P5 GRADUATION PRESENTATION

Joanna Kregiel
First semi-open block in Amsterdam

1931, http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl
Appearance of a city until the 20th century

Amsterdam until the 20th century

G. Brinkgreve, Alarm in Amsterdam

http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl

http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl
Appearance of a city until the 20th century

Amsterdam until the 20th century

http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl
http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl
http://www.geheugenvan nederland.nl

G. Brinkgreve, Alarm in Amsterdam
Appearance of a city in and after the 20th century

Amsterdam in the 20th century

Osdorp, http://wwwresolver.kb.nl/
Appearance of a city in and after the 20th century

Amsterdam in the 20th century

https://www.media.ford.com

Osdorp, http://www.resolver.kb.nl/
AMSTERDAM PLAN 2040 IN MERKELBACH BUILDINGS

Housing Act 1901

Garden City Movement

CIAM principles

AIR
LIGHT
SPACE


http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl

http://www.dailymail.co.uk

http://www.eichenlaub.tumblr.com/
AMSTERDAM PLAN 2040 IN MERKELBACH BUILDINGS

Transition point between Amsterdam School and modern architecture

Amsterdam School

Landlust

Modern architecture

De Legeraad, http://www.hetschip.nl
Osdorp, http://www.resolver.kb.nl/
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Exisiting situation
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Problems in the area

Limited possibility of social interaction between residents

No liveliness in the neighbourhood

Poor maintenance of the buildings

Why?
Problems in the area

Desired situation
Main goals of the Vision:
- spread liveliness of the city centre towards the West
- increase a number of public facilities within A10 road ring
- improve safety
How to successfully connect Landlust with the city centre of Amsterdam and increase the number of facilities in Landlust without causing any harm to buildings and historic urban layout?
How to get there?

Research Question

How would the evolution of the neighbourhood character, due to the implementation of Amsterdam Plan 2040, influence architecture in Landlust?

Case studies

Kreuzberg, Berlin

Kazimierz, Krakow

http://www.poieinkaiprattein.org/

http://www.cdn.guideandgo.com/

https://www.pinterest.com

https://www.pinterest.com
Need for big openings

Activities spreading to outside

Demand of additional elements

Starting points based on the desired situation and the research observations
Research Question
How would the evolution of the neighbourhood character, due to the implementation of Amsterdam Plan 2040, influence architecture in Landlust?

Case studies
Kreuzberg, Berlin
Kazimierz, Krakow

Case studies
Storefront, NY, Steven Holl
Blossom Street plinth, Duggan Morris
Chandigarh Legislative Assembly, Le Corbusier

http://www.stevenholl.com
http://www.dugganmorrisarchitects.com
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Starting points based on cultural value analyses

urban layout  facade composition  materialization  traditional construction  staircase

http://www.laciudadviva.org/
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Ground floor

Second and third floor

First floor
Types of functions

- Apartments
- Offices or shops
- Cafes, bars, restaurants
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Street side

Existing street facade

New street facade

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Corner part

http://maps.amsterdam.nl/woningbouwplannen

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AMSTERDAM PLAN 2040 IN MERKELBACH BUILDINGS

Change of entrances organisation

- Entrances to public facilities (street side)
- Entrances to apartments (garden side)

http://maps.amsterdam.nl/woningbouwnissen
New access to apartments

Existing section

Small flats on the first floor

Medium flats on the second and the third floor

Section D-D
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Zones

Quiet residential zone

Lively street zone

Ground floor and surrounding
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Garden side

Existing garden facade

New garden facade

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AMSTERDAM PLAN 2040 IN MERKELBACH BUILDINGS

Side facades

Existing side facades

New side facades

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Types of flats

Ground floor flats
- Flat A
  - Area: 105 m²
  - Number of flats: 3
- Flat B
  - Area: 73 m²
  - Number of flats: 3

First floor flats
- Flat C
  - Area: 28 m²
  - Number of flats: 1
- Flat D
  - Area: 35 m²
  - Number of flats: 12

Second and third floor flats
- Flat E
  - Area: 46 m²
  - Number of flats: 38
- Flat F
  - Area: 51 m²
  - Number of flats: 1
- Flat G
  - Area: 53 m²
  - Number of flats: 24

Total number of flats in one building before the transformation: 102
Total number of flats in one building after the transformation: 82
Number of new public facilities in one building: 10
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Flat B
Area: 73 m²

Flat G
Area: 53 m²

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Amsterdam School

Landlust

Modern architecture

De Dageraad, http://www.hetschip.nl

Het Schip, http://www.hetschip.nl

House Wiva, Ghent, http://www.dezeen.com

Supreme Court, Chandigarh, http://www.footage.framepool.com
L-shape steel profile 100x12
Expansion bolt (carbon steel)

Gutter aluminium cover
Expansion bolt (carbon steel)
Loose steel plate 200x12

Ceramic tiles 10 mm
Adhesive mortar CERESIT
Sealing layer - CERESIT CR 80
Prefabricated concrete slab

Support reinforcement
Prefabricated concrete slab 200 mm
Elastomer (natural polyurethane)
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Detail A

- Glass-fiber reinforced vinyl-ester connector
- Steel plate 150x15
- Anchor screw

L-shape steel profile 200x120x14

Loose steel plate welded to embedded L-profile 235x17

Caulking: silicone + backer rod

Loose steel plate 120x120x12 welded to embedded plates

Steel rod

Detail C

- Glass-fiber reinforced vinyl-ester connector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMOMAS System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External brick wall 100 mm (Vaalformat WF 210x100x50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay 20 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded polystyrene insulation 130 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing concrete layer 150 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Embedded steel plate 145x40
- Anchor screw

- Bucket bar
- Thermal insulation: URSA XPS N-H1-L-WSF 50 mm
- Aluminum profile + anchor
- Caulking: silicone + backer rod
- Shear stack

- Embedded steel plate 151x18

- Loose steel plate 191x18

- Expansion bolt installed prior to the concrete base

- Wooden planks 10 mm
- Concrete base 140 mm
- Mineral wool Rockwool ROCKFLOOR 100 mm
- PE lid
Conclusions

How does Amsterdam benefit from the project?

Area which attracts people

Better quality

Higher prices of flats
Higher rents
Higher revenues

Higher profits

AMSTERDAM PLAN 2040 IN MERKELBACH BUILDINGS
Conclusions

The design solution is successful in the part of Landlust, but might not be successful everywhere.

Why?

- Difficult to implement the Plan in places, which are further from main streets
  - people might not notice them
  - new public facilities could not be profitable enough

Types of newly implemented functions must be differentiated between blocks.
Conclusions

The design solution is successful in the part of Landlust, but might not be successful everywhere

Why?

Types of newly implemented functions must be differentiated between blocks

- Public facilities = 60% of the ground floor in which 70% are bars, restaurants, cafes
- Public facilities = 60% of the ground floor in which 30% are bars, restaurants, cafes
- Public facilities = 20% of the ground floor
- Public facilities = 0% of the ground floor

- Difficult to implement the Plan in places, which are further from main streets
  - people might not notice them
  - new public facilities could not be profitable enough

http://maps.amsterdam.nl/woningbouwplannen
Conclusions

The design solution is successful in the part of Landlust, but might not be successful everywhere

- Difficult to implement the Plan in places, which are further from main streets
  - people might not notice them
  - new public facilities could not be profitable enough

- Easier to implement the Plan in gallery flat buildings than in ones with internal staircases
  - public facilities can be opened almost straight after the decision
  - no need to spend money on demolishing parts of an interior

Why?

Admiraal de Ruijterweg
Bos en Lommerweg

http://maps.amsterdam.nl/woningbouwplannen

http://www.baehomedecor.com

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Conclusions

What could be improved in the Amsterdam Plan?

The Municipality uses only one tool to activate residential districts - adding more public facilities

PUBLIC FACILITIES + =

The Municipality of Amsterdam ought to be also focused on defining spaces and differentiating them
THANK YOU