

BO936 P2P - PLUGIN 2 PRODUCE

PRODUCTIVITY

The productive city showcases unfiltered, how a lively city is being consumed, inhabited and shaped. Which components are pushed to the fringes, out of our sight so we can simply take in modern life? Gåsslösa does not hide away, but rather confronts the underlying work for the existence and the making of a mixed-used, lively cityscape.

Natural resources are safe-guarded, electricity is produced where possible, products are manufactured, food processed, old materials re-used and recycled locally, inhabitants engage across social lines. The goal of a 'vibrant' urban environment contains a set of strong contrasts: between the calm and soft (public spaces, forest, water, hills, cultural activities), and the loud and hard (recycling yard, metal- wood workshops, industrial heritage, political organisation). Inhabitants, actors and visitors are exposed to the work and effort it takes to produce balanced high-living standards - and everyone are invited to seek their place in this creation.

To fight climate change and social inequality, equally means being prepared for societal changes by engaging in the questions that are most urgent. The planning of Gåsslösa is shaped from the start together with those that seek to inhabit it, for their goals and needs in symbiosis with the municipality and private sphere.

The post-industrialist city does not rely on one or a few linear actors or systems. It does not dry out its resources or land for exploitation in order to maximise short-term goals. To balance the metabolisms between natural- and material flows, the city must be organised in a way so we can eat food, consume energy, buy our products and use services in close proximity to where we foremost live, learn and act. This city takes with joy the responsibility for its own production - not only of classic (materialistic oriented) value production but of social and knowledge based exchanges.

VISION

A resilient community demands time, focus and goals that are shaped by going beyond traditional modes of living, working and its interaction with the natural and built environment. The Plugin 2 Produce (P2P) is a typology which is added to a quarter in order to increase productivity. The P2P is plugged into an urban block, containing three parts: A reproductive-, a social- and an economic core. It has no set out form or function, as it serves to balance the social and economic needs of the close neighbourhood while reproducing and preserving water and energy - with a high built density. The P2P aims to safeguard a mix of uses and users, and for the citizens to positively engage in helping realise the development of Gåsslösa.

Plugins are spread out in a larger network, housing a broad knowledge base, diversity of skill levels, age and experience, will and capacity to contribute to a urban environment that connects to a larger purpose than the individual, a household or a district.

Small Scale Environment



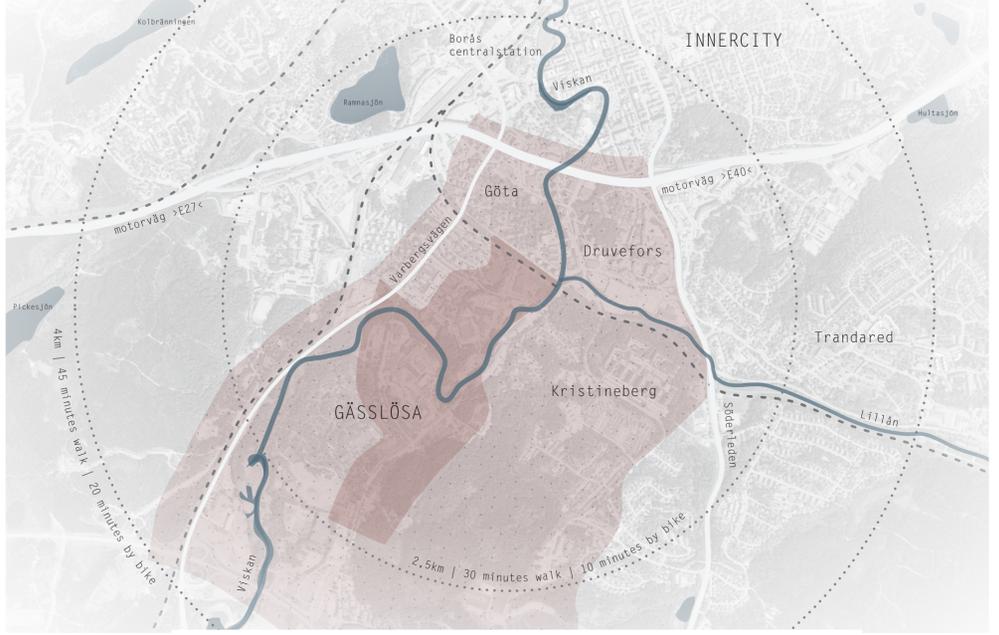
Biodiversity



Large Scale Volumes



CONTEXT



BALANCED RESOURCE FLOWS

RESOURCES

How to minimize consumption and contamination (water, soil, energy)? How can we better share resources?

MOBILITY

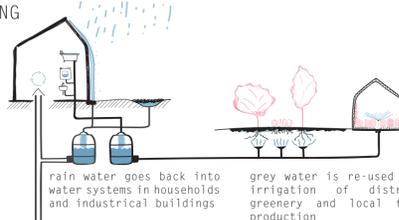
How can we integrate mobility and accessibility into productive territories?

EQUITY

How can we connect social and spatial elements? How can we create productive balance between territories?

WATER HARVESTING

a building, a business or any actor is never an isolated island. Systems are developed integrated and equally - regardless of use.



FOOD PRODUCTION

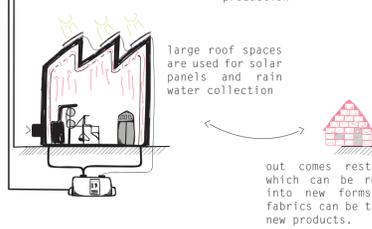
neighbourhood collectives maintain small-scale farming



ENERGY PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION

actors who are reliant on machines, such as textile manufacturers, preserve energy and generate electricity to the communities around

waste heat is treated as a recyclable resource, reducing the reliability on other energy systems



RE-USE AND RECYCLE

even if consumption patterns must radically change, there will still be waste. One person's redundancy is another's richness!

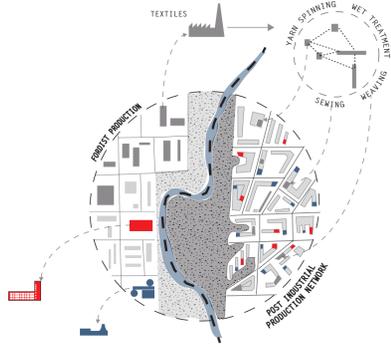
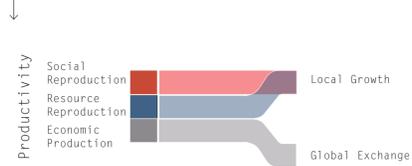
in comes old fabrics, tools, hard plastics, bricks and old building materials

SCALES OF >METABOLISM<

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Productivity for Growth

Productivity is combined of three "sub-metabolisms": Resource-, Social- and Economic production. Any productive community and space derives its strengths from the synergy of these three metabolisms. Local growth is sustained and optimised by the everyday social and resource reproduction. This in turn increases the economic productivity for a Global exchange.

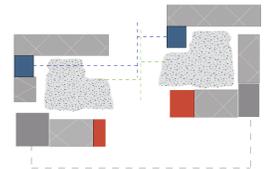


Productive Network

The post-industrial city has enabled the rethinking of Urban economic production. In the case of manufacturing, a decentralised set-up grants a multitude of actors. Smaller entities form together a larger network in the production process, replacing the reliability on traditional, large industrial compounds. The textile industry becomes a distributed network of small yarn spinners, weavers and designers. The distributed manufacturing allows the city to be more vibrant, mixed, personal and brings the Global economy to the neighbourhood.

Resilient Communities

The productive neighbourhood network sets up the process for its collectivisation, which also seeks to support the local growth. The fusion of the three "sub-metabolisms" of production: Social, Resource and Economic, creates vibrant neighbourhoods whose citizens are 'acting in the Local while effecting the Global'.



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Industrial Heritage

The prominence they occupy in the site owing to the large volumes avails them to be ideally reused as collectivised spaces for public use. These structures become the physical manifestation of history of the site and thereby provide an umbilical link to the productivity embedded in its future.



Green Heritage

The river bank is foremost used as a neglected backyard for the current industries. But the natural fauna around the river is robust and lively. As important as the built heritage is the greenery sustaining high biodiversity for insect and animal life. Transformed from a backyard to a backbone, the riverbank and its surroundings must be preserved and furthered.



Water

Lying in a small valley forming a basin, Gåsslösa is almost entirely a flood-risk zone. By simulating the storm water runoff and the flooding zones, areas with major water logging landforms can be identified. These regions can act as natural reservoirs with great capacity for water retention, water conservation schemes and safe-guarding human habitation around.



Resilient Green Blue Network

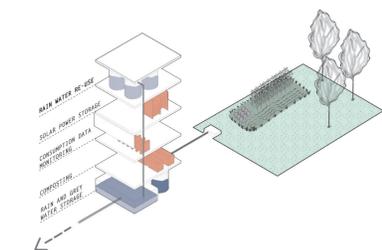
The site creates an optimised grid of water and green spaces, both inherited and developed ones for efficient resource management. The water grid contains the large public reservoirs and the distributed rain water harvesting system. The green grid contains the sensitive river ecology, its wetlands and forests and a network of urban farms.



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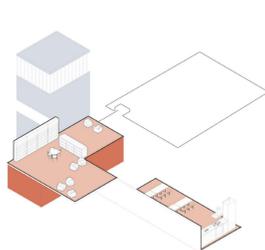
Reproductive core

The ability of the area to conserve and re-use its local resources is the first step towards global productivity. The 'reproductive core' contains the technical reproduction and conservation systems like harvesting rain water, grey water reuse, composting and storage of solar power. A monitoring centre in each core provides information on the consumption and production.



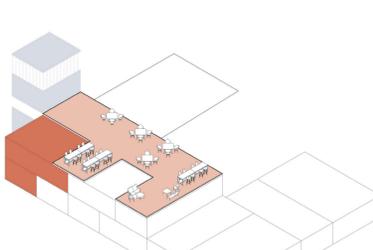
Social Reproduction

While resource reproduction is carried out by the community, 'Social reproduction' makes the place for the community. For example day care centres, community kitchens and communal living rooms grant space for inclusion and engagement. These allow for the decrease in consumption of 'private spaces' (e.g. from 35-25sqm per person), thereby reducing construction and increasing density.



CO-Production

Co-working spaces among these users allow early stage professionals and new businesses to set up their work structure. They can benefit from the community as well as vice versa. Such new work spaces usually bring in an added economic advantage in the form of retail and services that follow.



Economic Production

The final essential cog in creating productive environments is the production for economic exchange. Small retail-, co-working- and service spaces spring up on the exterior edge of the typology. The mix allows an overall increased productivity, serving a resourceful cohabitation in the urban environment.

