Atelier Brussels The Productive Metropolis

Roeland Dudal Architecture Workroom Brussels

> 23/09/2016 Urban Forum, Kaunas













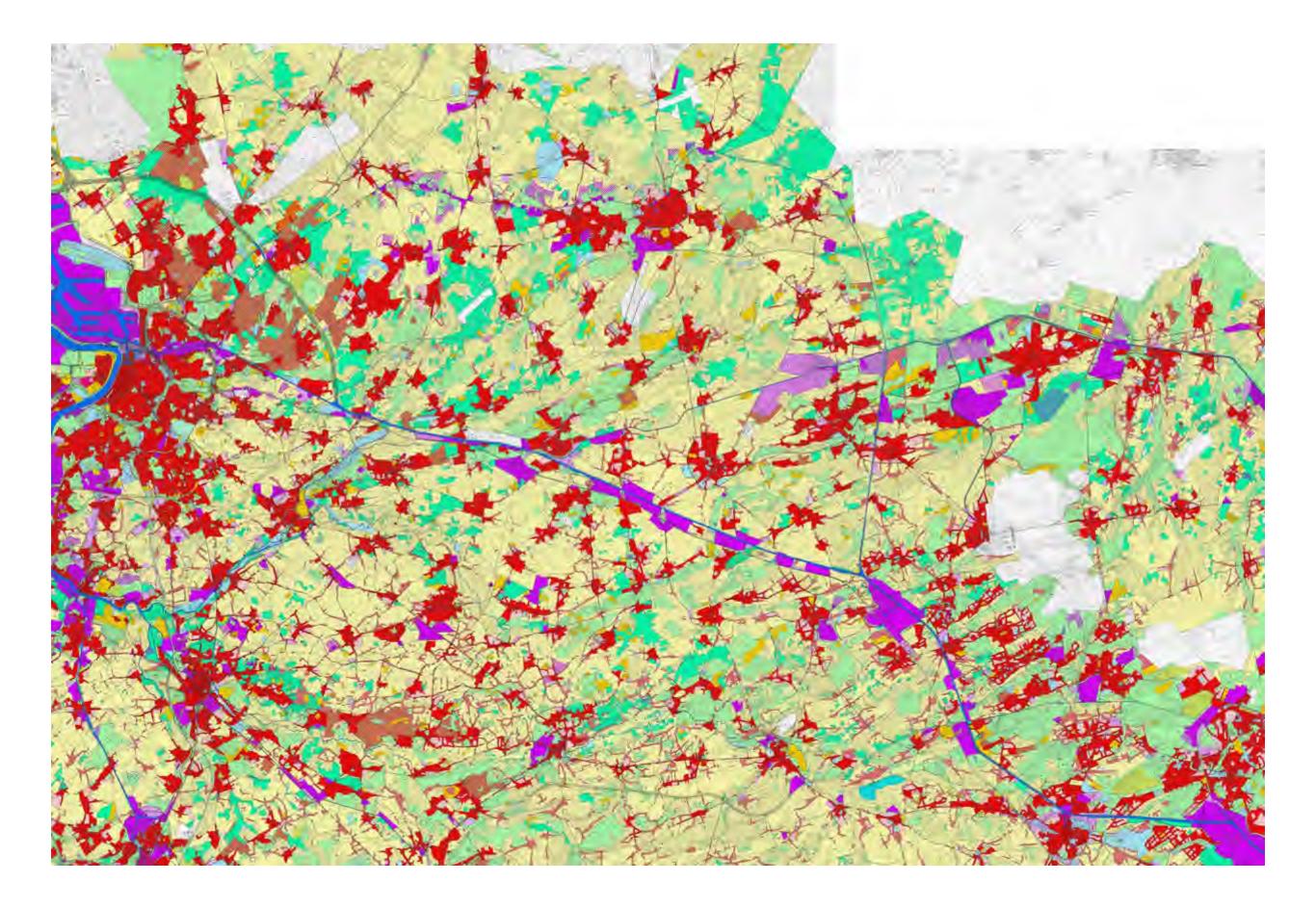






1 WHY DO WE NEED AN URBAN ECONOMY?

The current economy is said to have and to follow its own autonomous logics. Logics which we cannot intervene in, but only facilitate in our societal and spatial organisation. Something we are even supposed to do in order to maintain our welfare.





But on the one hand, we are in fact putting a lot of effort in the accommodation of this economy. So it does not run by itself.





While on the other hand, the negative effects of that economy are continuously shifted on to the environment, society or other parts of the world. These costs are increasing and untenable...

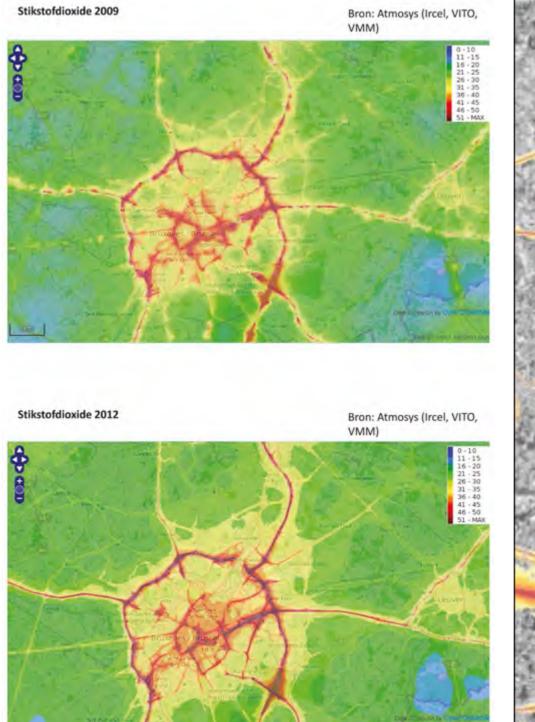
Brussel kent grootste fileleed in Europa

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😫 Print



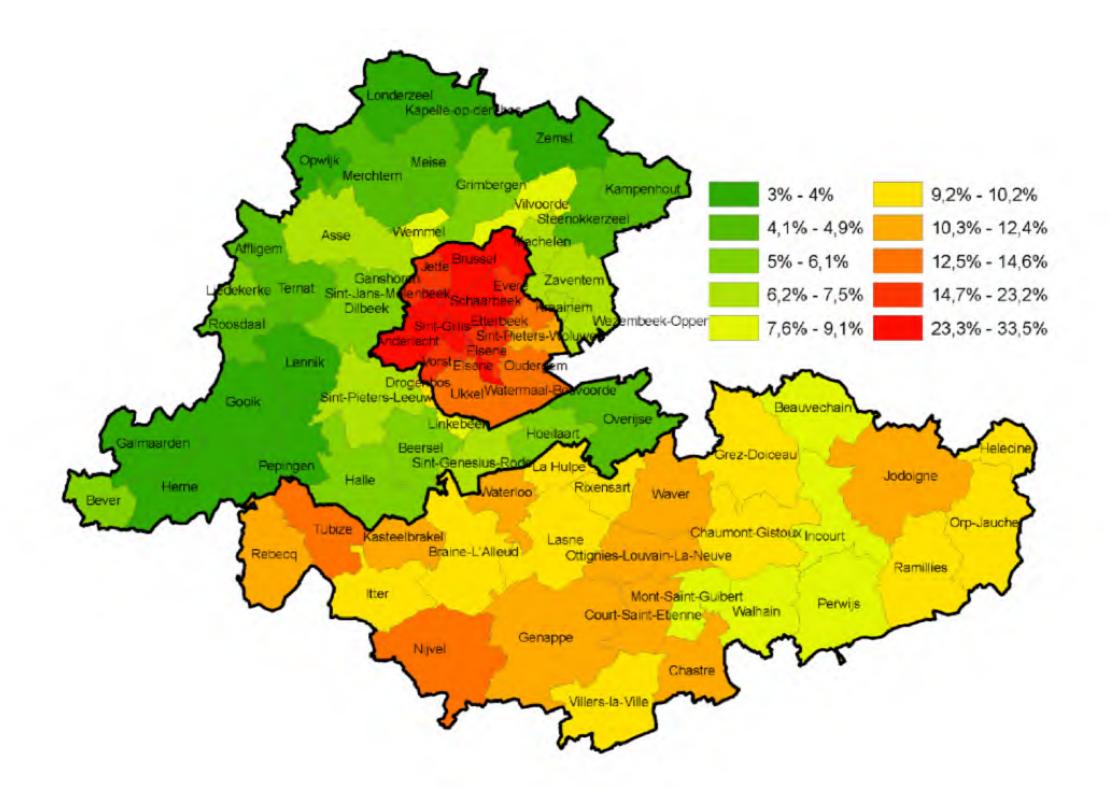
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Stikstofkaart

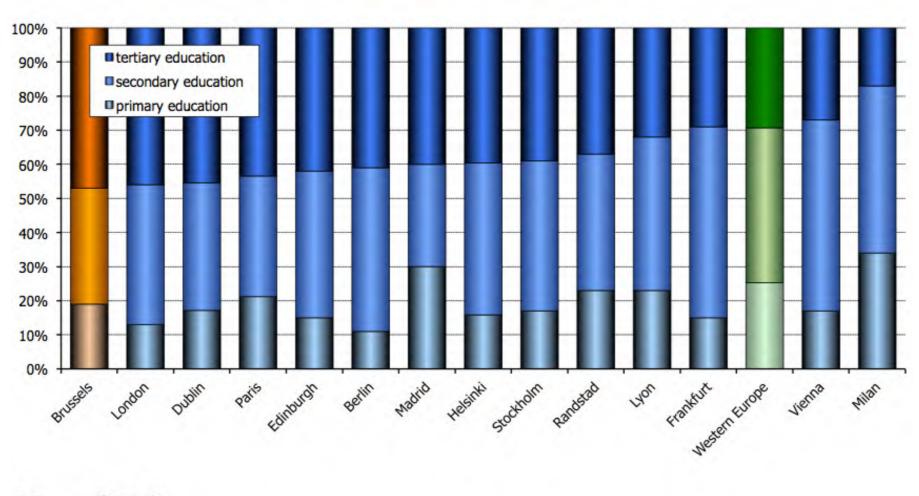
Geluidskaart

Socio-economically there is a increasing mismatch between the knowledge economy and manufacturing, and a lack of valorisation of the makers in our society.

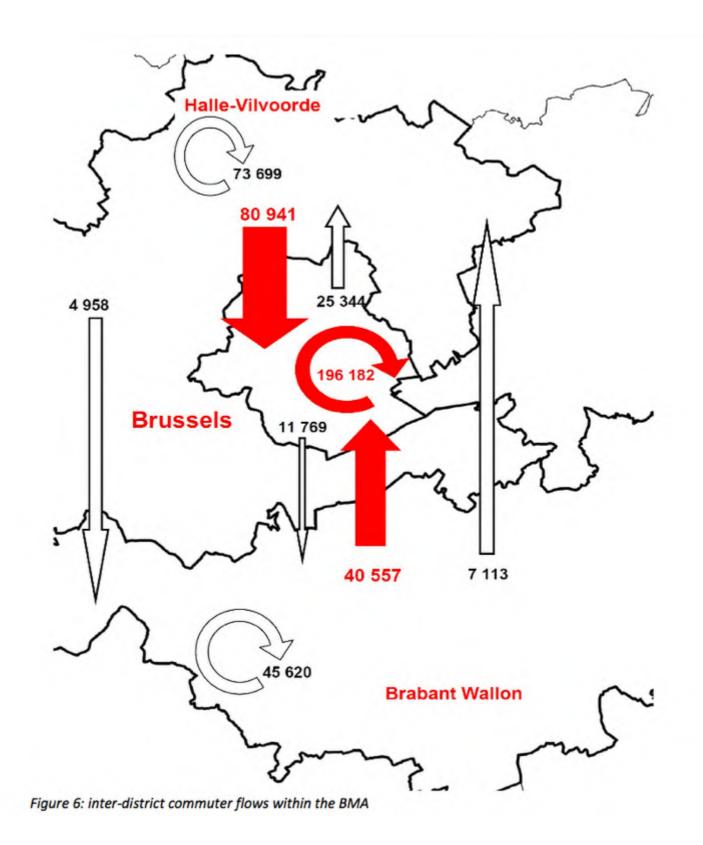


De tweeledigheid van de arbeidsmarkt. Van alle regionale jobs, situeert 47% zich in de dienstensector dat een hoog opleidingsniveau vereist.

Share of highly qualified employment in total employment, 2011

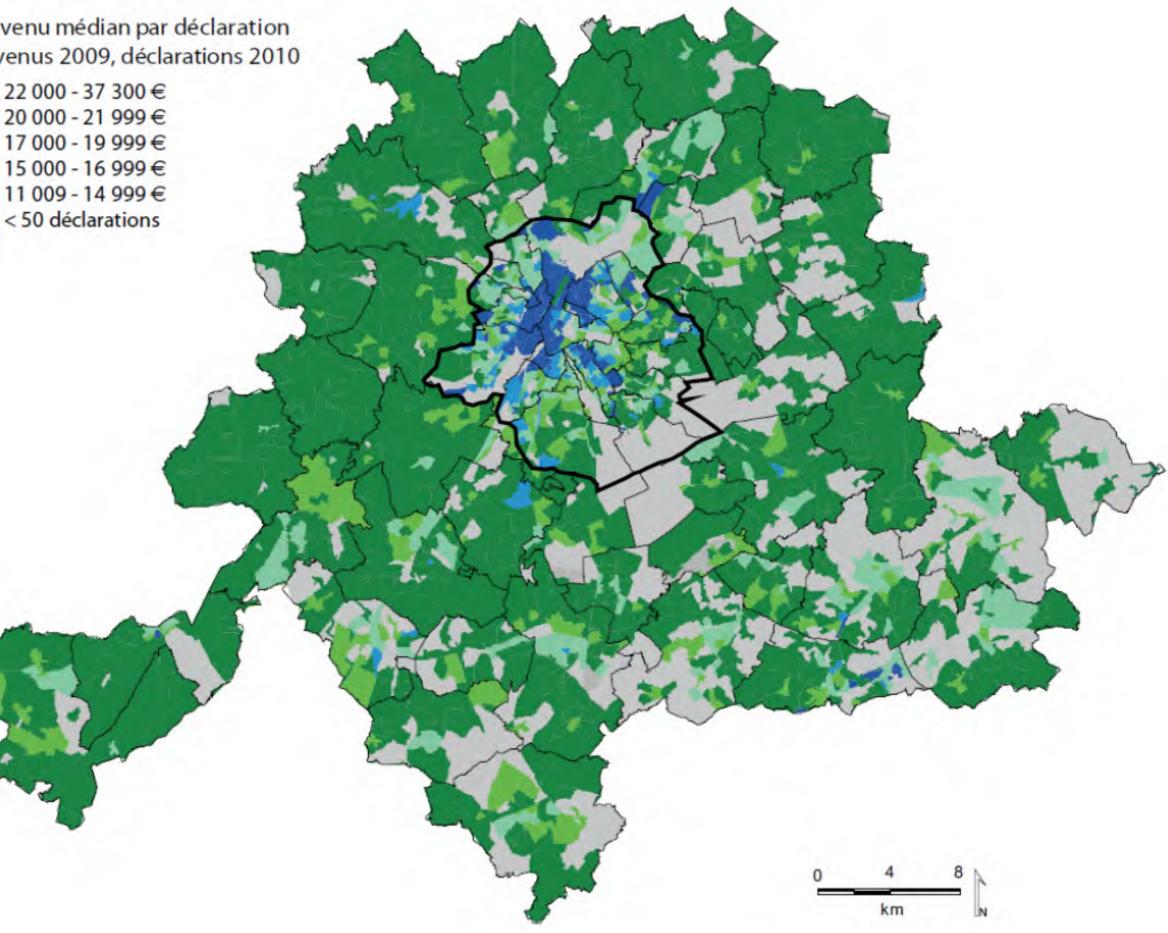


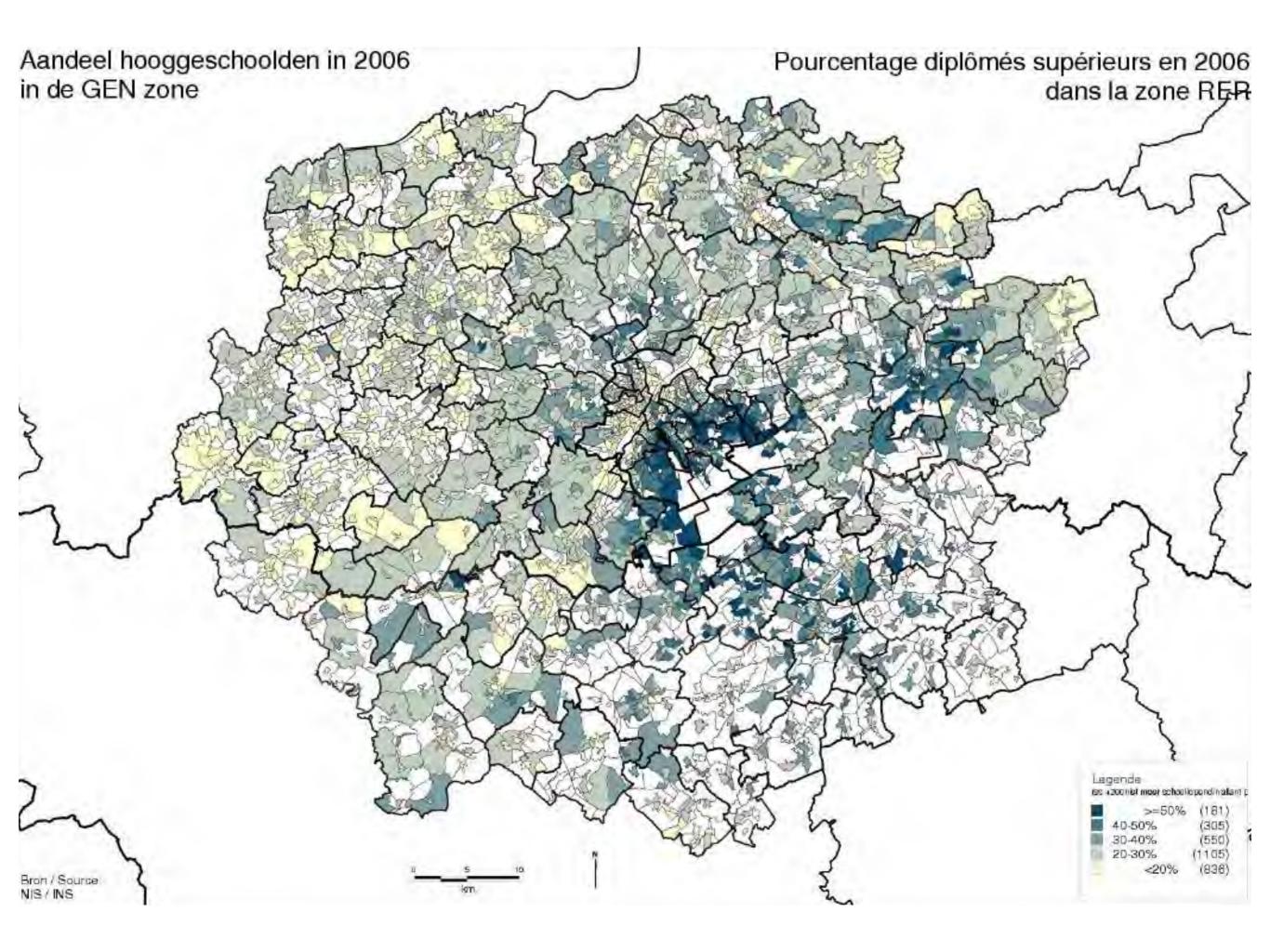
Number of Daily Commuters

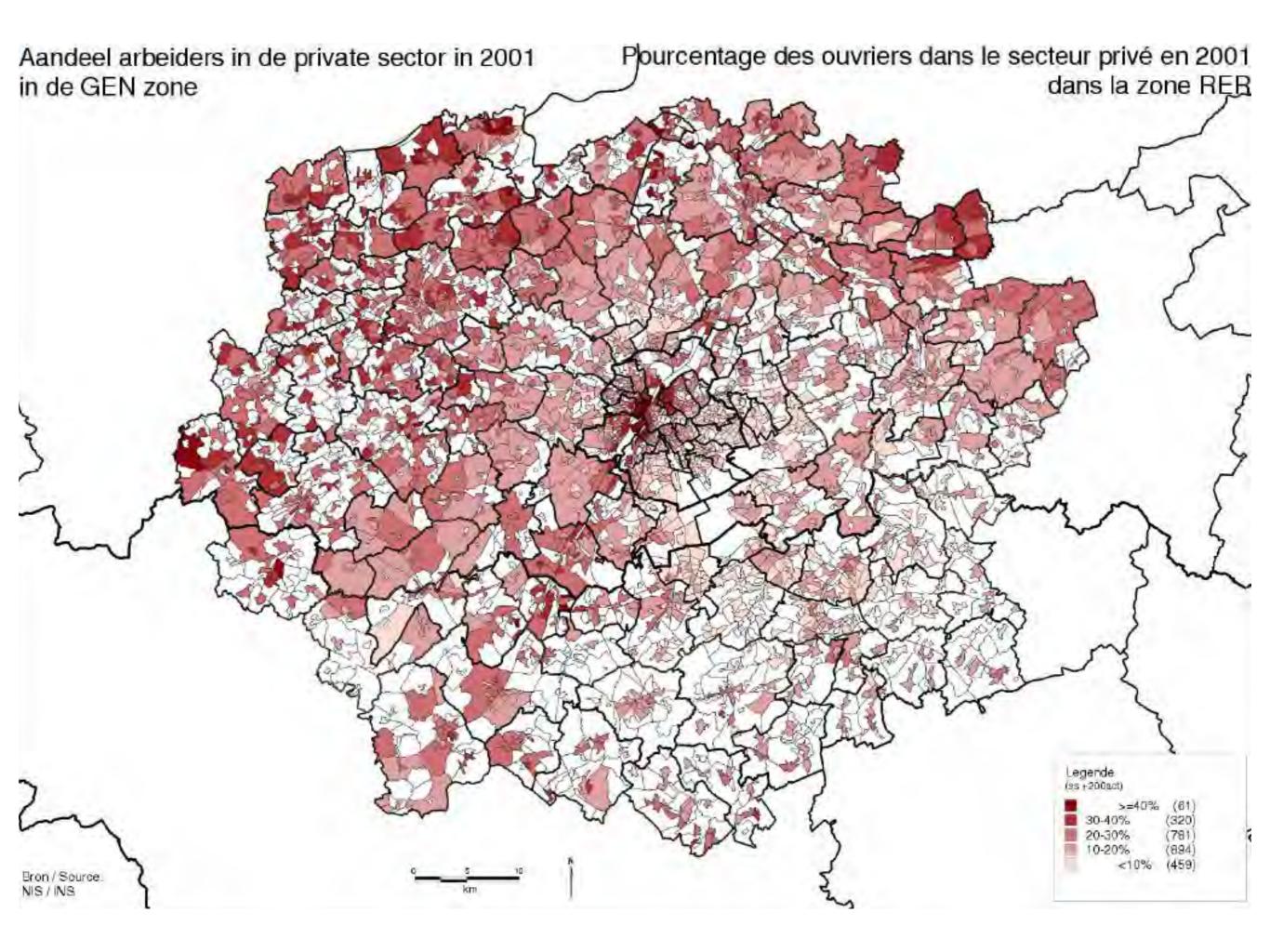


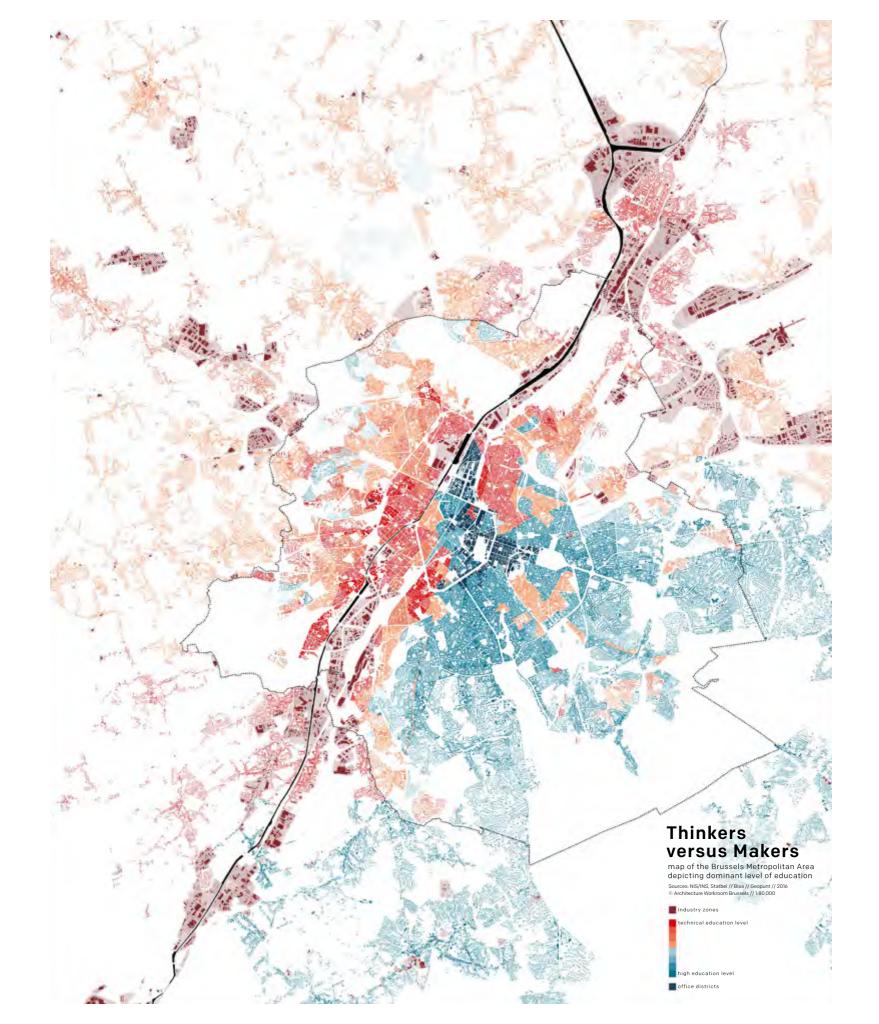
Meer dan de helft van de tewerkgestelden in de diensten economie zijn pendelaars uit Vlaanderen en Wallonië Revenu médian par déclaration revenus 2009, déclarations 2010

20 000 - 21 999 € 17 000 - 19 999 € 15 000 - 16 999 € 11 009 - 14 999 € < 50 déclarations









2

FROM THE POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY TO THE PRODUCTIVE CITY

Cities are where society organises its production and trade. In cities we can steer productivity, make emerge innovative practices, create networks of entrepreneurs, thinkers and workers, and organise the distribution of people, products and goods.



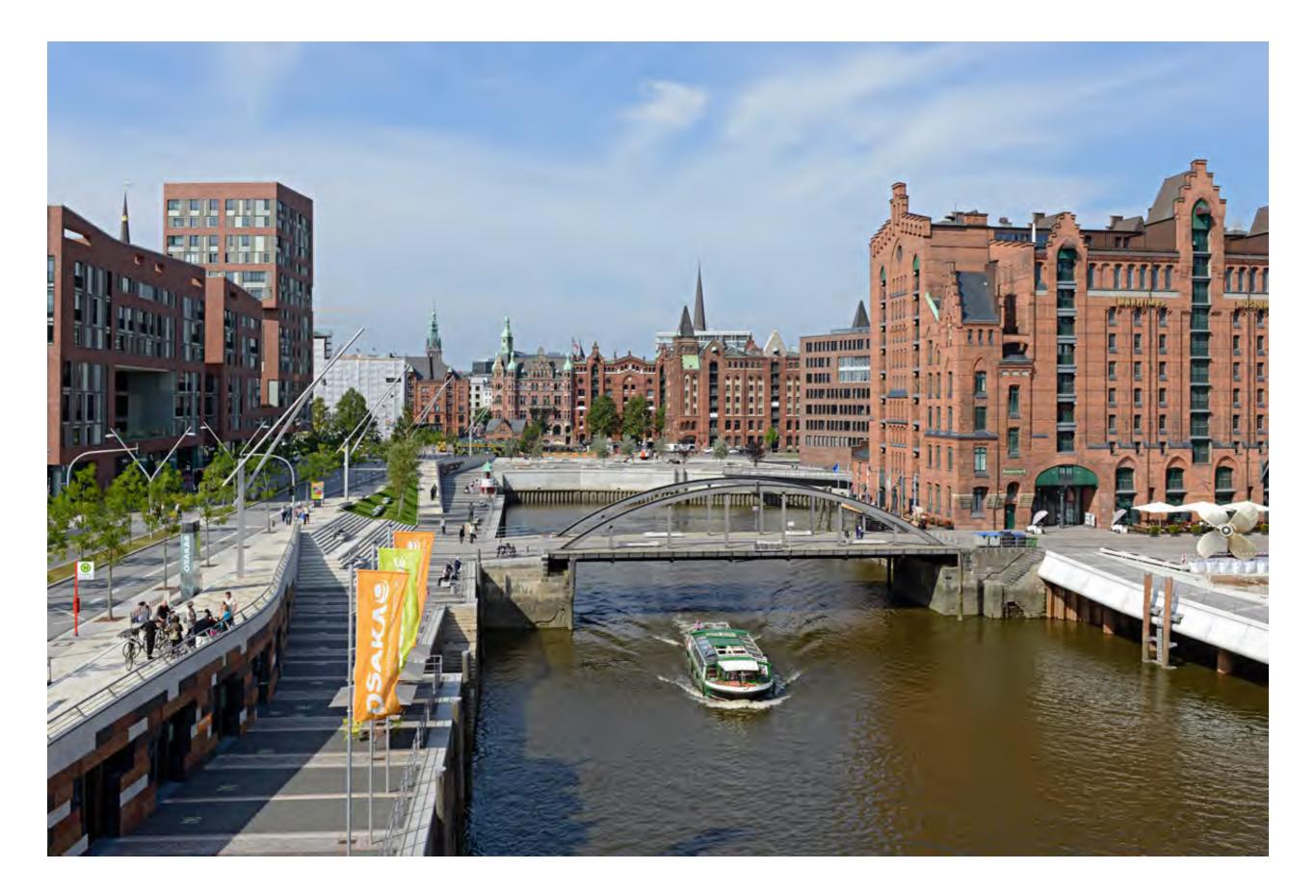


But the contemporary urban development strategies continue pushing industry and production related activities out of the cities.

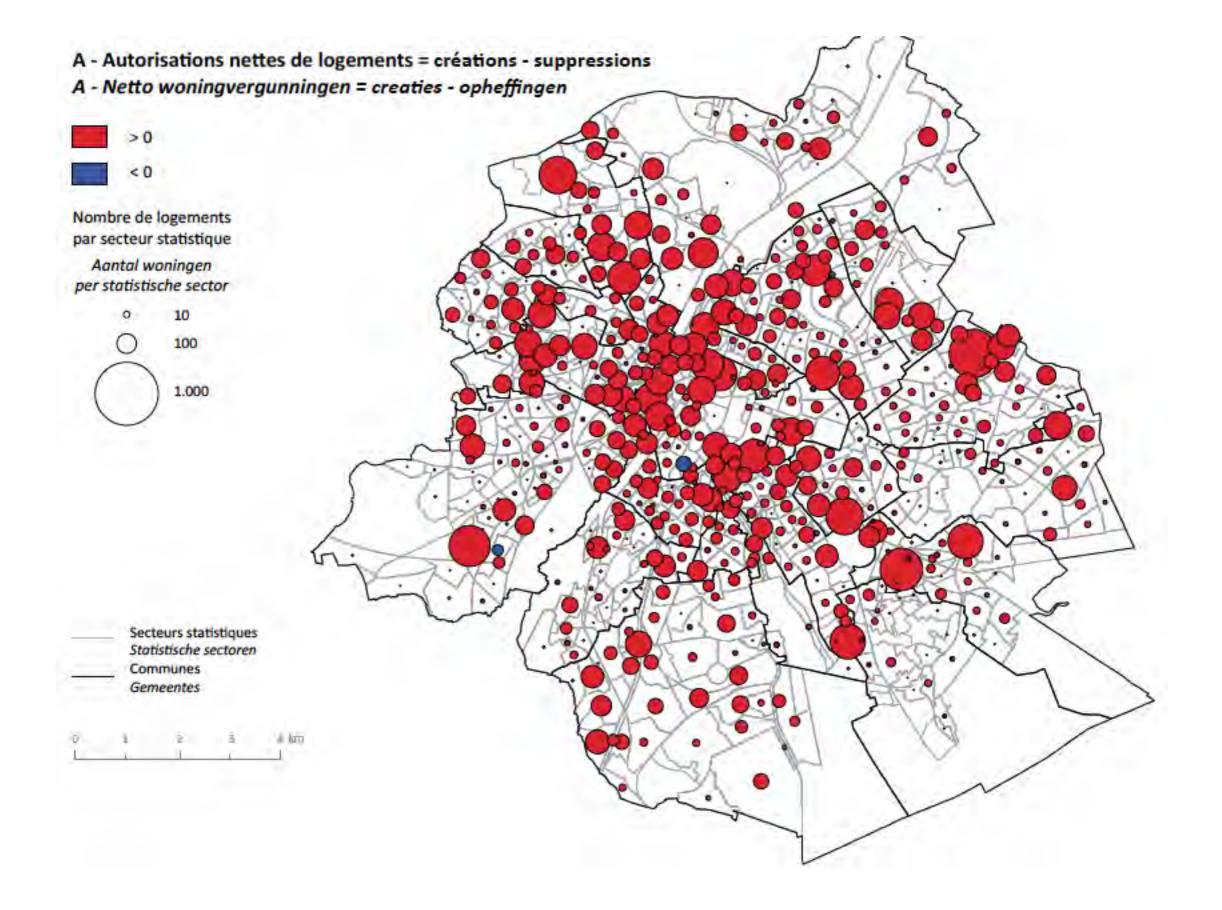


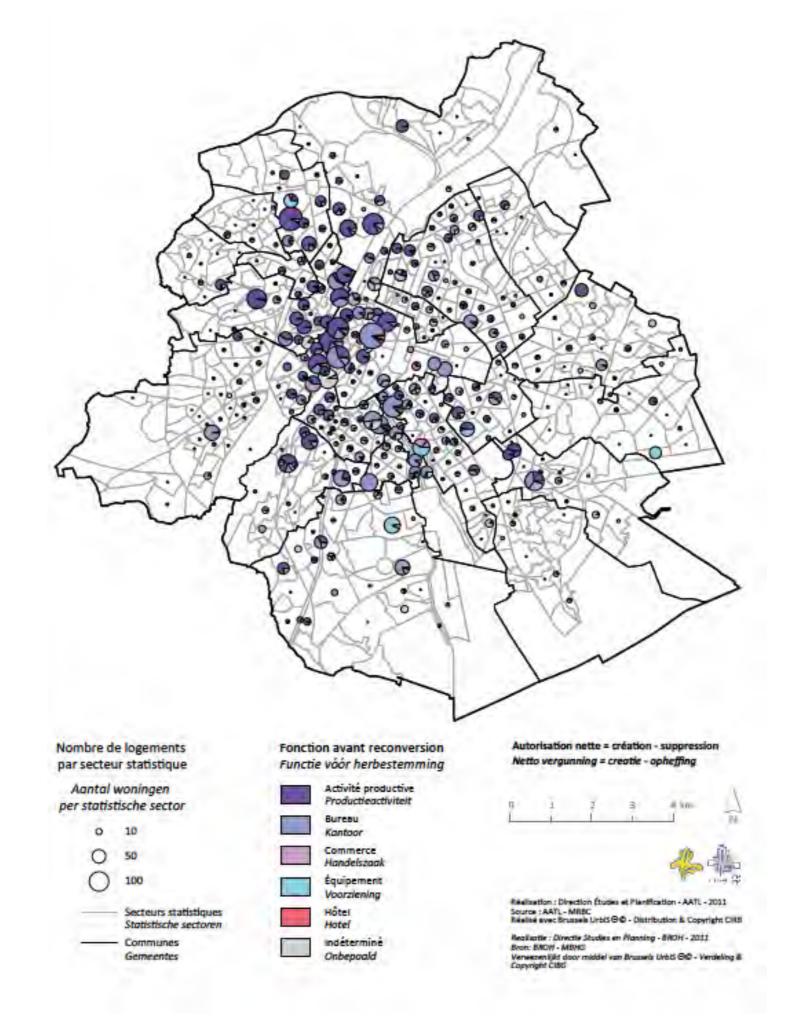












The city is eating itself. That's not good.

Mark Brearley

former advisor Mayor of London Cass Cities, London There is a need for a paradigm shift from the Post-Industrial City to the Productive City.

a productive city has

a diverse economy, more resilient less dependent on external decisions with a diversity of jobs in vibrant urban fabric

with shorter production-consumption chains and shorter living-working distances

where production is visible and people are embracing the productive city

3 HOW DO WE DO THIS ?

Atelier B Productive Metropolis

A good city has space for living and working. However, the dominant urban development strategies of European cities are post-industrial. The necessary shift towards the productive city demands a spatial-economical manufacturing activities in the Atelier BXL Productive Metropolis researches through stakeholder design trajectories how designers and policy-makers can actively contribute to offering qualitave space for the economy of the future. The results of these processes are on display at the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, but also in Brussels through exhibitions and public debate.

WWW.ATELIERBXL.EU

ATELIER BXL PRODUCTIVE METROPOLIS PUBLIC PROGRAM — SPRING 2016

URBAN MEETING BUDA

-4.02.16

WHAT Presentation of the design research from the IABR Atelier Rotterdam by DJAMEL KLOUCHE (I'AUC, Paris) and Labo XX Antwerp by FREEK PERSYN (51N4E, Brussels) and KLAAS MEESTERS (project leader, City of Antwerp) followed by a debate with MARK BREARLEY (CASS Cities, London) and WARD VERBAKEL (Plusoffice, Brussels).

WHERE FIRMA, Schaarbeeklei 636, Vilvoorde

THE BATTLE OF THE PRODUCTIVE STUDIOS

-18.02.16

WHAT Several architectural design studios from KULeuven SINT-LUCAS and UGENT share their work on the reintroduction of productivity in the city.

WHERE FIRMA, Schaarbeeklei 636, Vilvoorde

URBAN MEETING BOZAR

-15.03.16

WHAT Lectures and public debate with JONATHAN HOLSLAG (VUB, Brussels) and MAARTEN HAJER (curator IABR-2016) about the importance and impact of the next economy for the European cities.

WHERE BOZAR, Ravensteinstraat 23, Brussels

OPENING WEEKEND IABR 2016

-23-24.04.16

WHAT The International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam of 2016 focuses on The Next Economy and presents itself as an international platform for creative coalitions of designers and stakeholders with fresh ideas on the possible future of the 21st century city.

- WHERE IABR, Fenixloods II, Katendrecht, Rotterdam
- INFO www.iabr.nl

URBAN MEETING ROTTERDAM

-02.06.16

what Atelier BXL presents and exchanges the research and design trajectories within the IABR 2016 public program.

WHERE Location: IABR, Fenixloods II, Katendrecht, Rotterdam

OPENING EXHIBITION AND URBAN SUMMIT BOZAR

—AUTUMR 2016

WHATAs a culmination point of theAtelier BXL the exhibition comesback to Brussels with the final resultsand an (international) symposium

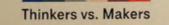
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Map of the Brussels Capital Region depicting dominant levels of education and employment TEL



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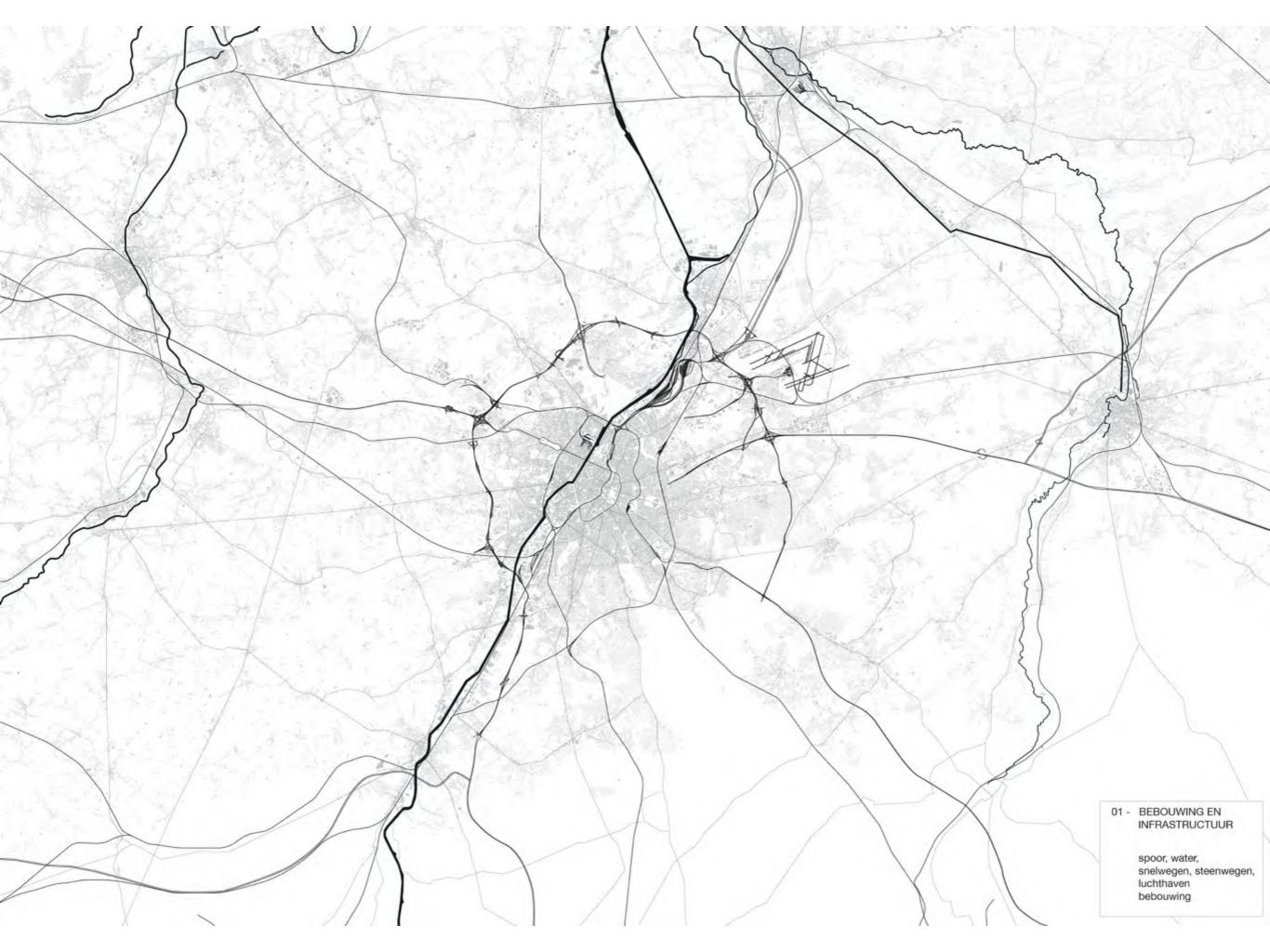


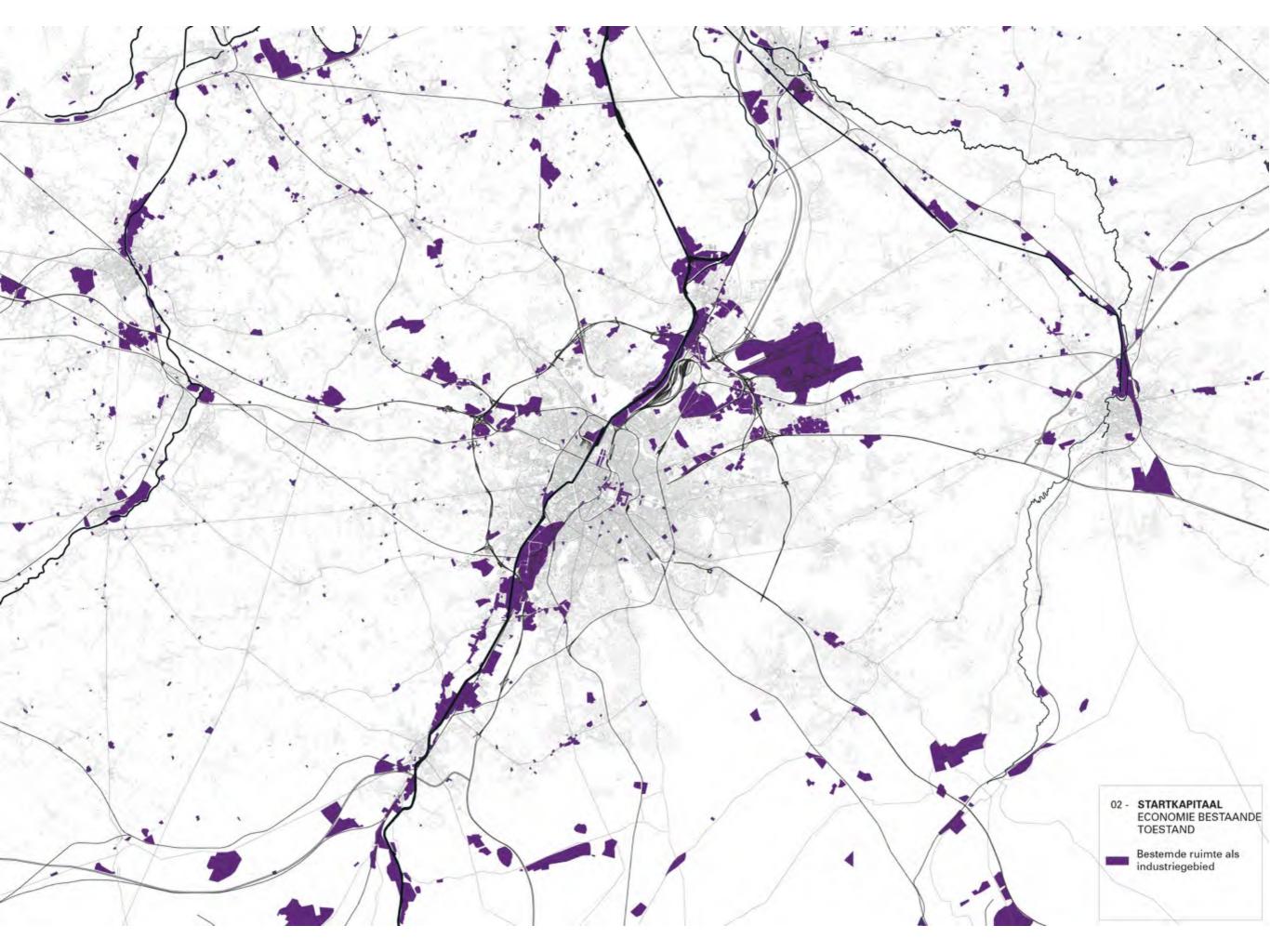


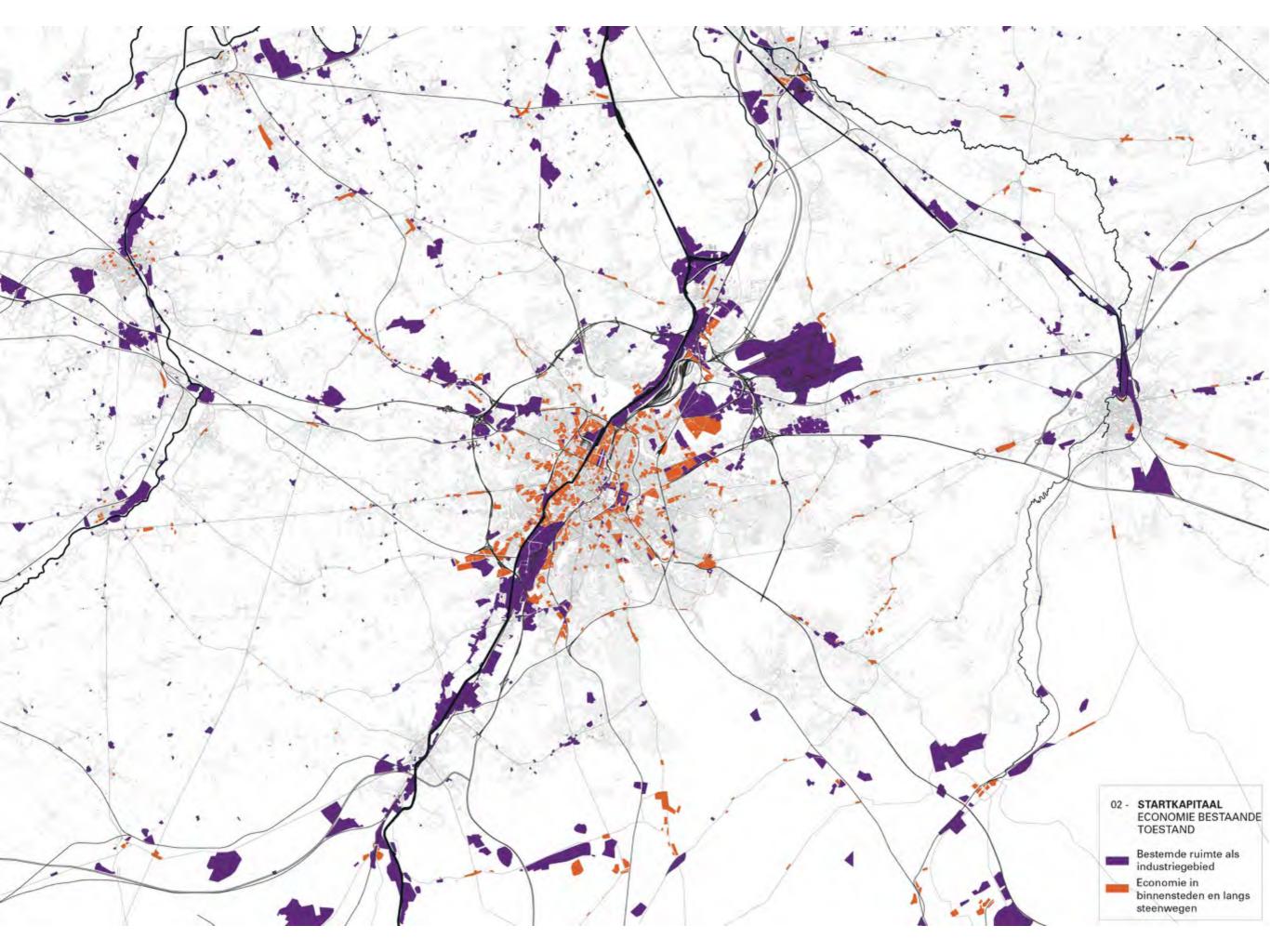


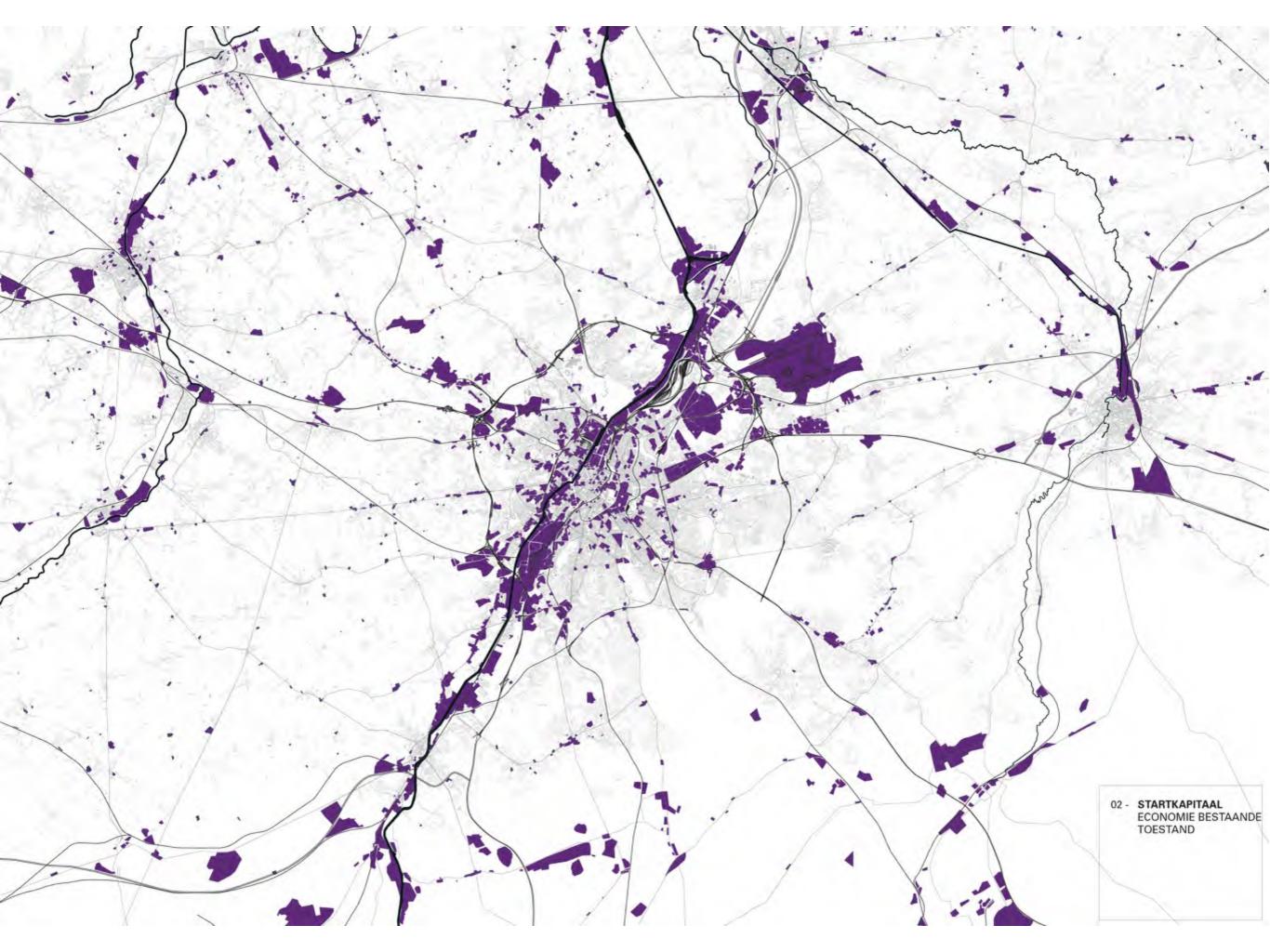
4 WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

In order to be able to re-introduce production in the city we need to understand the logics and the intelligence of the urban economy and the economic drivers of the entrepreneurs.













ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CASS classification



25 classes of Economic activities, categorization, based on the one presented by the students of the CASS University of London.

By Federico Giaretta - Erasmus Plus programme exchange student (giaretta.federico@gmail.com) Research conducted on behalf of Jan Zaman and of, Spatial Development Department Flanders

 Manufacture: Agriculture (MAG) : Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants and fungi for food fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. Here are considered only the farms buildings and their relative areas.

2. Manufacture: Metals & Machinery (MMM) : This category include all the activities aimed to assemble, construct, create every kind of tools and machinery or parts of it. Activities related to the treatment and process of metals materials and their surfaces are included.

3. Manufacture: Food, Beverages & Catering (MFC) : Companies involved in food and beverage goods production are considered. Part of this category are also all the activities responsible for the production of hot meals for hospitals, kindergartens and schools. In addition of this, catering companies are included.

4. Manufacture: Other (MO) : This category include all others types of manufacturing activities that are in the area. Some examples are manufactures of chemical products, coating, textiles, rubber products, paints, packaging and glues.

5. Printing & Publishing (MPP) : Activities involved in producing printed material by means of inked type and a printing press or by similar means, plus business of producing books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. and all photocopying shops defines this category. <u>Packaging</u> activities and its production are included here.

6. Utilities (Ut): Organizations and companies that maintains the infrastructure for a public service (o en also providing a service using that infrastructure). The set of services provided by these organizations consumed by the public is: electricity, natural gas, water, sewage and garbage.

7. Vehicle Sale & Repair (V) : As mentioned in the previous classification, vehicle sale e repair include all the activities related to vehicle local distribution and businesses that sells new or used vehicles at all levels. Repairing activities like garages, bodywork and re repairers are considered.

 Construction (CO) : The construction category includes all the activities that provide materials, equipment and machines for the construction sector (buildings, infrastructures and more). Construction companies are included.

9. Wholesale: Food & Beverage (WF) : Resale (sale without transformation) trade or distribution of food and beverage goods to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or companies. Food and beverage import and export companies are included

10. Wholesale: Other (WO) : Resale (sale without transformation), trade or provide of goods to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or companies. Examples of goods considered are: house furniture, beauty products, electronic parts and materials, toys, audio and video components etc. .

11. Transport & Storage (WTS) : This category include all logistics companies and services, de ne as the management of the flow of things between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet requirements of customers or corporations. Warehouse, storage and self-storage activities are included.

12. Services: Education (SE) : Preschools or kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and any other kind of Educational service are considered in this category.

13. Services: HealthCare (SHC) : As explained before health care services category include all the activities based on the prevention or treatment of illness, delivered by health professionals (providers or practioners). Medical clinics and labs providing analysis are also part of this category. Animal's health care activities are included.

14. Services: Public (SPU): Public offices of every level of government, from the municipal to the state one. European Union (EU) offices, buildings and spaces used for public and social activities or meetings are included. Are also considered Police and Firefighter stations.

15. Services: Professional (SPR) : This category, similar to the Advanced Tertiary one, include companies providing information services, such as computing, ICT, consultancy (offering advice to businesses, real estate agencies, insurances and financial companies), R&D (research, particularly in scientific fields), banks. Administrative offices of companies, professional, scientific and technical activities are included

16. Services: Other (SO) : Companies that provides technical maintenance services, personals beauty services as hairdressers or bathers and beauty centers, or other activities like Laundries, cleaning companies, gas stations, driving schools, car wash or parking etc. are considered.

17. Retail: Food (RF) : Food retail is referred at all the activities involved in food selling at every level, starting from Supermarkets up un I groceries, bakeries, convenience stores and butcheries.

18. Retail: Construction (RC) : This category take in activities related to finishing up, restoration, maintenance and renew of houses carried out by people and sometimes by companies. Some example are: Brico, furniture and bathroom furniture, flooring retail, windows and doors or stairs dealers, etc. .

19. Retail: Other (RO) : All others kinds of retail not included in the two previous categories are part of this one. Shops selling goods like clothes and shoes, phones, laptop and electronic devices, hair and beauty products, jeweler (plasses, toys, bikes etc. are considered.

20. Restaurants, Cafés & Takeaways (RB) : All food eating relate activities are considered, such as: Bars, Restaurants, Pizzerias, Snack bars, Fast-foods and Ethnic restaurants.

21. Hotels, B&B (RH) : All the activities that provides lodging and usually meals, entertainment, and various personal services for paying guests.

22. Arts, Culture, Leisure and Sports (ACS) : Sports centers, swimming pools, event halls, casinos, gyms and museums are parts of this category.

23. Faith (F) : This category include worship places that are not traditional churches, like Protestantism, Jehovah sites and Mosques located into buildings able to be used by companies or economic activities.

24. Unknown (U) : Buildings or parts of them for whom the current or former use is not recognizable from an outside view.

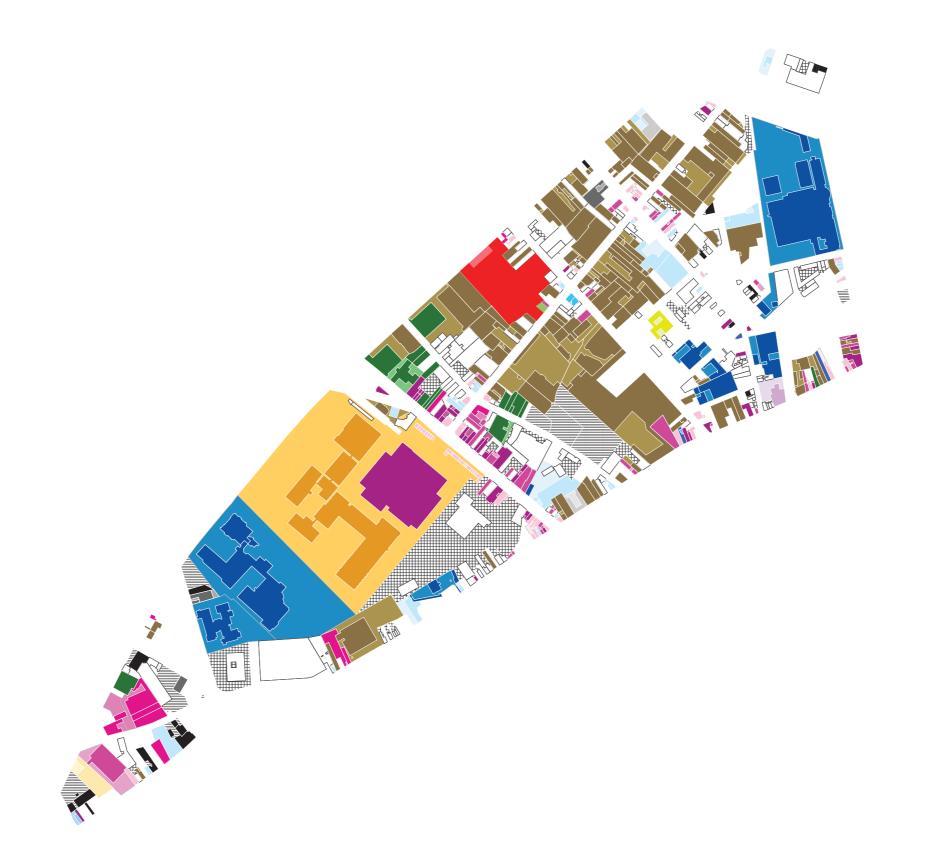
25. Vacant (E) : Vacant buildings, unused or abandoned



Leuvensesteenweg

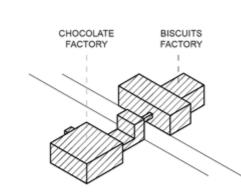


Molenbeek

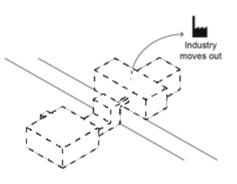




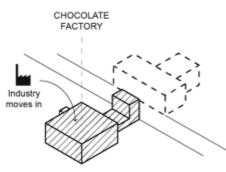




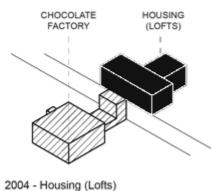
1896 - "Victoria"



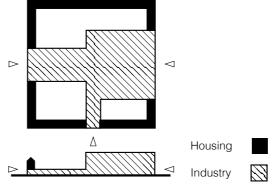
1970 - Empty



1973 - "Godiva"



INDUSTRY VS. CITY - Re-converted building

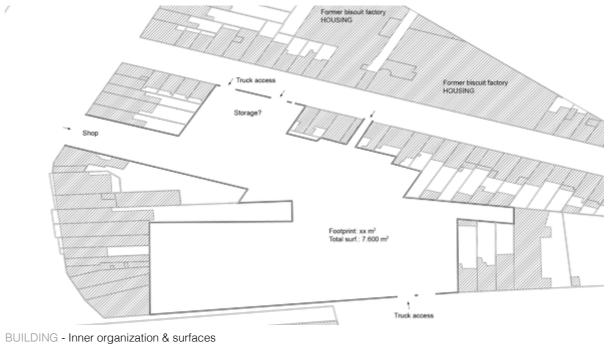


IMPLEMENTATION - Deconstructed city block



BUILDING - Façade & relation to surrounding

1













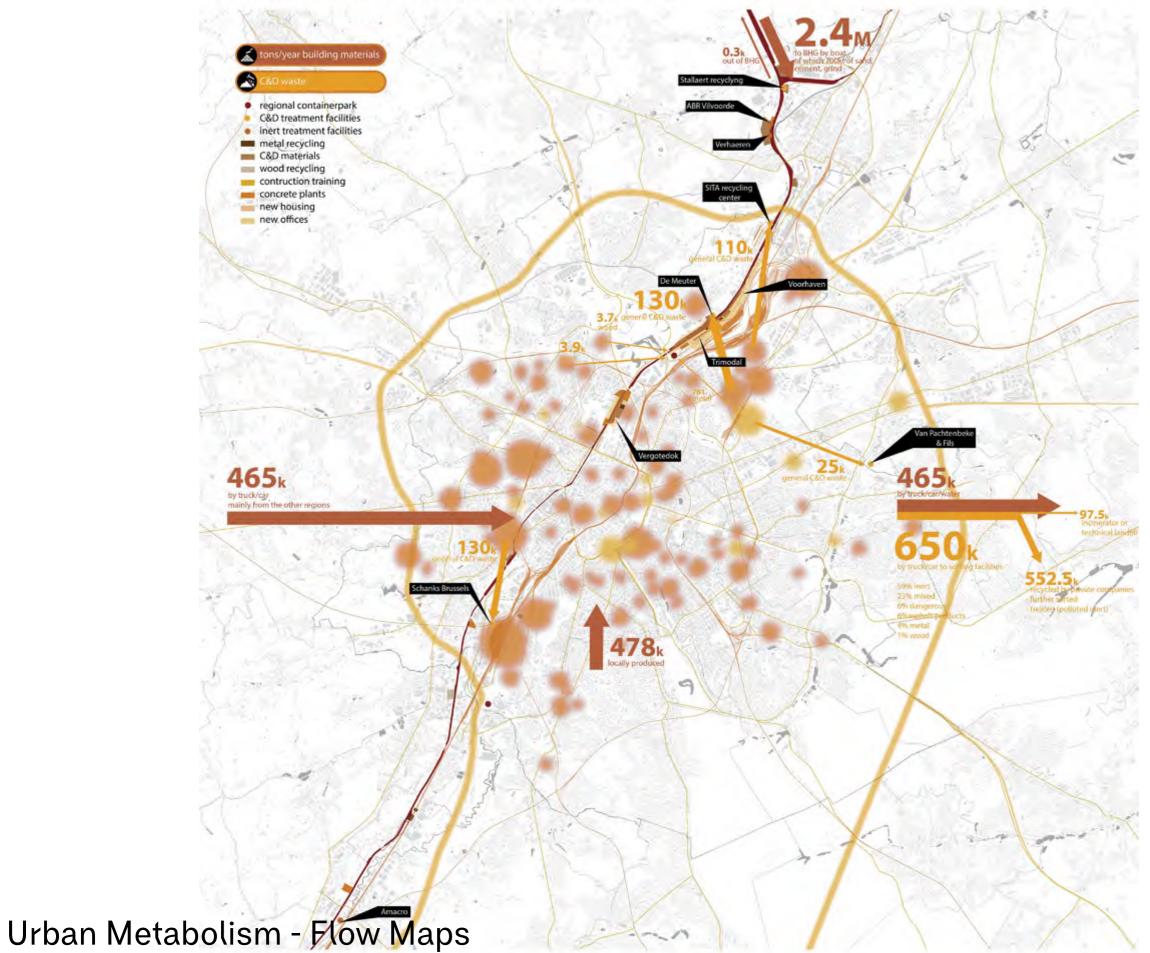


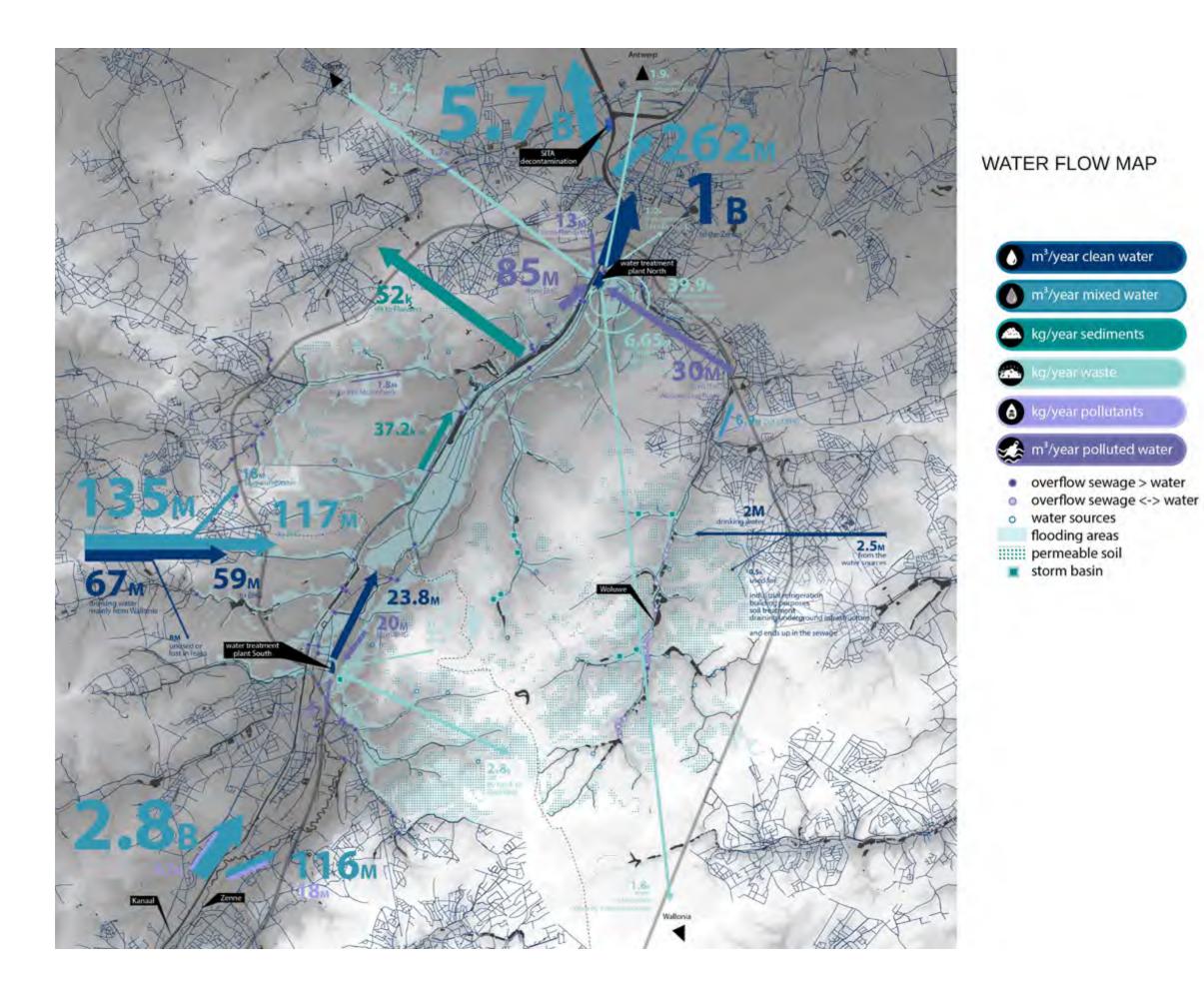




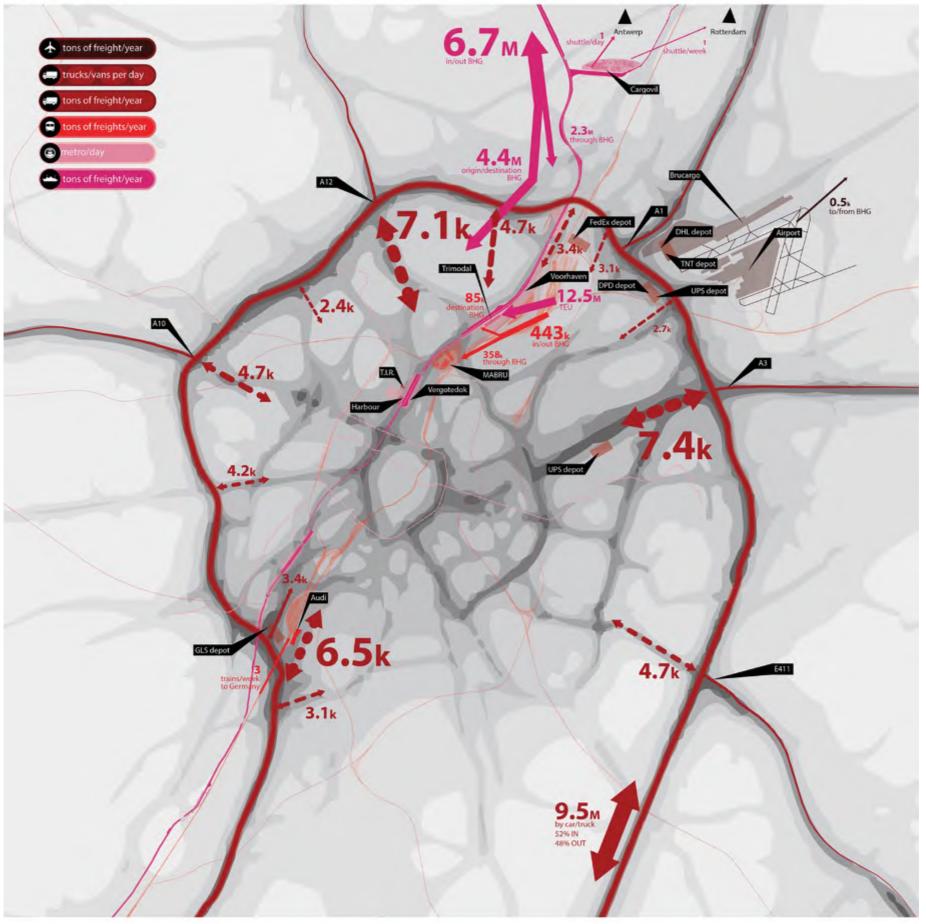


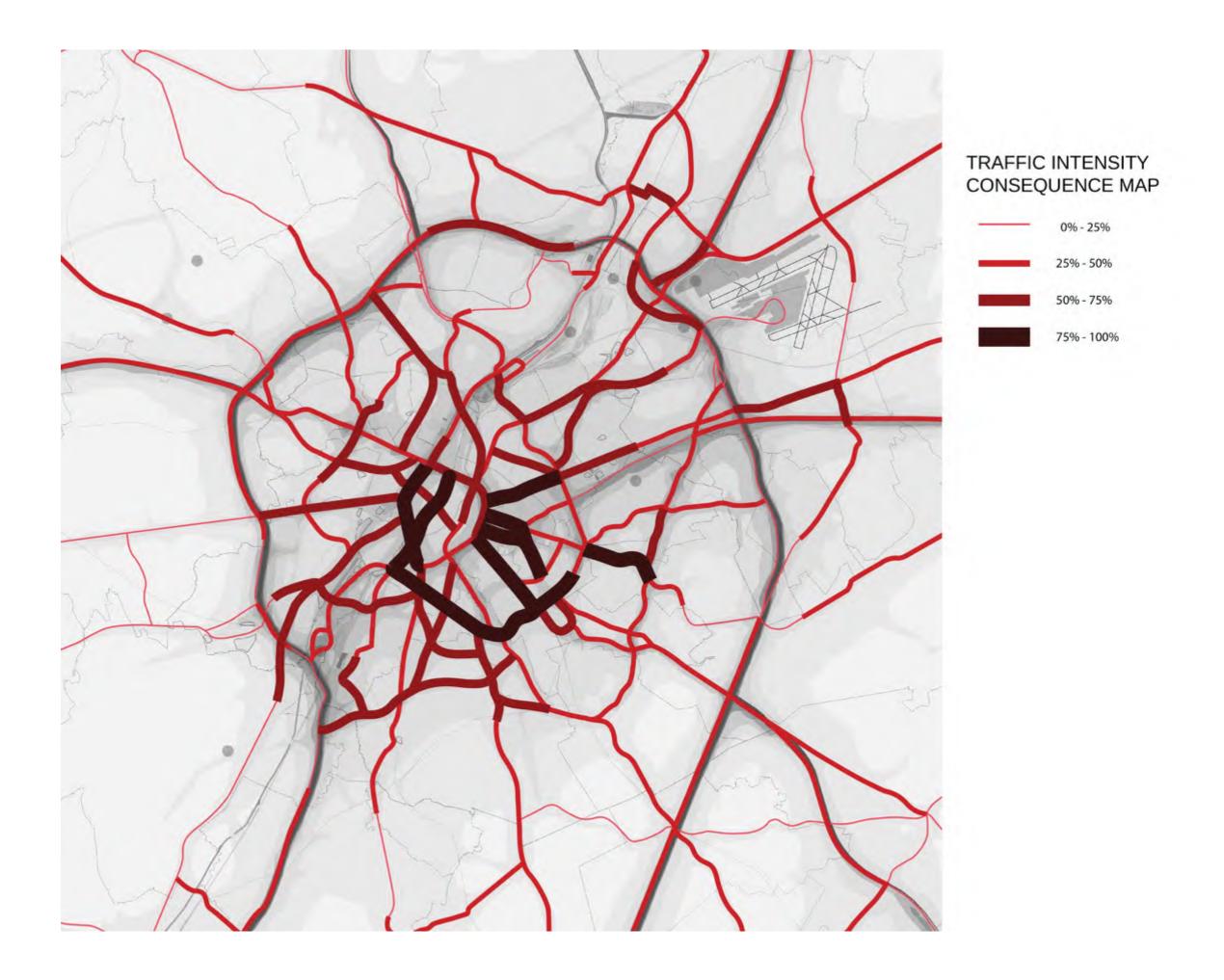
CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE

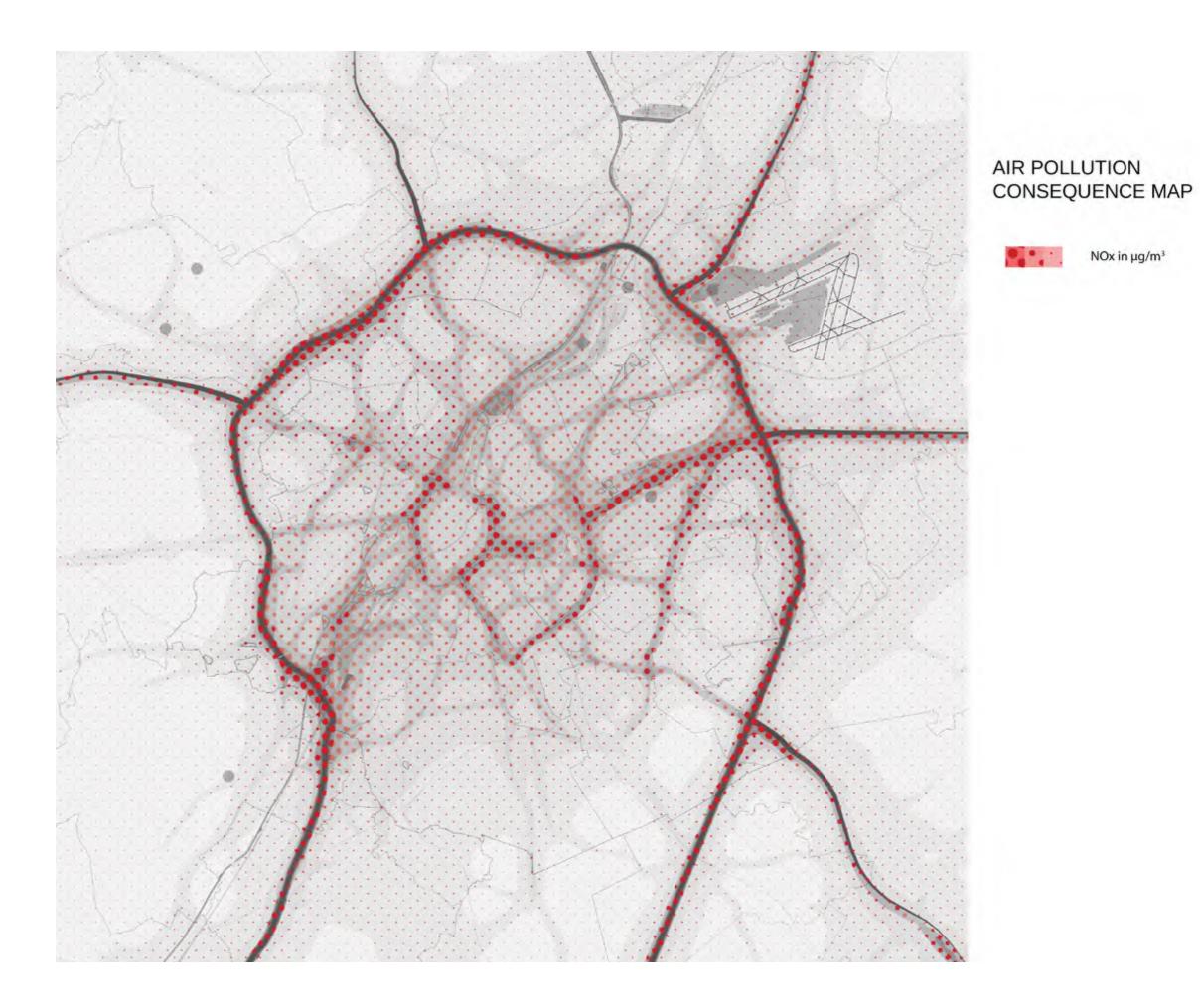




LOGISTICS







5 HOW CAN WE MAKE IT HAPPEN ?

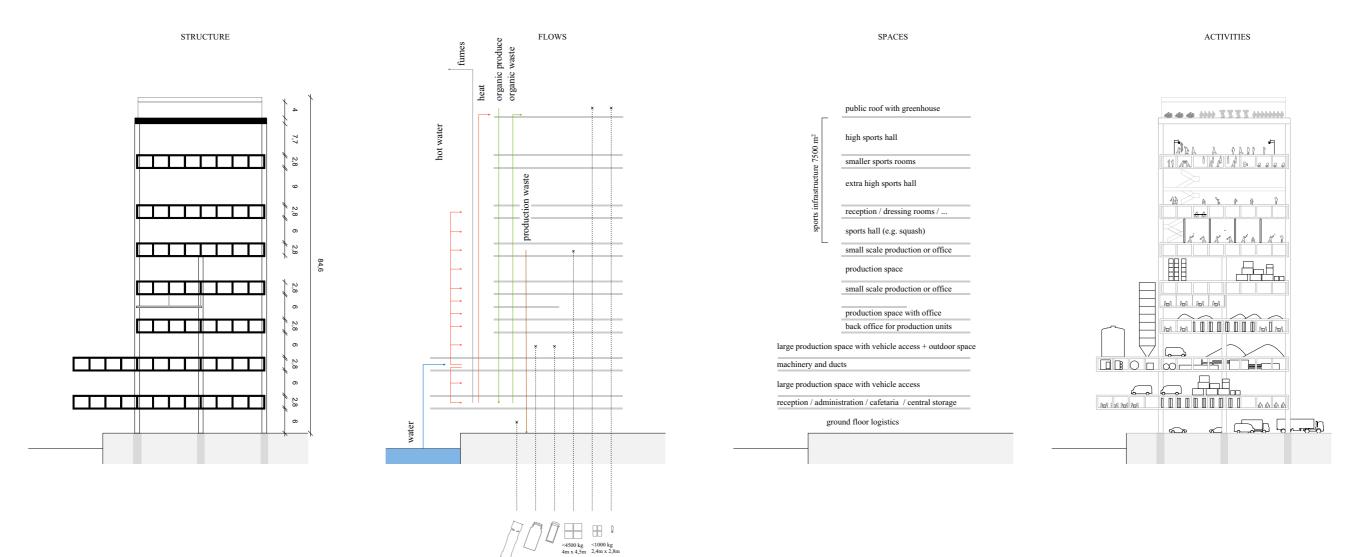
lesson 1 Celebrate the productive city

Make production visible in the city.

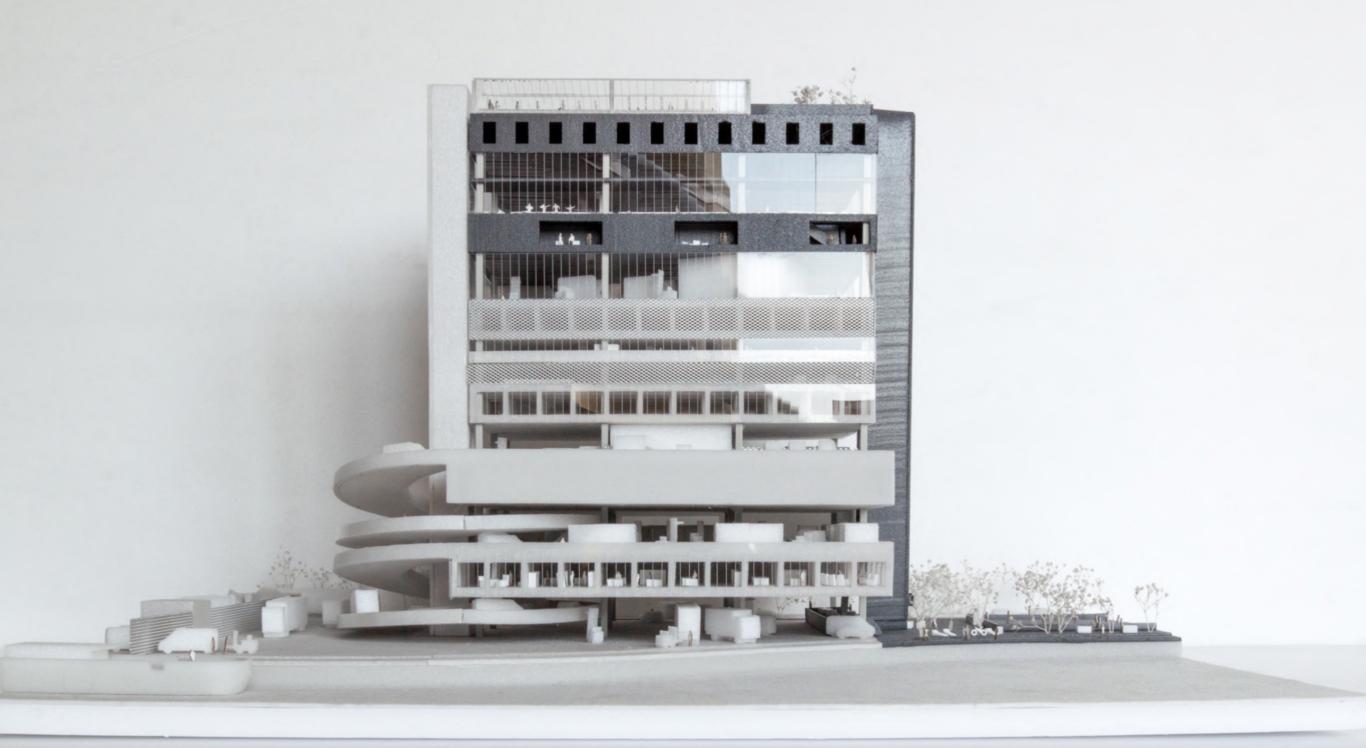


Plusoffice Architects, The Tinker Tower

VERGOTEDOK - DESIGN RESEARCH



Plusoffice Architects, The Tinker Tower



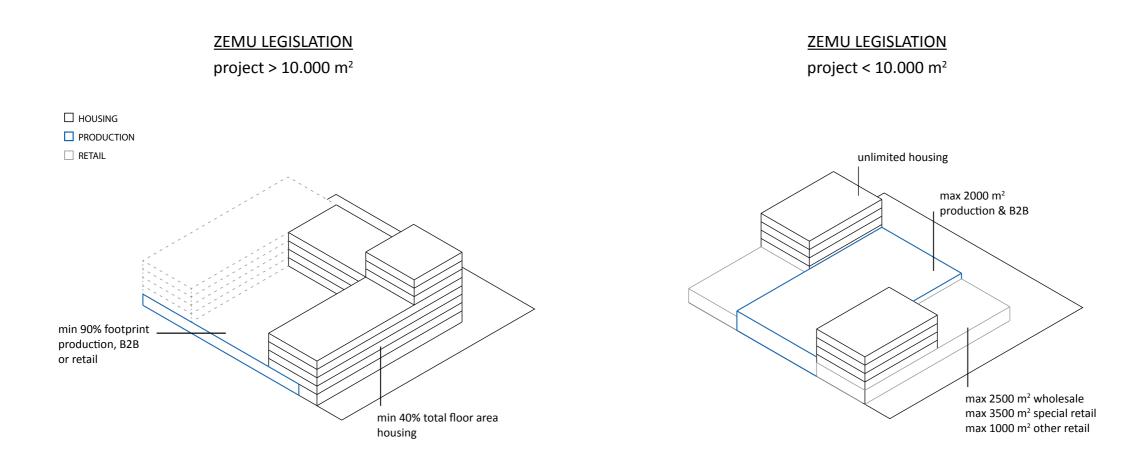
Plusoffice Architects, The Tinker Tower

lesson 2 Offer the right kind of space

Build a variety of scales, heights, spans, forms that allows productive activities.



BIESTEBROECK - CHALLENGES



loophole 1 - definition of economic activities: production can be replaced by office and retail loophole 2 - less rigid rules for smaller projects: production can be avoided by parcelization

PRODUCTIVE PROGRAMS

potential 1: mix of sizes

potential 2: mix of typologies/programs

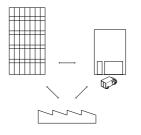
3.500 m²
L

strategic location for distribution businesses. - several loading bays - access from Blvd. Industriel

e.g. drinks distribution



Tag import export (Imal), Vizyon drinks (4.700 m²)

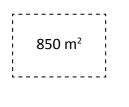


Creation + production + sales + management + ...

A cluster related to one product or sector. e.g. furniture manufacturing



Atelier Vendredi (Boulevard Industriel 141) furniture production on demand close collaboration with architects,...



Μ

new productive economiesvisible from residential area and parkpart of the image of the new neighbourhood

e.g. urban breweries



Brussels Beer Project

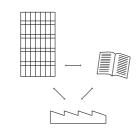


Industry + residential neighbourhood,

e.g. Travail et Vie: inclusive workspace for +/- 400 persons with disabilities



Travail et Vie



business + research + education.

Creating an environment for innovation through the combination of knowledge and making.



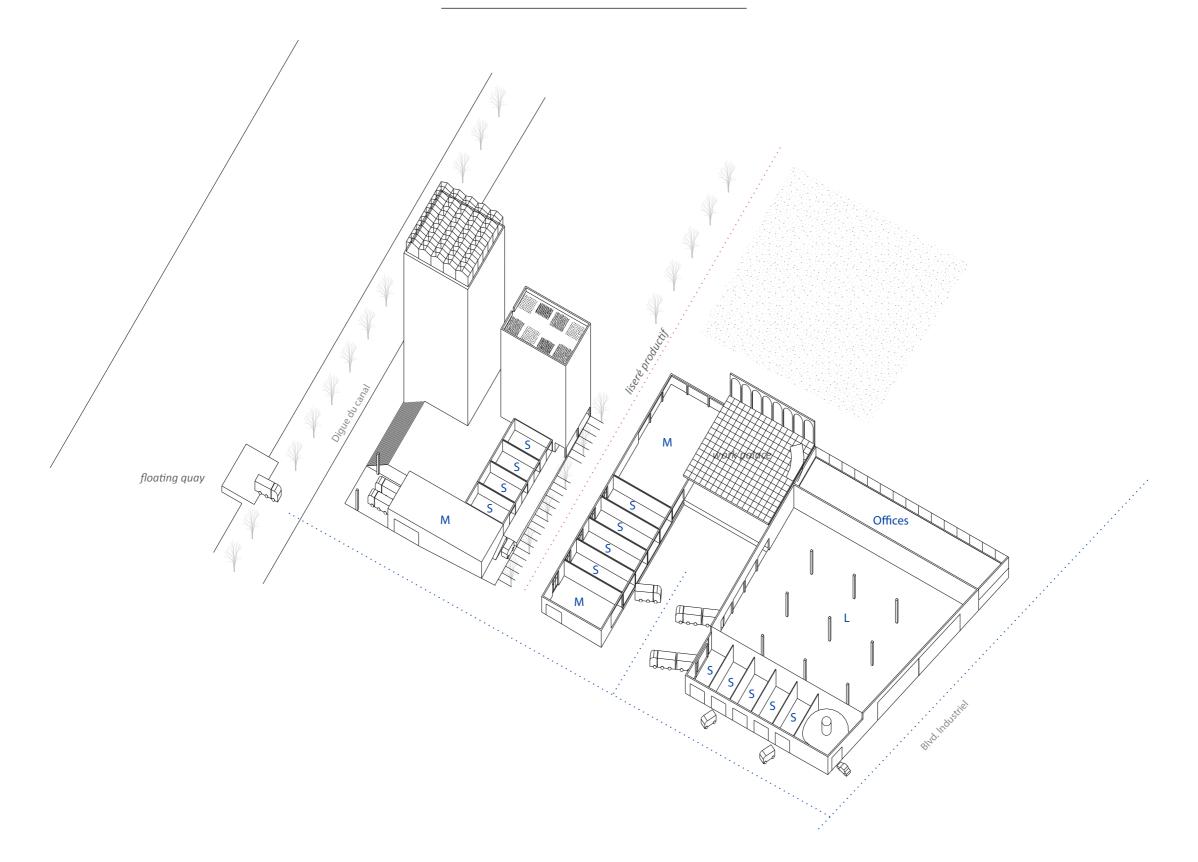




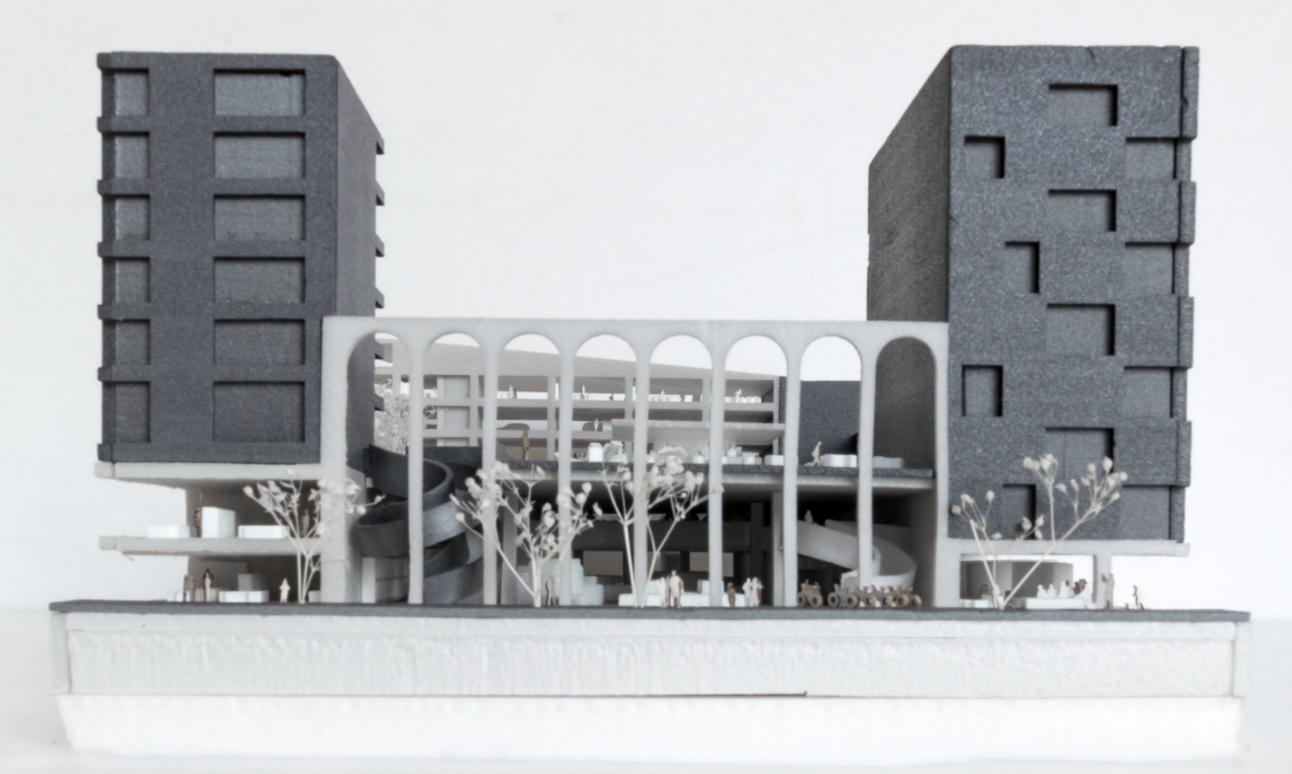


horeca, small entrepreneurs, start-ups,...
housing above small business
visible and accessible to pedestrians

BIESTEBROECK - DESIGN RESEARCH



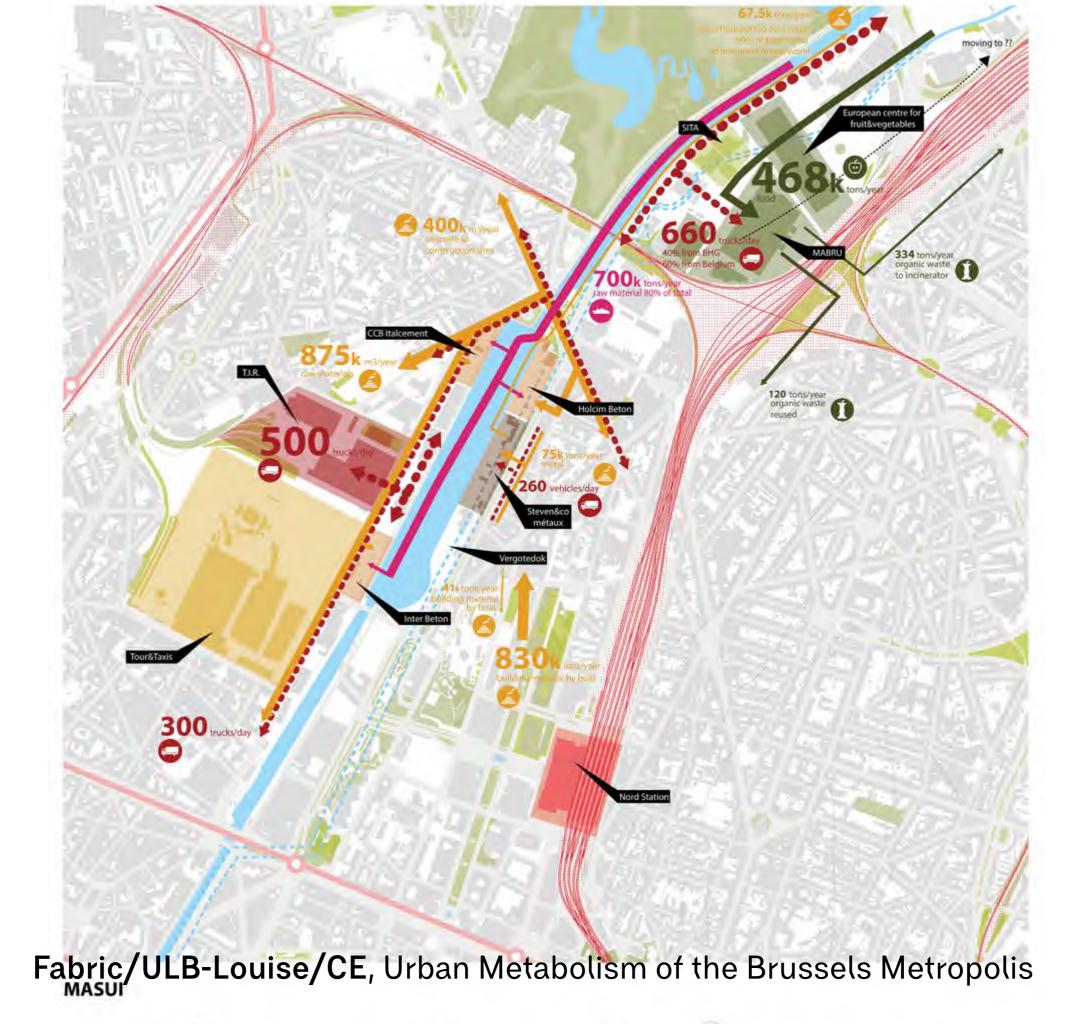
S, M & L WORKPLACES ORGANISED AROUND LOGISTIC COURTYARD

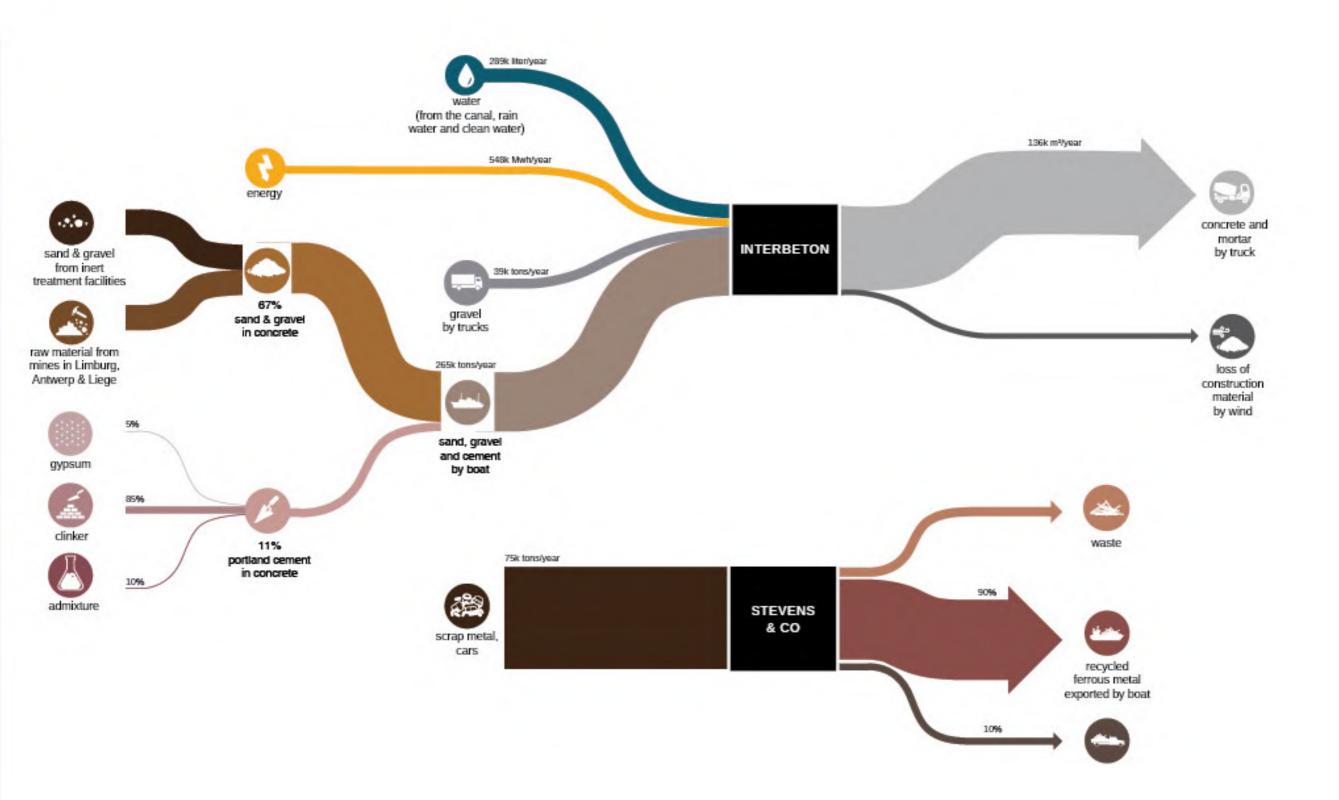


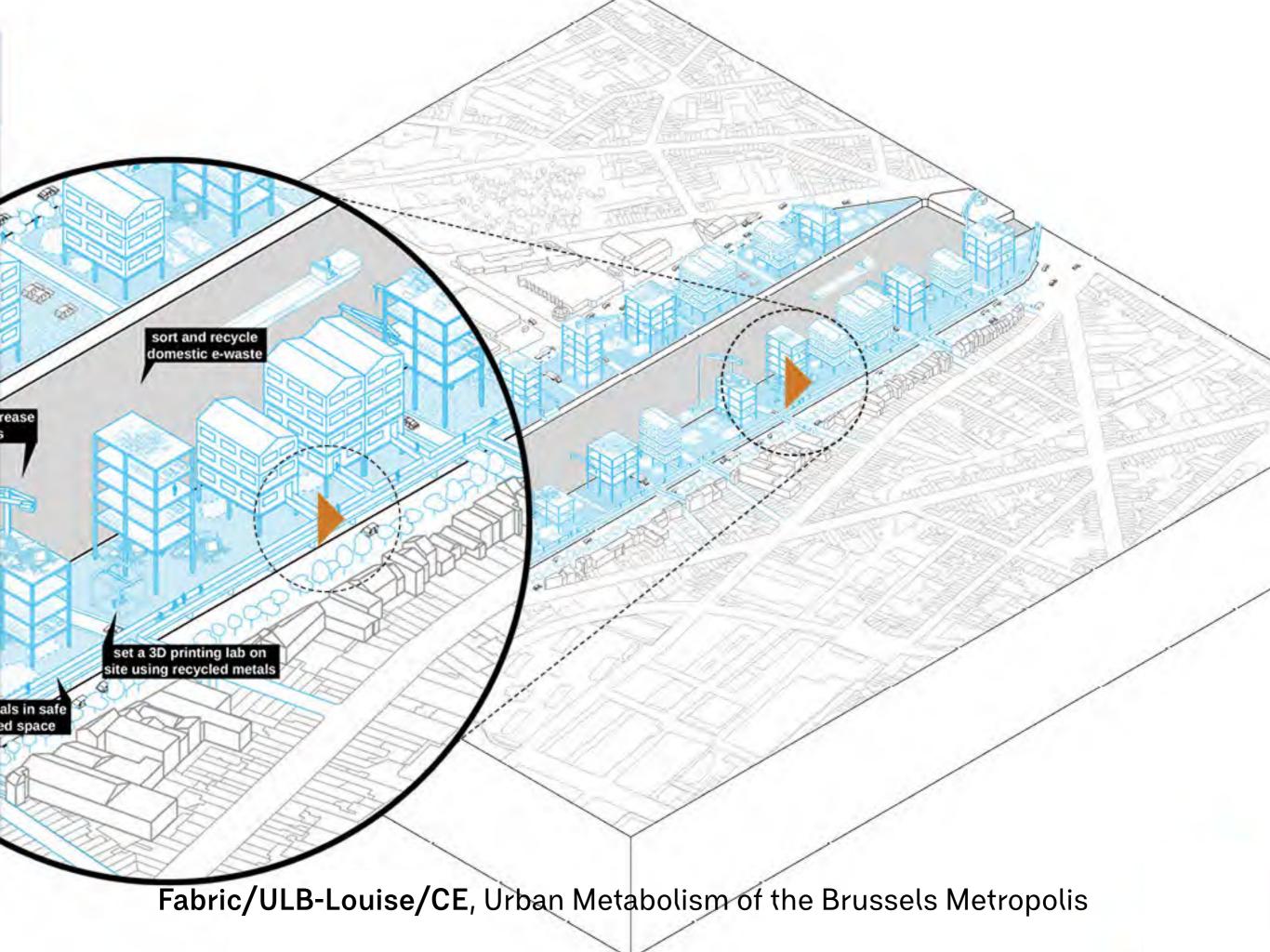


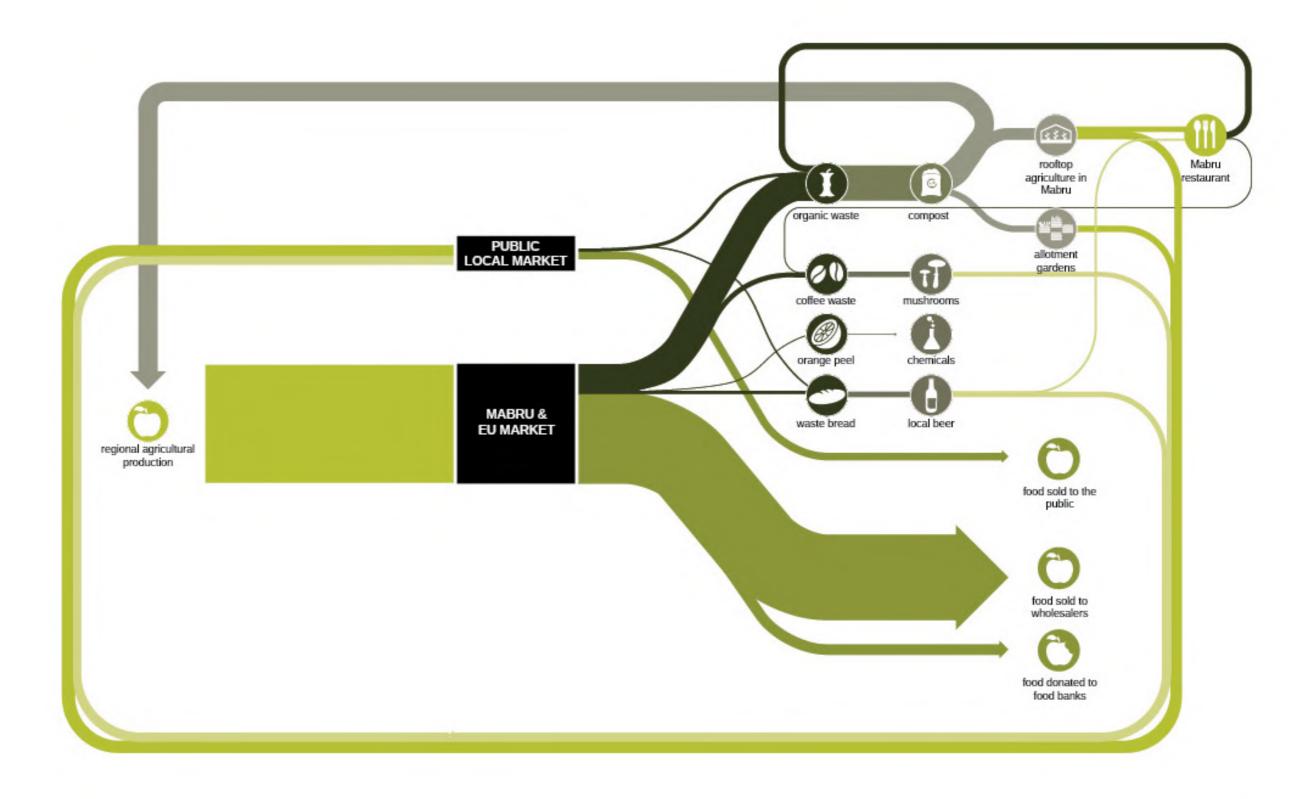
lesson 3 Logistics are normal

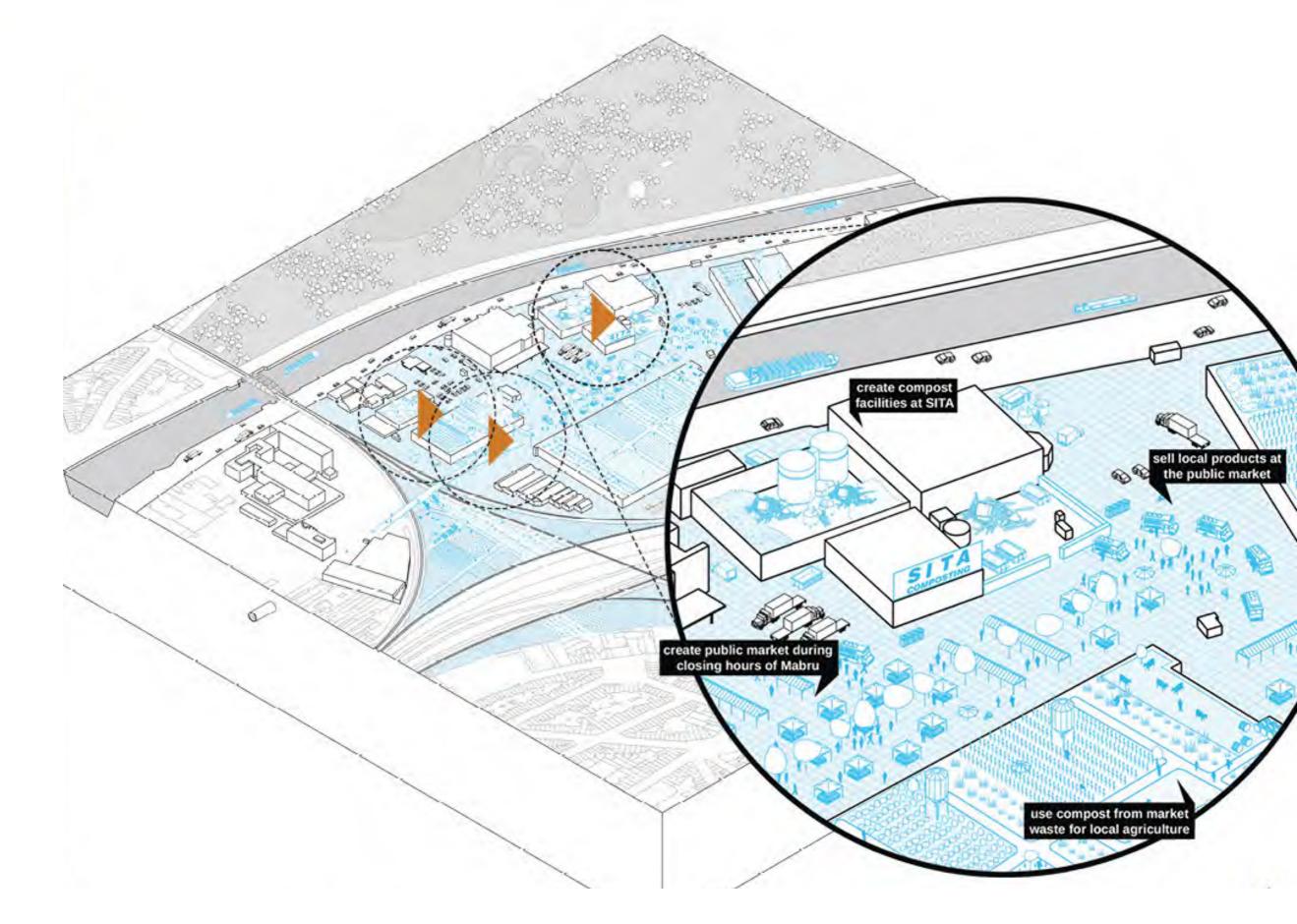
Think in urban systems. Think in flows. Make logistics logic.

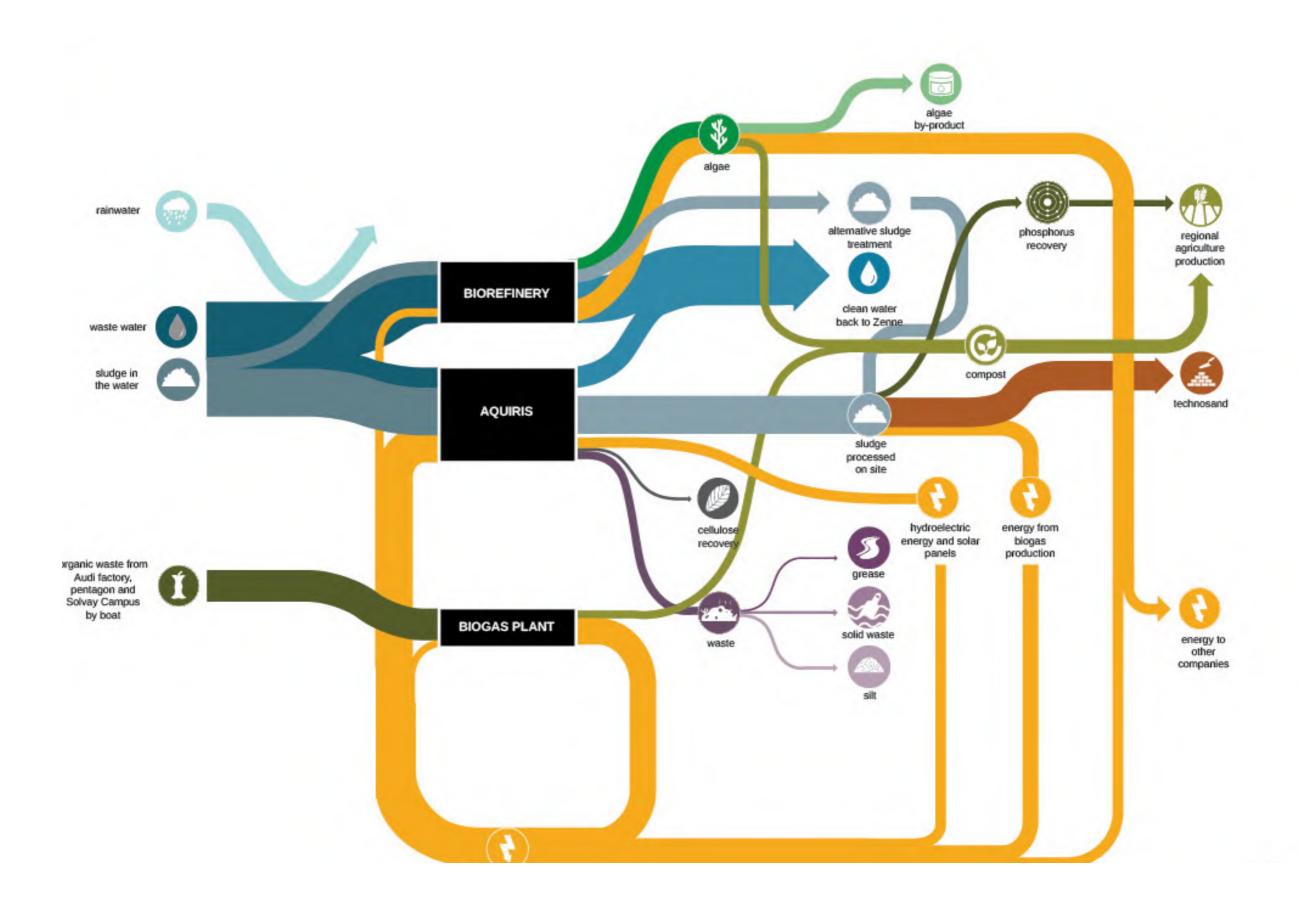


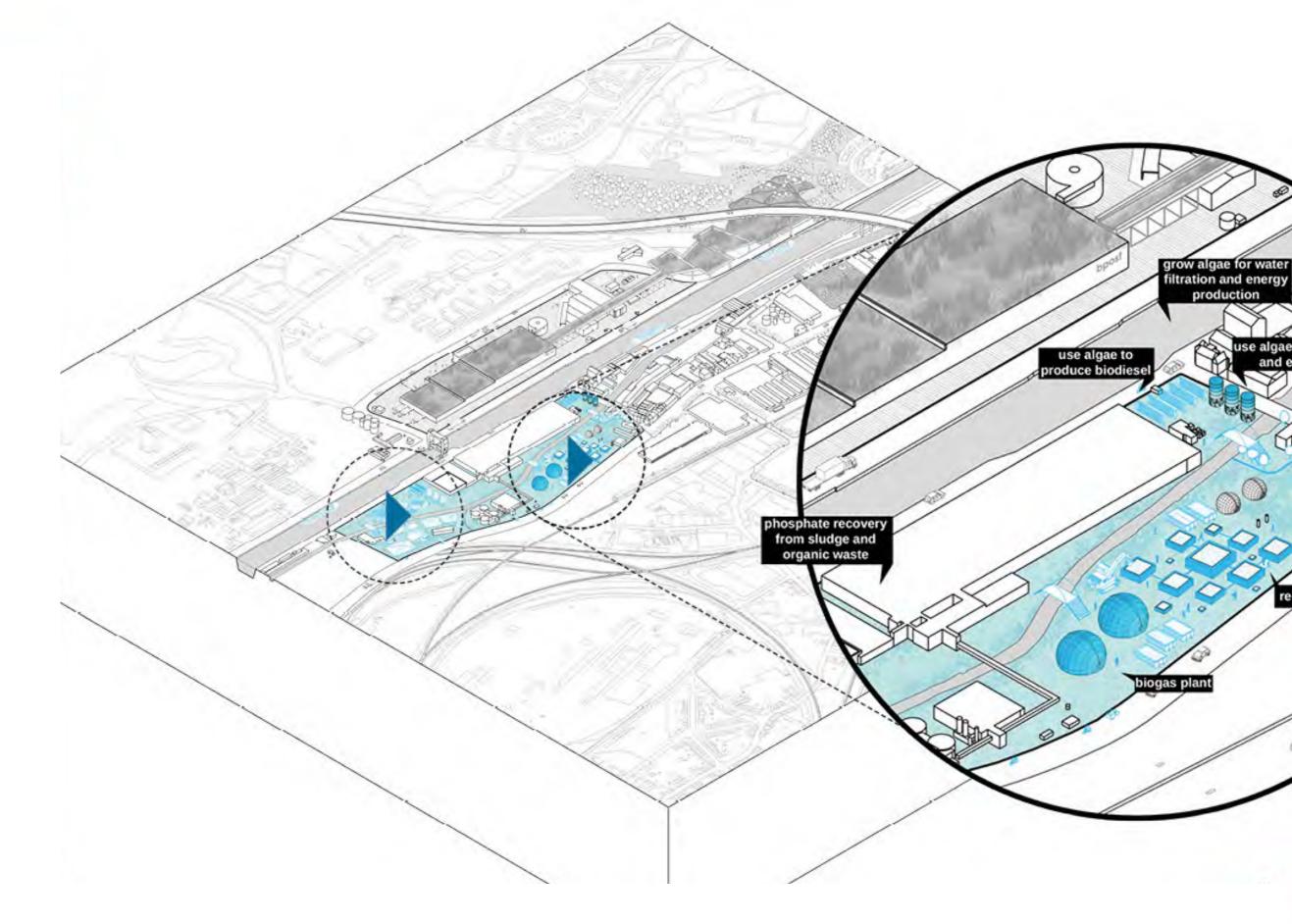






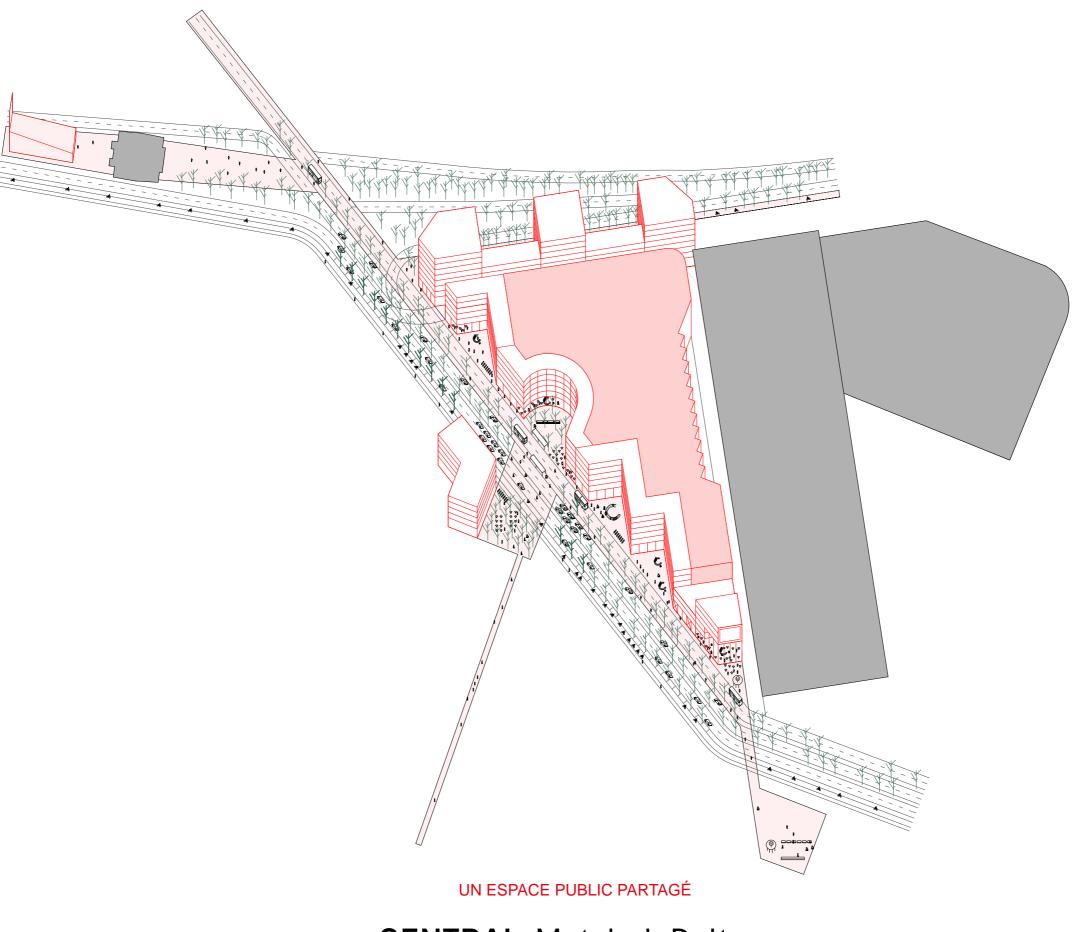


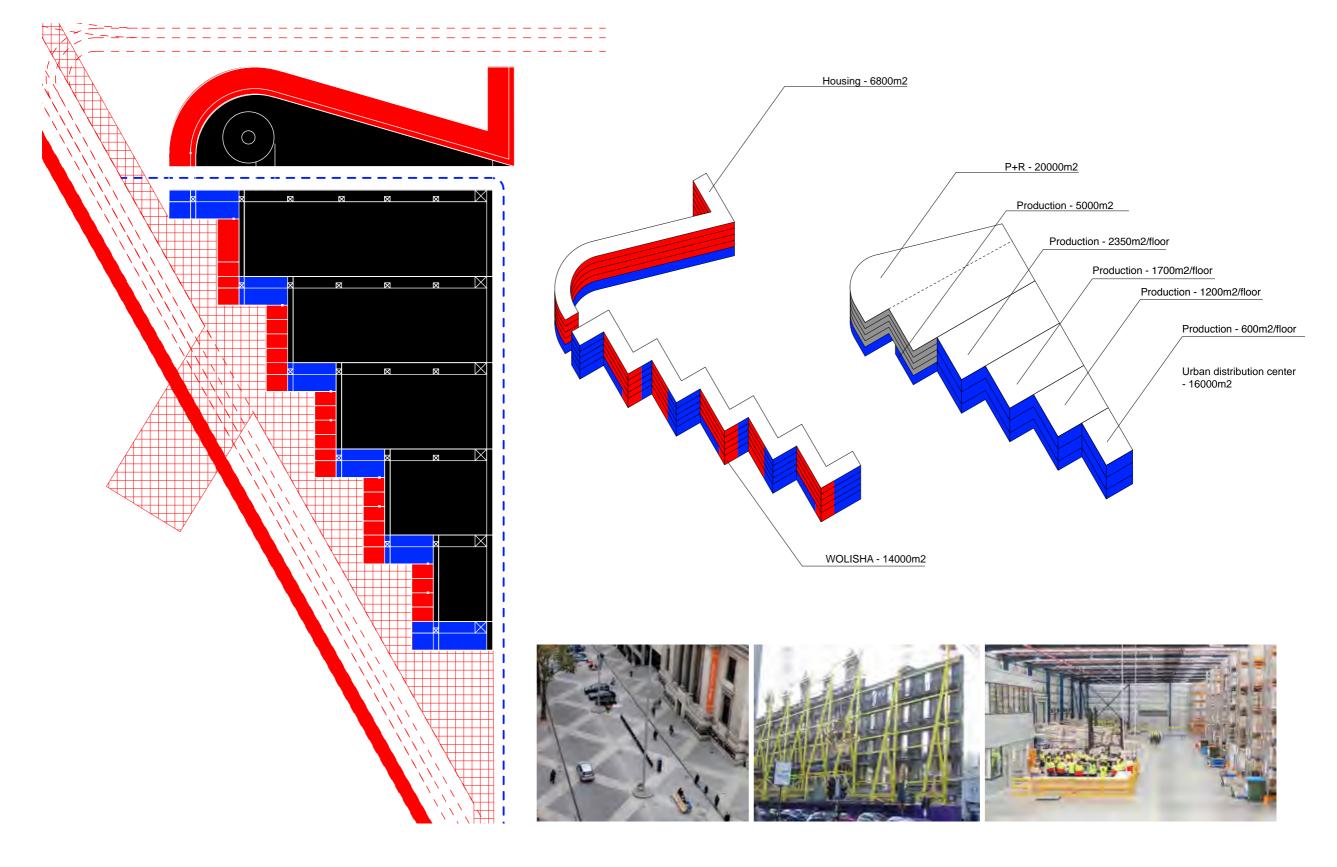




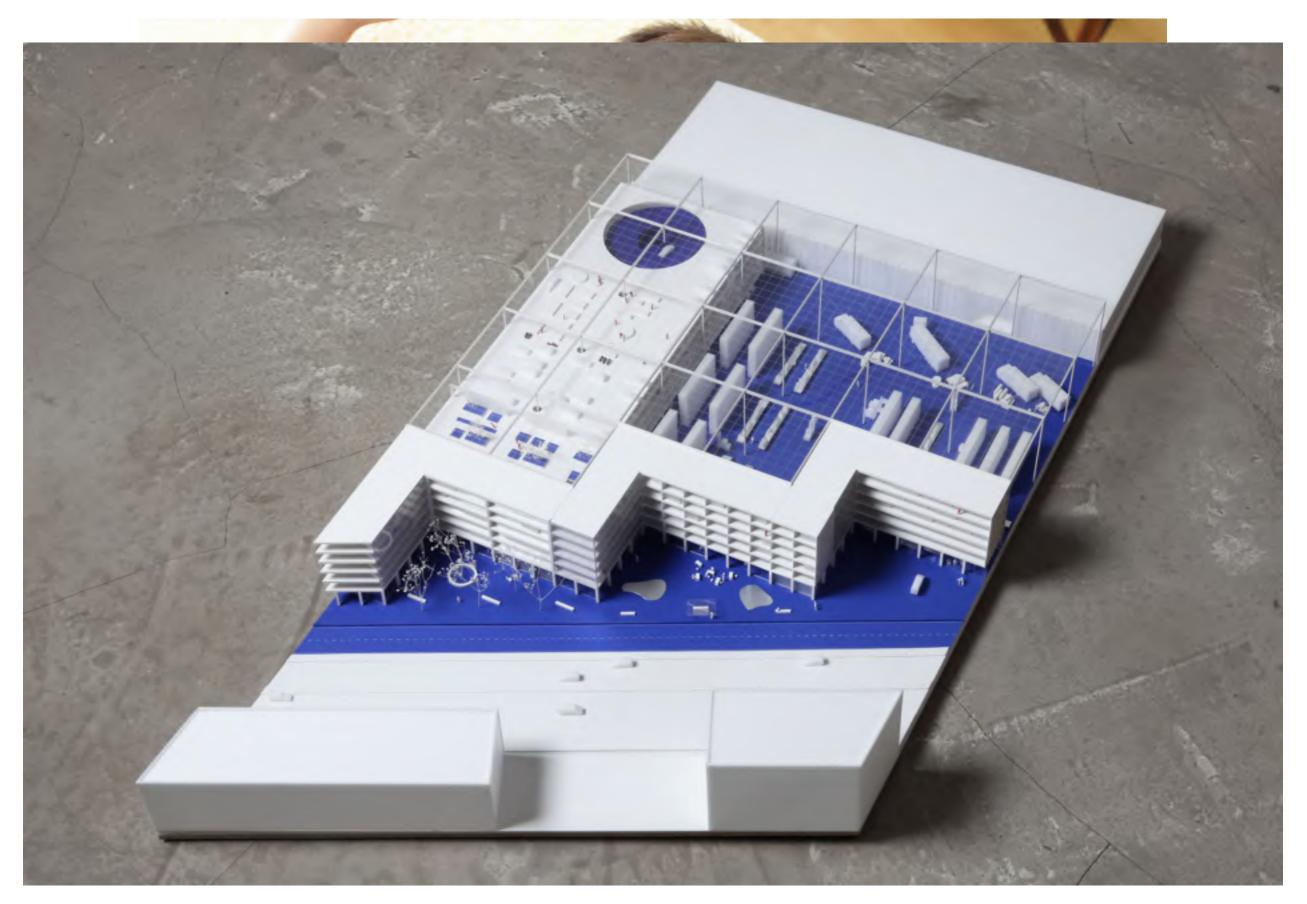
lesson 4 We must invent

Make smart types and combinations.





METAHUB





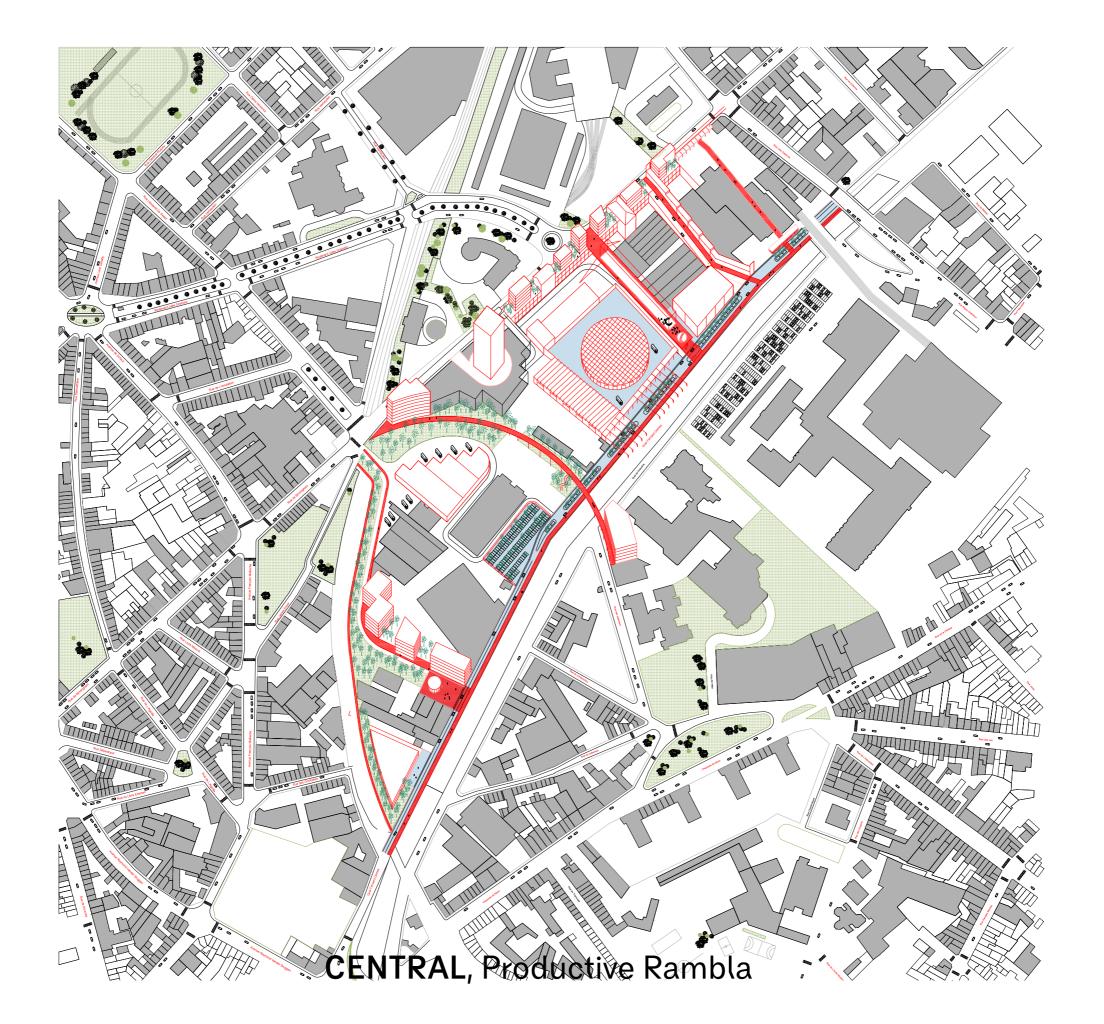


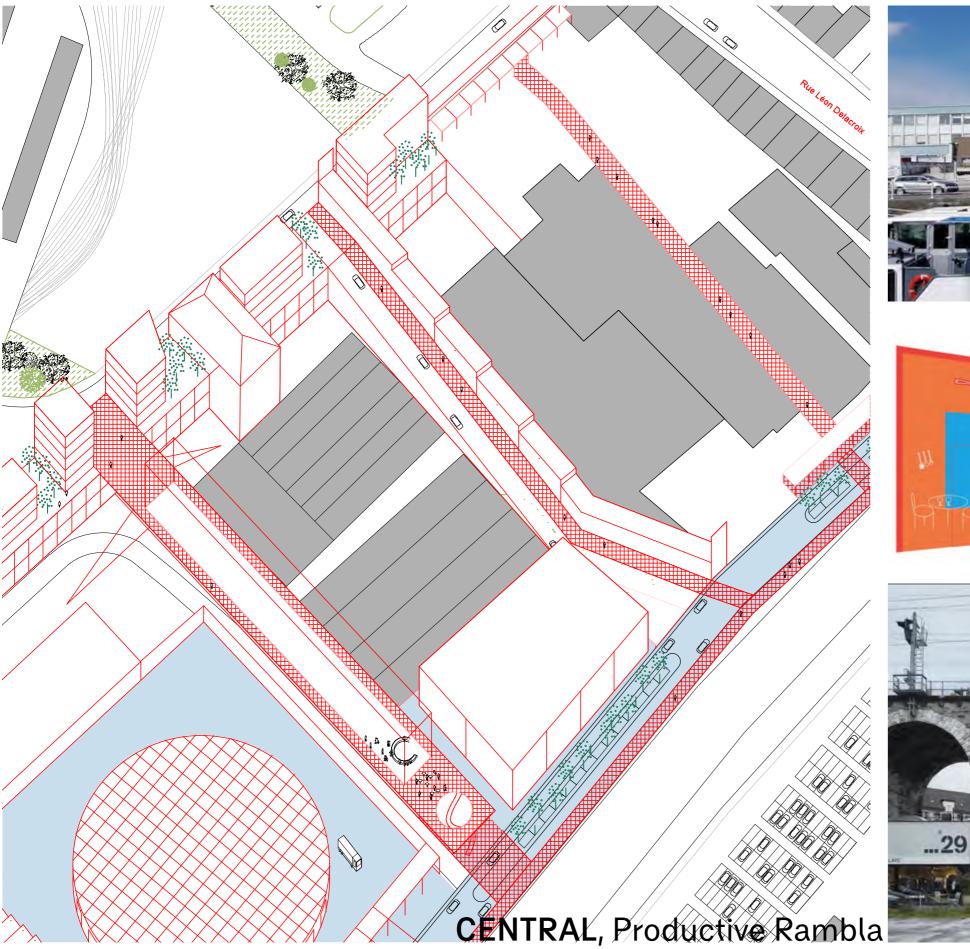
lesson 5 Share the city

Create shared infrastructure and common space.

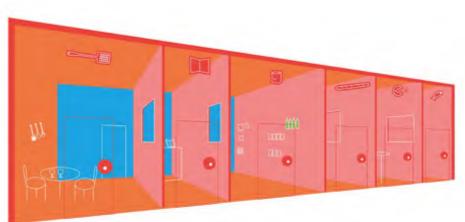






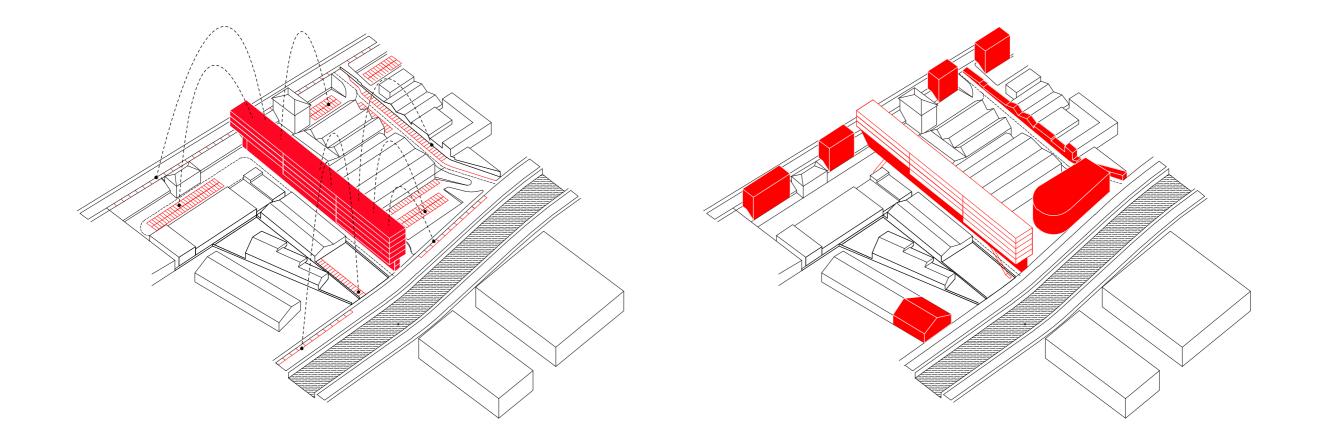






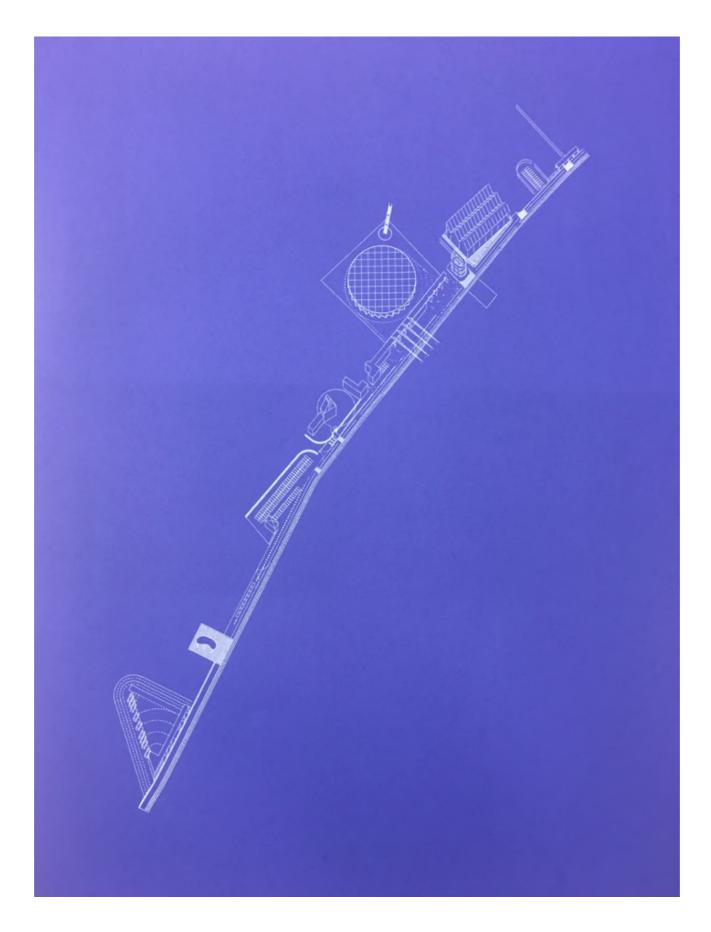


centralité commerçante - centralité traversante - centralité publique



SHARED RACK



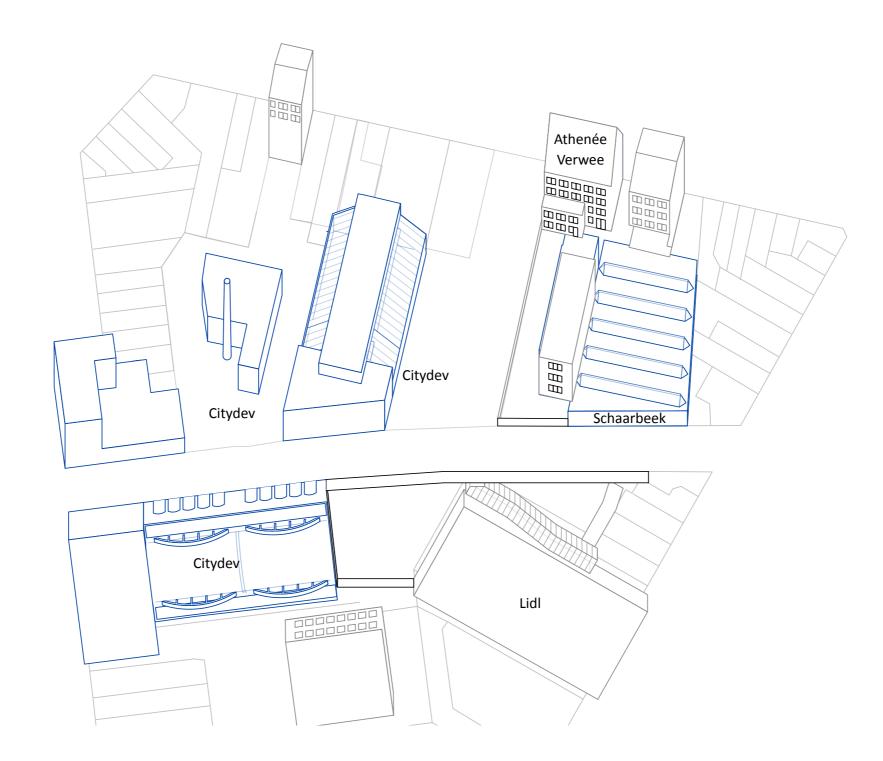






lesson 6 Connect the thinkers and the makers

MASUI - DESIGN RESEARCH

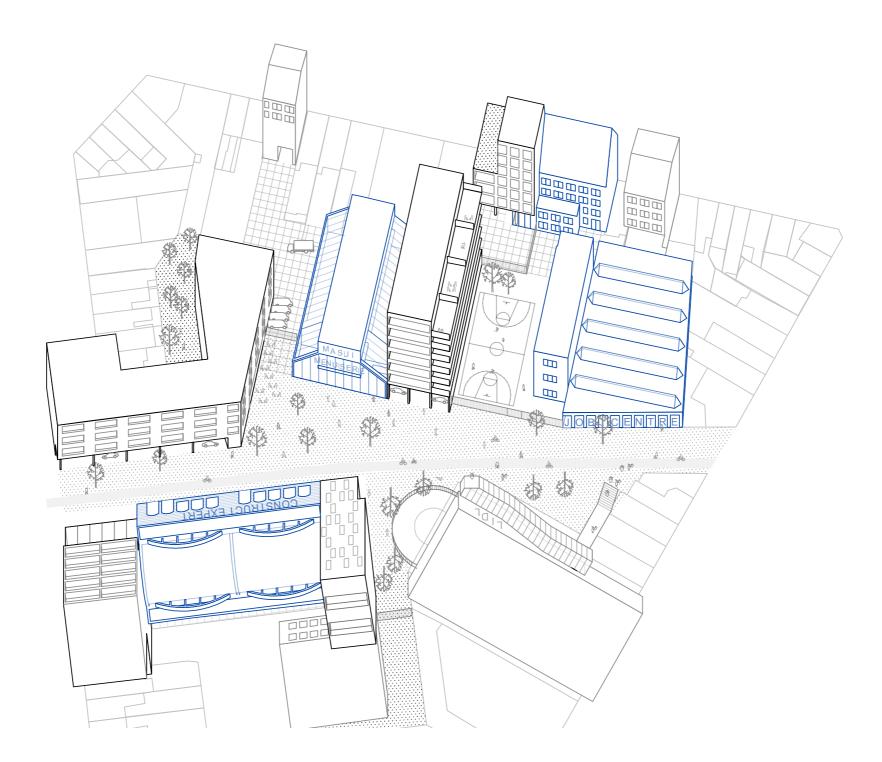


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existing infrastructure and potential actors

Plusoffice Architects, The Productive School, Masui

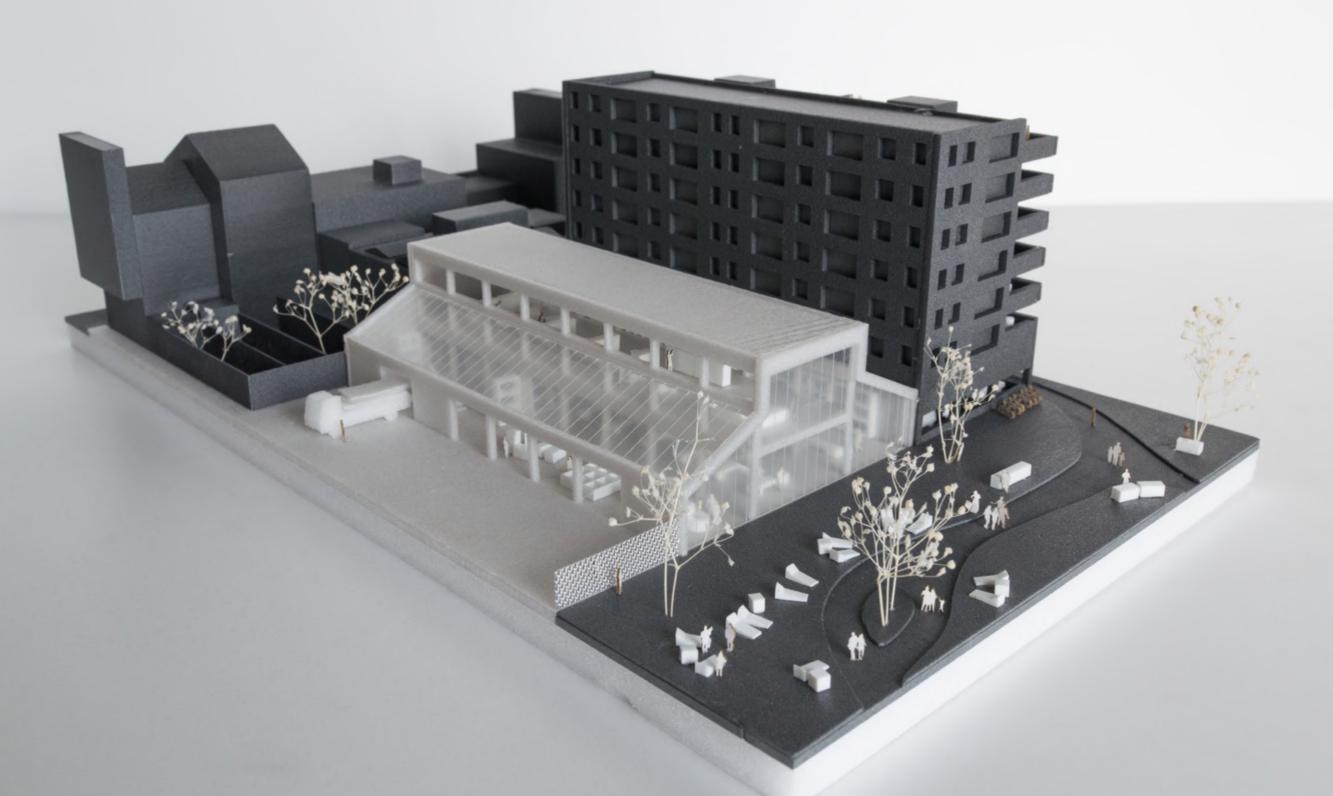
MASUI - DESIGN RESEARCH



20 m

proposal: smarter juxtaposition

Plusoffice Architects, The Productive School, Masui

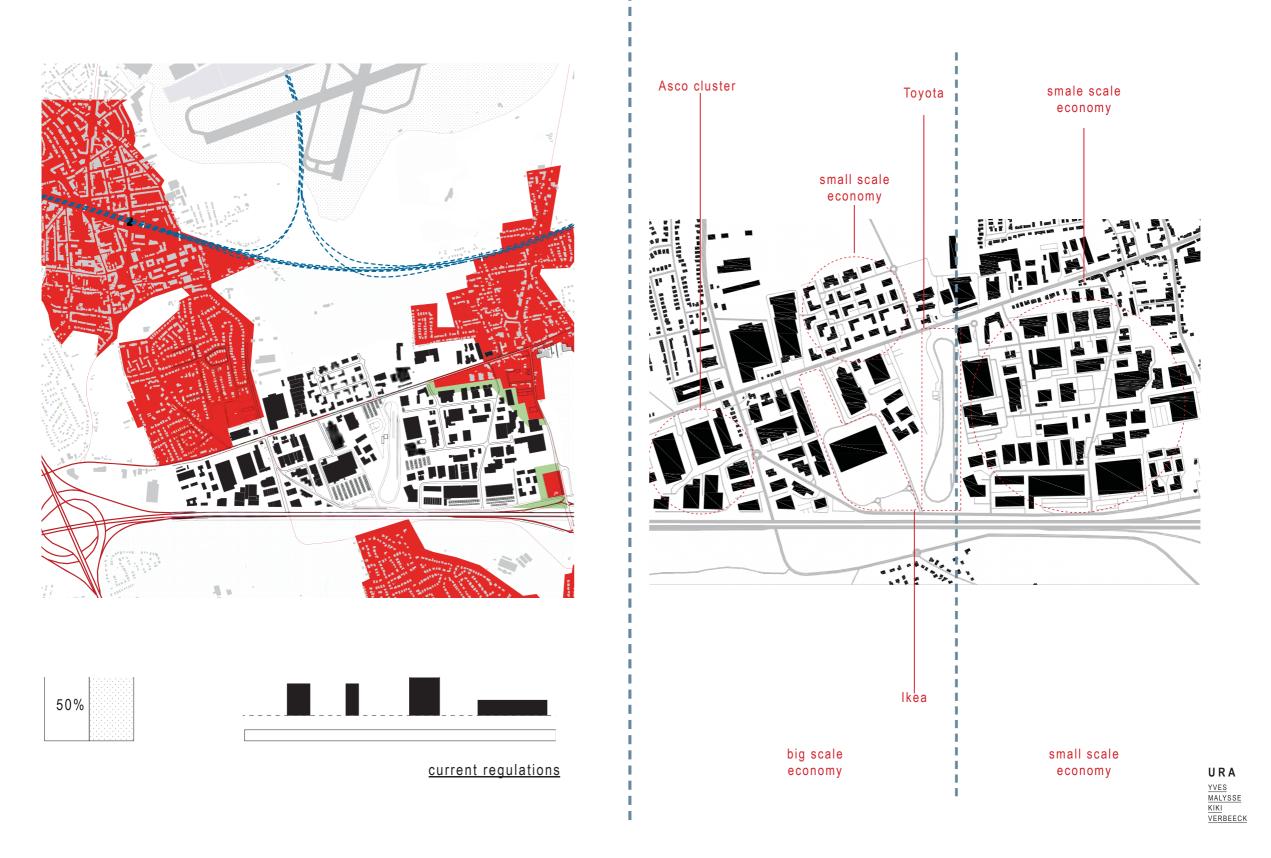


Plusoffice Architects, The Productive School, Masui

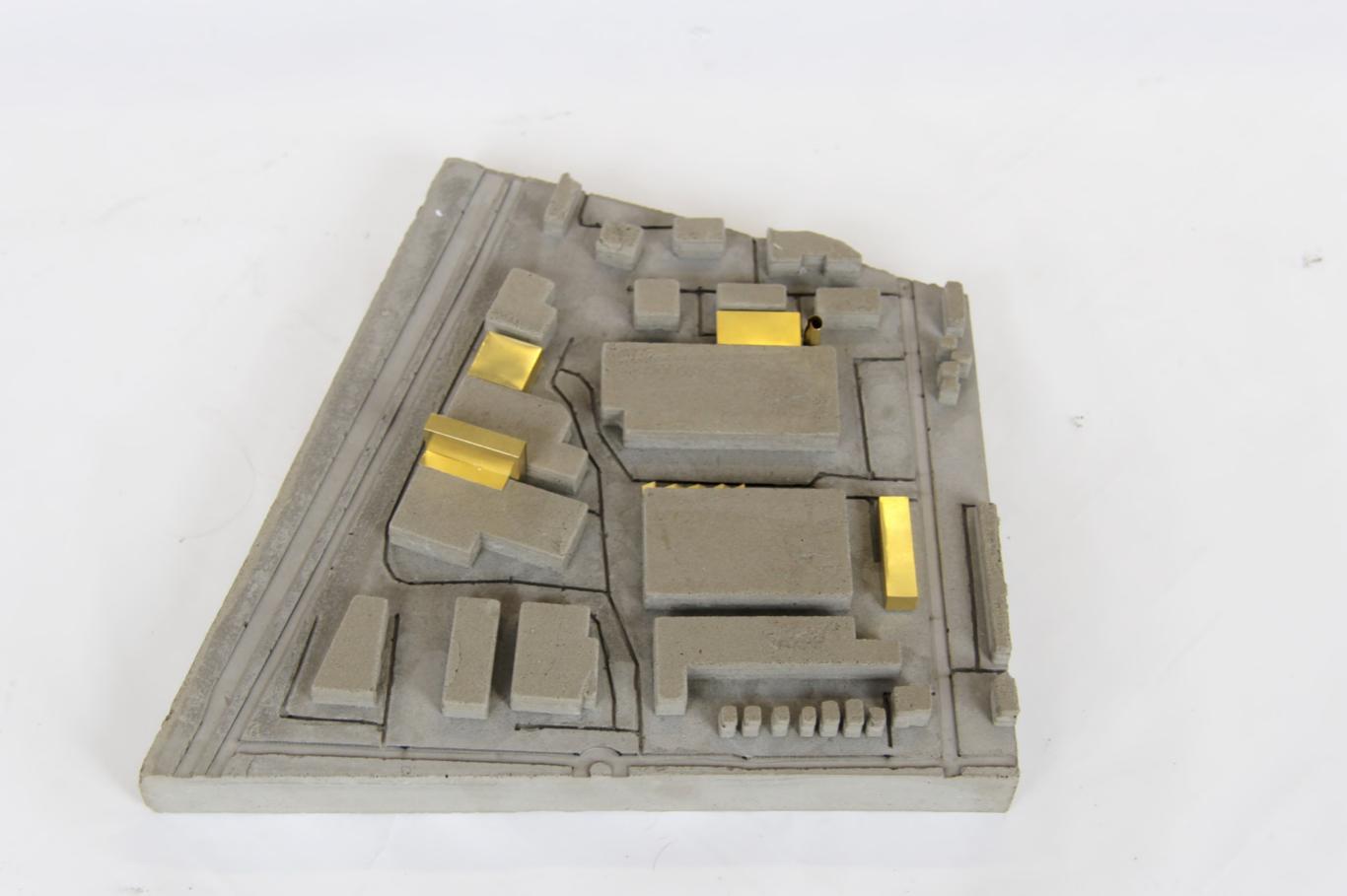


lesson 7 Give voice to the productive actors

Form the right coalitions between industrials and developers, between public authorities, private actors and citizens.







6 A GOOD CITY HAS INDUSTRY THIS IS IMPORTANT WE MUST INVENT



<u>www.atelierbrussels.eu</u> <u>www.architectureworkroom.eu</u>



Metropolis