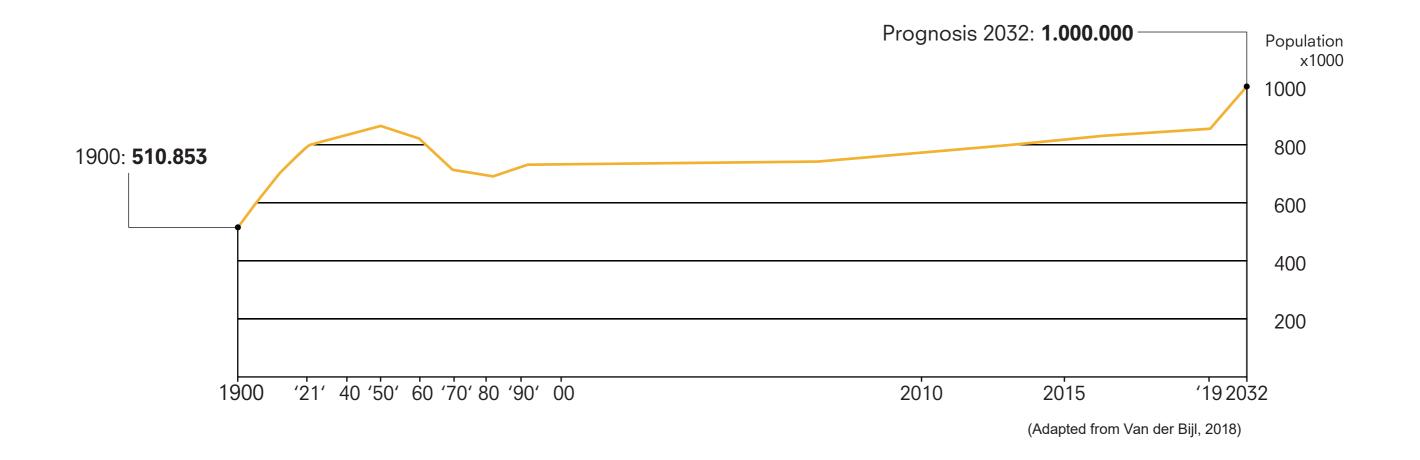
54 Koivistokade METROPOLITAN HIGH-RISE LIVING IN AMSTERDAM P2 PRESENTATION





Amsterdammers kunnen het tempo niet bijbenen

(Couzy, 2019a

Moet Amsterdam pas op de plaats maken, of doorgroeien? (Couzy, 2018a) Amsterdam te druk? Wat een grote onzin (Veenhoven, 2018)

'Wil Nederland ertoe doen, dan moeten steden als Amsterdam flink groeien' (Hemel, 2018)

"Amsterdam has reached its third Golden Age"

The argument for a the metropolis:

"big cities are better, the biggest even the best this world has to offer to its people. Metropolises are more wealthy, complex, varied, innovative and sustainable than small cities, they offer each person the best opportunities for development, progress, career, meaning, happiness, also when you're poor."



(Hemel, 2016)

Metropolis: "a very large and busy city." Oxford Dictionaries (2019)

Metropolitan: "of, noting, or characteristic of a metropolis or its inhabitants, especially in culture, sophistication, or in accepting and combining a wide variety of people, ideas, etc" (Dictionary.com, 2019).

'Doop Randstad om tot Nieuw Amsterdam'



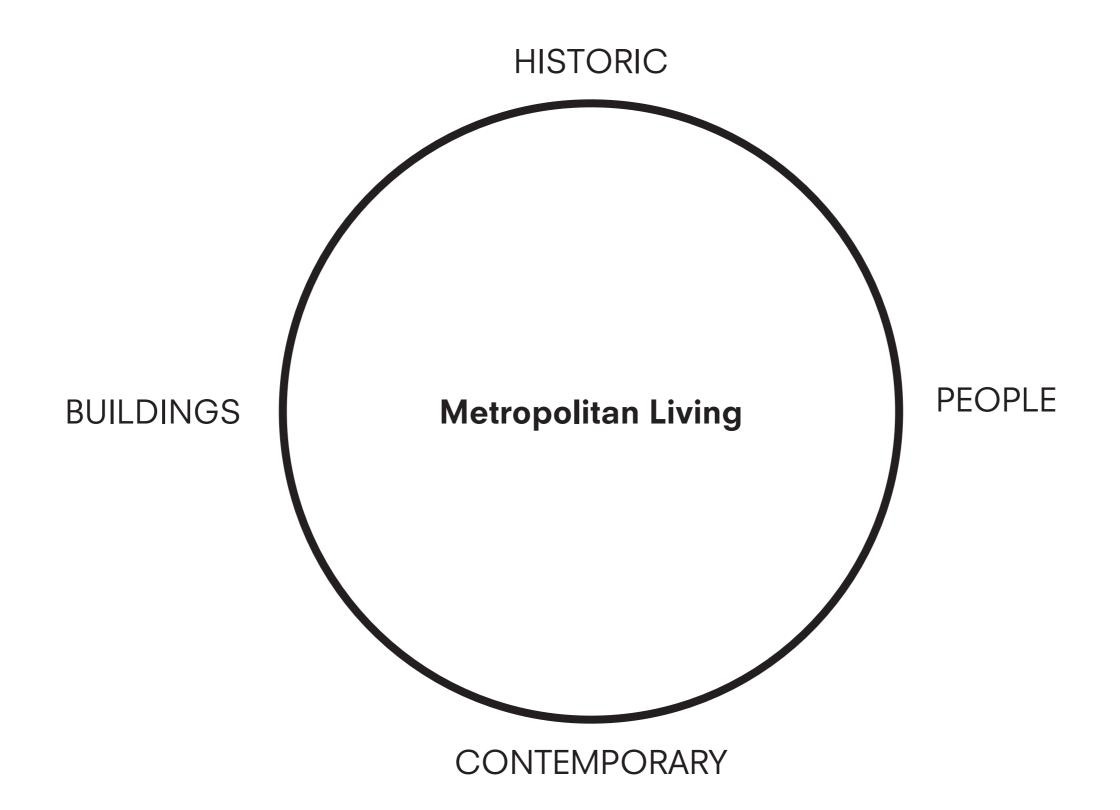


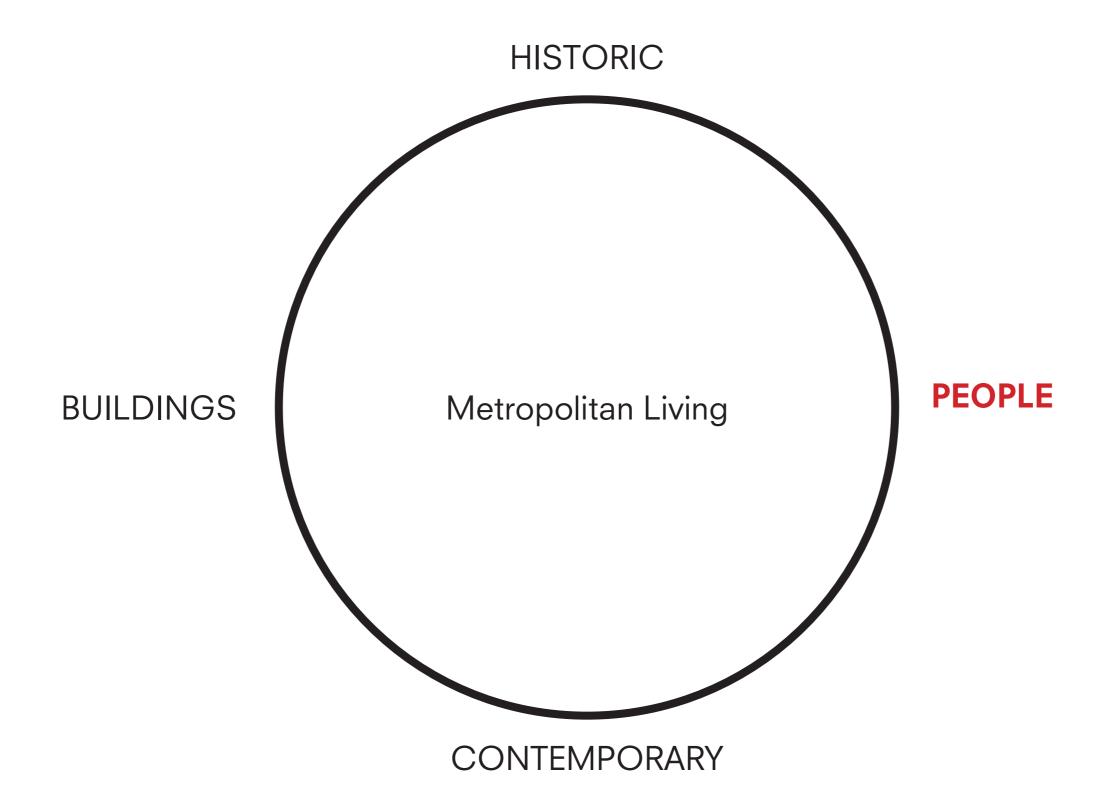
In Haven-Stad wonen en werken straks 150.000 mensen

(Vlaanderen & Scheringa, 2017, p. 11)



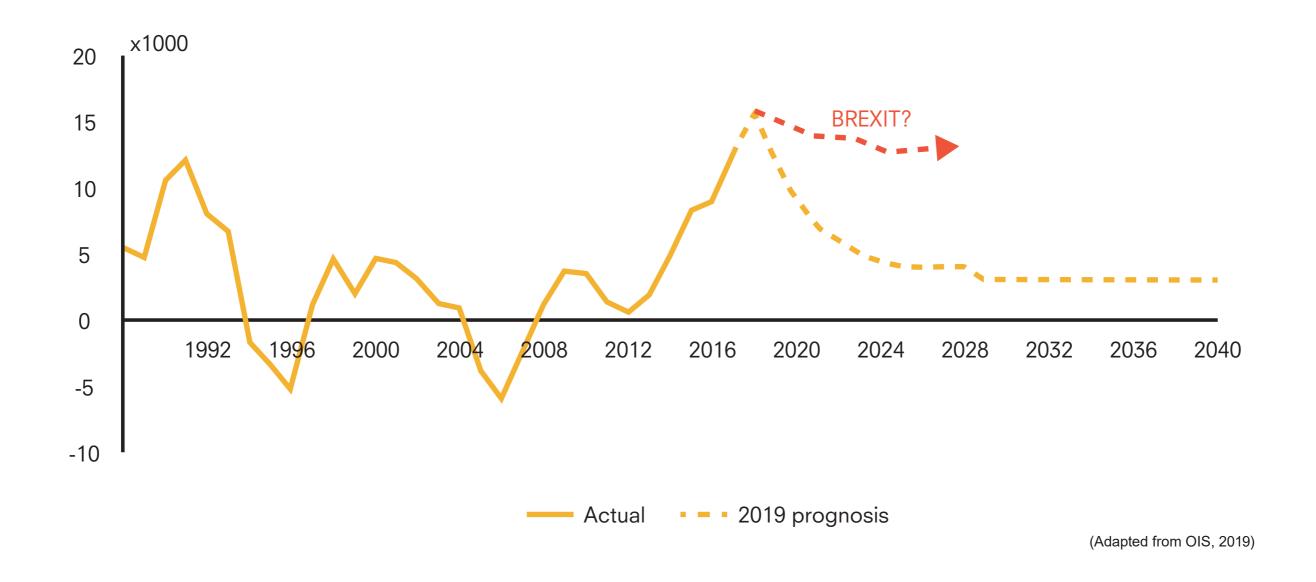
"What constitutes a contemporary metropolitan living and dwelling environment?"
RESEARCH QUESTION

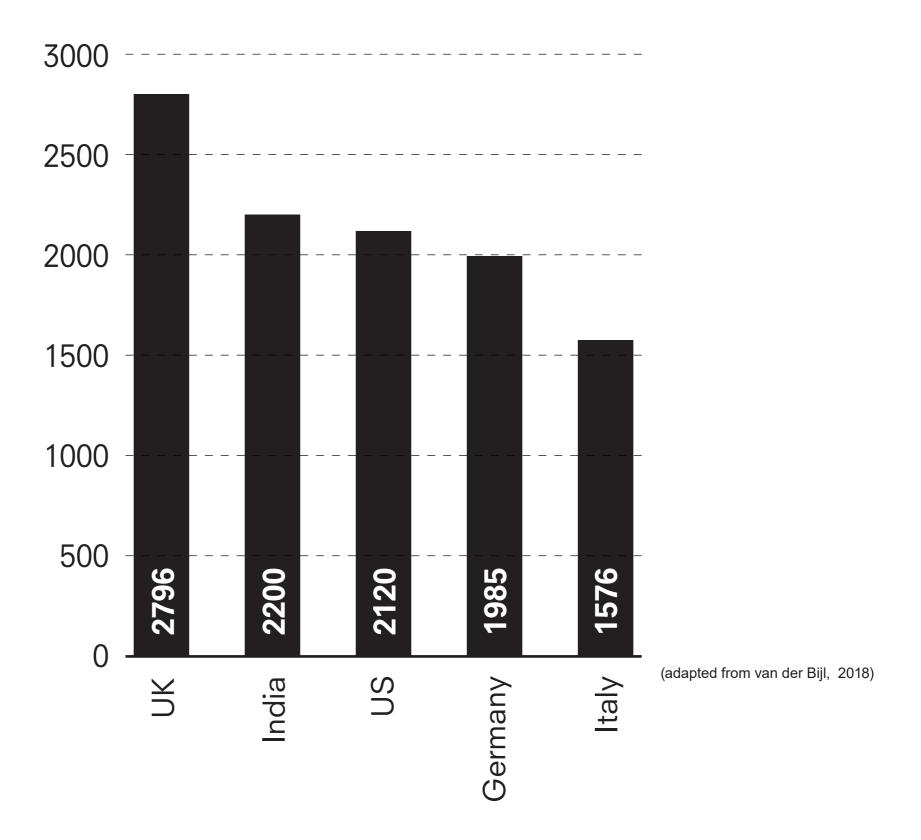




Amsterdam groeit vooral door komst van expats

(Couzy, 2019b).





- Decision to live abroad is a lifestyle choice rather than an economic or political necessity
- Often job hoppers that decide for themselves where they want to work.
- In Amsterdam mainly knowledge migrants, or 'highly skilled migrants'
- Highly-educated and well-paid foreigners deemed beneficial to the knowledge-based economy in the Netherlands.

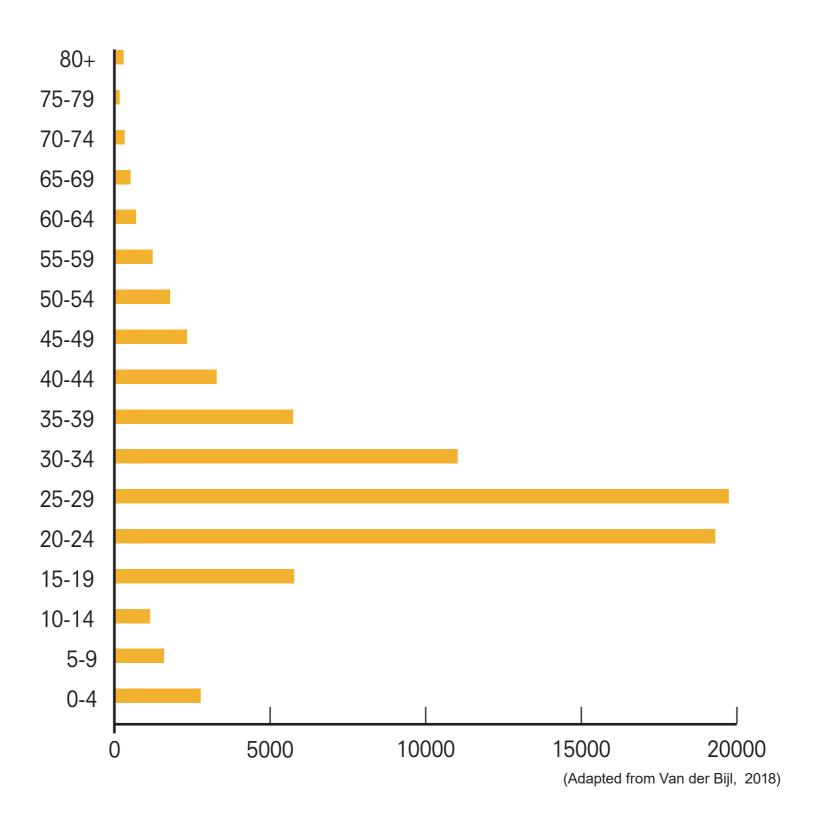
Voor millennials is Amsterdam de beste stad om te wonen

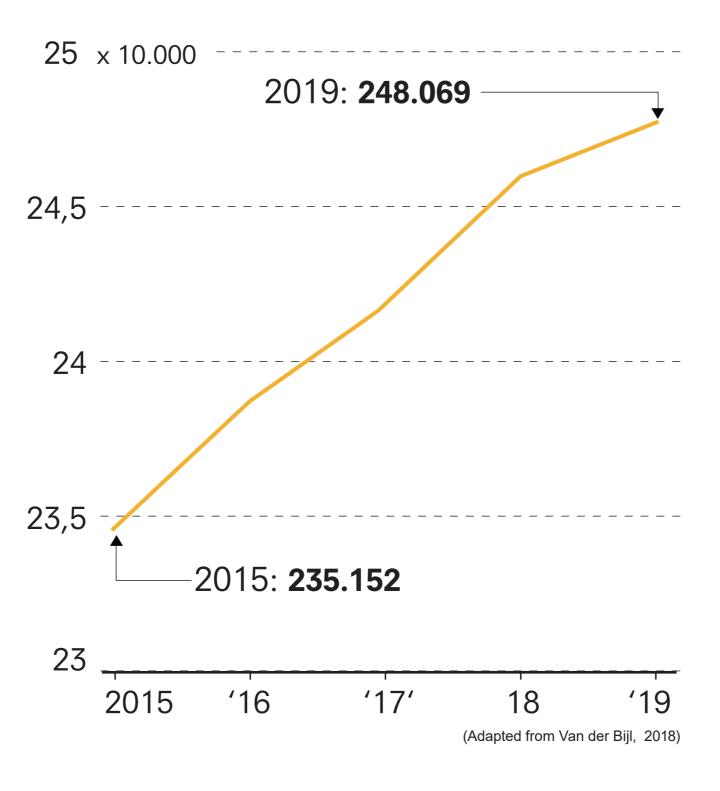
(Obdeijn, 2017)

Amsterdam moet flexibele millennial omarmen

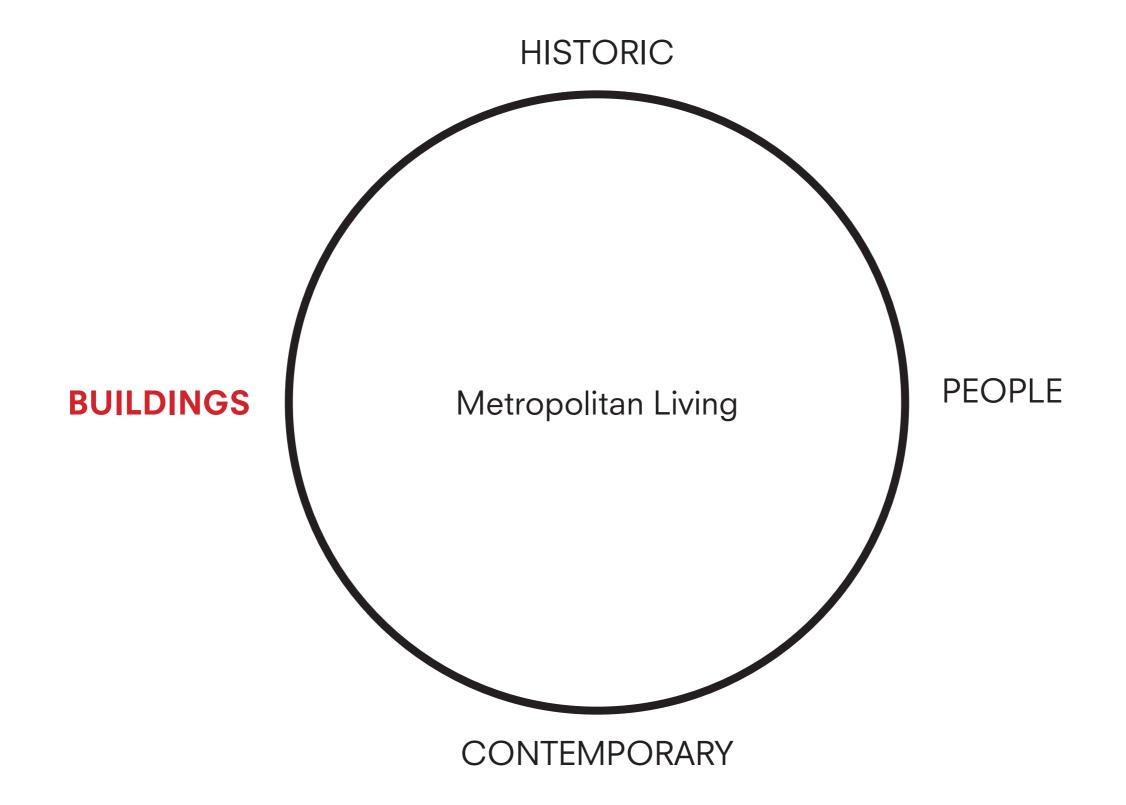
(Stil, 2018)

Born between 1981 and 1997 and characterized as the first of the modern generations that prefers living in highly urban environments (>250.000 inhabitants) over living in a suburban or rural setting. (Florida, 2018)





- Drawn to contemporary cities because they offer more and better economic opportunities, afford more chances to make friends or find partners and mates, provide a wide range of amenities, and are more associated with status and "making it." (Florida, 2018)
- Desire for **flexibility**
- Preference for a luxury lifestyle without the ambition of ownership.
- More prone to **rent** and change jobs, more willing to **spend money on experience** vs. material things

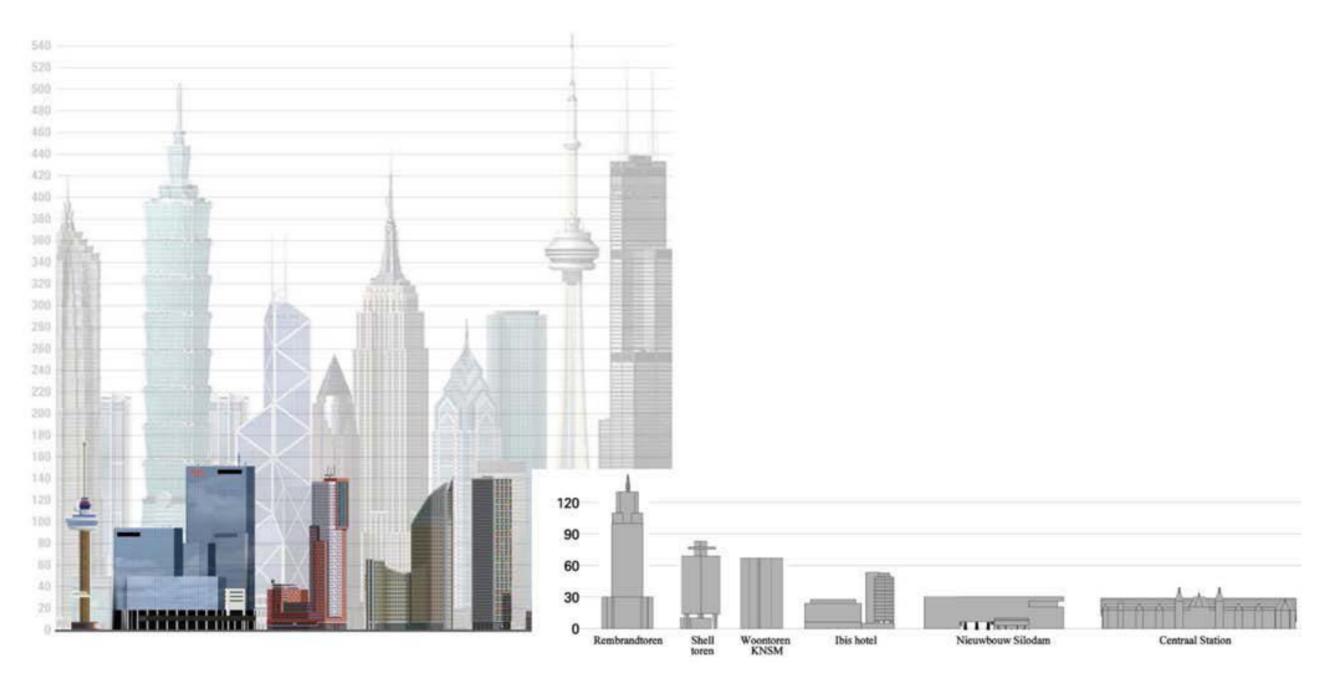


THE BUILDINGS: HIGH DENSITY HIGH-RISE AS A NEW LIVING ENVIRONMENT

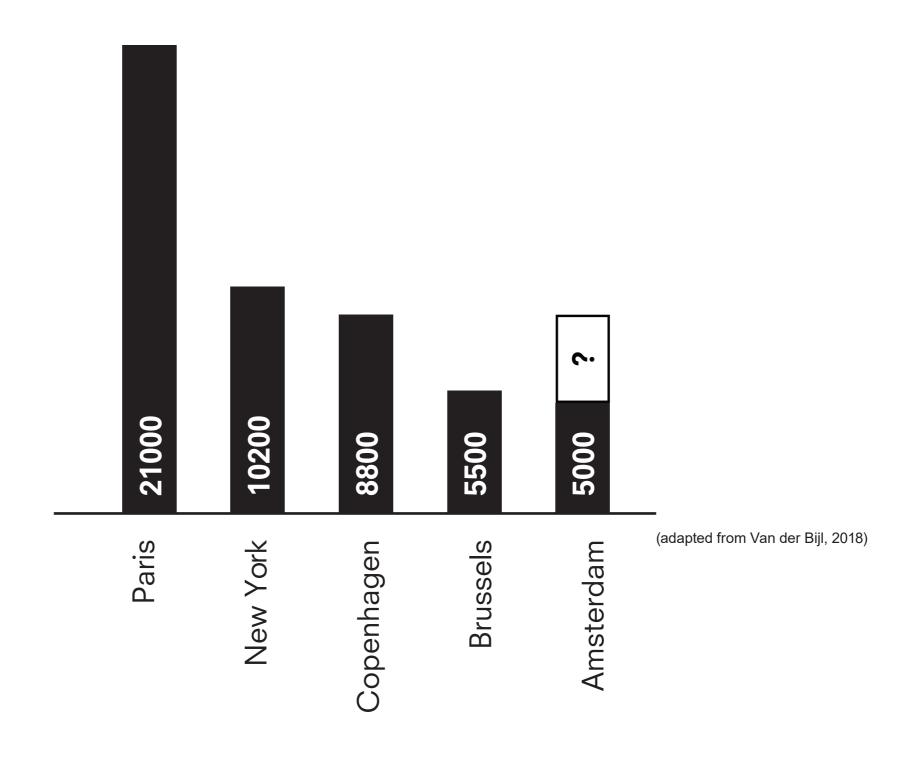


"High-rise buildings are the icons of any self-respecting metropolis"

- Daan Zandbelt



(Dienst Ruimtelijke Ordening, 2011)



Amsterdam wil met hoge torens 'Vancouver aan het IJ' worden

17 De Volkskrant: With tall towers on its waterfront, Amsterdam wants to become like Vancouver (Gualthérie Van Weezel, 2016)

Gemeente Amsterdam gelooft nog steeds in skyline van de Sluisbuurt

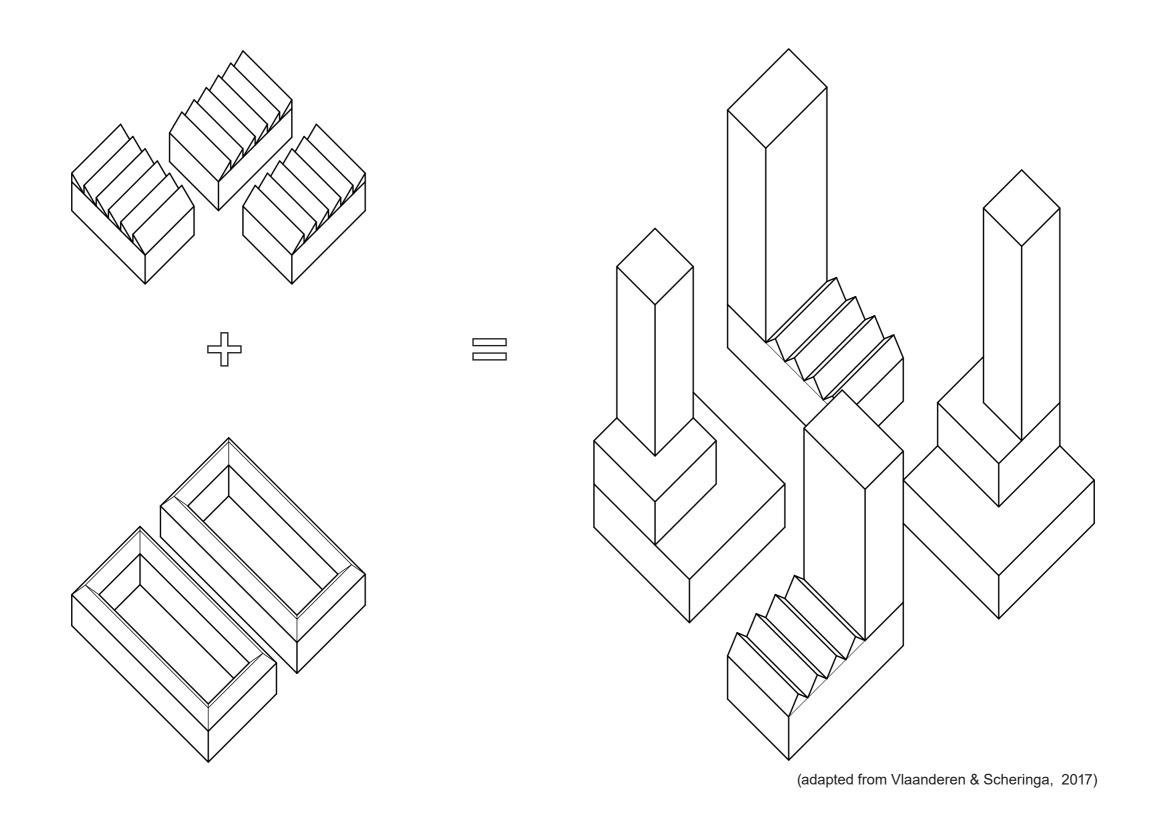
18 NRC: Despite resistance, the municipality still support the plan for the Sluisbuurt high-rise neighborhood (Van den Bergh, 2017).

In je eentje huren in de woontoren, dat is de toekomst

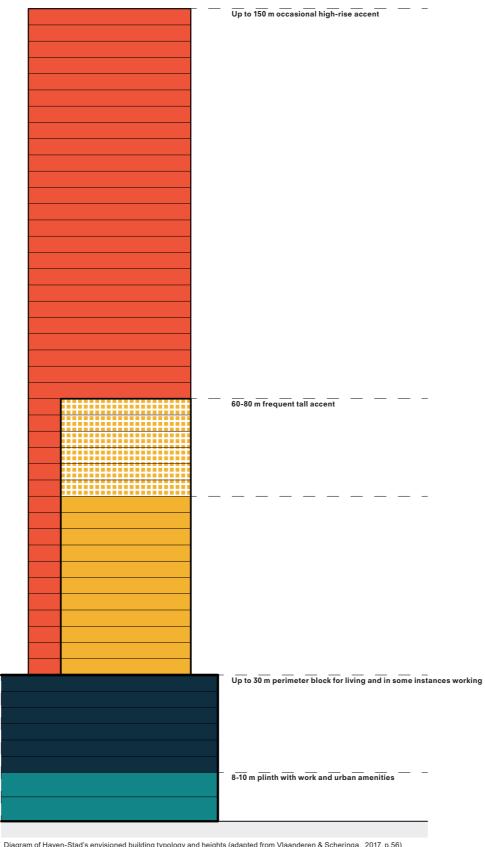
19 NRC: Residential towers are projected to become a more prevalent form of housing in future Amsterdam (De Voogt, 2018).



(Alderschot, 2018)



HAVEN-STAD TYPOLOGY



WHY HIGH-RISE?

Icon of metropolis

Municipality's desire

Projected future demand

When clustered together, they can create a critical mass for a more intense urban life with more amenities, services and public activity.





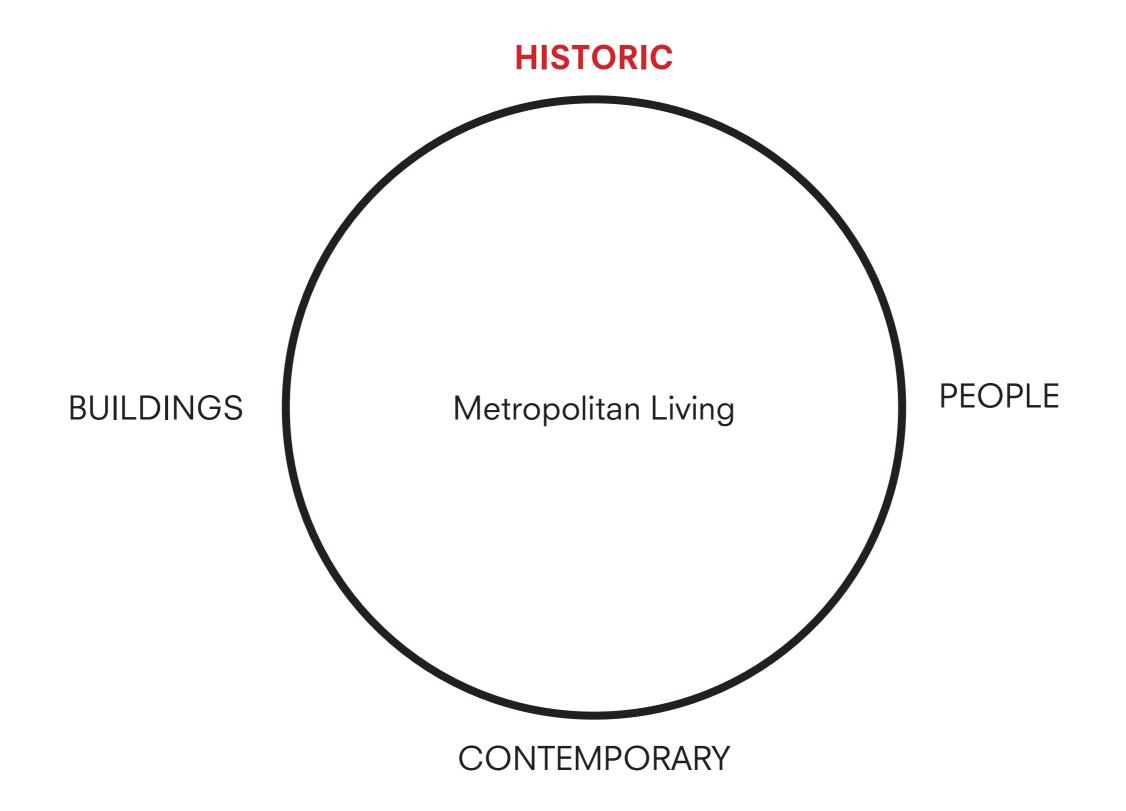
Larger
More populous
More dense
More high-rise
More amenities

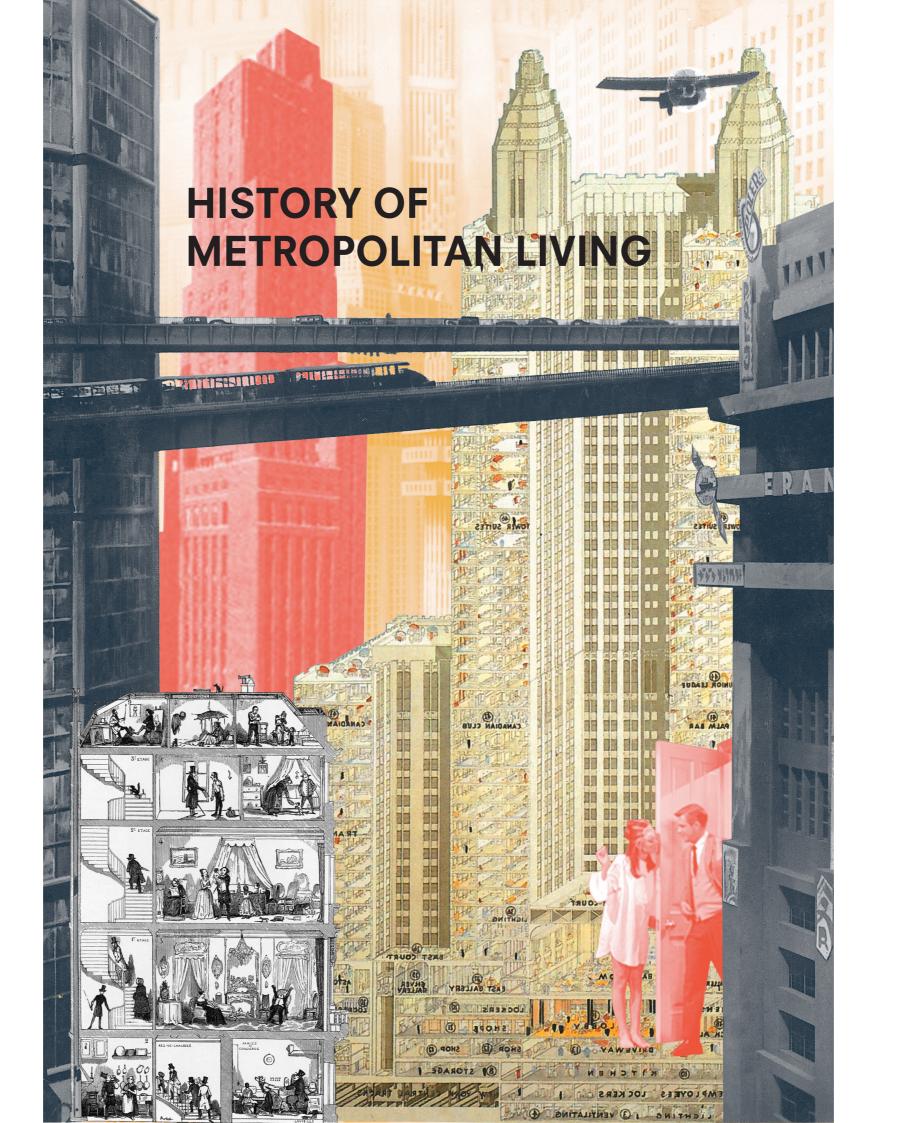


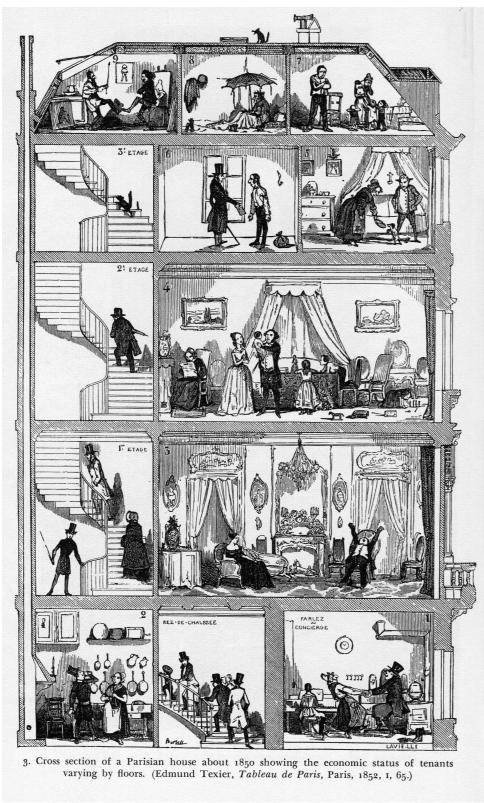




International
Younger
More educated
More single
More wealthy
Lifestyle-oriented

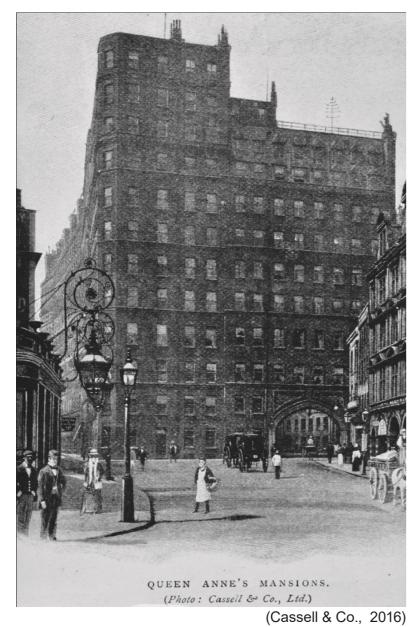






(Texier, 1852)

- Different socioeconomic classes in one building, separating them by floor.
- 5 to 6 floors
- Standardized by Haussmann



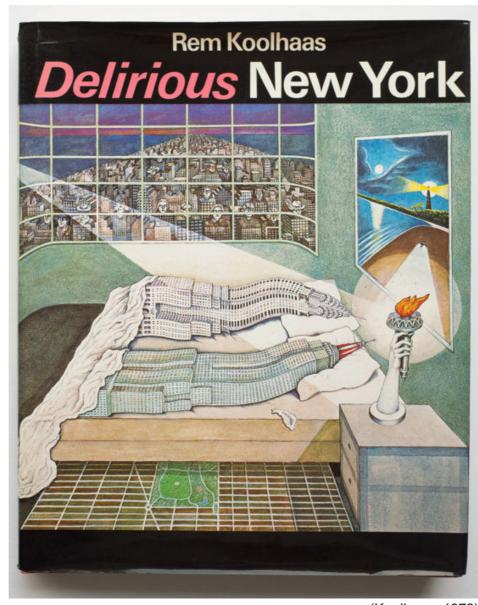




Metropolis - Fritz Lang

Separation into "tower people" and "underground people"

(Lang, 1929)

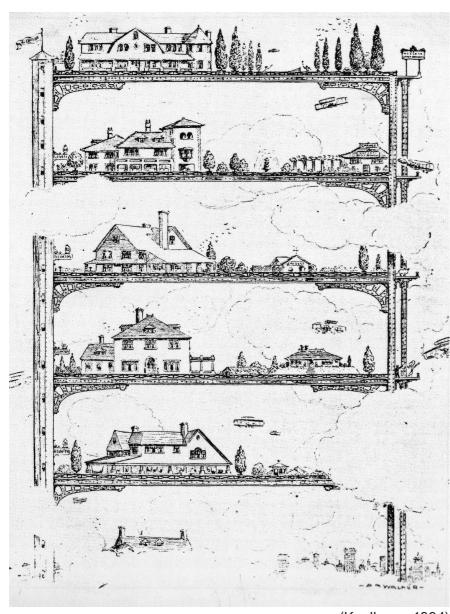


Retroactive manifesto for Manhattan

Culture of congestion

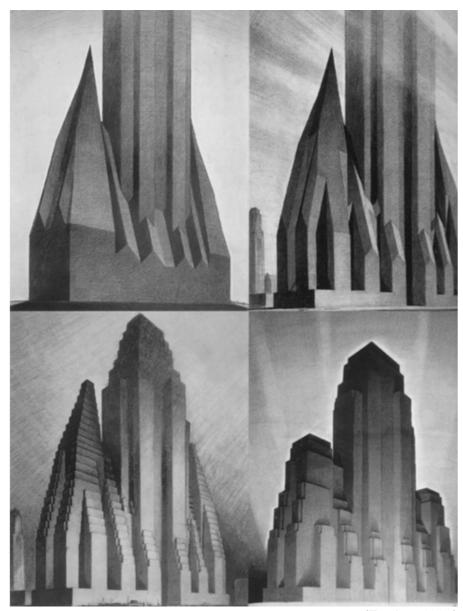
High-rise theorized

(Koolhaas, 1978)



(Koolhaas, 1994)





(Ferriss, 1922)





(Koolhaas, 1994)

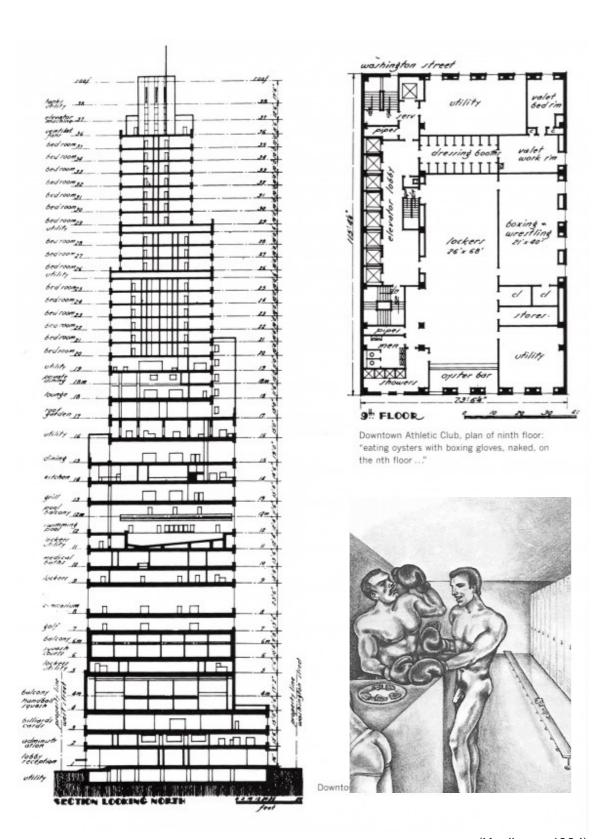
Waldorf Astoria

Residential Hotel

Combines short-stay hotel with longstay apartments

Wealth of entertainment options and services in a 40-story building

"method of modern living": luxury of a hotel, supplementing own living quarters for more sophisticated activities such as banquets and balls.



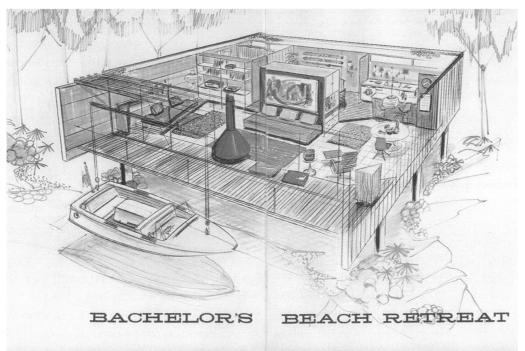


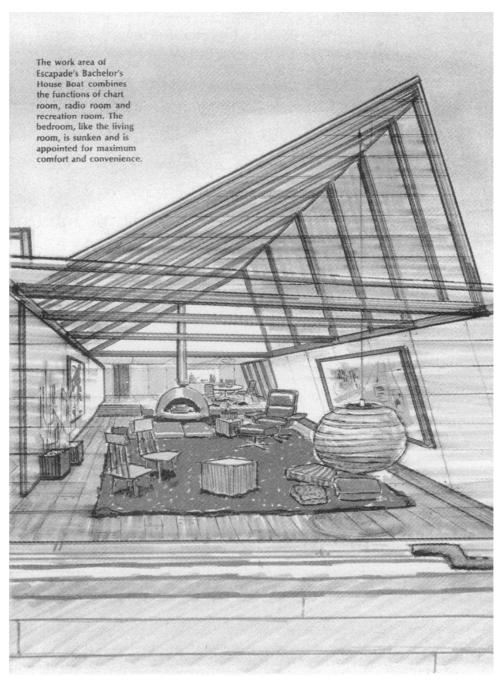
(Koolhaas, 1994)

"Bastions of the antinatural, **Skyscrapers** such as the Club announce the imminent segregation of mankind into two tribes: one of **Metropolitanites** -- literally self-made -- who used the full potential of the **apparatus of modernity** to reach unique levels of perfection, the second simply the remainder of the traditional human race "

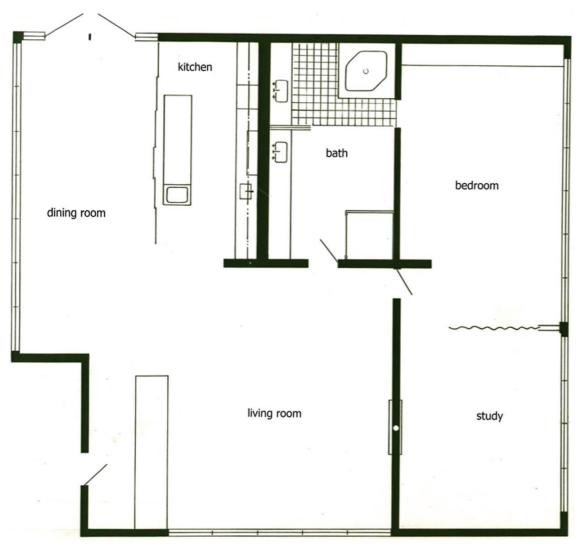
Rem Koolhaas in Delirious New York







(Osgerby, 2005)



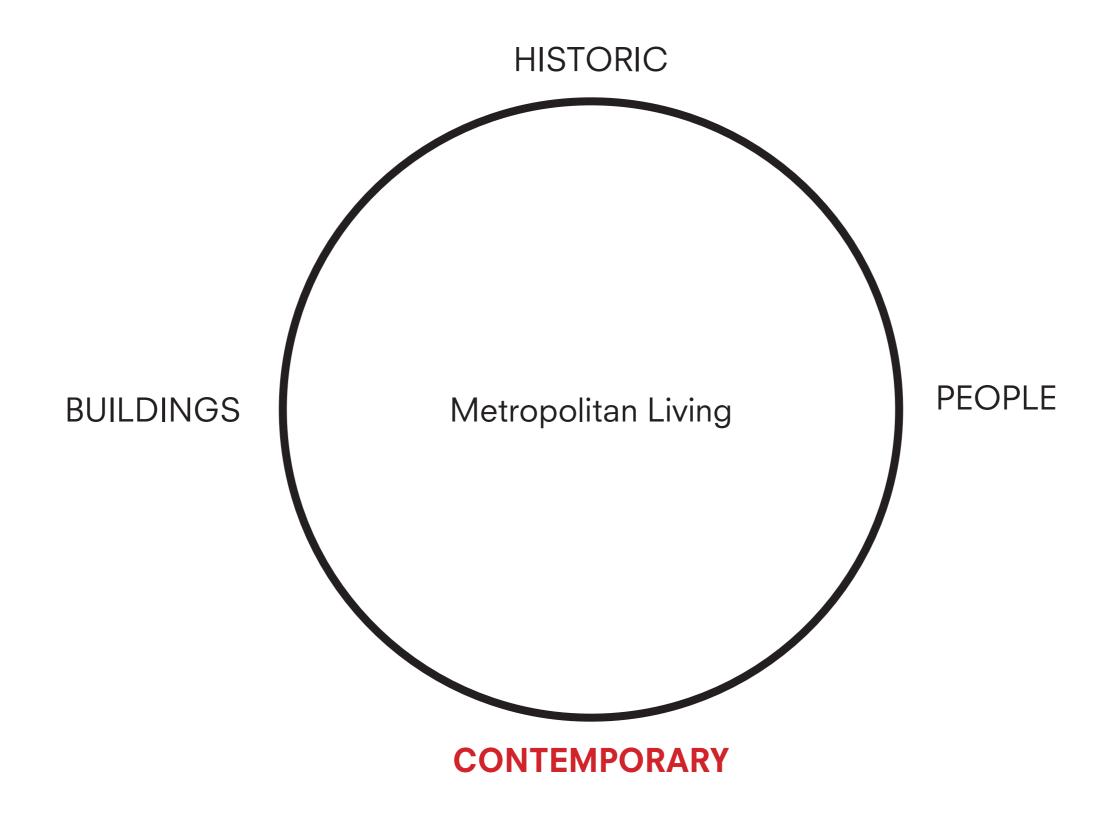
"an active part of the city's excitement and sophistication, and yet to know a measure of isolation from its frantic tempo and noises"

(Branham, 1956)



TAKEAWAYS FROM HISTORY

- SOPHISTICATION, LUXURY & AMENITIES
- SEEING THE CITY VS BEING IN THE CITY
- BACHELOR/SINGLE CULTURE





EXPAT BUDGET

- Willing to spend more than an economically comparable Dutch person on accommodation
- Top %10 'highly skilled migrants', earn more than four times the average Dutch income (140.000)
- First 90% makes 1.5 times the mean (48.000).
- Not all wealthy Metropolitanites like those that could afford to live in the splendor exhibited by examples like the playboy penthouse and the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

- Majority consists of single households or two-person households
- These prefer a lively and central neighborhood, well connected by public transport
- -Parking is less important to them
- Expat families: proximity of dwelling to international schools is of key importance

- Short duration of stay, 50% gone after 5 years
- More likely to rent than to buy
- Majority of knowledge migrants consists of one and two-person households, their typical dwelling is a one-bedroom apartment.

Historic analysis of metropolitan apartment living shows that it is characterized by a certain degree of luxury and sophistication.

Exterior appearance:

The exterior of the building emanates luxury through its formal expression and its materials. Stone, polished metal and glass are often used.

Entrance, plinth and lobby:

Entrance and lobby are spacious, tall, well materialized and detailed, furnished with design furniture and art. It gives off an aura of status to those who enter or pass by. Depending on the level of luxury, the lobby has a doorman, for part of the day or for 24 hours.

Dwelling

Layout should be spacious and flexible. The materials are of high quality. The finishing and outfitting of the kitchen and bathroom are also important. One bathroom for each bedroom is common.

Amenities and services

- Communal gardens, roof terraces, grill areas, health club with gym, pool, sauna and other sports and care facilities like yoga
- Entertainment in screening rooms, activities rooms
- Caretakers, laundry service
- Separate guest rooms
- Home and building automatics
- Serviced apartments

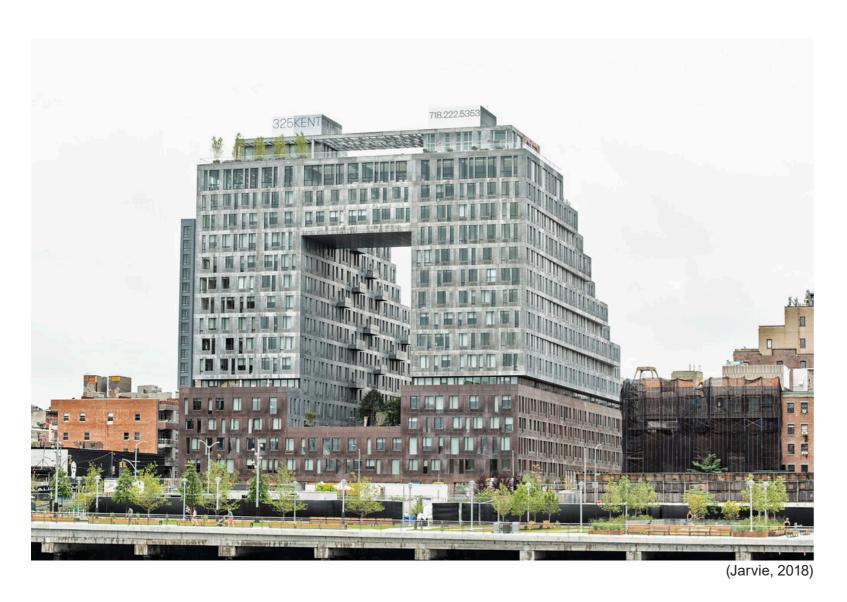


HOUSING THE METROPOLITAN MILLENNIAL LEARNING FROM BROOKLYN

- MAGNET FOR MILLENNIALS FLOCKING TO THE METROPOLIS
- TECH SECTOR JOBS & LIFESTYLE OPTIONS, LIKE AMSTERDAM

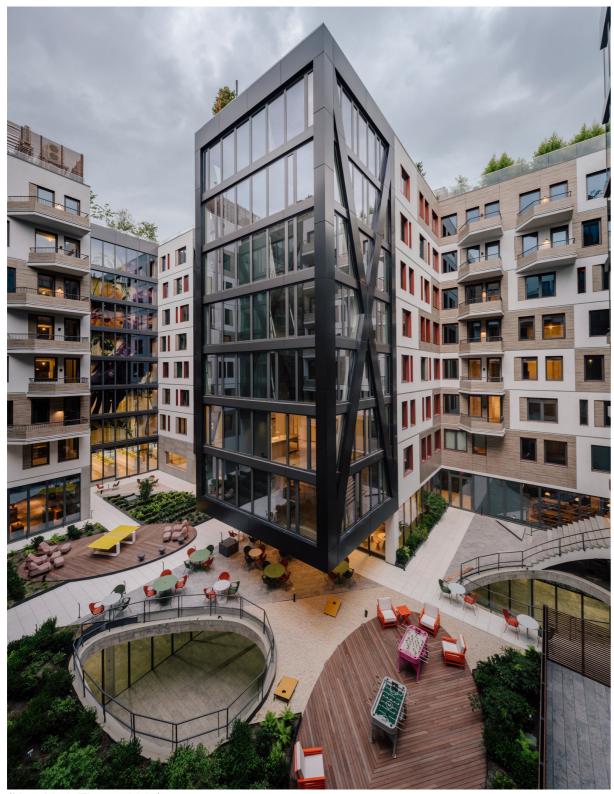
WHAT ARE THINGS WE CAN LEARN FROM HOUSING PREFERENCES HERE?

- 1. RENT SMALL APARTMENTS (MORE MOBILE, MARKET IS TOO EXPENSIVE FOR BUYING)
- 2. EMPHASIS ON COMFORT AND AMENITIES (BUSY WORK/SOCIAL LIFE)
- 3. FLEXIBLE WORK, LIKES TO WORK FROM HOME, CAFE, NEIGHBORHOOD,
- 4. SOCIAL SPACES AND ACTIVITIES (RESIDENT'S LOUNGE, ACTIVITIES MAN AGER)



Dwellings: 500 studios, 1-bedroom & 2-bedroom units

Amenities: 24-hour concierge, a garage that is two floors underground and three above, room for 266 bikes, a 700m² roof deck with grills and cabana, 200m² courtyard on the second floor, valet service with cold storage, residents' lounge with fireplace, chef's kitchen and billiard tables, storage.



(New York Times, 2018)

Dwellings: 492 studios, 1-bedroom & 2-bedroom units

Amenities: Collective courtyard, coffee shop, tenant lounge, co-working space, conference rooms, library, fitness center, rooftop pet run, beer/wine brewery, pet space, kids' room with rock climbing, bike parking, demonstration kitchen, 6000m² roof deck with landscaped walking areas, seating areas, faux lawn area to walk pets, mini-golf sets, hydroponic urban farm, swimming pool.

TAKEAWAYS FROM CONTEMPORARY:

FLEXIBLE

COMFORT

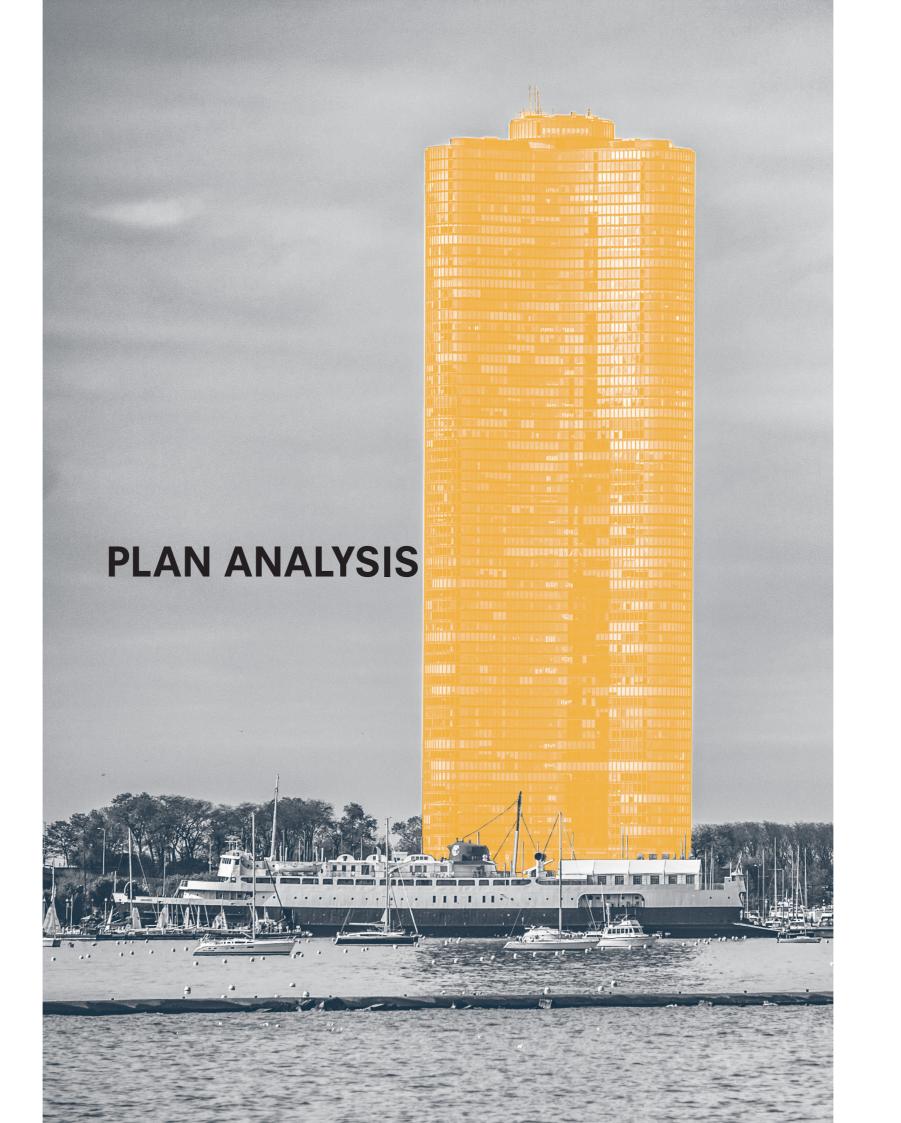
LUXURY

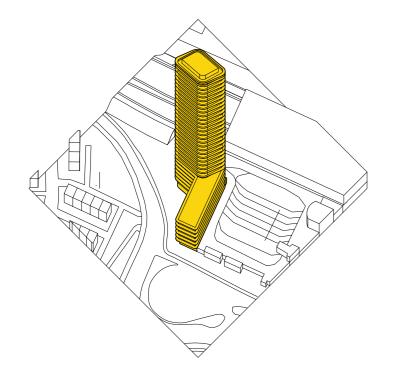
FURNISHED RENTAL

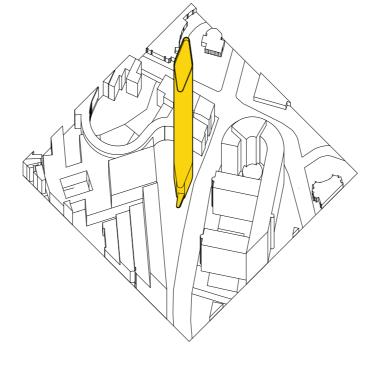
MOST DWELLINGS FOR SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS

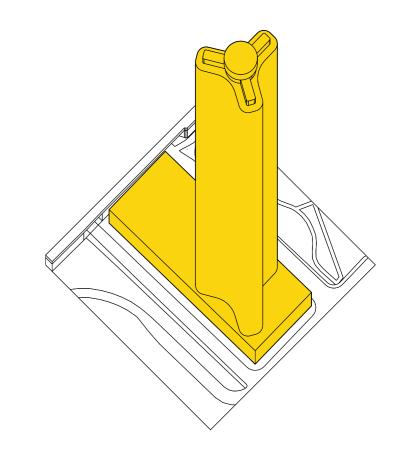
SOCIAL SPACES

LARGE BUILDINGS WITH MANY DWELLINGS & AMENITIES















VESTEDATORENEINDHOVEN



CHICAGO

POINTS ANALYZED

URBAN INTERFACE

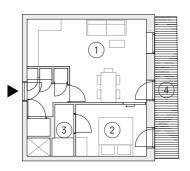
VERTICAL STACKING

DWELLING LAYOUT

A B C C' B A

TYPE: A (&B) FLOOR: 8-31 AREA: 44 m²

- Living area with open kitchen 24 m²
- 2. Bedroom 10 m²
- 3. Bathroom 3 m²
- 4. Outdoor space 9 m²



78 Type A (own image)

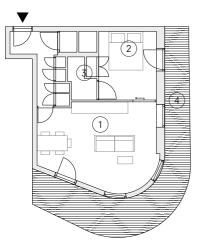


81 Type C interior (Powerhouse Company, 2016)

TYPE: C FLOOR: 8-31 AREA: 55 m²



- Living area with open kitchen 27 m²
- 2. Bedroom 11 m²
- 3. Bathroom 3 m²
- 4. Outdoor space 27 m²



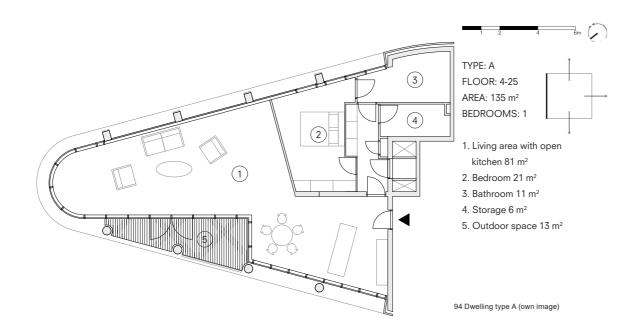
79 Type C (own image)



82 Open interior with outdoor space and views (Musch, 2018)

TAKEAWAYS

- COMPACT DWELLING PLANS





96 Living room with floor-to-ceiling windows and panoramic views of the city (funda, 2018)

TAKEAWAYS

- LUXURY DWELLING PLANS

70 Restaurant 69 Technical space 336 mid-sized apartments (A)(B)(C) 4 15 apartment Lobby, service, parking,

116 Vertical stacking section (own image)

Vertical stacking

TAKEAWAYS

AMENITIES: DEDICATED PODIUM, SEPARATION OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE

STACKING: APARTMENT SIZE INCREASES ACCORD-ING TO HEIGHT

DESIGN

How can a high-rise building be designed to accommodate a contemporary metropolitan lifestyle? How does this building relate to its urban environment? How does this manifest itself in the building program and the individual dwellings?

Target Group

Expats (knowledge migrants)
Millennials (young professionals)
High-middle to high income 45.000-100.000+

Building mass

Two identical towers on podium

Building height

18 m podium
Up to 150 m tower (following master plan)

Dwellings

±100x Studio - 30 m² ±200x One-bedroom apartment - 45 to 60 m² ±80x Two-bedroom apartment - 80 to 110 m² ±30x Three-bedroom apartment - 110 m² 4x Penthouse

Podium

Lobby with concierge
Mail and package room
Co-working space
Bike storage
Commercial space
Café
Storage
Service entry
Parking

Access type

Elevator core with 3 elevators + corridor Fire Stairs in core and at end of corridor

Parking

Automated parking in central part of podium parking ratio of 0.1 + Shared cars

Structure

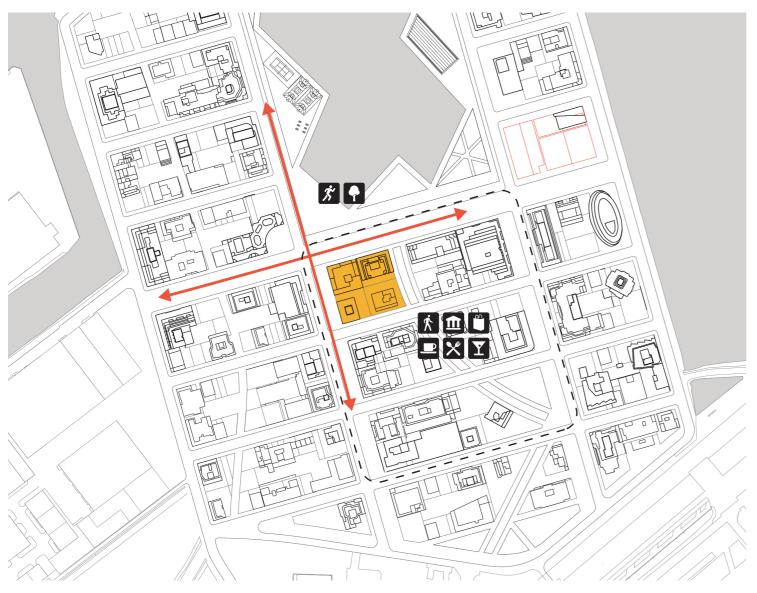
Structural core + columns Standard bay width: 7200 mm

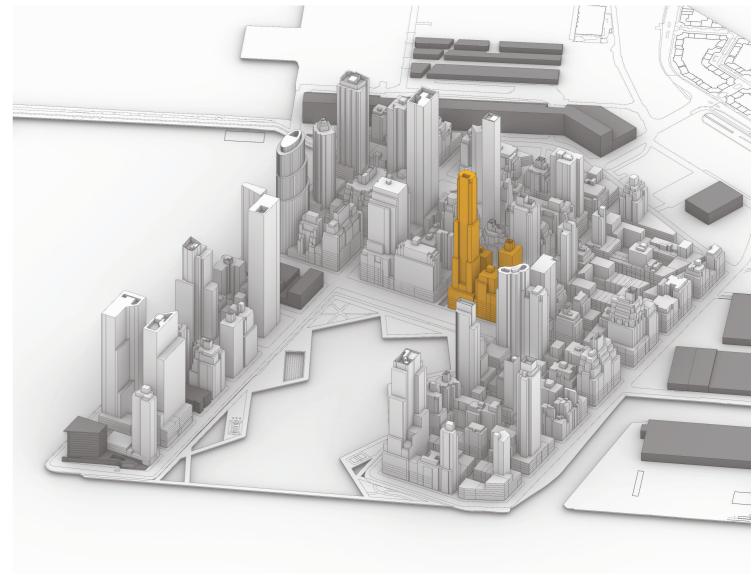
Facade

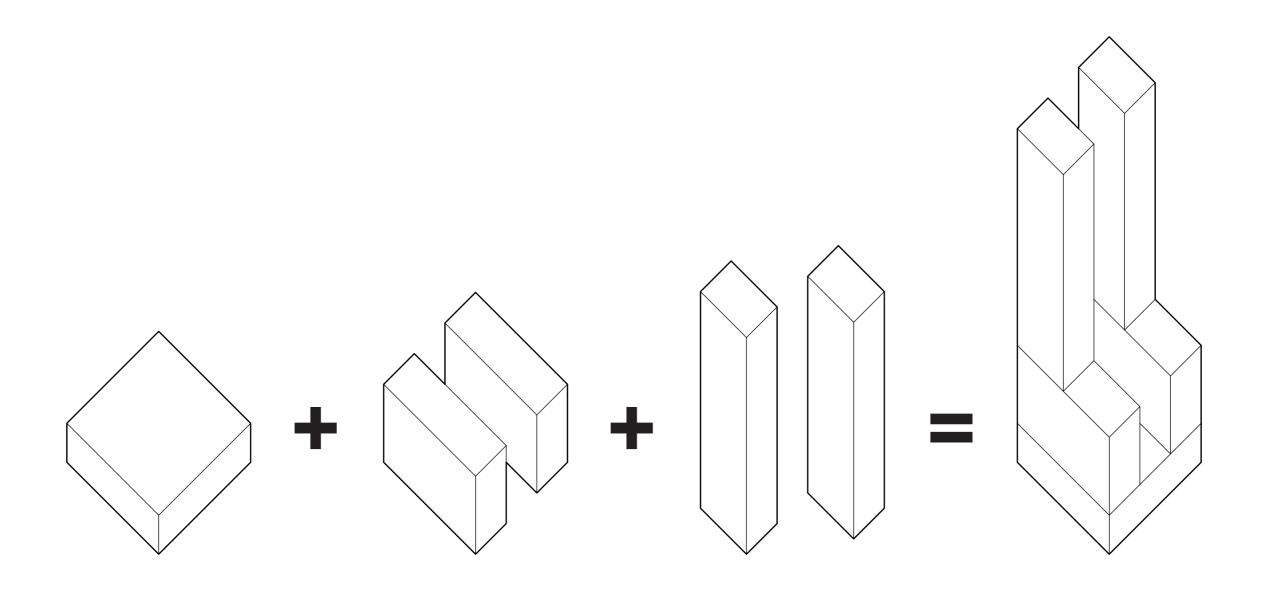
Formal facade with industrial look

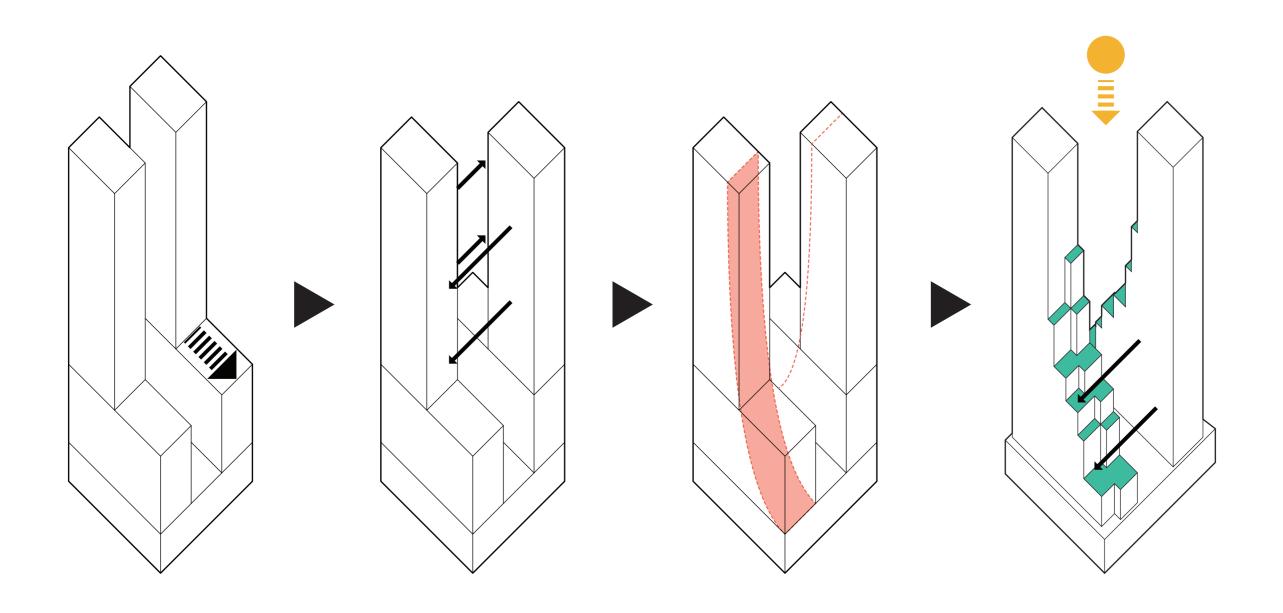
Other Amenities

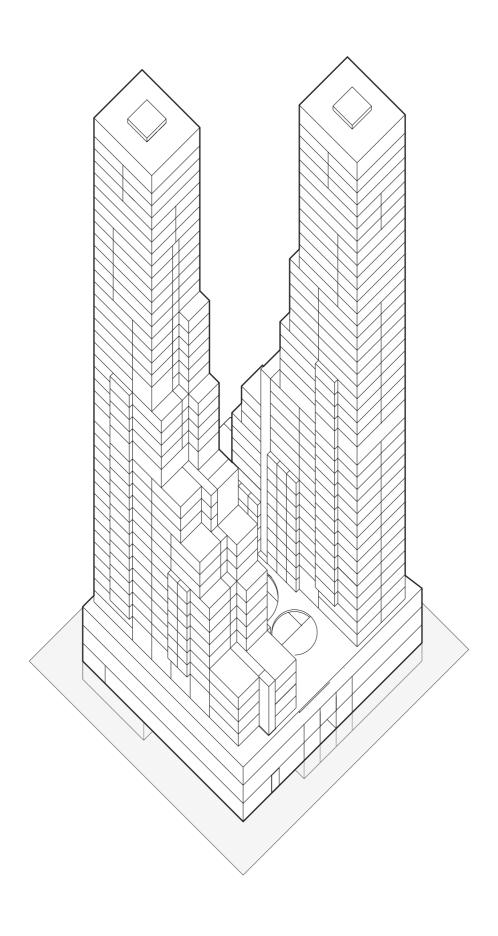
Roof garden on top of podium Sky deck on 24th floor of both towers Resident lounge Health club with pool Storage

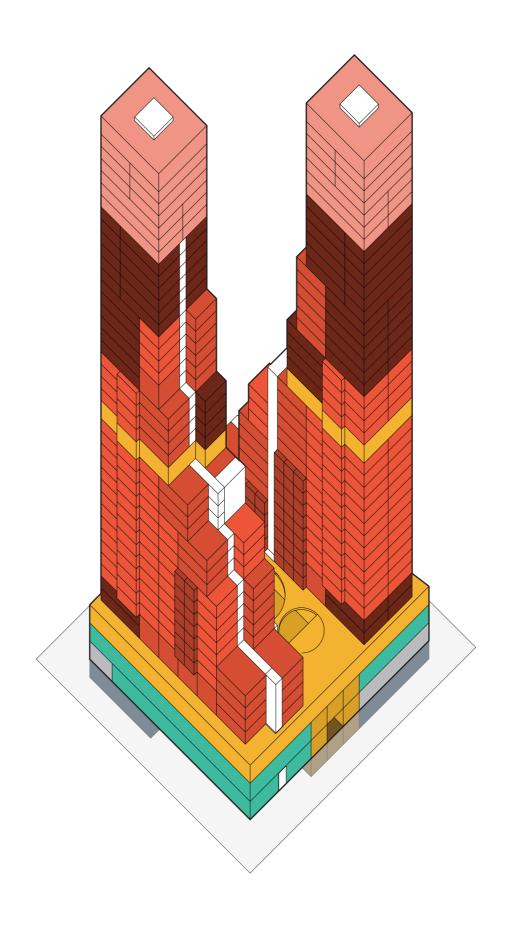




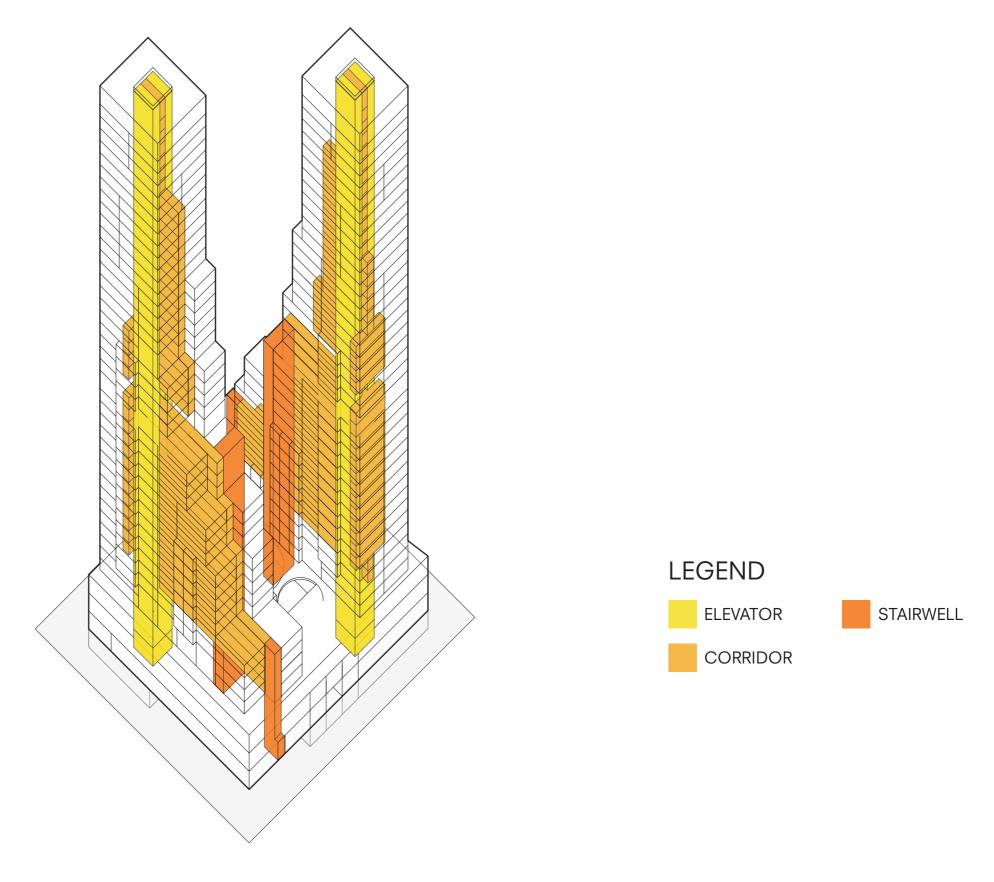


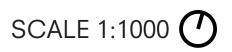


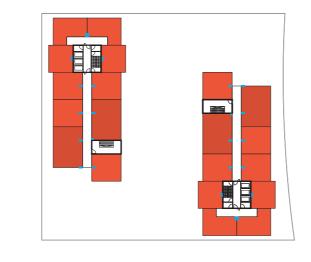


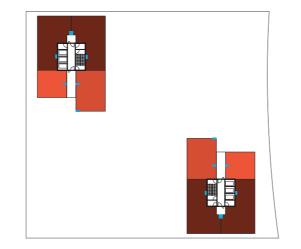


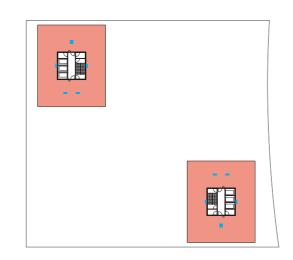


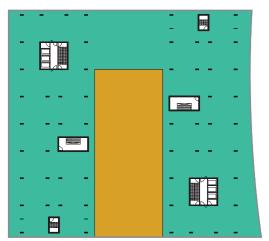


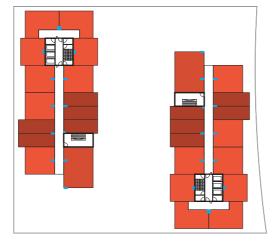


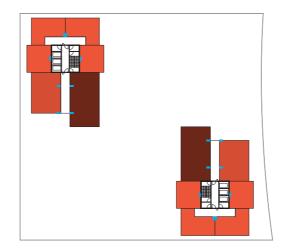


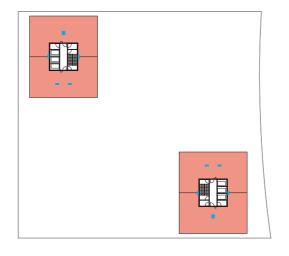


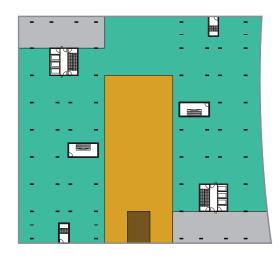


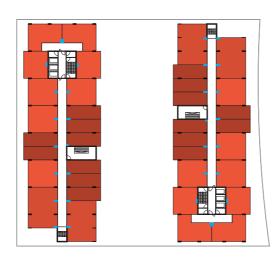


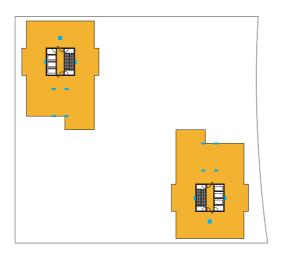


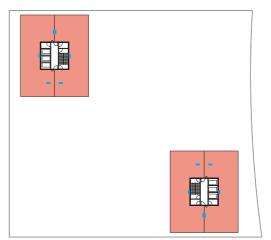


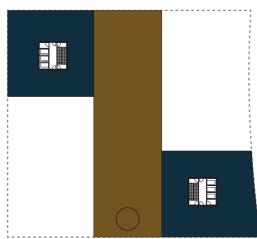


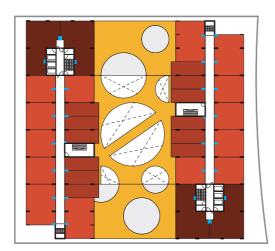


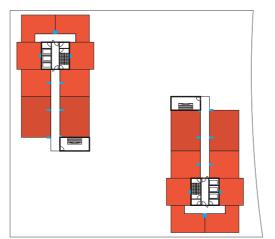


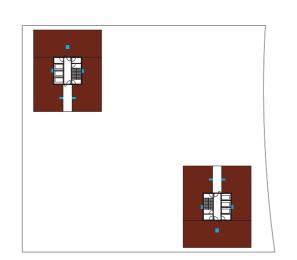


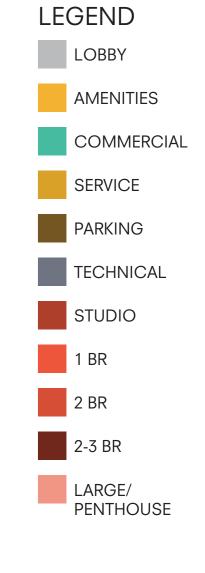


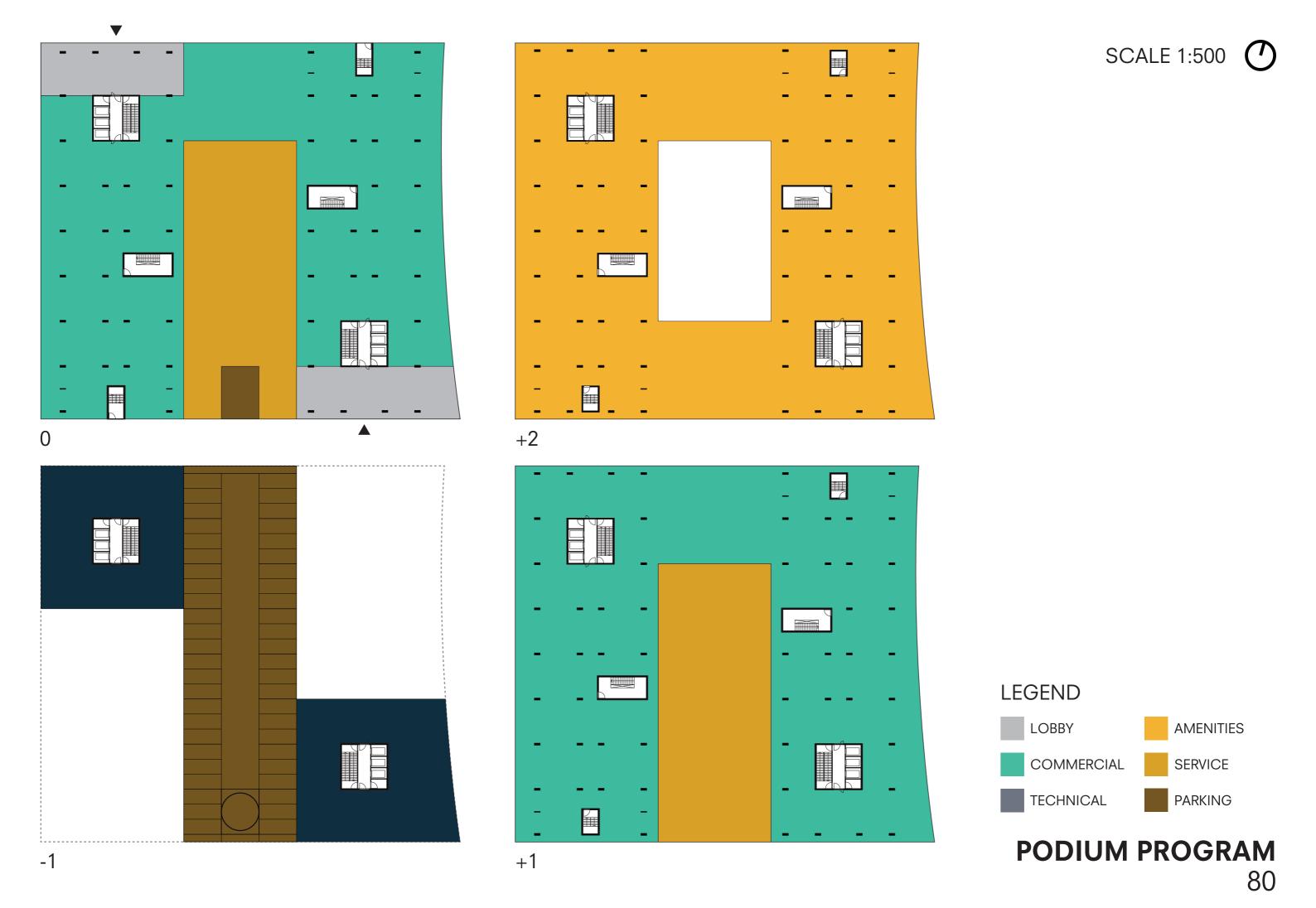


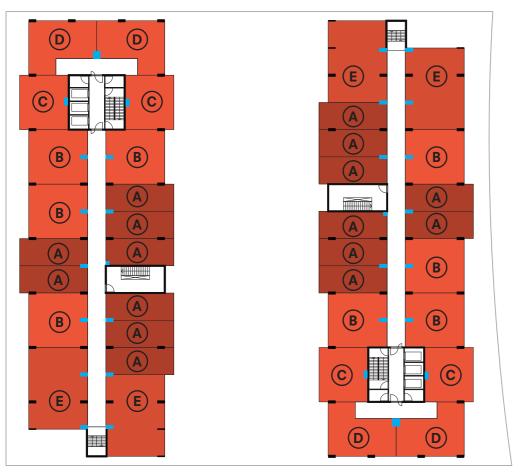


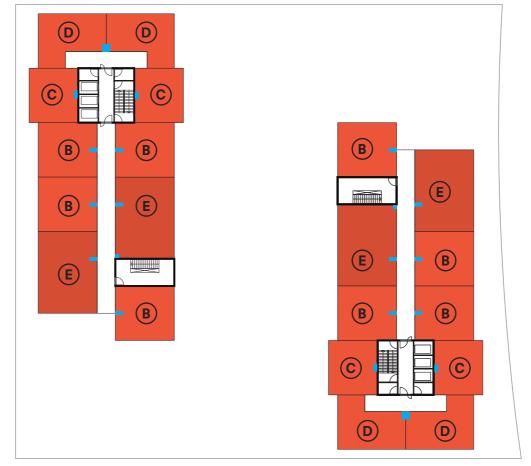






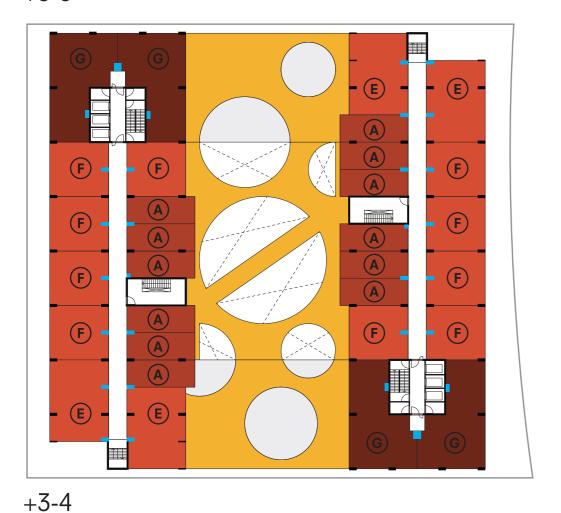


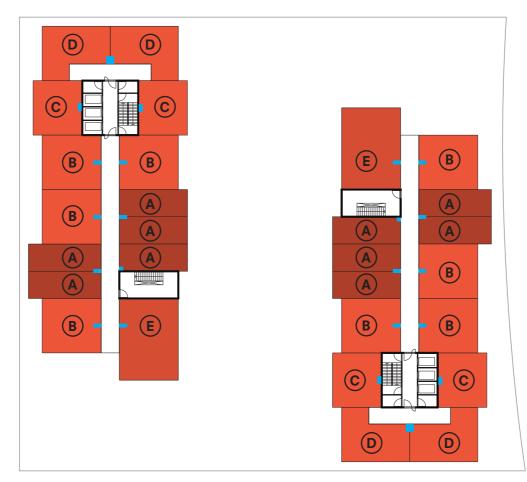






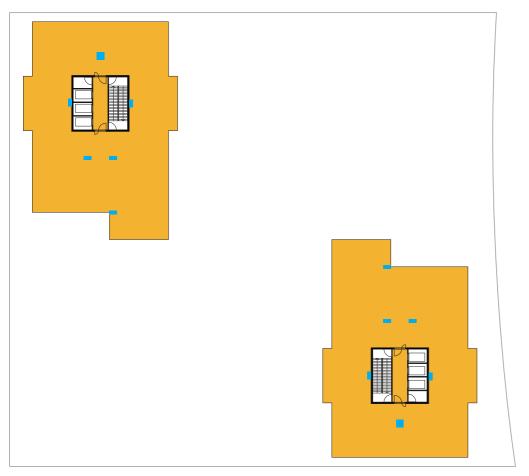
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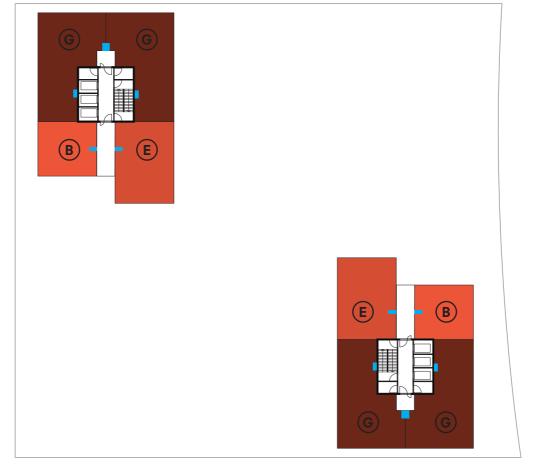






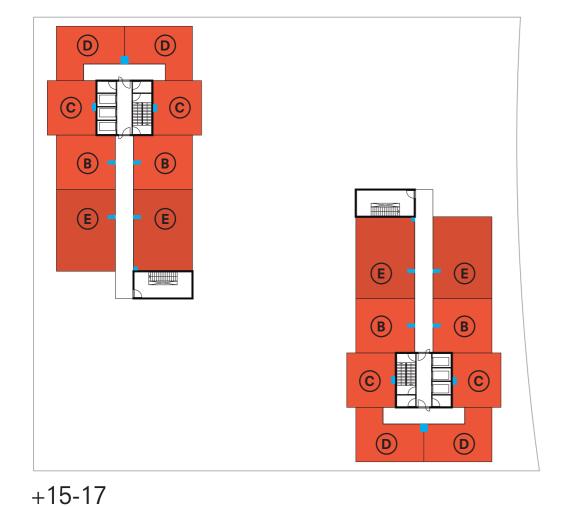
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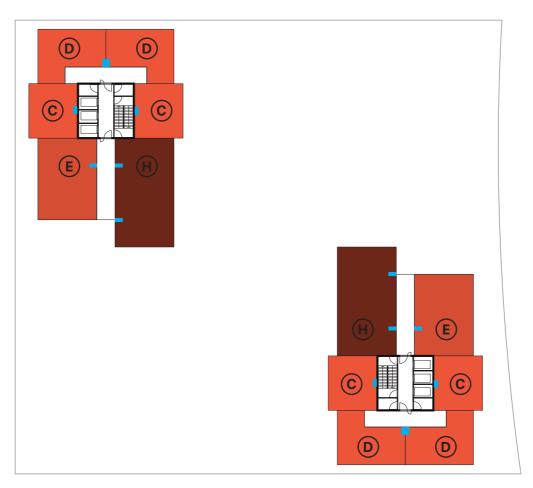






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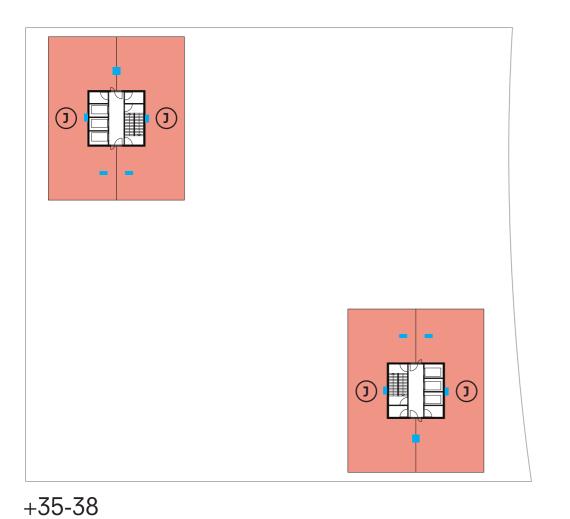


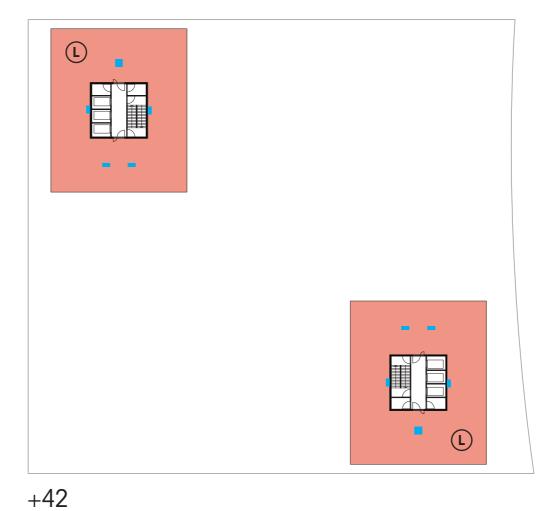




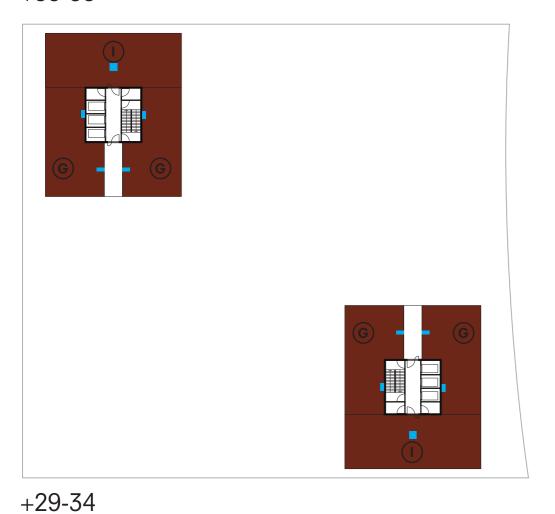
+19-22

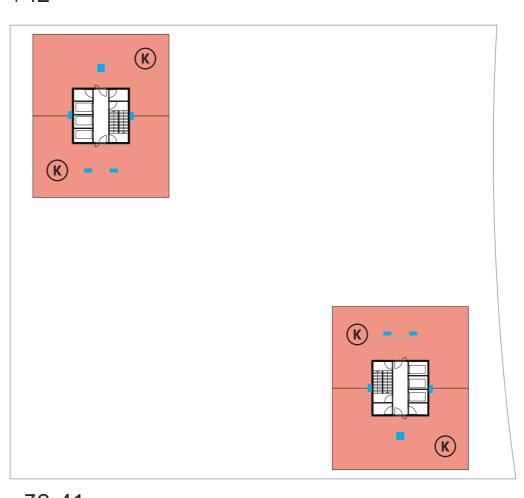
TOWER PROGRAM







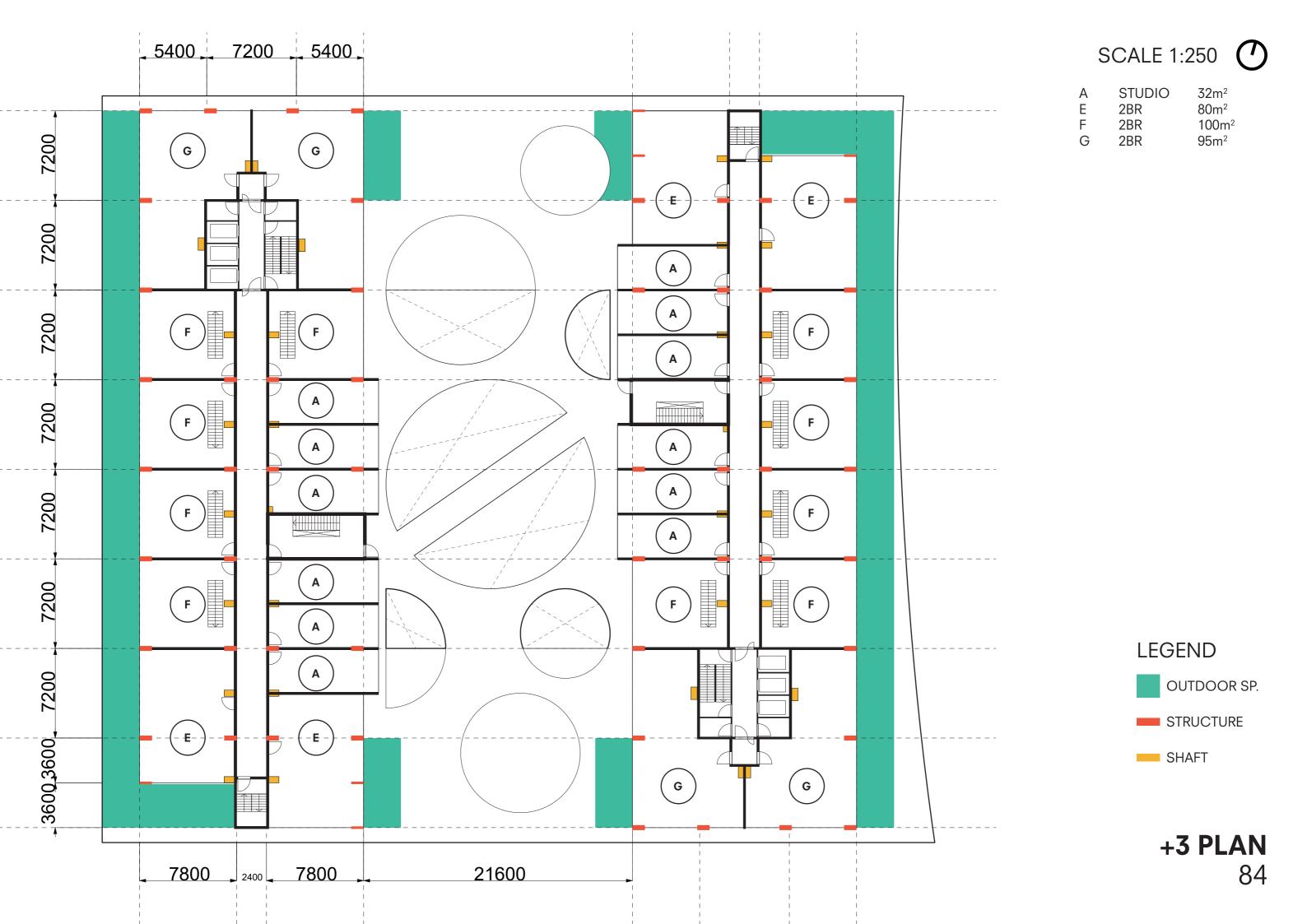


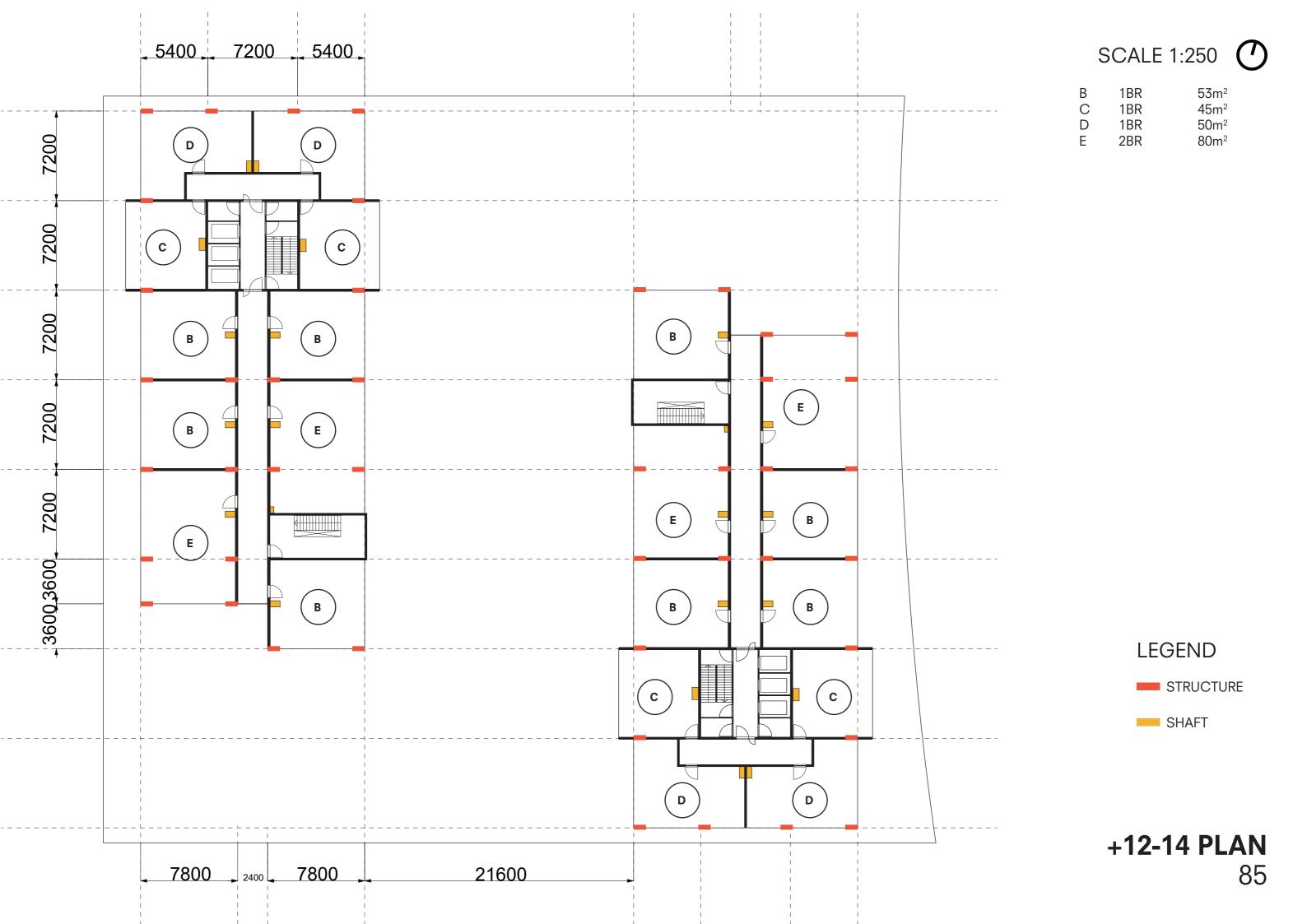


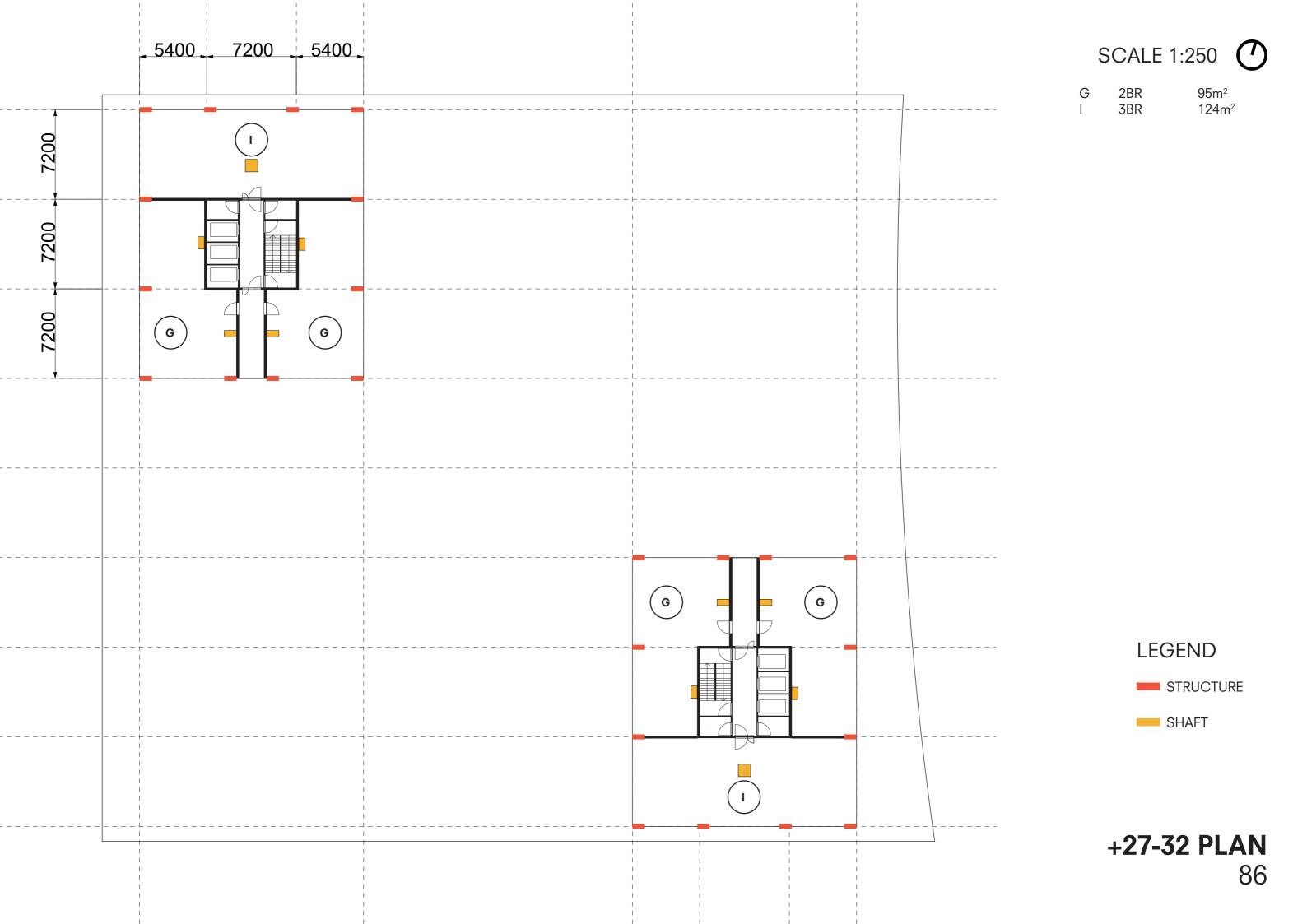


+39-41

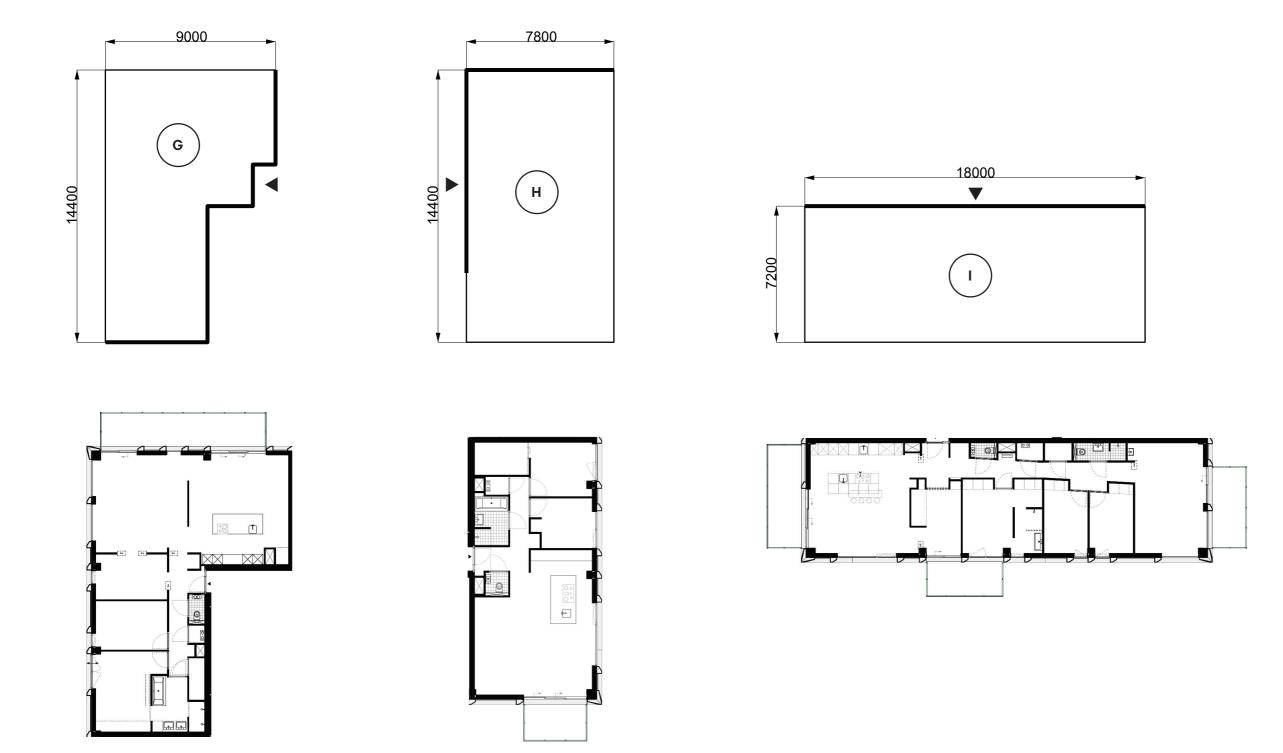
TOWER PROGRAM

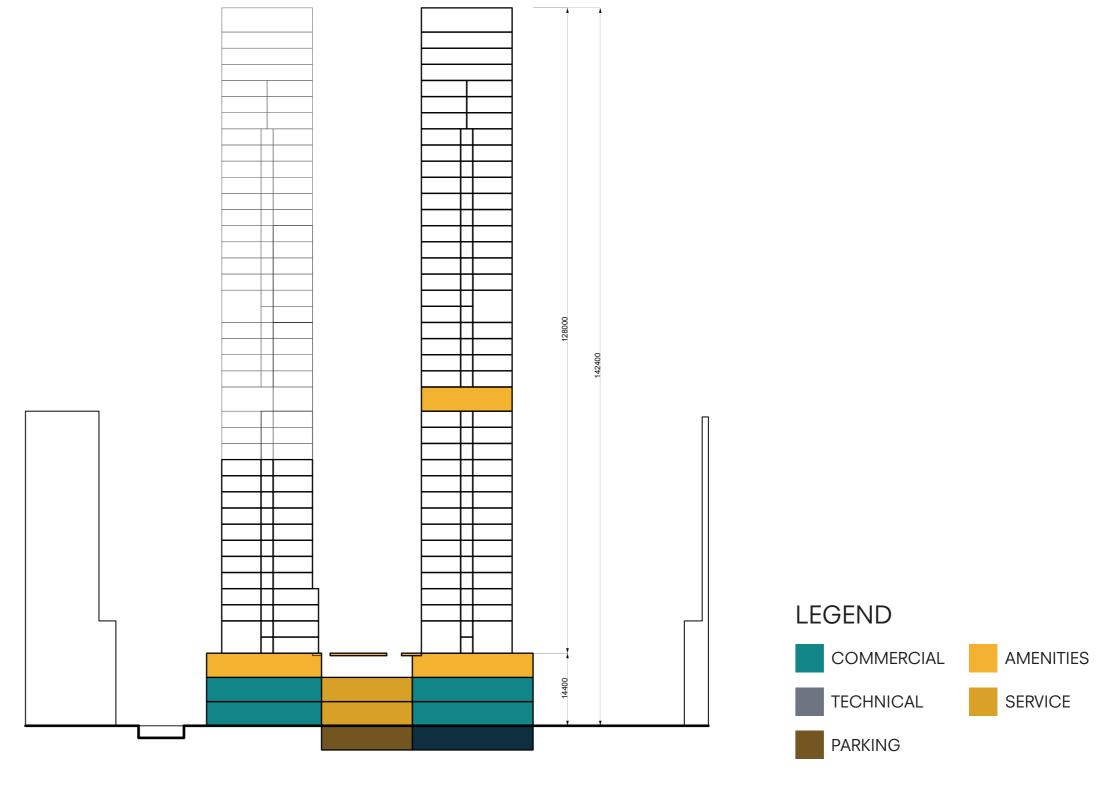






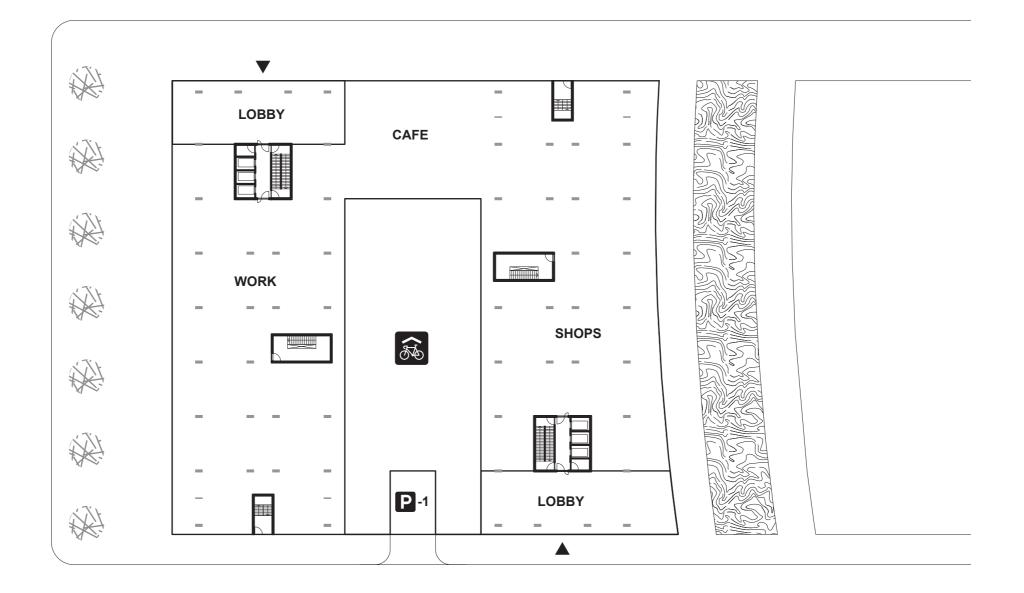


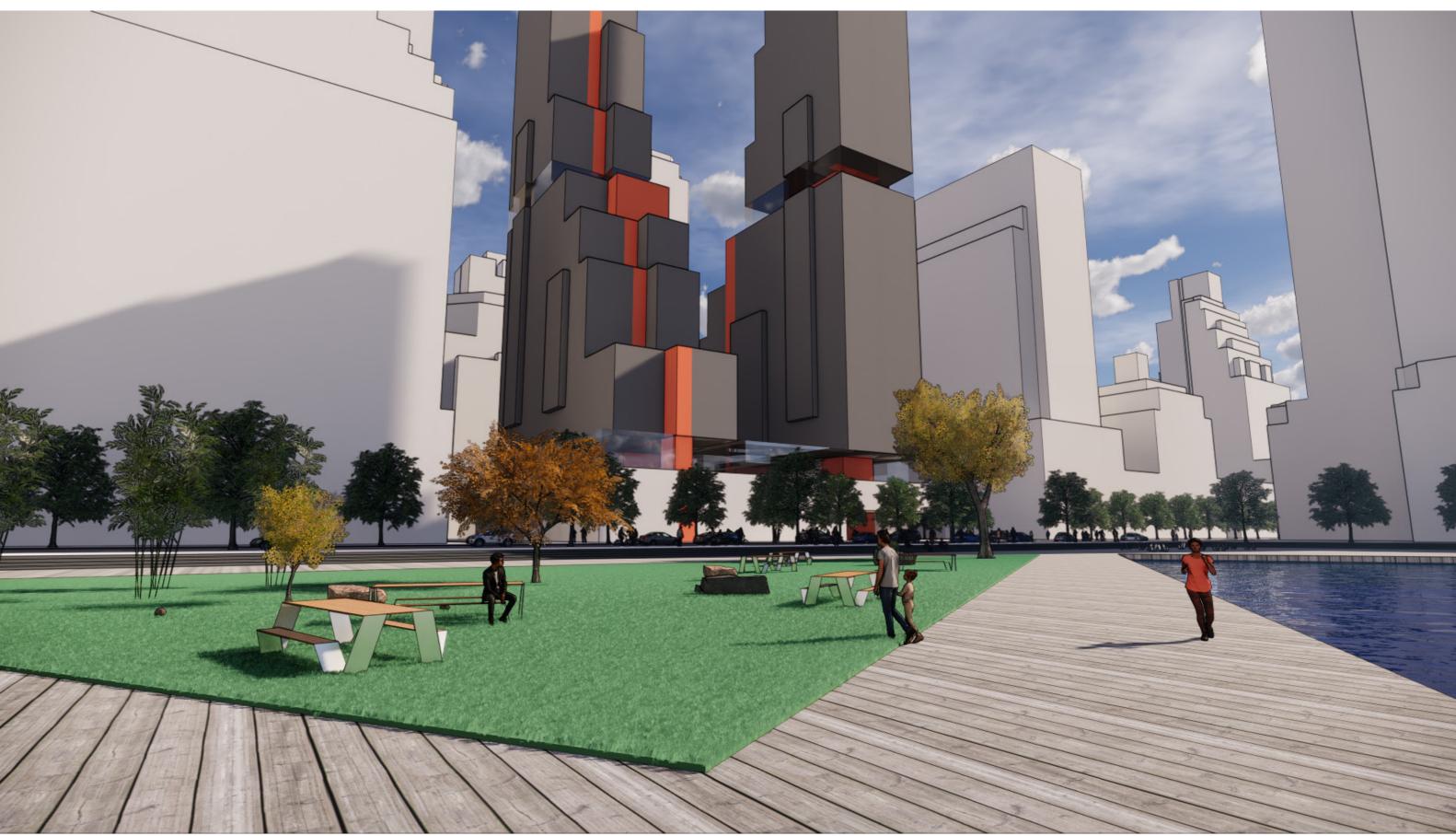




SECTION 89







IMPRESSION PARK

