichzelf kan staan, maar dan gaat het vooral erom waar je dan alvast die trappen of liften plaatst. En dan vanuit sociaal oogpunt willen wij die trappen dan vooral in

het zicht plaatsen zodat de gebruiker wordt gestimuleerd om de trap te gebruiken. Maar dit kan wel nadelig zijn voor toekomstige transformatie mogelijkheden.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofddraagconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Brandwerendheid lijkt me qua technische eisen wel echt een must. Wat betreft het overschot aan draagvermogen, ik denk dat we nog steeds ook nu heel efficiënt moeten ontwerpen en dat we vaak door overschotten risico's willen wegnemen. Maar ik denk dat we nu moeten focussen om zo efficiënt mogelijk om te gaan met de milieu impact.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk niet dat dit per se iets doet voor duurzaamheid.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat je vanuit economisch perspectief niet vaak mogelijkheden onbenut laat omdat je een plot optimaal gebruikt en aan het begin meteen al de hoogte maximaal benut.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Het is niet per se verstandig om dit te doen lijkt mij. Omdat je dan niet efficiënt met materialen omgaat. Wat wel een optie is, is het later toepassen van modulaire elementen die dezelfde isolatie bevatten. Maar ook pas zodra het nodig is.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Ik vind dit een hele interessante, ik denk dat dit wel een link heeft met economic sustainability omdat je decreased operating cost hebt, increased marketability en lifespan. Maar ook wel met material use en lifespan en waste.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Ik vind dat een hele waardevolle voor de gezondheid voor je medewerkers.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is heel belangrijk voor het energieverbruik en is zeker goed voor duurzaamheid als het met biobased materialen wordt gerealiseerd. Deze materialen zijn ook goed voor een gezond binnenklimaat. Maar ook hierin zou ik weer niet gaan over dimensioneren.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Ik weet niet of dit heel goed werkt omdat iedereen iets anders wil. Dan zou ik eerder een optimaal klimaat creëren. Ik denk wel dat het interessant is om gebruikers inzicht te geven in waardes. Zodat je ook bewust zijn kan creëren qua energieverbruik.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Je zou het wel kunnen clusteren zodat het ook voor andere functies geschikt is. Maar ik zou niet per se nu een overschot aan leggen.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

Ik vind het wel erg interessant om modulaire units te maken. Dit kan voor duurzaamheid positieve impact hebben op demogelijkheden voor transformatie in de toekomst. Modulariteit of plug&play lijkt mij voor duurzaamheid meer de way to go is dan overdimesioneren. Dit zit hem voor in het materiaalgebruik en de levensduur hiervan.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde:

Bij complexiteit zie ik inderdaad meteen dat het echt verweven is met het unieke gebouw. En dat maakt dus hergebruik of flexibiliteit denk ik moeilijker. Maar wat dit doet voor duurzaamheid vind ik lastig want het is misschien soms wel nodig om z'n uniek systeem te hebben.

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Heeft te maken met nummer drie

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Heeft ook te maken met nummer 3

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat dit vooral invloed heeft op minder afval, langere levensduren, minder materiaal gebruiken. Maar ook op operating cost en asset lifespan.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat je hier makkelijker alvast rekening mee kunt houden in je ontwerp zonder dat het voor milieu heel veel nadelen zou hebben qua materiaal gebruik. Ik zou hier dan ook sneller de stap zetten om meer materiaal te gebruiken dan in de hogere lagen.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Ik zie hier vooral een link met sociale duurzaamheid. Vooral comfort en gezondheid, dat bij kan dragen aan efficiënte en tevredenheid. Ook kunnen producten die dit aanbieden qua flexibiliteit ook bijdragen aan marketability van het product.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat dit wel een goede impact kan hebben op duurzaamheid qua energieverbruik. Daarnaast denk ik ook dat het weten hoeveel mensen er ongeveer naar kantoor komen door ze dus te laten inchecken kan helpen om bijvoorbeeld in de kantine een betere schatting te kunnen maken hoeveel eten er nodig is voor de lunch wat bijvoorbeeld voedselverspilling tegen kan gaan.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Om in die eerdere lagen flexibiliteit te realiseren moet je al snel accepteren dat je slechter zal scoren qua milieu impact en dat weegt niet helemaal tegen elkaar op vind ik. Aangezien je de eisen in de toekomst nog niet helemaal weet. Ik zou dan toch eerder kiezen voor een lagere milieu impact in het heden en vooral in die latere lagen flexibiliteit realiseren, beginnend bij services en zeker ook in space plan en stuff. Omdat je daar met minder investering die ten kosten gaat van duurzaamheid ook flexibiliteit kunt realiseren. Al moet ook daarvoor vroeg in het proces nagedacht worden over flexibiliteit

Confrontation matrix interview 6

| Confrontation Matrix I6 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interview 7

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Op microniveau, de mate waarin een kantoor aanpasbaar is aan nieuwe behoeften. Dat je je grotere ruimtes kunt indelen in kleinere en deze kunt herindelen. Op macroniveau, de mate waarin een kantoor als zodanig gemakkelijk kan worden getransformeerd naar een andere functie. Of misschien zelfs wel opgepakt kan worden en ergens anders als iets anders kan worden neergezet. Uitneembaarheid in deze is misschien in de circulaire economie wel themanummer een.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Dat hangt ervan af welke laag je bekijkt binnen het kantoorgebouw. Wat betreft de constructieve structuur heb je natuurlijk enerzijds de levensduur en anderzijds een milieuvriendelijke productie. Voor de indeling van het kantoor wil je natuurlijk dat dit met zo min mogelijk afval gebeurt. Duurzaamheid is uiteraard ook het energieverbruik tijdens de exploitatie, voor verlichting, verwarming en verkoeling. Daarnaast zijn er voor een kantoor als werkplek ook menselijke aspecten, zoals veiligheid, gezondheid en productiviteit. Dit laatste is financieel ook van grote impact aangezien een veelvoud van je kosten zitten in je werknemers in verhouding tot de kosten van een kantoor.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Als je op diezelfde niveaus gaat kijken. Als je flexibel bent qua gebouw dan zou ik een hogere uitstoot qua bouw wel accepteren als dit ervoor zorgt dat het als structuur ervoor zorgt dat het gebouw langer meegaat. Als je daarbij de afvalstromen bij herinrichting kunt minimaliseren dan kan flexibiliteit veel betekenen voor duurzaamheid. Qua sociale duurzaamheid kan flexibiliteit leiden tot een beter kantoor waardoor mensen zich ook beter voelen.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheids indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Een overschot is een negatief aspect van duurzaamheid omdat je met ruimte op zichzelf als zuinig zou moeten zijn. Dat de locatie uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel bent is wel duurzaam omdat er dan meer mogelijk is.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Hierop kun je bijna hetzelfde zeggen als indicator 1. Een groot oppervlak is niet per se duurzaam omdat je een verspilling hebt. Als dat vloeroppervlak niet alleen voor kantoorfunctie wordt gebruikt dan zou het wel weer goed zijn voor het welbevinden van de mensen. Aan de ene kant moet je zuinig zijn, aan de andere kant is de manier waarop we kantoren hebben gemaakt met enkel gangen en kamers niet goed voor de mensen zelf. Als je een kantoorgebouw inricht op basis van het welzijn van mensen dan zijn groen en water, vroeger beschouwd als inefficiënte vierkante meters, erg belangrijk voor een duurzaam ontwerp. Voorheen gingen we te simplistisch en eenzijdig om met ruimtes. Mensen hebben juist behoefte aan ontmoeting, beweging, licht en groen, dus afwisseling van ruimtes is voor een kantoor efficiënt en duurzaam, zowel financieel als sociaal. Wat betreft hoogte, dit is iets wat we voor duurzaamheid kunnen gebruiken. Ik denk dat we hier nog niet alles van hebben benut. We kunnen hier ook best nog extra ruimte zoeken qua extra verdiepingen en eventueel zelfs variërende verdiepingshoogtes voor vides etc.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Dit kan veel doen voor duurzaamheid wat betreft toekomstbestendigheid van een gebouw. Dit zit denk ik in de materialisatie en op lange termijn ook de marketability en lifespan.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde

Dit is iets wat in het verlengde zit van 3 en 4. Trappen zijn hierin zeker het belangrijkste, iets wat in traditionele gebouwen waar je direct de lift ziet en de trap moet zoeken niet echt gedaan wordt. Die omkering is namelijk erg goed voor de sociale duurzaamheid, ook qua gezondheid.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofdconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Een overschot aan draagvermogen vergroot je transformatie mogelijkheden. Brandveiligheid is ook weer belangrijk voor nummer 3.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

Dit geeft duurzaamheid omdat je makkelijker kunt herverdelen en herstructureren in een gebouw, met een langere levensduur als gevolg.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

De totaliteit van 7 is niet alleen flexibel of duurzaam. Het idee van afstoten van een gebouw of gebouwdeel en inwisselen voor bijvoorbeeld een stuk tuin. Dit kan daarnaast ook wat doen voor material

use. Daarnaast is verticale uitbreiding ook gunstiger omdat je hiermee een stuk van je landschap kunt besparen.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is erg positief als het gaat over de mogelijkheid om in het aantal huurders te variëren. Vooral op de langer termijn. Zeker als je biobased materialen gebruikt hoeft dit qua materiaal gebruik ook niet echt een probleem te zijn.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dit kan mogelijk duurzaam zijn als de demontage leidt tot makkelijk hergebruik.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Daglichttoetreding wordt onderschat, we zitten vaak op een minimum, terwijl het toch erg belangrijk is voor het welbevinden van mensen. Voor ramen die open kunnen geldt eigenlijk hetzelfde. Met name vanuit het sociale perspectief.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Deze ligt in lijn met 8 en is natuurlijk goede voor de energetische prestaties.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Als de voorzieningen echt op persoonlijk niveau zijn, bijvoorbeeld een verwarmde stoel of toetsenbord dan is dit denk ik qua energie een stuk voordeliger.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is denk ik flexibiliteit die de herindeelbaarheid bevordert en daarmee dus ook het gebouw een stukje futureproof maakt.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

Dit tilt eigenlijk de flexibiliteit van 13 naar een hoger niveau. Als je met plug en play werkt dan heb je minder over dimensionering nodig en kun je iets ter plekke in klikken wanneer nodig. Dat is iets wat qua duurzaamheid denk ik voordeliger is. Dit is positief qua materialisatie en consumptie.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde:

Het hebben van een low tech oplossing is te verkiezen boven een high tech oplossing. Ook weer positief qua materiaal en consumptie.

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Hebben we al besproken wat betreft nummer 7.

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Momenteel is een kantoor iets wat van 9 tot 5 wordt gebruikt. Maar in deze laag kunnen je daarnaast ook streven naar een hogere graad van bezetting. Ik denk dat het de duurzaamheid ook ten goede komt als je in staat bent om allerlei functies te combineren. Net als de multifunctionaliteit van nummer 1.

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Hoe eenvoudiger dat is hoe beter je scoort op de losmaakbaarheidsindex, ik denk dus wel dat dat in een circulaire gedacht past.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Als je een variëteit aan ruimtes of dingen hebt. Die Misschien niet per se een raster structuur hebben. Dan kun je ook al heel flexibel zijn.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Dit ligt in lijn met nummer 14

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Sociale duurzaamheid vraagt ook wel dat meubilair goed is. Gezond is. Hier zit denk ik wel een groot gedeelte van de afvalstroom waardoor het hebben van meerdere doeleinden toch wel voordelig is.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Als er gestuurd wordt om mensen niet op lege verdiepingen te laten zitten dan kan dit zeker iets doen voor het energieverbruik.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat dat een gedeelde rol is en dat duurzaamheid ook uit andere facetten bestaat maar dat het zeker een rol speelt. Wat die rol inhoudt hangt denk ik af van de keuzes die je maakt. Het kan een rol spelen in de langer termijn verhuurbaarheid/houdbaarheid van een gebouw. Het kan een rol spelen in het gebruik en het energiegebruik. Maar het kan op de menselijke kant van duurzaamheid een rol spelen, doordat het een gezondere en productievere plek is om te werken. Ik denk dat flexibiliteit op zichzelf niet het doel moet zijn maar dat dit duurzaamheid moet zijn. Je wil bepaalde waarden realiseren in een gebouw. Je begint met kernwaarden en kijkt hoe flexibiliteit deze waarden kan dienen.

Confrontation matrix interview 7

| Confrontation Matrix I7 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | 1 | | | | | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be exented or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interview 8

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij flexibiliteit binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Je hebt drie manieren. Aan de ene kant flexibiliteit voor een gebruiker, hoe kun je zo makkelijk mogelijk je kantoor anders inrichten wanneer je organisatie groeit of krimpt of veranderd. Als tweede de flexibiliteit naar andere gebruikers, dus de mogelijkheid om meer gebruikers te kunnen voorzien zonder al te veel te hoeven aanpassen. Ten derde, flexibiliteit naar andere functies, uitbreiding mogelijkheden

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk hierbij aan de onderdelen van BREEAM voor nieuw gebouwen. Hierin zitten thema's als energie, materialen, gezondheid, afvalmanagement.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie tussen flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid binnen kantoren?

Geïnterviewde:

Flexibiliteit is een onderdeel om een gebouw duurzaam te gebruiken en te behouden. Als je flexibel ontwerpt en nadenkt over toekomstige functies dan kan een gebouw langer behouden blijven. Hoe langer een gebouw kan blijven staan en hoe minder er gesloopt wordt hoe duurzamer het gebouw is.

Interviewer:

Hoe zie jij de relatie met duurzaamheid van deze flexibiliteit indicatoren op deze duurzaamheid indicatoren?

Indicator 1:

Er is een overschot aan perceel ruimte en de locatie is uitbreidbaar en multifunctioneel

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat dit zeker kan helpen voor de flexibiliteit van een gebouw, wat bijdraagt aan hoe lang het mee gaat.

Indicator 2:

Er is een groot vloeroppervlak en een overschot aan vloeroppervlak en verdiepingshoogte

Geïnterviewde:

Wat betreft het overschot, dat zou ik niet doen omdat je dan niet optimaal gebruik maakt van wat je bouwt. Een hoge verdiepingshoogte is altijd positief omdat dit meerdere functies toe staat. Er zitten wel grenzen aan want je gebruikt wel meer energie en materiaal.

Indicator 3:

Gebouweenheden kunnen zelfstandig functioneren en ontsloten worden

Geïnterviewde:

Dit klopt, het is flexibel in te zetten en kan het langer gebruikt worden daarmee is het duurzaam.

Indicator 4:

Groot aantal trappen/liften en mogelijkheid om meer toe te voegen

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk niet dat het heel duurzaam qua materiaalgebruik om heel veel trappen en liften toe te passen. Ik denk dat vooral de locatie hierin heel belangrijk is.

Indicator 5:

Het gebouw heeft een brandwerende hoofddraagconstructie en een overschot aan draagvermogen

Geïnterviewde:

Brandwerendheid is altijd belangrijk. Een overschot aan draagvermogen is enkel nuttig als er ruimtelijke mogelijkheden zijn om op te toppen anders is dit zonde van het materiaal.

Indicator 6:

Structurele kolommen zijn rond en op de minst belemmerende manier geplaatst

Geïnterviewde:

De plaatsing is wel relevant voor de toekomst waarde, dus levensduur.

Indicator 7:

Gebouwen en units kunnen zowel horizontaal als verticaal worden uitgebreid of afgestoten

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat alle eerdere indicatoren vooral ten behoeve komen aan een het hebben van een langere levensduur, wat natuurlijk duurzaam is.

Indicator 8:

Muren en vloeren tussen verdiepingen en units zijn goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Ik zou hier eerder gaan voor ‘‘kunnen goed geïsoleerd worden’’ dat is beter qua materiaal. Het is wel positief qua energieverbruik.

Indicator 9:

De gevel kan worden gedemonteerd

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is belangrijk voor de losmaakbaarheid en het is ook handig om een upgrade te kunnen doen qua uiterlijk of technische specificaties.

Indicator 10:

De gevel heeft voldoende daglichttoetreding en ramen kunnen open

Geïnterviewde:

Beide zijn voor well-being erg wenselijk.

Indicator 11:

De gevel is goed geïsoleerd

Geïnterviewde:

Zelfde als 8.

Indicator 12:

Gebruikers kunnen voorzieningen sturen en regelen

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is goed voor de tevredenheid van gebruikers maar het kan negatief zijn qua energieverbruik.

Indicator 13:

Overschot (capaciteit) aan voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen

Geïnterviewde:

Ik denk dat je vooral een overschot moet hebben aan de ruimte voor de distributie voorzieningen en niet zo zeer het systeem zelf. Met name de distributie zit verweven met het gebouw dus dit is moeilijker uit te breiden. Wat betreft het systeem zelf, bijvoorbeeld een warmtepomp, dit kun je later makkelijk uit breiden.

Indicator 14:

Voorzieningen en schachten en leidingen eenvoudig toegankelijk en aan te passen (plug & play)

Geïnterviewde:

De schachten en leidingen in het gebouw ga je niet zo snel demontabel maken, maar de afgifte systemen of de verdiepingen zelf wel. Dit is gelinkt aan het Space niveau. Als je ruimtes anders wil inrichten dan is dit heel belangrijk. Dit doet met name iets voor duurzaamheid qua materiaalgebruik.

Indicator 15:

Faciliteiten worden gedistribueerd met een minimaal complexe distributieapparatuur

Geïnterviewde:

Dit lijkt me een logische keuze wanneer het mogelijk is. Is positief qua materiaalgebruik.

Indicator 16:

Faciliteiten bevinden zich op eenheidsniveau om de mogelijkheid om eenheden los te koppelen te vergroten

Geïnterviewde:

Zelfde als nummer 3

Indicator 17:

Gebouwen/eenheden kunnen voor meerdere functies worden gebruikt

Geïnterviewde:

Zelfde als nummer 3

Indicator 18:

Gebouwelementen kunnen eenvoudig worden losgekoppeld

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is cruciaal voor duurzaamheid in combinatie met je installatiesysteem. Wanneer je aanpassingen maakt aan je indeling maar je installaties zijn hiervoor niet geschikt dan functioneren je ruimtes ook niet meer naar behoeven en kun je niet zomaar wanden verplaatsen. Dit qua duurzaamheid in het minder afval produceren en minder materiaal gebruiken.

Indicator 19:

Plattegronden zijn open en gebaseerd op een rasterstructuur

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is goed voor flexibiliteit en het toekomstige gebruik van je gebouw. Makkelijk gestandaardiseerd iets aan passen. Flexibiliteit is in deze weer duurzaamheid.

Indicator 20:

Mogelijkheid tot verhoogde vloeren en/of verlaagde plafonds die vlak en geluiddicht zijn

Geïnterviewde:

Dit is handig om dingen te kunnen weg werken in je vloer of plafond. Dit kan wat doen voor duurzaamheid wat betreft lagere aanpassingskosten.

Indicator 21:

Meubilair is aanpasbaar aan de gebruiker en voor meerdere doeleinden te gebruiken

Geïnterviewde:

Dit doet niet perse iets voor de duurzaamheid van een gebouw. Het zorgt er wel voor dat het meubilair langer mee kan gaan, wat duurzaam is qua materiaal levensduur en gebruik.

Indicator 22:

Het gebouw bevat slimme technieken die de bezetting sturen

Geïnterviewde:

Dit kan veel doen voor het comfort en de productiviteit van medewerkers.

Interviewer:

Zijn er na het doorlopen van deze indicatoren nog duidelijke relaties te binnen geschoten wat betreft flexibiliteit en duurzaamheid? Om samen te vatten wat deze relatie is.

Geïnterviewde:

Als je tijdens het maken van een gebouw al goed rekening houdt met toekomstige functies, in plaats van alleen rekening houden met de eerste gebruiker, dat maakt een gebouw veel duurzamer. Niet zo zeer qua energie of materiaal gebruik maar vooral qua toekomstwaarde. Financieel houdt het dan ook meer waarde vast.

Confrontation matrix interview 8

| Confrontation Matrix I8 | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | | | | 1 | | -1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | 1 | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | | | 1 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | 1 | | | | | | | -1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 18 | | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 20 | | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |

Appendix VII: Combined interview matrix

| Confrontation Matrix | | | Pillar | | 1. Social Sustainability | | | | 2. Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | 3. Economic Sustainability | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| | | | No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Layer | No. | Indicator | Increased employee satisfaction | Increased employee comfort/health | Increased working efficiency | Social safety against climate change | Decreased waste production | Increased material lifespan | Increased use of circular materials | Decreased energy use | Decreased material use | Decreased water use | Decreased GHG emissions | Improved air quality | Improved water quality | Decreased noise pollution | Decreased operating cost | Increased productivity | Increased marketability | Increased asset lifespan | Increased asset image | Financial safety against climate change | |
| 1. Site | 1 | There is a surplus of site space and the location is expandable and multifunctional | | 1 | | | | 2 | | -2 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| 2. Structure | 2 | There is a large floor surface and a surplus of floorspace and floorheight | | 1 | | | | 1 | | -5 | -6 | | -1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | 3 | Building units can function and be accessed independently | | | | | 2 | 4 | | -1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| | 4 | High number of stairs/elevators and possibility to add more | | | | | | 1 | | -2 | -5 | | -2 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | 5 | The building has a fire resistant main bearing and surplus of load bearing | | | | | | 3 | | -1 | -2 | | -1 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| | 6 | Structural columns are round and positioned in the least obstructing way | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | 7 | Building and units can be extended or rejected horizontally and vertically | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | 8 | Walls and floors between stories and units are well insulated | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | -1 | | -1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | 3. Skin | 9 | The facade can be dismantled | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | 4 | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 | | The facade has adequate daylight inlet and windows can be opened | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 11 | | The facade is well insulated | | | | | 1 | | | 6 | -1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 4. Facilities | 12 | Users are able to customize and control facilities | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Surplus (capacity) of facilities and shafts/ducts | | 1 | | | | 2 | | -2 | -2 | | -1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | |
| | 14 | Facilities and shafts/ducts can be easily accessed and adapted (plug & play) | | | | | | 5 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| | 15 | Facilities are distributed with a minimally complex distribution equipment | | | | | | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Facilities are located on unit level to increase the ability to detach units | | | | | | 2 | | -1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| 5. Space | 17 | Buildings/units can be used for multiple functions | | | | | 1 | 3 | | -1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| | 18 | Building elements can be easily disconnected | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | 6 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| | 19 | Floorplans are open and based on a structure | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| | 20 | Possibility of raised floors/suspended ceilings that are flat/soundproof | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| 6. Stuff | 21 | Furniture is adjustable to the user and can be used for multiple purposes | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 22 | The building contains smart technology that guides occupancy | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |