

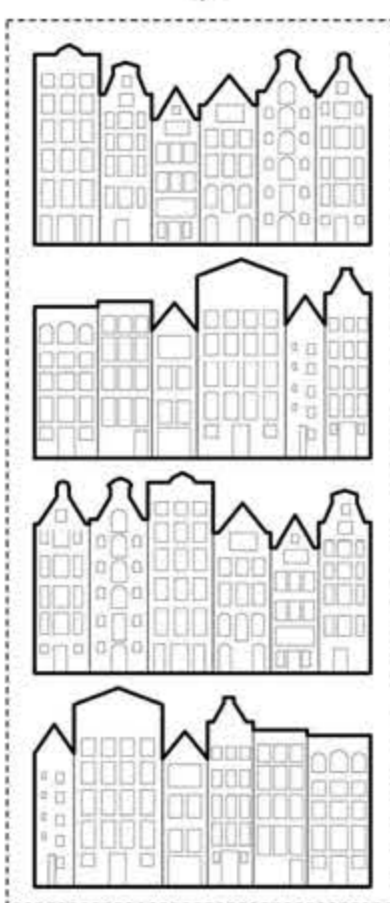
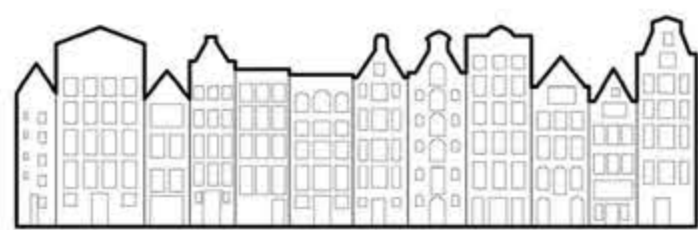
BY065

THE TWO FACES OF THE LANDSCAPE

HOUSING / PRODUCTION + FREE SPACES / GREEN AREAS
HUISVESTING / PRODUCTIE + OPEN RUIMTES / GROENE GEBIEDEN

VERTICAL GRACHTENGORDEL

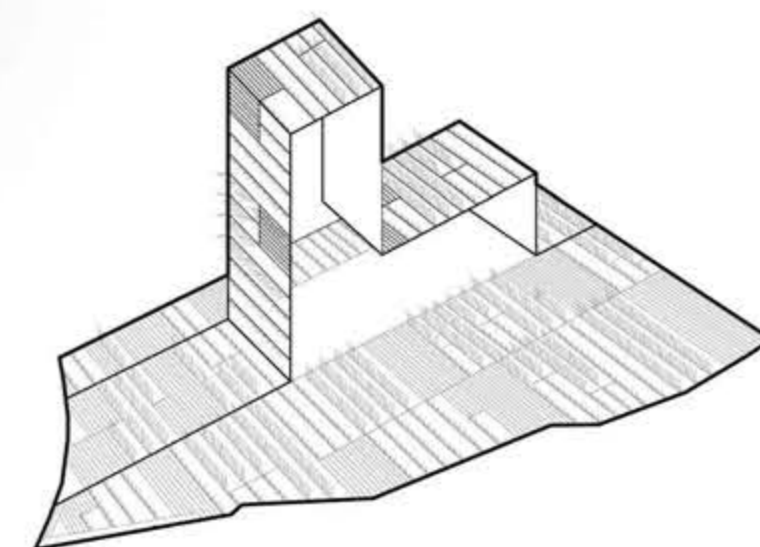
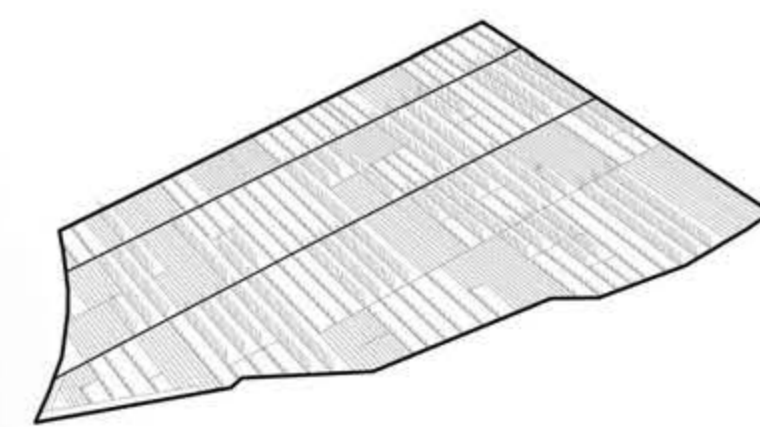
Horizontal city landscape of Amsterdam



Vertical city landscape in Sluisbuurt

VERTICAL AGRICULTURE POLDER

Agriculture landscape in a Dutch Polder



Agriculture landscape in a Sluisbuurt Polder



The two faces of the landscape

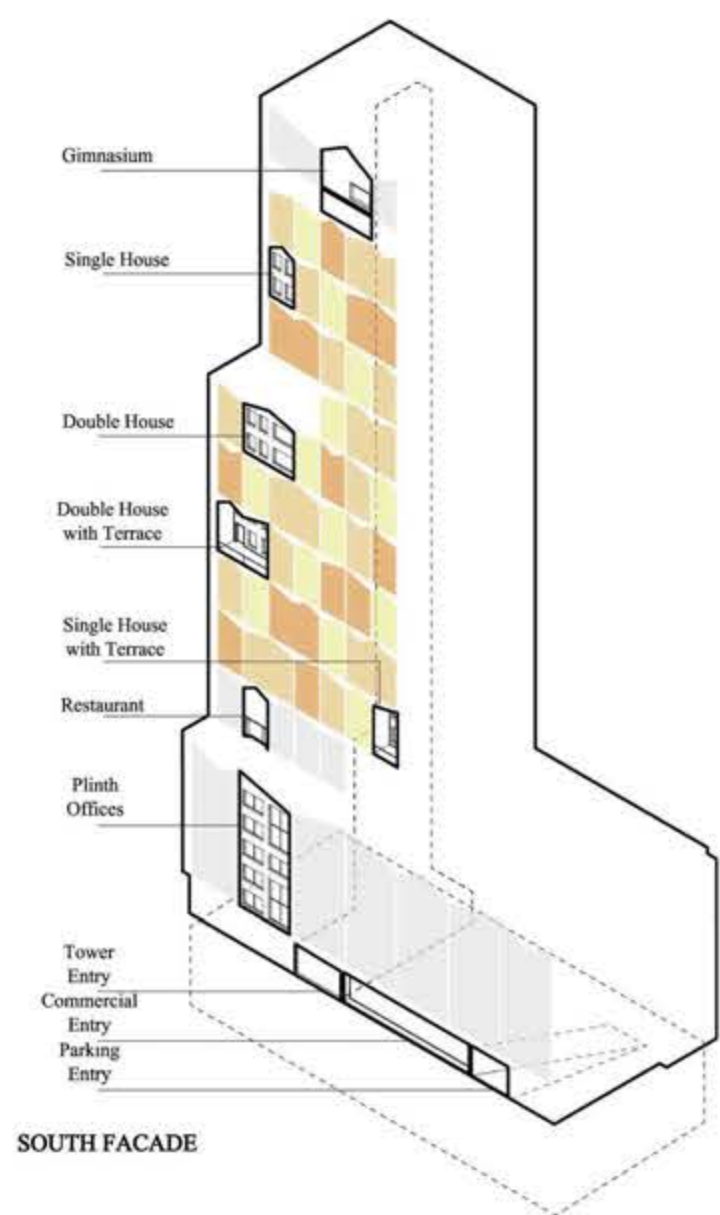
Sluisbuurt is located in a place with an identity to discover: the fruit of the artificial landscape of the Dutch polders where the urban landscape and the countryside come into conflict. For this reason, this project proposes to create an identity from the combination of the urban atmosphere of the architecture of the district of Grachtengordel, and the artificial phenomenon of the Dutch Polder. Everything is materialized in structures with a vertical composition, articulated in their bases with production and services plinths.

The general configuration of the towers is composed of a flexible system of dwellings - rooms in case of hotel - orientated to South with the possibility of longitudinal growth as are the neighborhoods of the Grachtengordel and communication gallery to the North. This system is embraced in its East and West facades by a skin of vertical communal orchards.

Architectural Configuration:

The project is based on the design of an architectural system that can be adapted to the urban set of Sluisbuurt in programs, geometries and relationships. They are composed by Plinths and Towers adapted from the urban planning.

The plinth concentrates works, services, commercial or cultural spaces. These spaces repeat the urban performance of the Grachtengordel neighbourhood with a unitary frontage and flexible dynamics of organization inside, allowing adaptation to the programs. The commercial ground floor - restaurants and shops - articulates the exterior of the cluster and the interior gardens. Occasionally, this first level of the plinth acquires verticality with shopping and leisure areas.



SOUTH FACADE



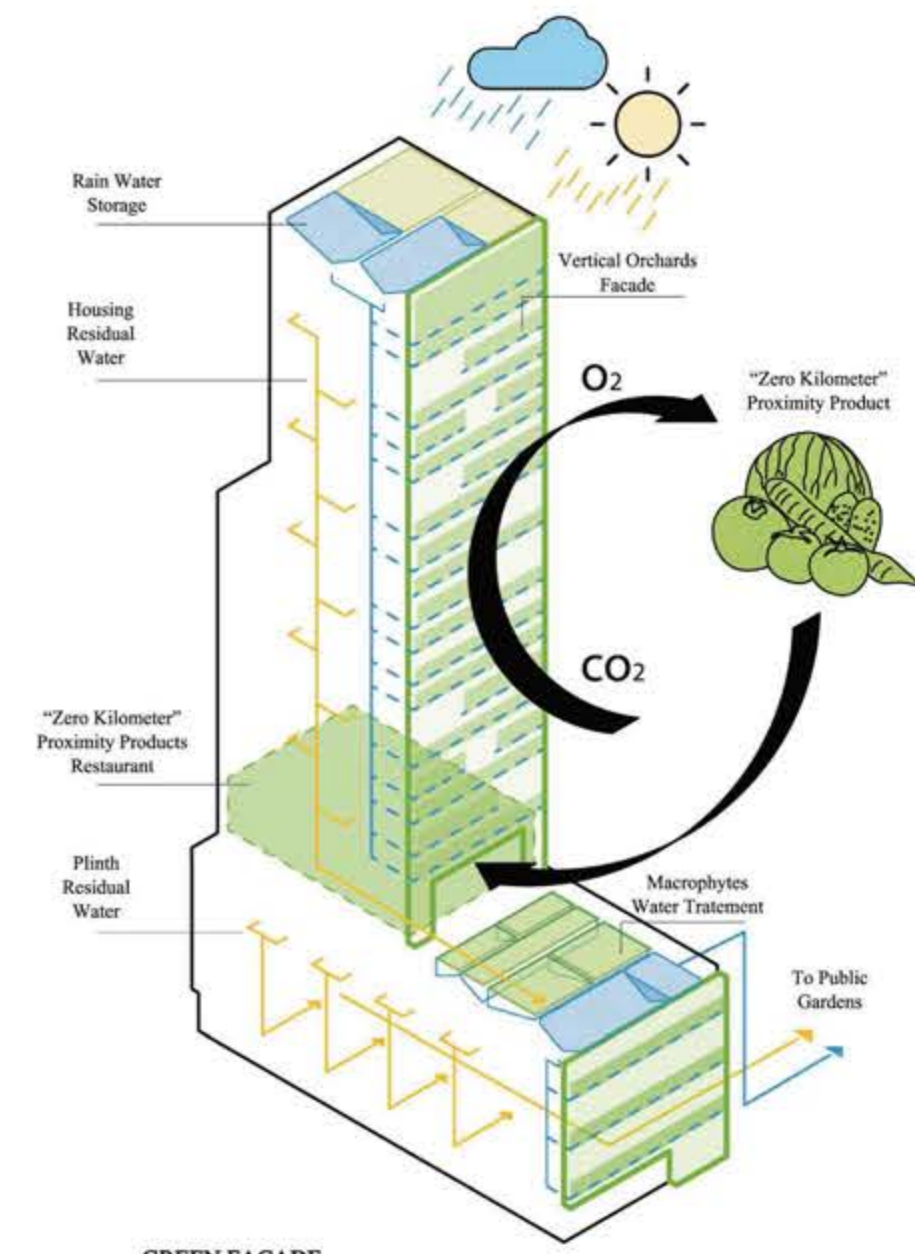
CITY FACADE



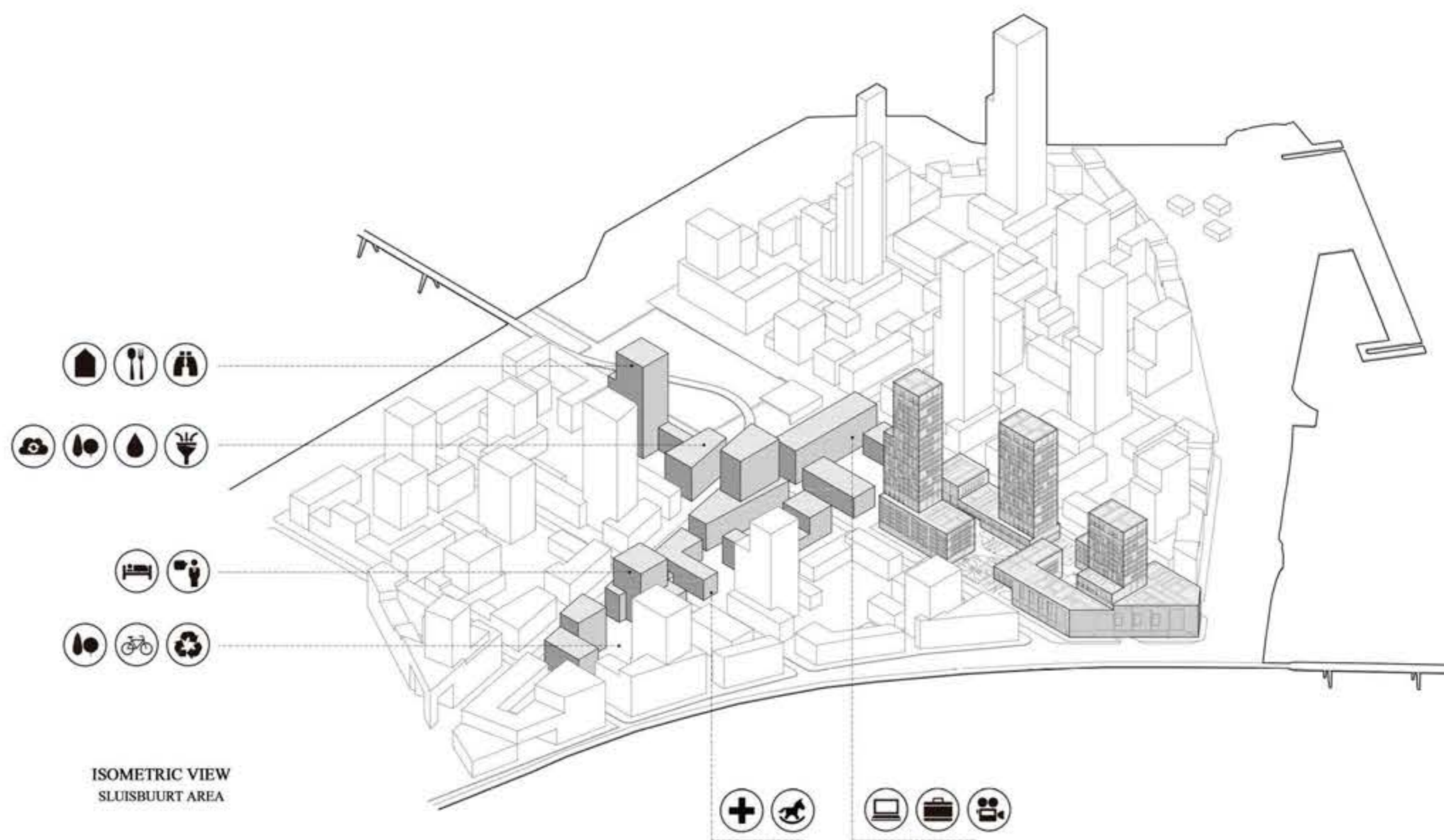
TWO FACES OF THE LANDSCAPE



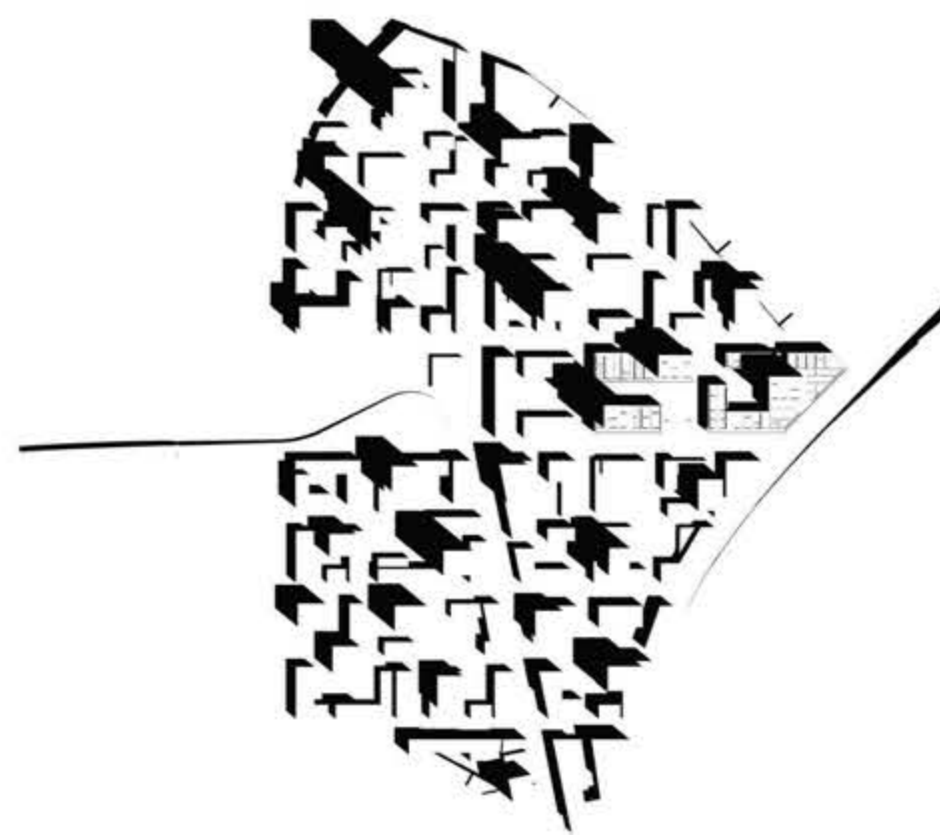
LANDSCAPE FACADE



GREEN FACADE



ISOMETRIC VIEW SLUISBUURT AREA



SITUATION PLAN SHADOWS STUDY



SITUATION PLAN GENERAL URBAN PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION CITY FACE



WEST ELEVATION LANDSCAPE FACE

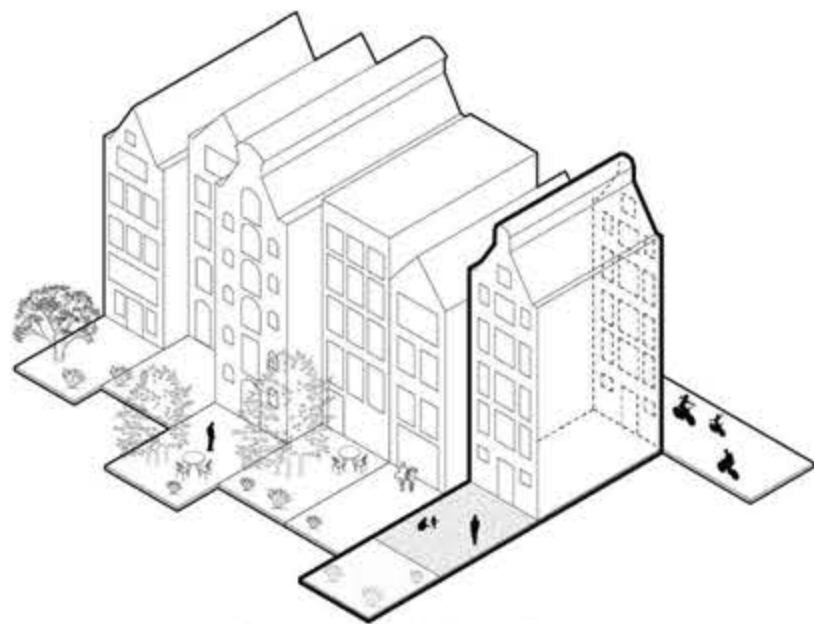
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THE TWO FACES OF THE LANDSCAPE

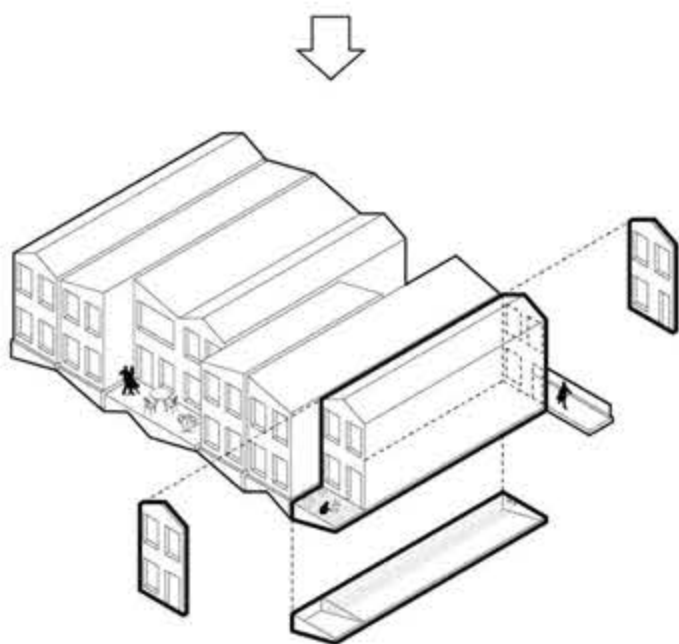
HOUSING / PRODUCTION
HUISVESTING / PRODUCTIE

AMSTERDAM'S TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD ADAPTATION

Traditional dutch housing. A private garden in front of the house, circulations on the other side.



Housing common type in Amsterdam



Housing common type in Sluisbuurt



Housing and Production:
The urban planning of Amsterdam in the Grachtengordel, based on the original tax system on the facade surface, has become an example of democratic urbanism and Dutch civility. The project for Sluisbuurt appropriates this concept adapted to a vertical scheme.

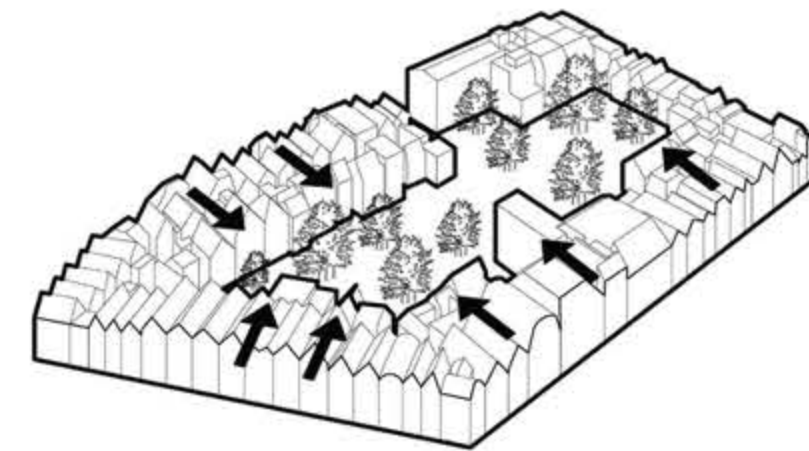
Housing (living-working):
All the houses are arranged in double height. This allows different combinations of their spaces, as well as the integration of areas of work and housing. The prototypes have been designed as combinations of different familiar cases in superposition with small work spaces to alternate professional and personal life. We adapted the image of Dutch sloping roofs to integrate "plinth" terraces, which in turn are technical floors where all the facilities of the building - climate control, sanitation, electricity and water supply - are concentrated. Each house, depending on its position within the general scheme, has its own space of cultivation in the orchards of East and West facades with access from the North corridor or with private access from the house itself.

Plinth:
Plinth zones adapt to different needs of business offices in coworking, commercial or cultural areas. The importance of these spaces is that they adapt to the needs of the various companies. Within the possible programmatic diversity of the plinth, we propose coworking areas between different businesses and freelance professionals.

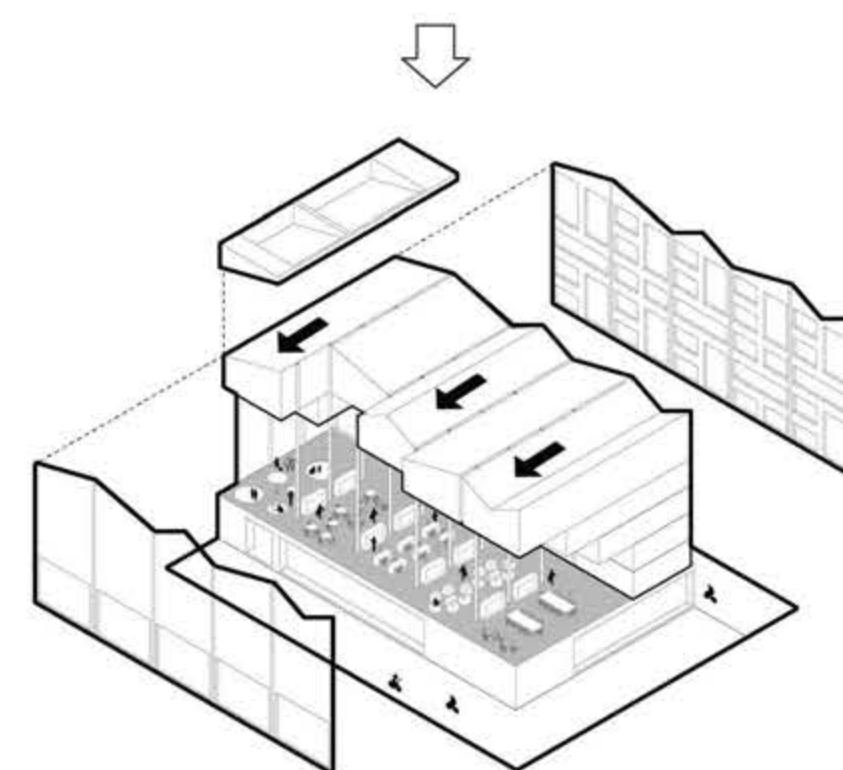
Coworking (enterprises-freelances):
The proposed system of coworking allows the coexistence of companies and freelance professionals adapting to the new production models. On this basis of coworking, the "start-ups" can grow on the architectural volume while simultaneously developing their activity as if they were containers in an industrial warehouse.

AMSTERDAM'S NEIGHBORHOOD GROWING SPACES ADAPTATION

Traditional dutch block. Houses grow over the void space, creating a space of coexistence.

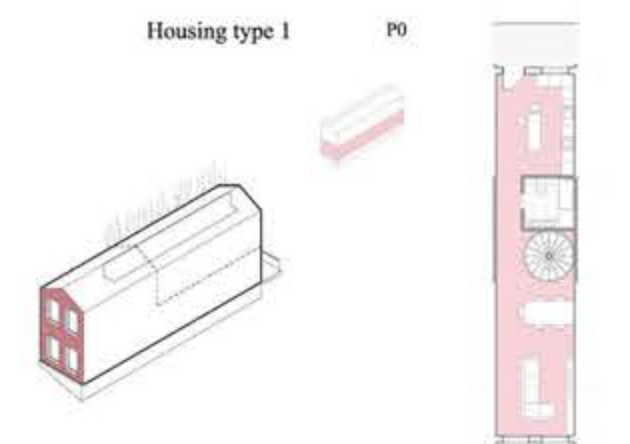


Growing in a Amsterdam's neighborhood

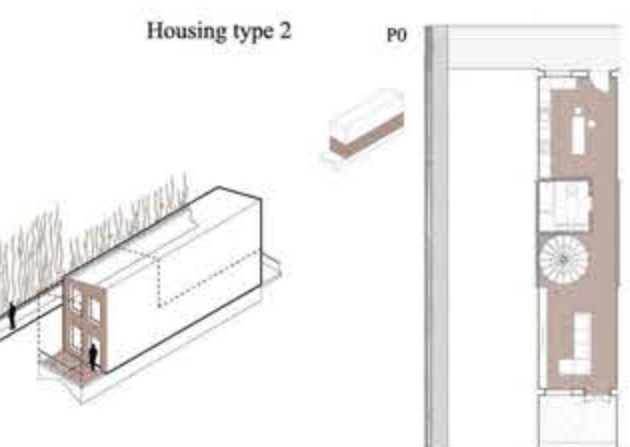


Offices growing in a Sluisbuurt Coworking

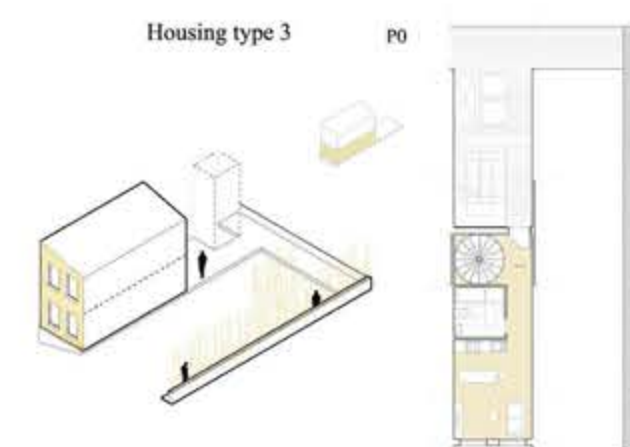
Housing type 1



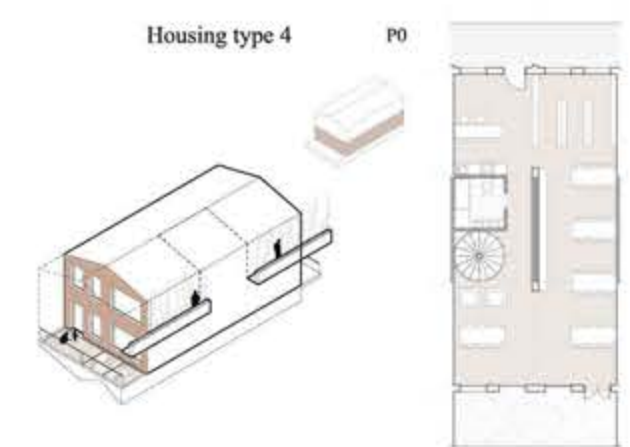
Housing type 2



Housing type 3

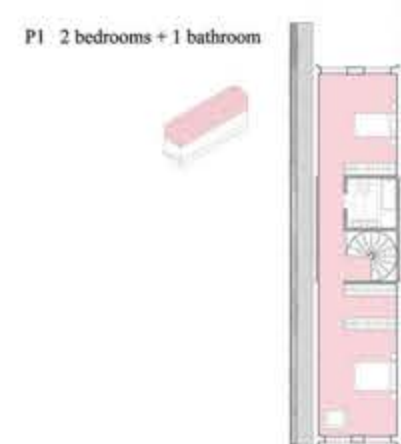


Housing type 4

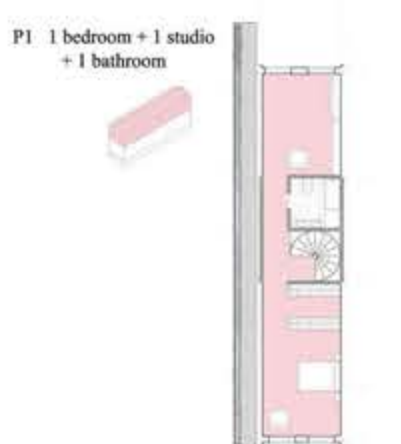


HOUSING PLAN
S: 1/500

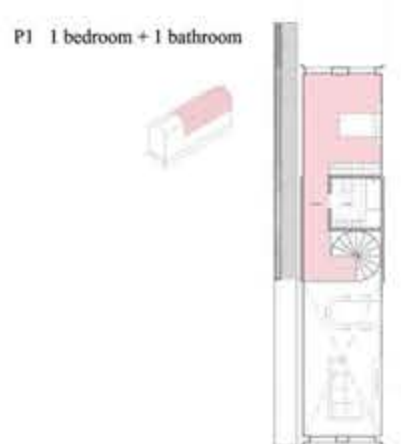
P1 2 bedrooms + 1 bathroom



P1 1 bedroom + 1 studio + 1 bathroom



P1 1 bedroom + 1 bathroom



P1 2 bedrooms + 1 bathroom



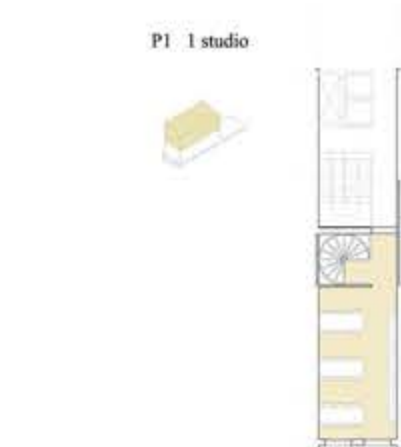
P1 1 bedroom + 1 studio + 1 bathroom



P1 1 bedroom + 1 bathroom



P1 1 studio



P1 1 studio + 1 bathroom



P1 1 bedroom + 1 bathroom



P1 2 bedrooms + 1 bathroom + 1 kitchen + 1 living-room



P1 2 bedrooms + 1 bathroom + 1 kitchen + 1 living-room



P1 2 bedrooms + 1 bathroom + 1 kitchen + 1 living-room



OPTIONS 1ST PLAN
S: 1/500

P14 Housing High tower



P12 Housing + Public space High tower



P7 Housing Low tower



P6 Restaurant + Lounge Bar + Public space



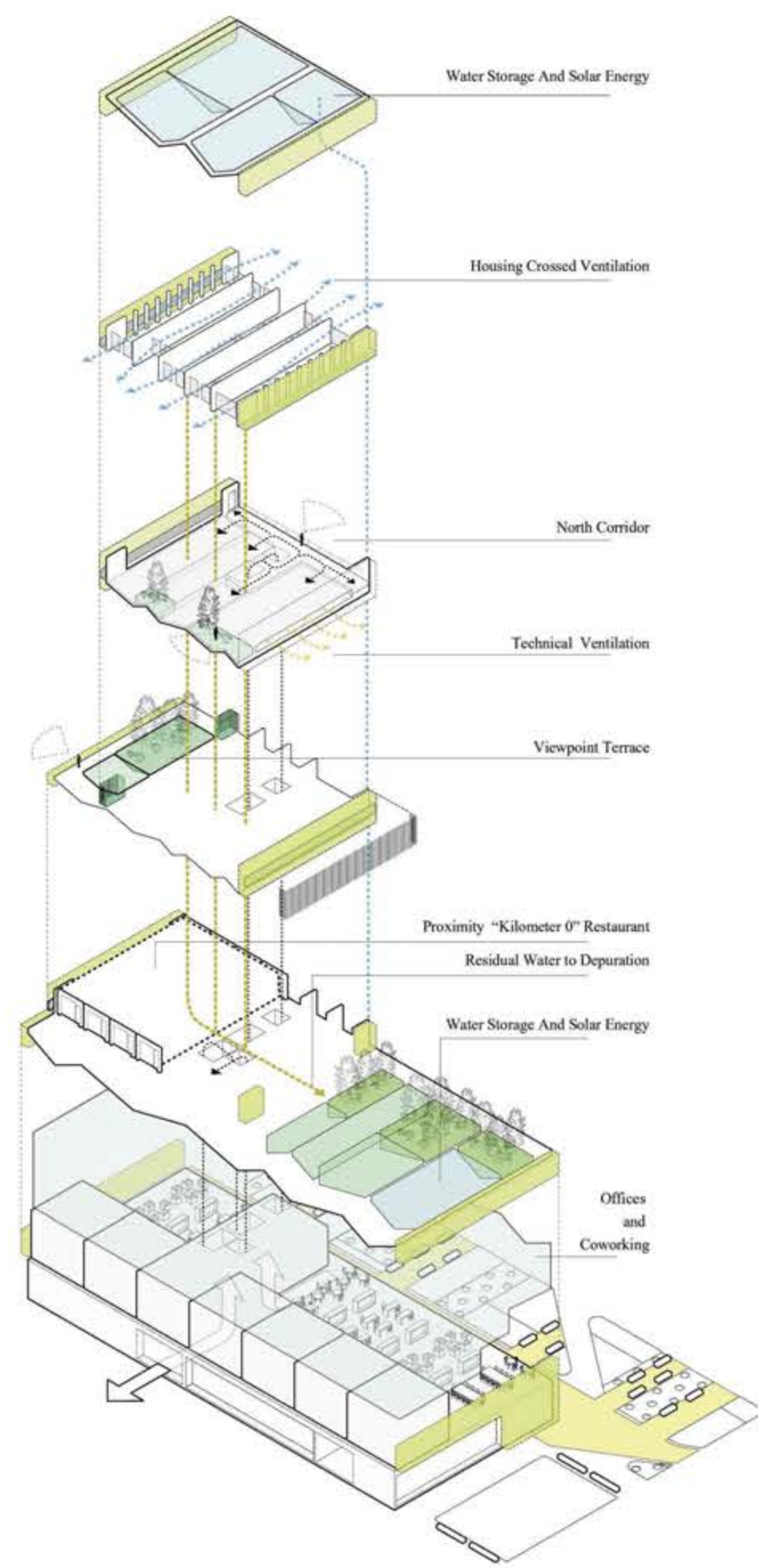
P3 Growing productive offices



P1 Productive coworking spaces



TOWER PLAN
S: 1/1000



TECHNOLOGICAL SCHEME
SUSTAINABLE USE OF ENERGY



ISOMETRIC VIEW
HOUSING/PRODUCTION
PROPOSAL



INTERIOR IMAGE
HOUSE TYPE 1

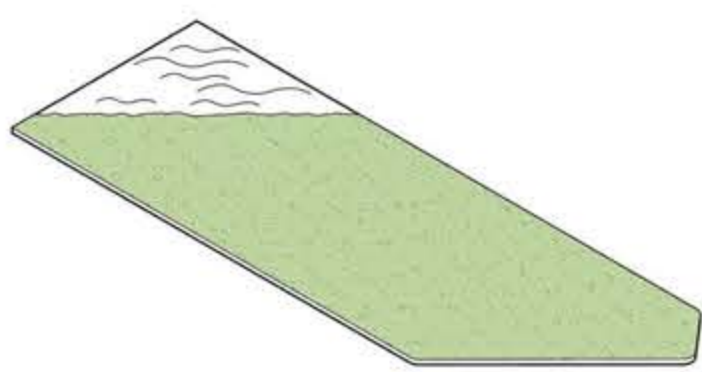
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THE TWO FACES OF THE LANDSCAPE

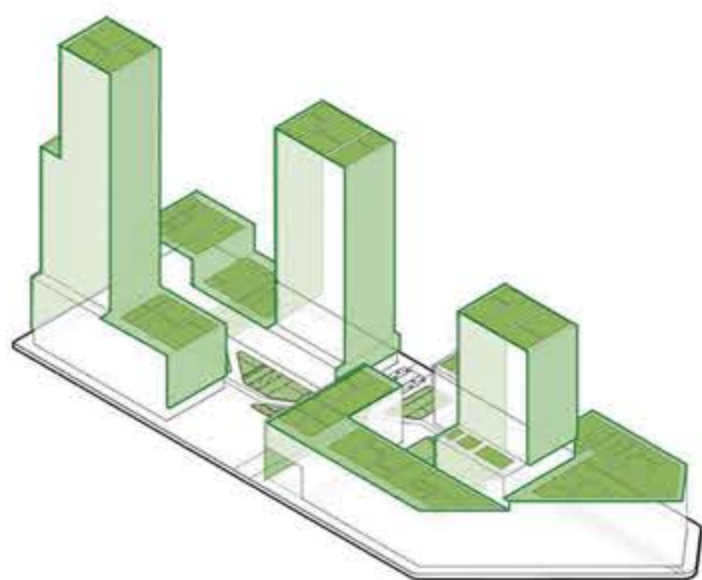
OPEN SPACES / GREEN AREAS
OPEN RUIMTES / GROENE GEBIEDEN

GREEN SURPLUS-VALUE

The project increases the relation between built area -
vegetal area



14.240 m² Plot



20.038 m² Green Surface
140% Green Surplus-Value



Green and ecological production areas

The Netherlands has one of the most important agricultural histories in the world, and today it is still one of the largest world powers in the sector, despite its relatively small landmass with only 2% of the population working on it. The project proposes to promote urban agricultural production as an identity culture domestically, recreationally and collectively. This intention would create new "Zero Kilometer" microeconomies of proximity in the area that would reduce the needs of freight transport and the resulting ecological footprint.

The system of green spaces differs in three types:

Recreational Gardens: The public space at the street level (+/-0.00), which is segmented into spaces to sit, lie down or sports practice. It distinguishes plots of water, grass or shrubs. Its design is defined circulation routes.

Community gardens: The covers have spaces of collective management orchards associated with restaurants and gastronomic spaces that offer the luxury of proximity.

Private gardens: The sides of the towers, facades East and West, have vertical orchards belonging to the tenants themselves or, sublet to third parties for their exploitation. The external position of the crops enables the neighbors to interrelate, accentuating the productive environment of Sluisbuurt.

Exploitation and depuration of water:

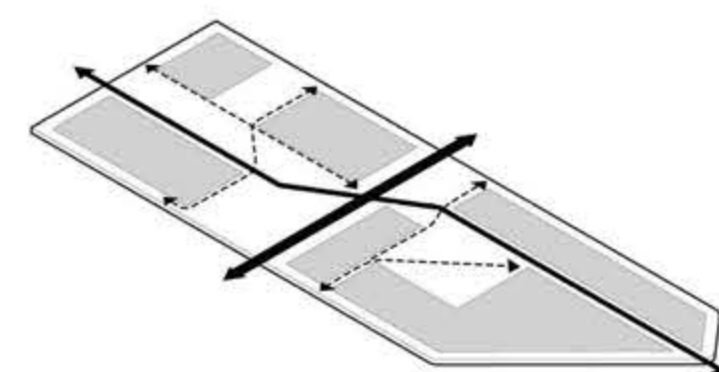
The green spaces system, both in towers and in public spaces, function as a system of utilization of rainwater and wastewater purification. Rainwater is collected for the irrigation of vertical orchards. Wastewater enters in a process of purification by integrated macrophytes such as shrub gardens in green spaces. These waters irrigate vegetation while also returning clean water to the canals.

Green Surplus-Value:

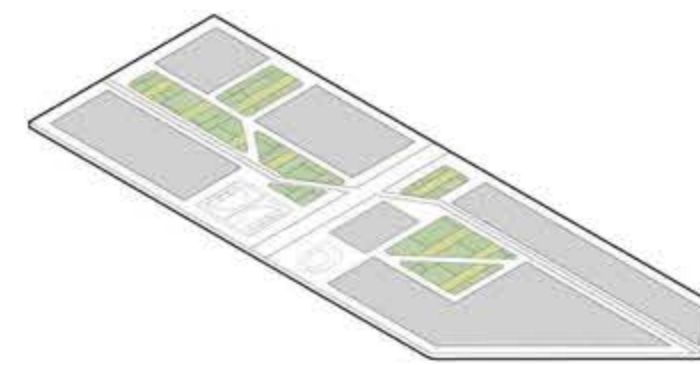
The project plot has a footprint of 14.240m², currently of ritzian vegetation and water. The intention of the project is not only to balance or maintain the relation built area-vegetal area, but increase it. For this reason, the project has 11,316 m² of vertical orchards, 5,292 m² of landscaped roof surfaces, and 3,430 m² of public gardens, a total of 20,038 m² of green surface. It boasts 140% of green surplus-value.

PUBLIC SPACES FOOTPRINT

Public areas defined by pedestrian routes

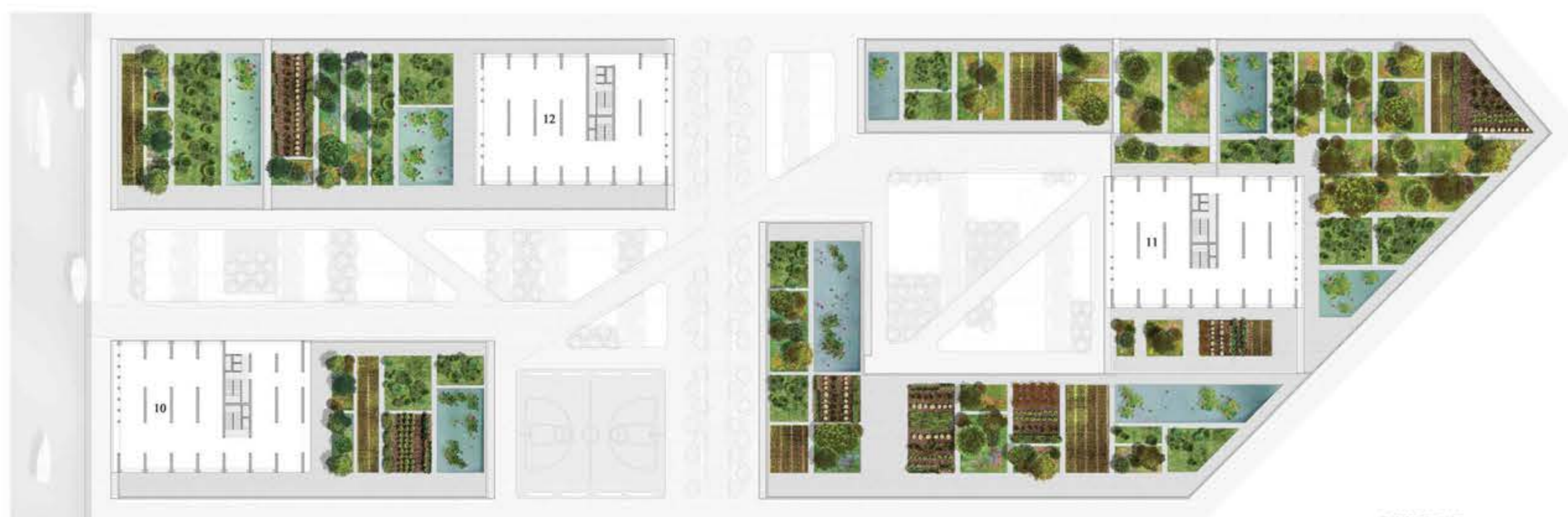
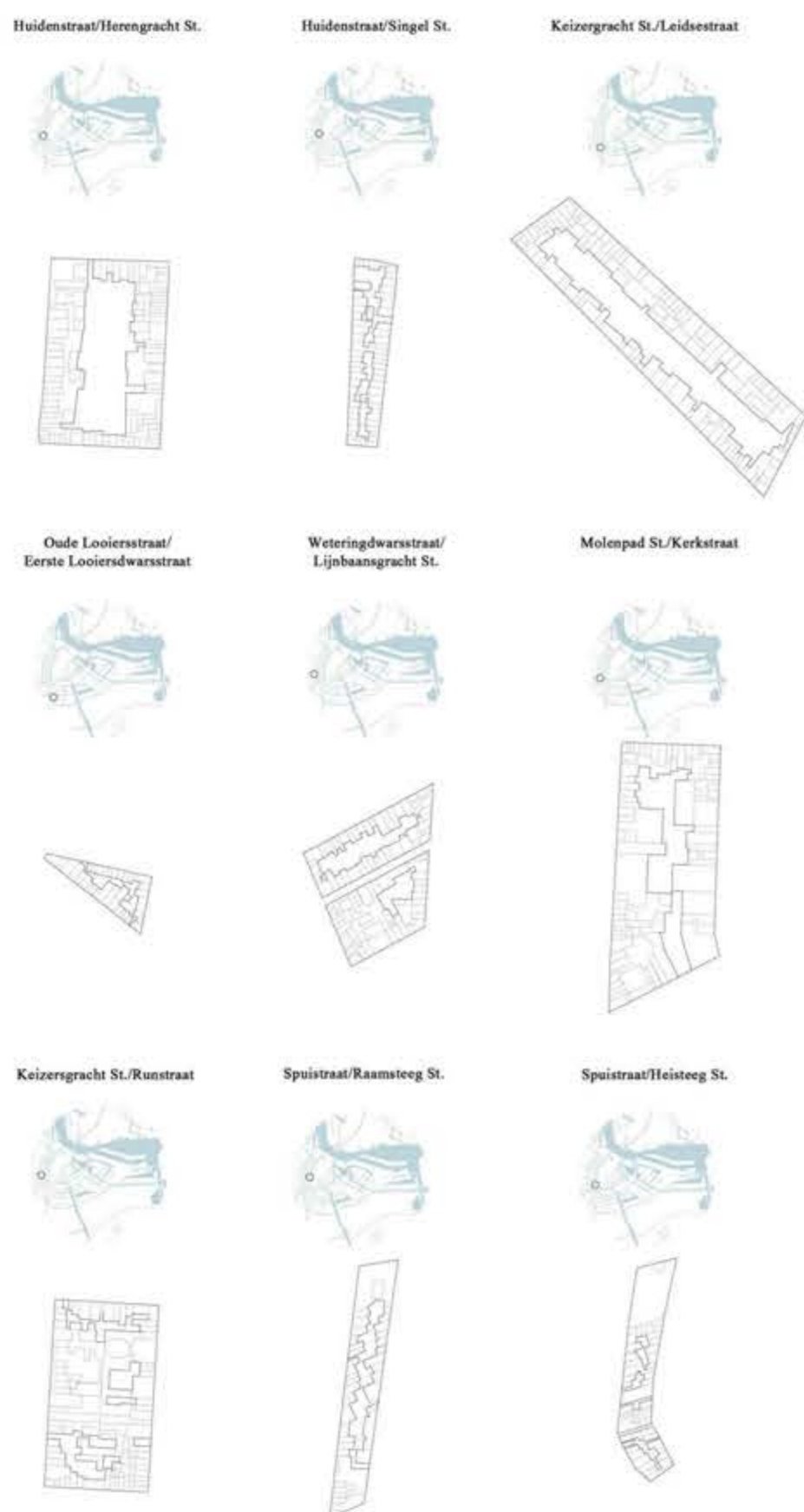


Bicycle and pedestrian hierarchy routes



Green areas adapted by routes

Amsterdam's Grachtengordel Neighborhoods



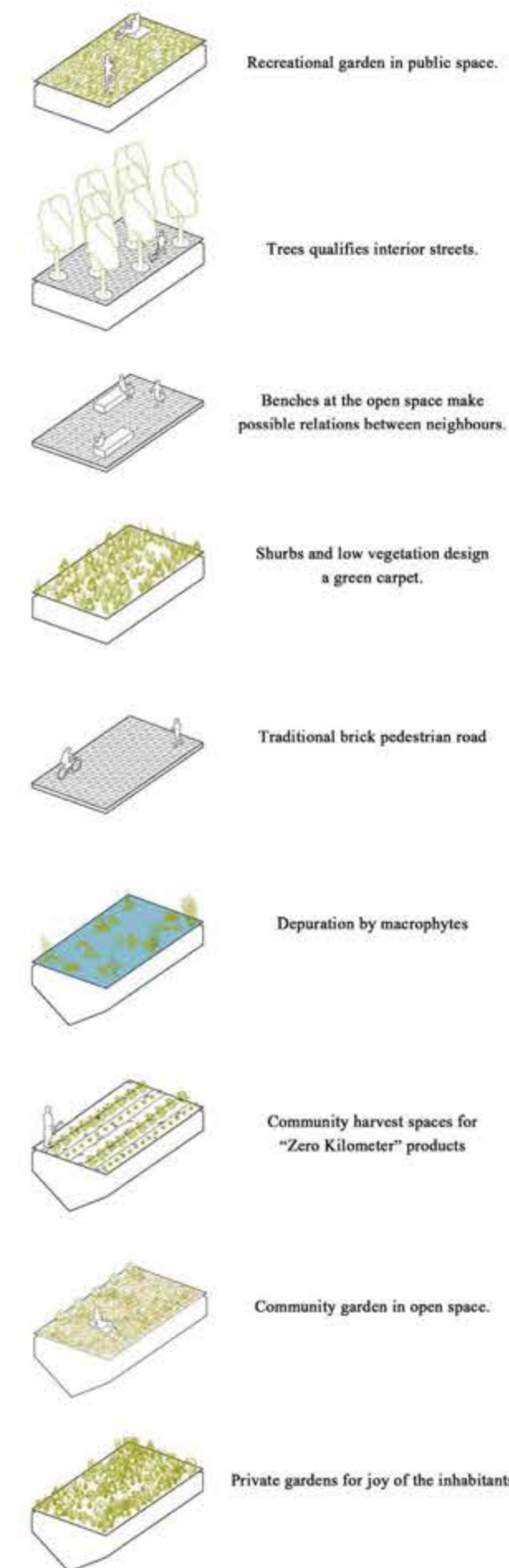
ROOF PLAN
S:1/1000



GROUND PLAN
S:1/1000

- 1. Kindergarden
- 2. Proximity trade
- 3. Hotel
- 4. Book Shop
- 5. Market
- 6. Gastro-Bar
- 7. Office
- 8. Bicycle Shop
- 9. Snack Bar
- 10. Restaurant - Lounge Bar
- 11. Library
- 12. Gymnasium

Types of floor pavement



ISOMETRIC VIEW
FREE SPACES/GREEN AREA
PROPOSAL



PRIVATE TERRACE GARDEN
HOUSE TYPE 4