

KZ675

MAKE MOKUM MOVE

Small scale living in a grand way

How to make Sluisbuurt into a dynamic, viable and vibrant Amsterdam neighbourhood? Make Mokum Move presents possibilities for an efficient, characteristic and lively new to develop district, focused on showing possibilities for plot 6b and 6c. By starting analyzing the existing city with its characteristics, Make Mokum Move provides an actual insight of the urban qualities of life in the city of Amsterdam, developed throughout the years. Hence, these qualities are translated into a new urban scheme, based on the urban design for the Sluisbuurt. By combining the characteristics of Amsterdam with the proposed urban scheme of the Sluisbuurt, Make Mokum Move is capable of providing logical, unique and above all typically Amsterdam schemes for the development of its urban blocks. The Sluisbuurt has the potential to become a neighbourhood which is socially, culturally, ecologically and economically healthy. All resources will be continuously and in abundance available. The Sluisbuurt is to become a resilient and flexible district, able to renew itself and in which the quality of life for all its inhabitants and users improves gradually.

Changing rhythm

Before digitalization, average days of people were to be divided in three blocks of 8 hours, which one used to sleep, work and relax. Since digitalization, this fixed structure is on the ramp. People are working more flexible, while taking responsibility for their tasks. This results in a society in which the fixed blocks of work and leisure dissolve. Days are spent in small blocks of tasks in such a way that private and working life can be combined. Large distances between work, home and facilities like schools, shops etc., cannot exist in

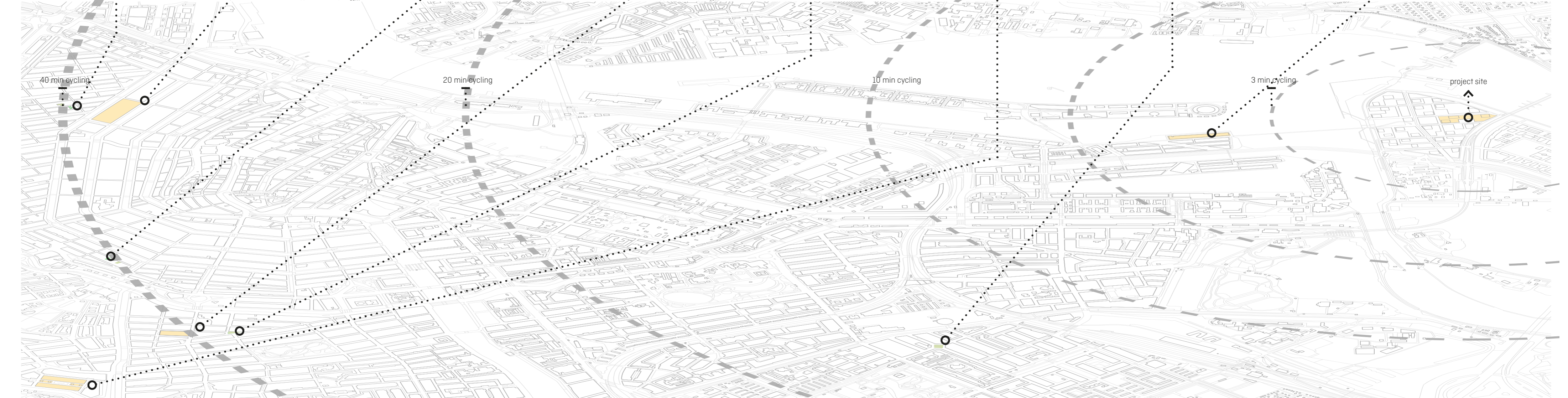
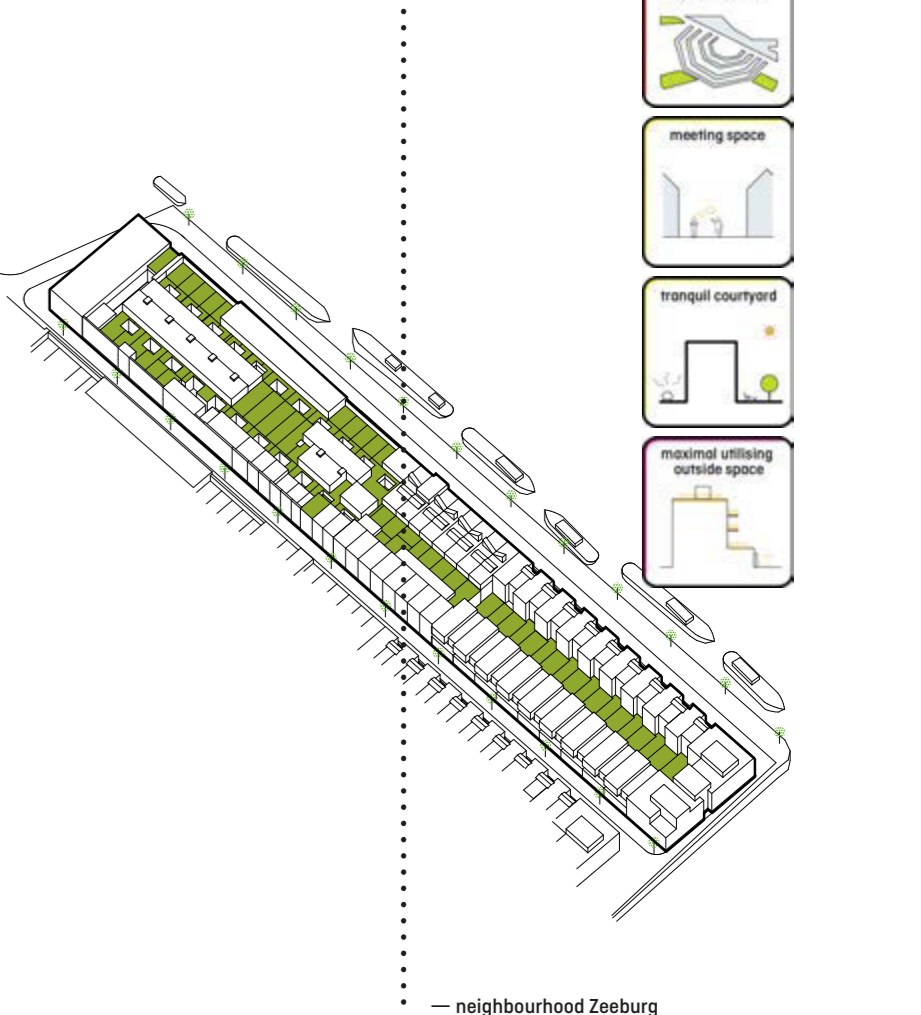
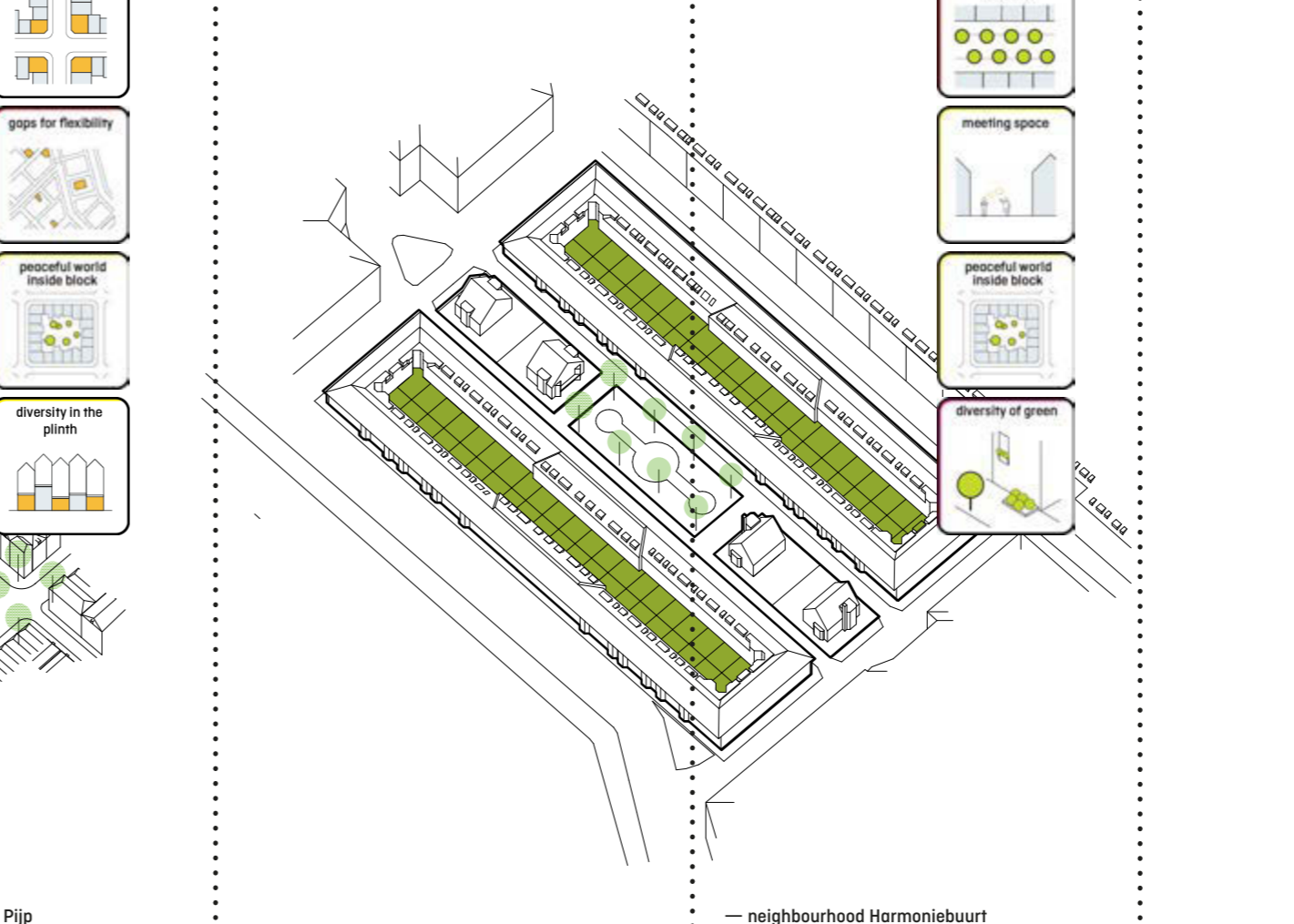
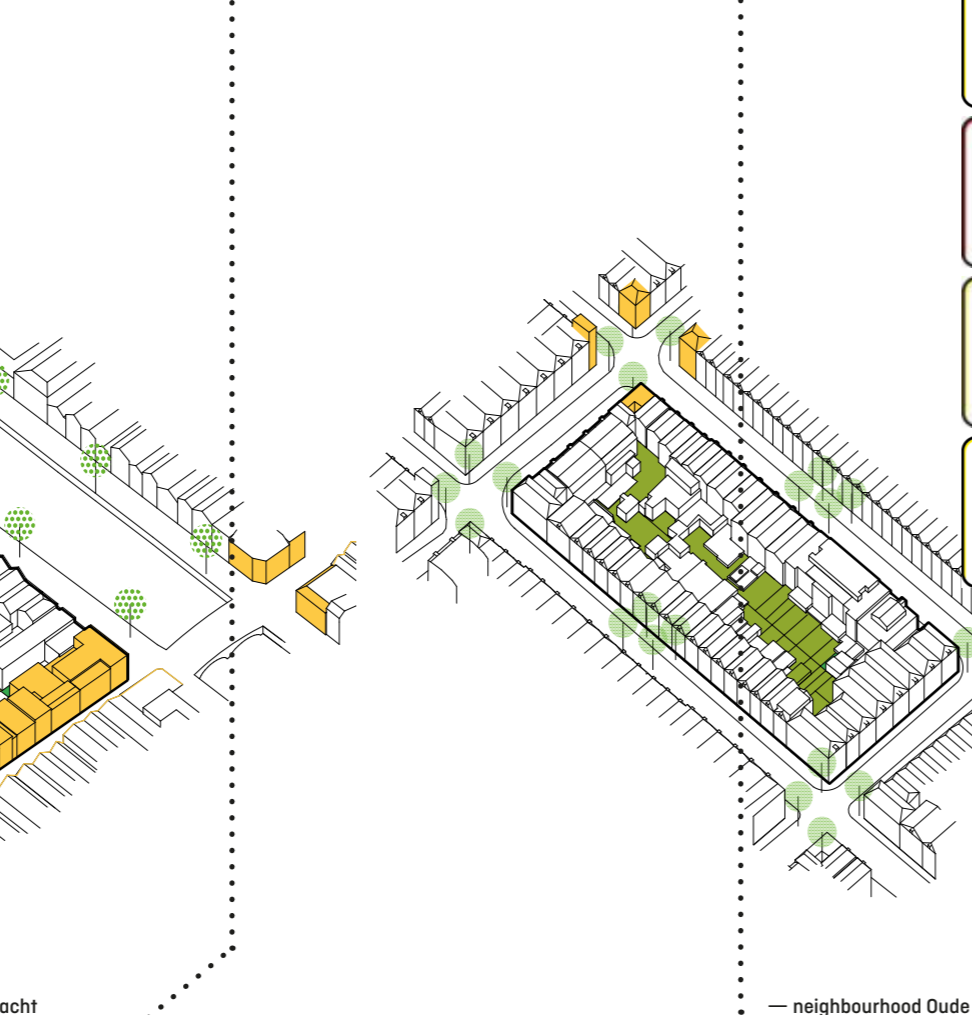
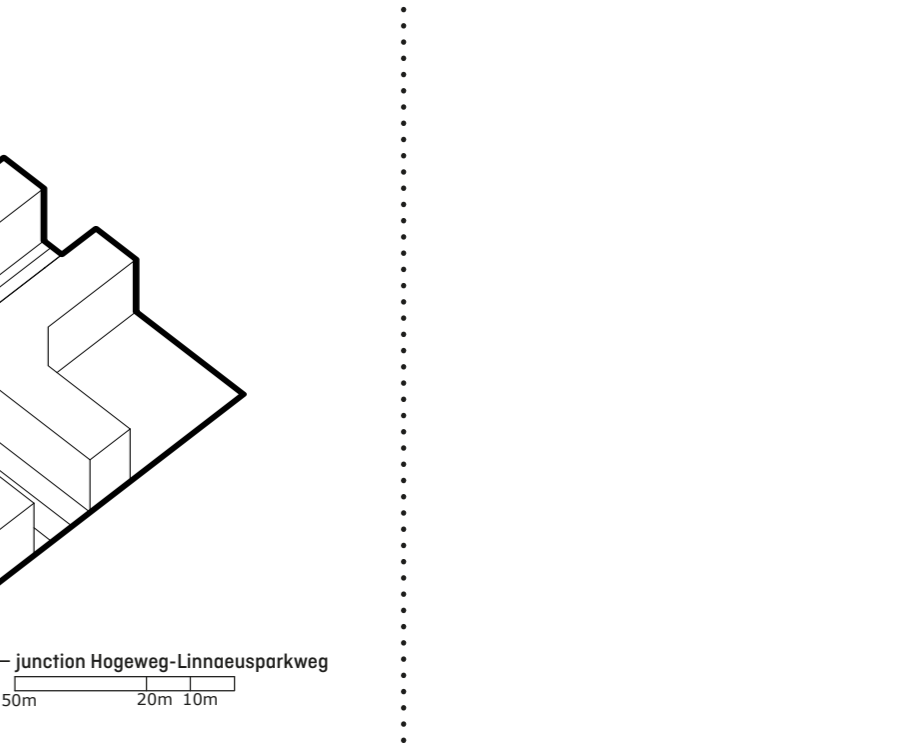
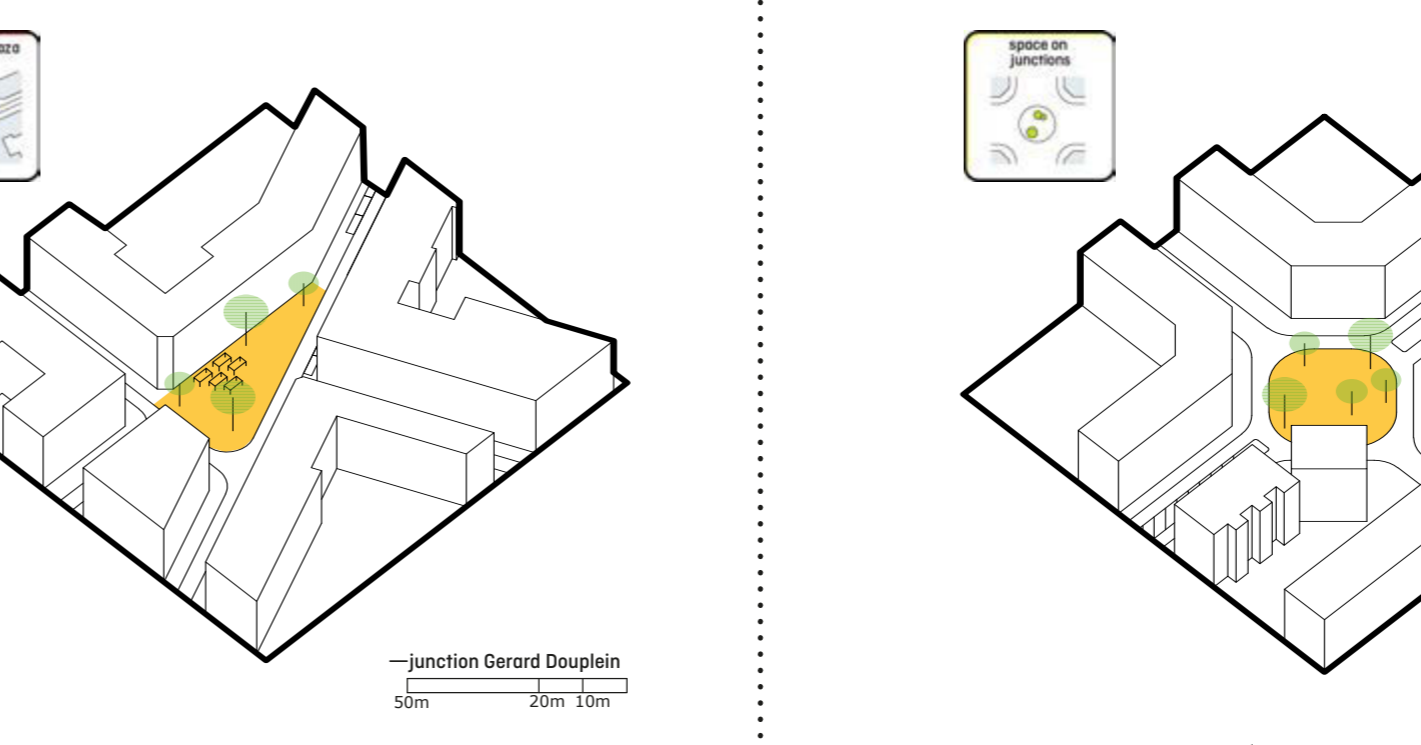
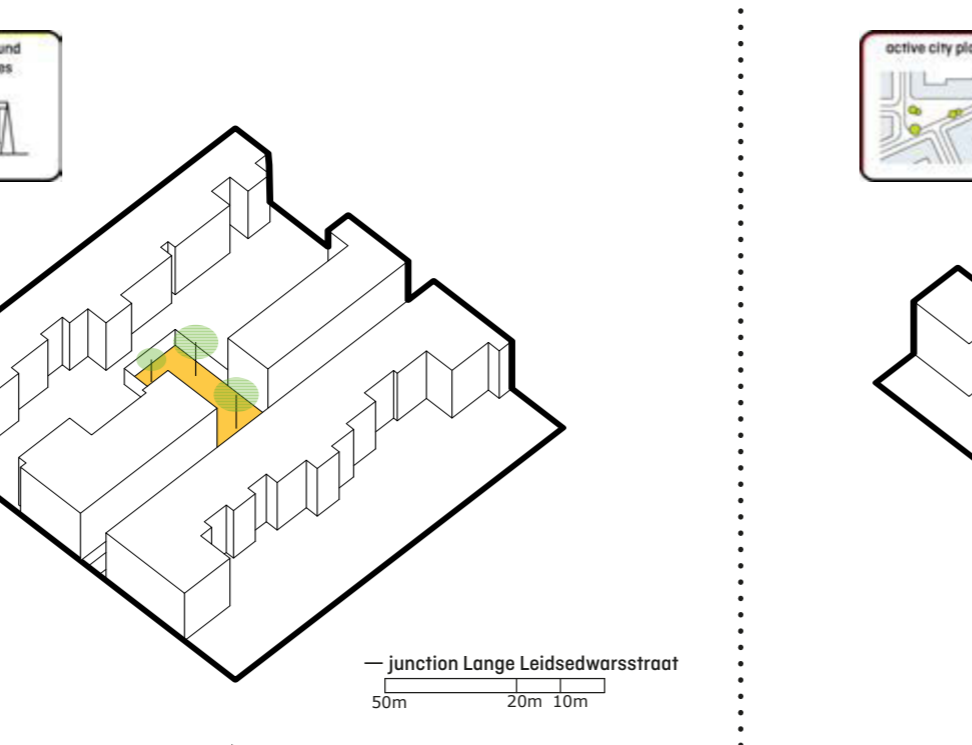
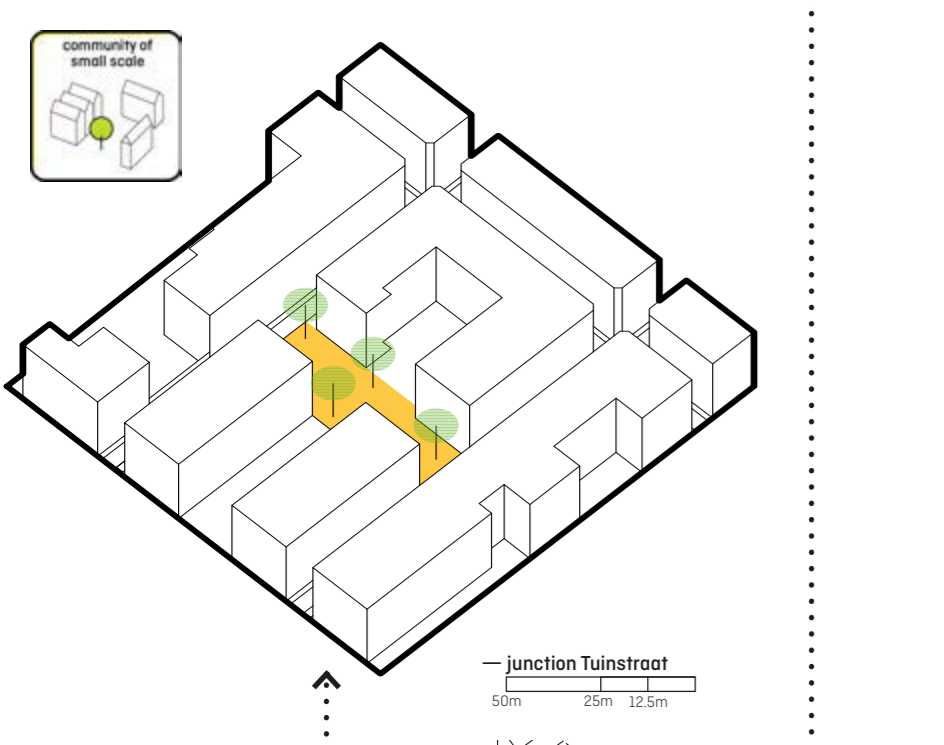
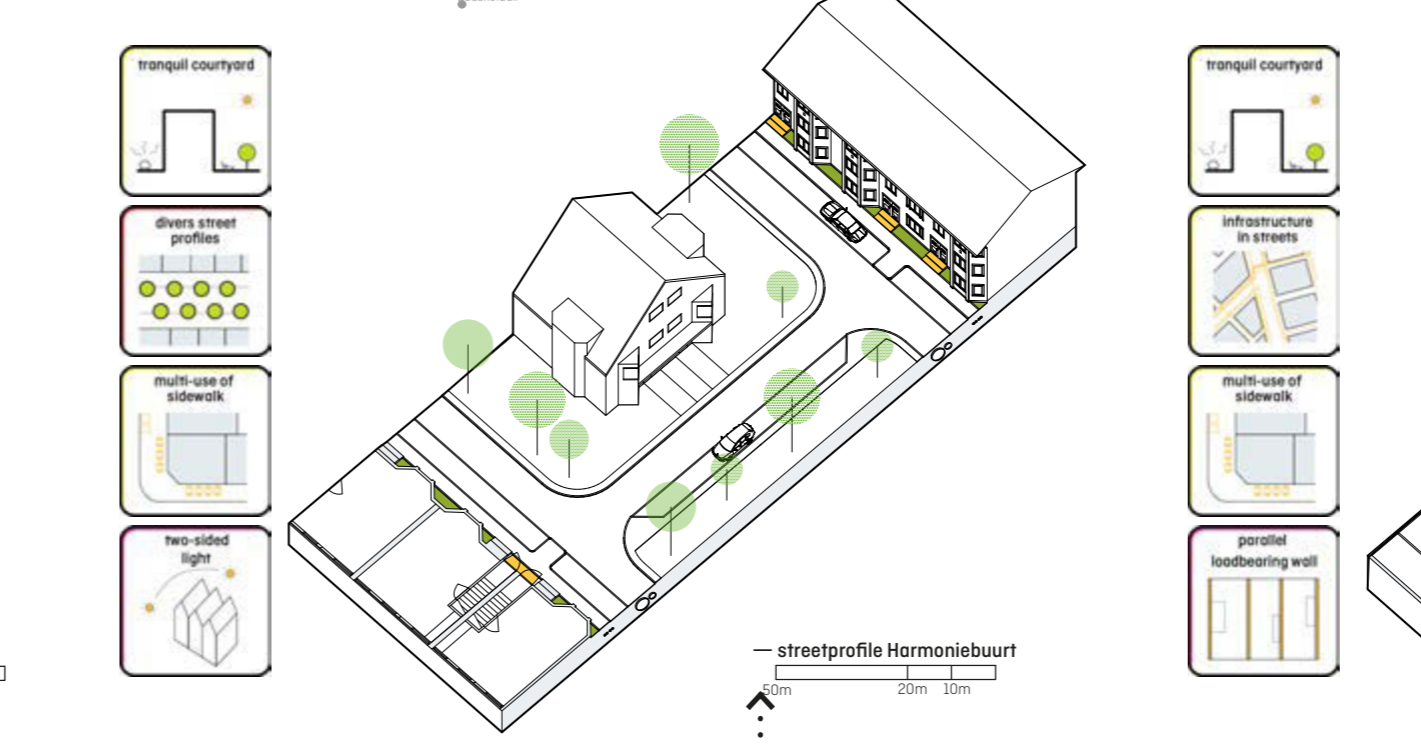
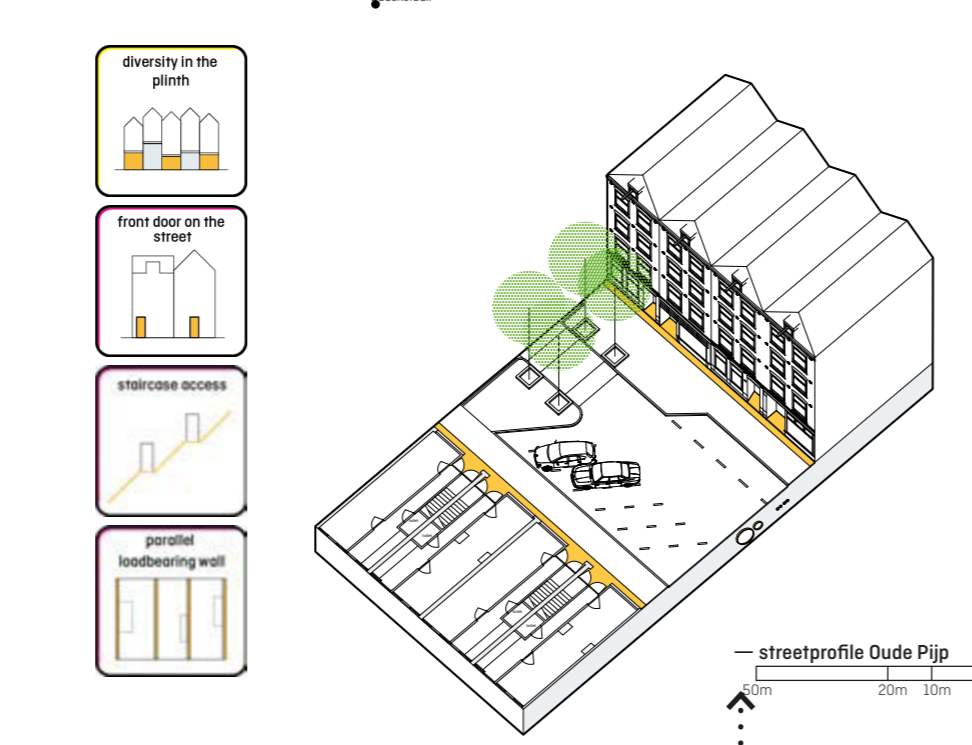
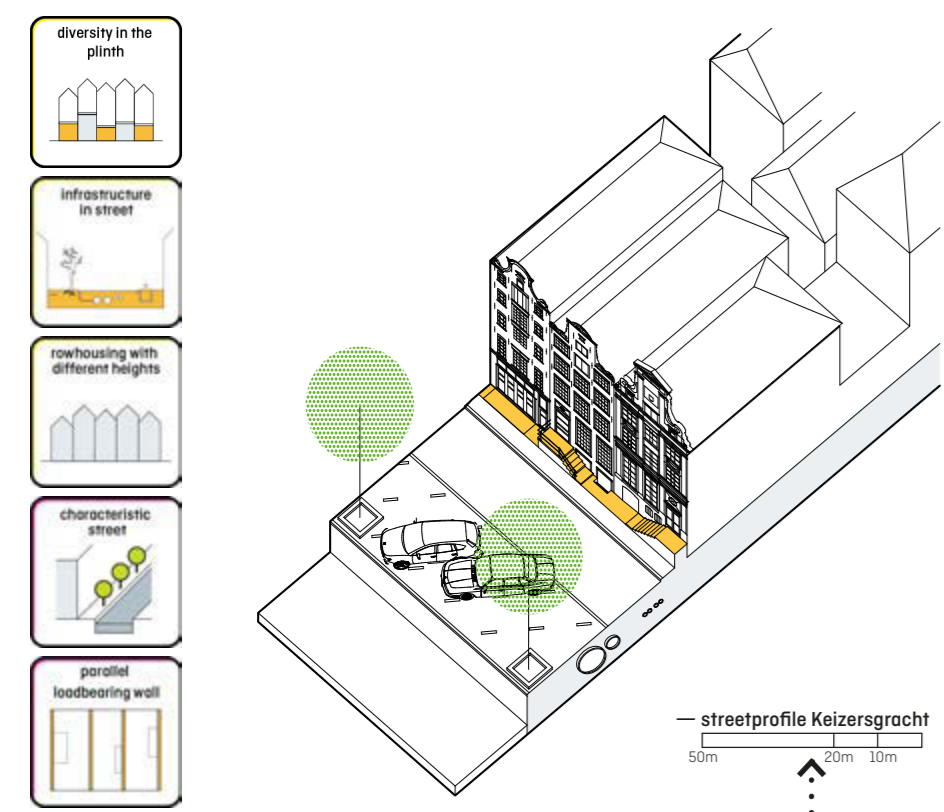
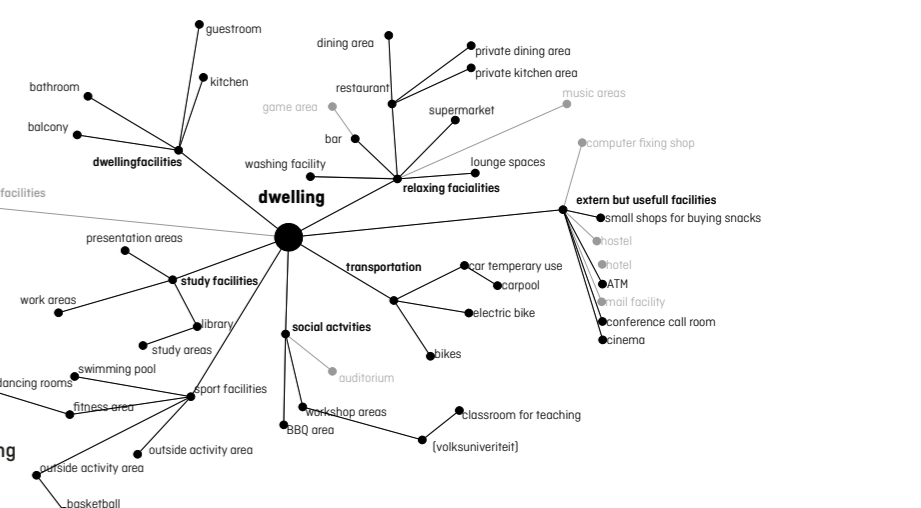
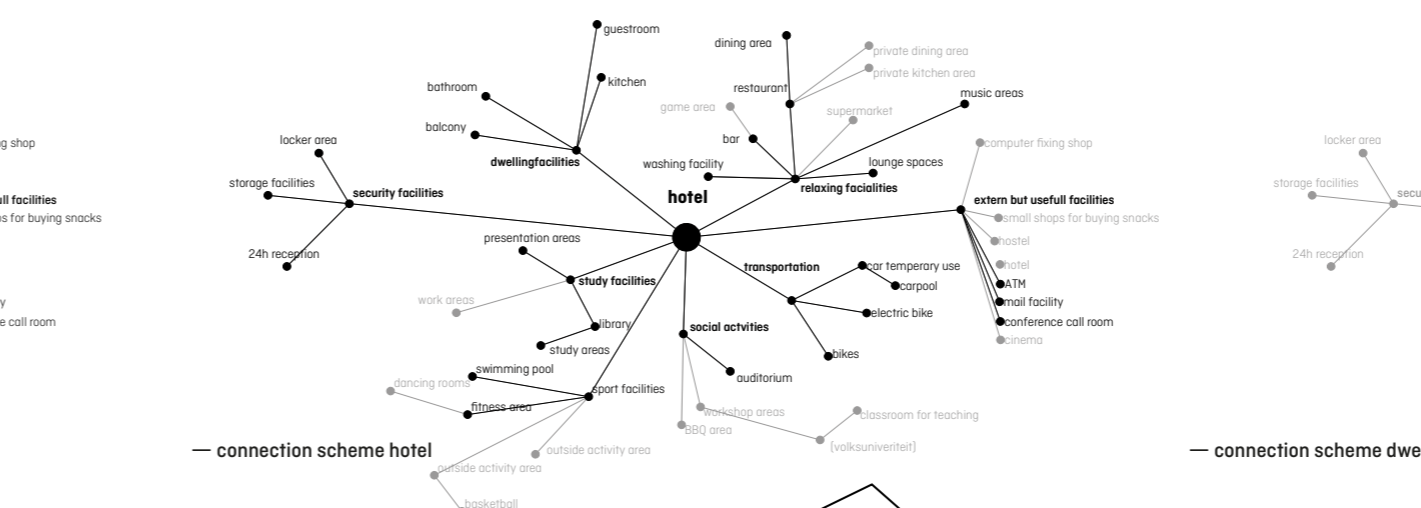
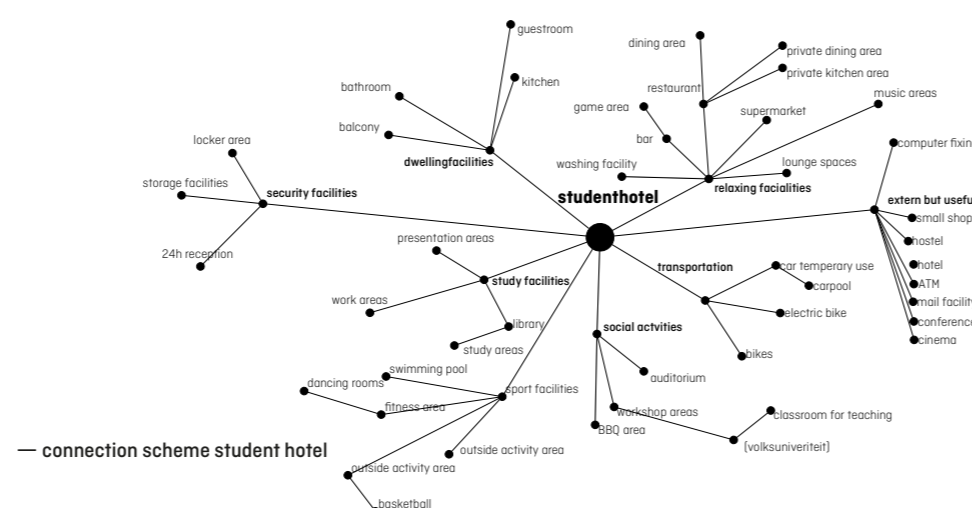
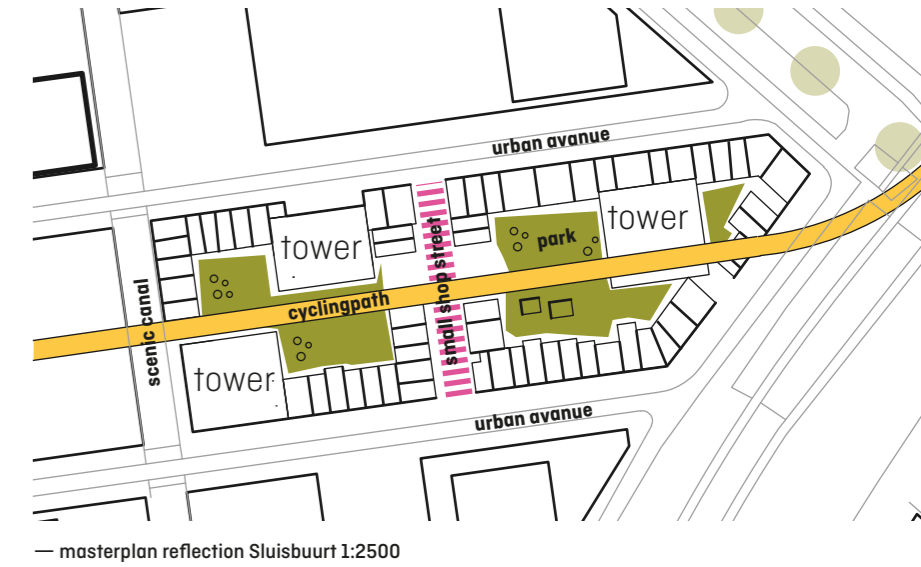
this world. One would simply have to spend too many hours commuting. An important part of the productive city is to provide a city-scope in which people can be productive and spend their time efficiently.

Productive city

By organising living, working and learning functions in close proximity, this increases the chances of creative work relationships, strengthens the need for services and culture, and protects the environment. A society sprouts in which one is busy achieving (professional) goals while family life is easily combined. For the urban schema, it is of great importance, that a new human scale is introduced. By introducing the scale of the block, people are able to occupy their environment and space for experiment is available. This can lead to the "unexpected", a state of mind in which people gather and are inspired by their company and surroundings. Make Mokum Move doesn't aim to predict or label what activities in the Sluisbuurt should happen. It provides guidelines to accommodate productiveness and keeps room for the "unexpected".

(In-)dependency

A productive city is sustainable by creating urban eco-systems. Dependencies are introduced in such a way that people and companies rely on each other. The systems becomes more and more stable by introducing more parties. If a party fails the system is strong enough to recuperate. These urban eco-systems arise by interaction. One can think of the possibility of re-using the paper waste of schools and offices by a local entrepreneur. He recycles the paper to cardboard coffee cups which are sold at the local coffee bar. The residue of coffee is used as raw material to form pressed toys for the kids in kindergarten to play with. The kids are educated where their paper waste goes to and where their toys come from. Circular thinking is taught from a young age and embedded in the thinking of future generations.



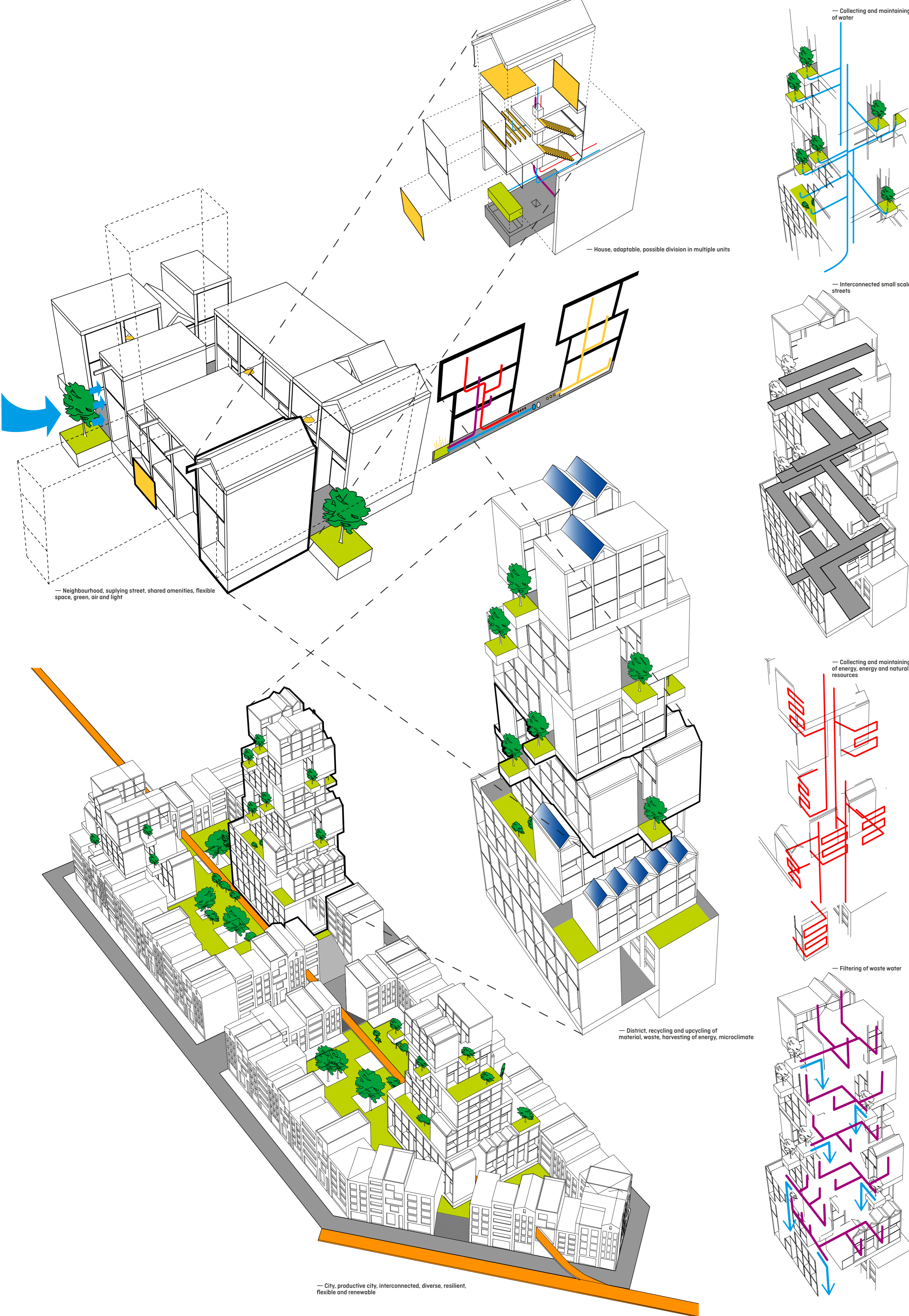
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— Impression neighbourhood upper street in highrise



The City Moving (De Bewegende Stad)
 Relationships become more valuable by having the opportunity to meet in person. Amsterdam is famous for its efficient and zero-carbon way of transport by using bikes. The Sluisbuurt mobility plan is based on this web of bicycle lanes as the grid of streets of the Sluisbuurt is aimed towards the city center. Plot 6b and 6c are positioned in between the new to erect cycling bridge to the city center and the existing Schellingwouderbrug. This given is a chance to be incorporated in the design of the plot. The plot and its inner court is to be part of the cycling route and a great meeting place. The green public parks form the stepping stones between busy street life and tranquil inner courtyards.

The vertical street
 High-rise is an efficient way of increasing density by keeping sufficient public space at street level. However, it needs a plentiful amount of elevators to accommodate public traffic. As a rule, these elements are expensive, sum up a vast amount of space and are high in maintenance. By making an elevated city, the demand for these elements rises, while functionality descends. One has to wait a serious period of time in order to catch one that brings you up or down. Besides the cost and functional aspect, elevators are social disasters. One doesn't feel comfortable in company with strangers and the route from street to front door is normally quite anonymous. By approaching the tower as the stacking of streets, one can cut down the number of stops. This saves both time and money and socially the high-rise loses its anonymous character. There are stops provided at block level and the blocks are well interconnected with stairs, providing a both economical as functional scheme.

Productive property
 The streets are platforms where elevators land and are stacked with functionality. These urban backbones can be seen as performable building platforms. They house electrical energy-storage, filters for rainwater, sewage and waste disposal. On top of these constructive platforms a building block rises.

Flexibility
 The intermediary of platforms gives great flexibility. Where in normal stacked buildings only horizontally changes can be made, by introducing platforms, a number of layers can be programmed randomly. The base for the development of Sluisbuurt should be a flexible structure that can accommodate both dwellings and working space, now and in the future. A gross height of 3.3 meters is a commendable height for its spaces. This height can be lowered to 3m for dwellings and simultaneously give space to higher working spaces, i.e. 3m60. In this way the building can settle to its use. Working space is not solely programmed in the plinth, but can easily be included in the high-rise as well. The system of parcelling doesn't differ from the division of housing blocks in the street and plinth and is easily exchanged. The building platforms can provide extra height at street level in order to make souterrains and higher first floors. By introducing the scale of the block, this block is flexible in itself. Apartments or working space can easily be merged or divided without touching its main infrastructure of elevators and fire safety restrictions. This allows blocks to adapt in time to different use.

House / block / street / neighbourhood
 Amsterdam housing typologies are numerous, but most have one feature in common; one shares an entrance. This can be via an internal staircase in a 17th century canal house or via a semipublic portico from which everyone enters his private domain. The variety of relationships from the private domain to the street are abundant, each with its own quality. The souterrain (basement) which is entered from street level, is in favor of many young companies, shops and galleries, as one slips in easily, whilst the slightly erected first floor is often home to the more well-off citizens. At the second, third and higher floors, apartments get smaller as rent goes down, while the top floor is often occupied by a young couple with access to their own private roof terrace.

For the development of the Sluisbuurt it is vital for its future proof functioning that the private domain of its inhabitants are part of an entity bigger than the apartments itself, but smaller than the building as a whole. In other words, it is of great importance that a togetherness springs to life in which one knows ones neighbours. It is a precondition for a vibrant and productive city in which people trust each other and respect their environment. Especially for plots 6b and 6c, being realized as one of the first blocks to erect, a feeling of togetherness is essential for the succeeding of the project as a whole. Functionally, the introduction of blocks leads to a scheme in which the relation of an apartment or workspace is close to street level. It is possible to park your bike safely in front of your door.

Affordable living
 One of the goals of Sluisbuurt is to offer affordable living spaces for middle-income inhabitants, such as those working in healthcare, the police or education. This can be accomplished by focusing on a circular and repetitive block structure which is to be made with low costs. People can choose how to finish their dwelling by picking their own level of luxury. The interior of the dwellings is to be made as a skeleton structure, so adjustments in time are made easily with low costs and no waste. By being part of a block, the way is paved for people to interact. One can simply share all sorts of utensils like cars, skiboxes, (garden) tools and books. By knowing and trusting your neighbour, you will quickly ask him to water your plants while you are on holiday and walking your dog the one time you have this very important appointment out of town. By not having to employ third commercial parties, this makes life easy and affordable for everyone. A step further could be that more services are shared like kitchens, gardens and washing machines. This could lower monthly expenses even more, while quality of these elements could improve.

Public space vs privatization / public safety
 By making a high density city scape, the loss of an important quality of existing Amsterdam is at risk, i.e. the possibility of escaping busy city life while not leaving the city. Within 17th century city blocks you wander that the outside world should be miles away. The contrast of busy street life and secluded inner courtyards is an important quality in order to cope with the vibrant and thrilling city. Make Mokum Move provides this quality by placing private and shared balconies at the inside of the block. The outer street with plinth stays vibrant and urban, while the inner courtyard is secluded and more quiet. The balconies and small private gardens blend into the public relax zone.
 The contrast of busy street life and a tranquil private side is also realized in high-rise. The productive city platforms are public whilst the outside of the towers house private gardens and balconies. It is recommendable to be able to close of the inner courtyard at night so unwelcome guests and noise-pollution are minimized. The same goes for the streets that run into the high-rise. Visitors should pass security at all times or one could close off residential parts.

Sustainability is a given
 Near energy-neutral and rainproof buildings are part of the design ambition. The application of green façades and roofs contributes to a pleasant living climate, cleans the air and reinforces the sense of tranquility. In high-rise blocks green trees block heavy winds and water is filtered into basins so it can slowly drain back into surrounding soil. Every block has its own wall to harvest warmth that is used to heat the apartments. Roofs are clad with solar paneling to supply in energy demand. By installing smart-grids all harvested energy is used effectively throughout the day and night, using the batteries of the generative platforms as storage capacity. The overall casco is buffering heat to neutralize temperature rising. The Sluisbuurt aims for low-tech and low-maintenance solutions to provide a functional, economical and highly sustainable environment.

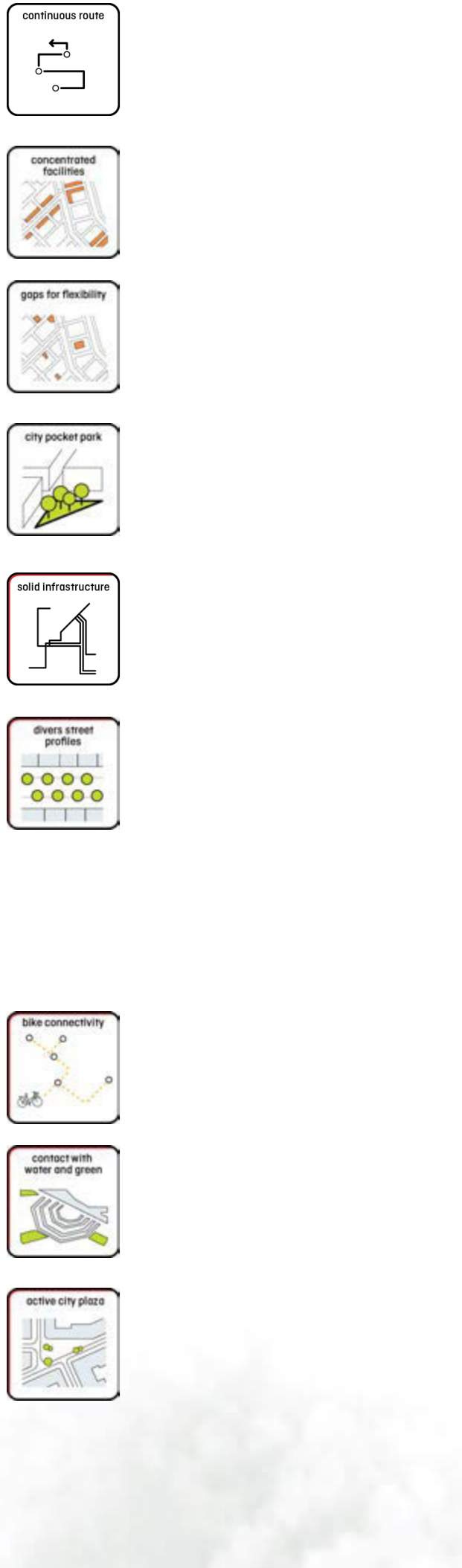
— City, productive city, interconnected, diverse, resilient, flexible and renewable

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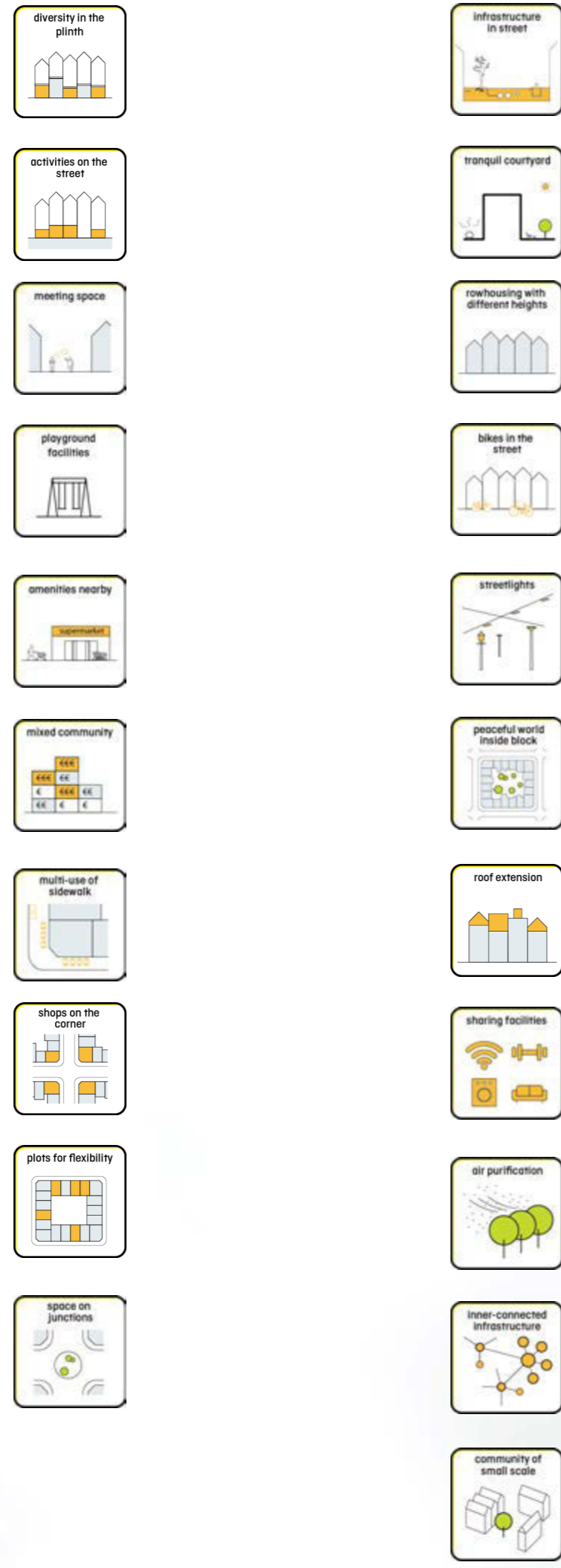
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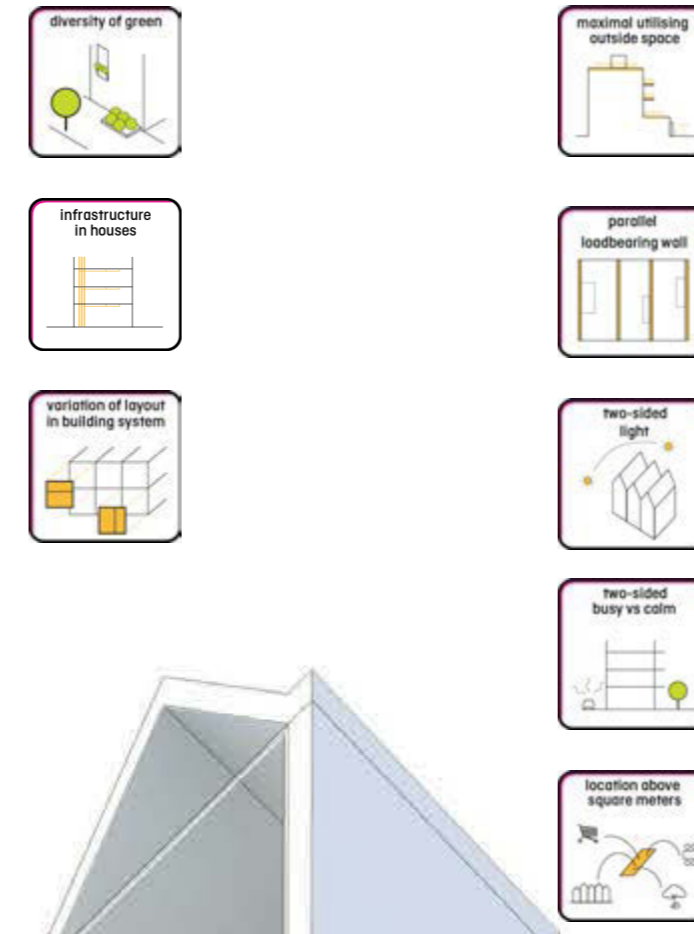
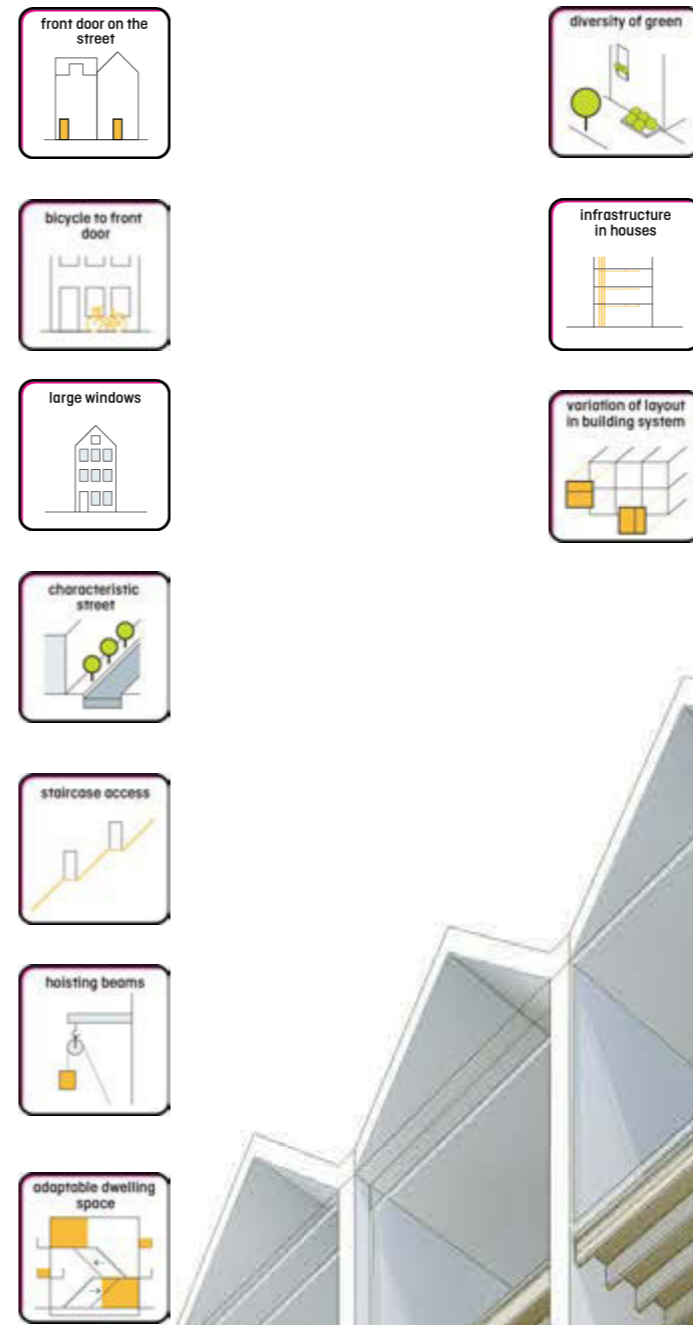
GUIDELINES ON SCALE OF CITY



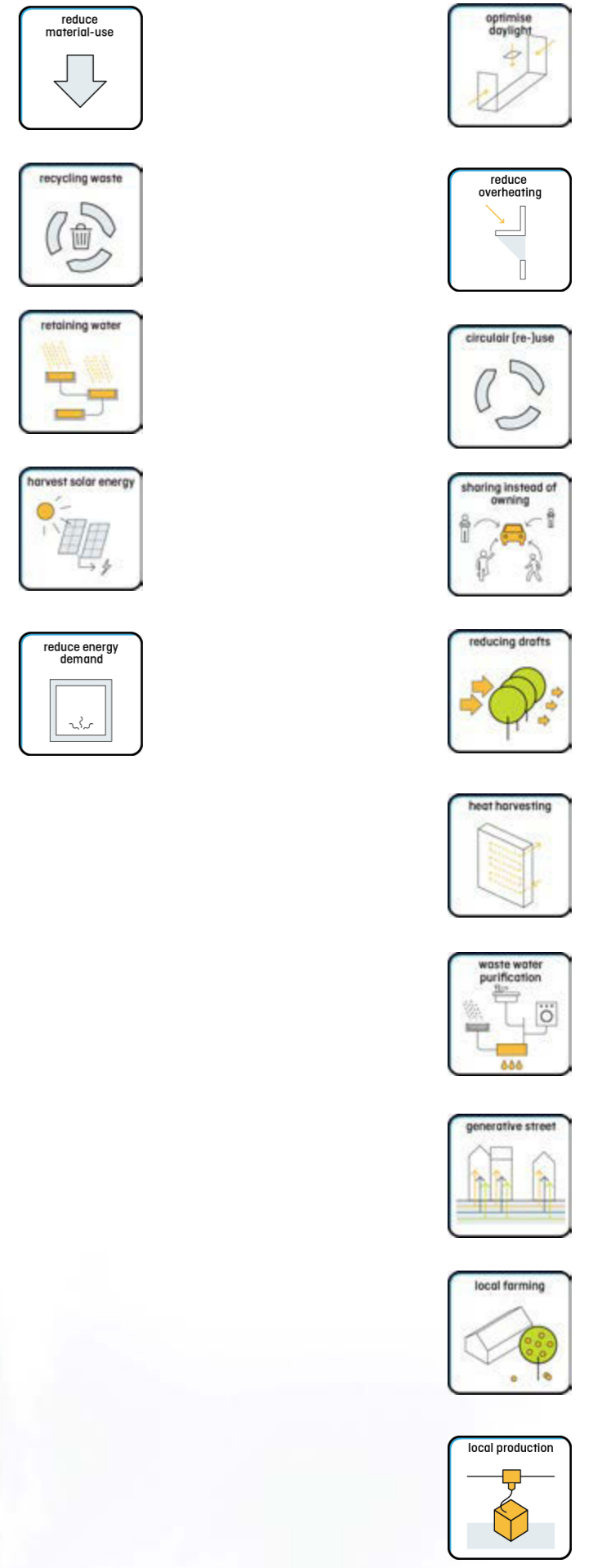
GUIDELINES ON SCALE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD



GUIDELINES ON SCALE OF HOUSE



GUIDELINES ON PROCESSES



Guidelines

In a nutshell, the Sluisbuurt should aim for a cityscape in which the casco of buildings is of high quality, by investing in grids of space and low-tech durable installation. By introducing a scale that is in between the block as a whole and the singular apartments and workspaces, a future proof flexibility is introduced in which the program is able to change dramatically. A district is born where people are given opportunities to interact, while typically Amsterdam features of public and private space are respected.

