

Michał Strupiński graduation project
Complex Projects studio 2017/18

DISCONTINUITY

introduction

problem
urban strategy
personal strategy
district
site
building
drawings
summary

problem

“There is no final result, only a continuous succession of phases”

Kevin Lynch, *The Image of the City*



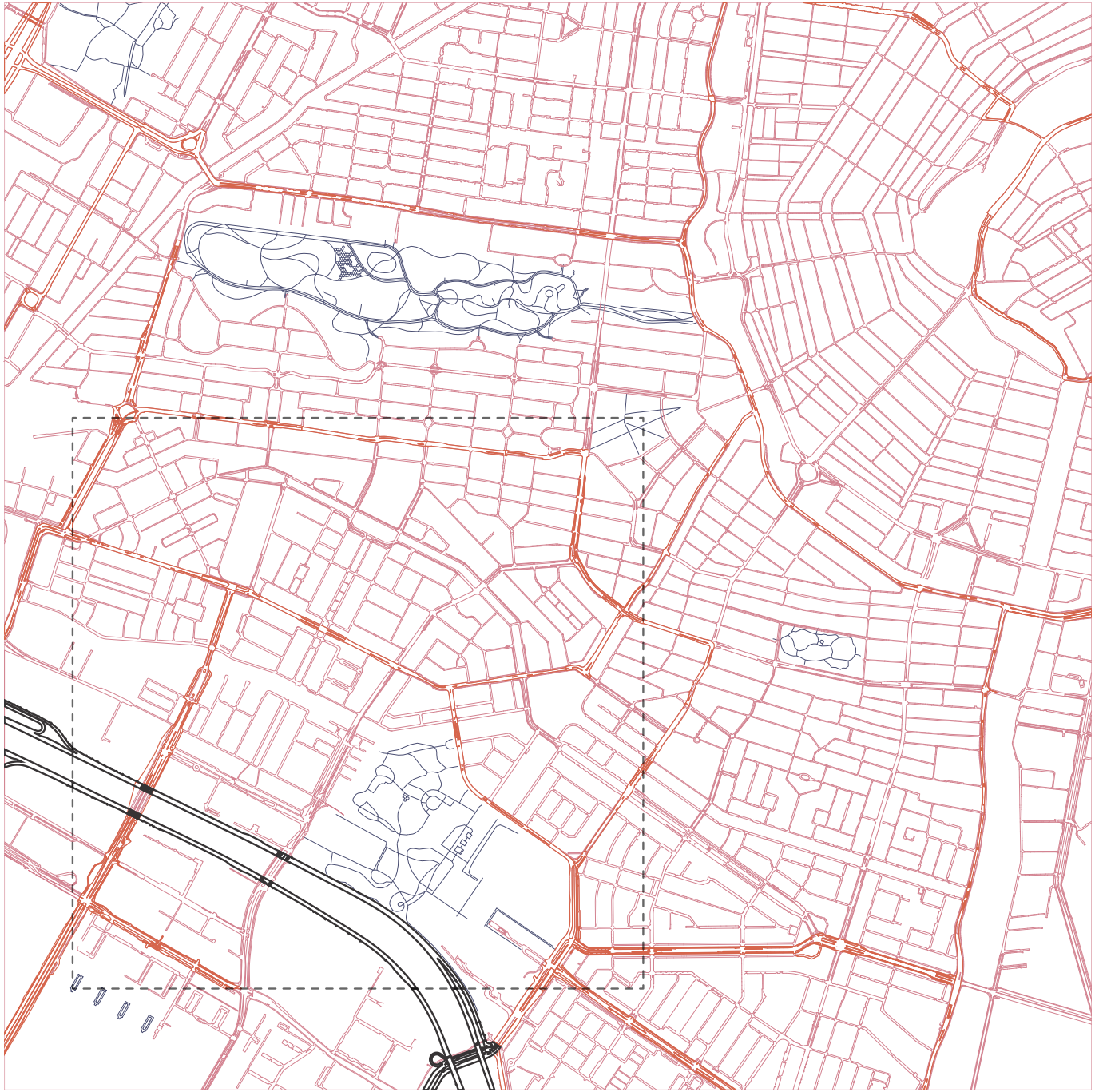


“Amsterdam has one of the most beautiful central districts in Europe, with more than 7,000 historic buildings. However, today it faces severe decay because the city has not been able to create the right balance of functions in its core.”

Roberto Brambilla and Gianni Longo, *The Rediscovery of the Pedestrian*

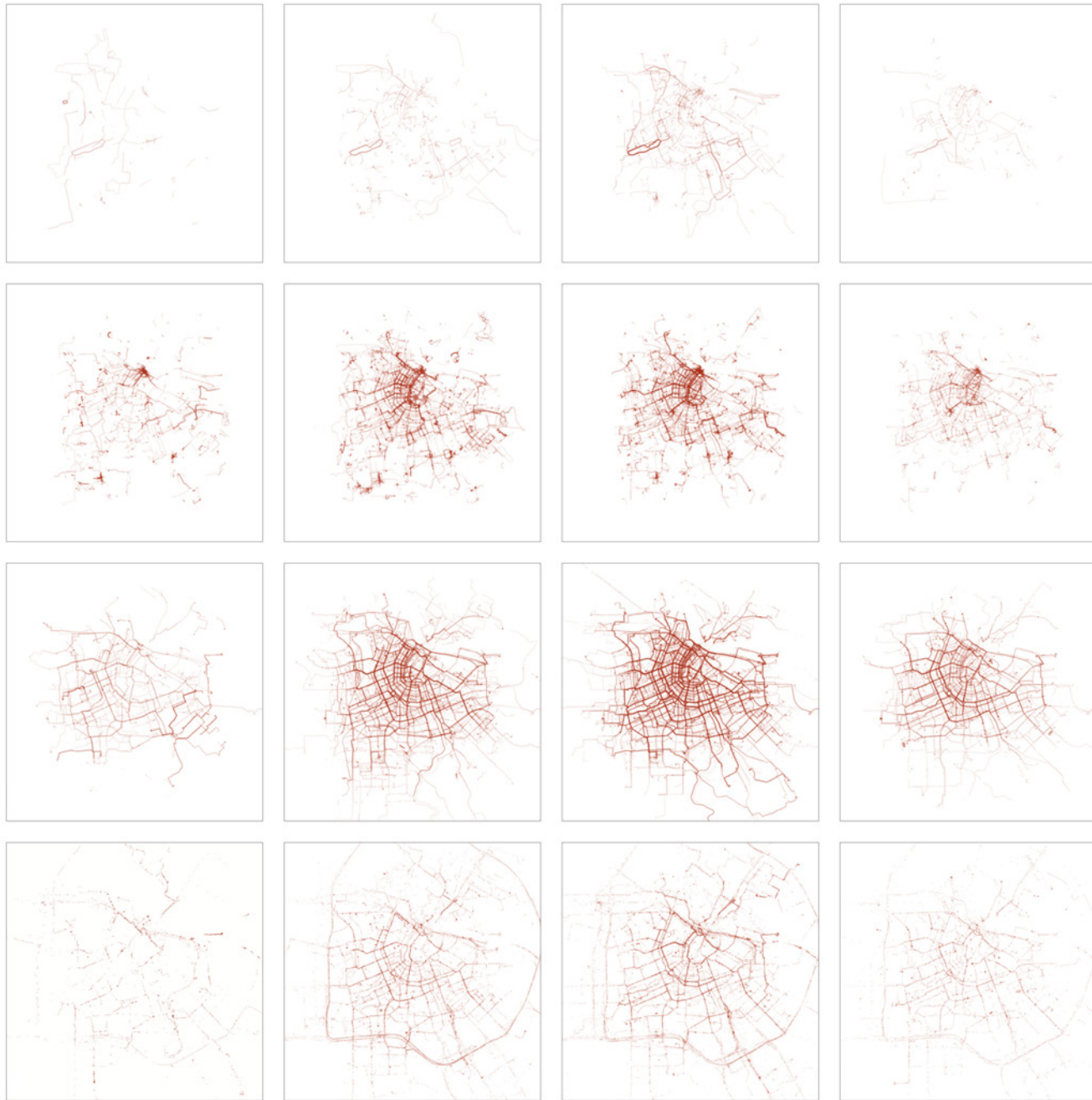


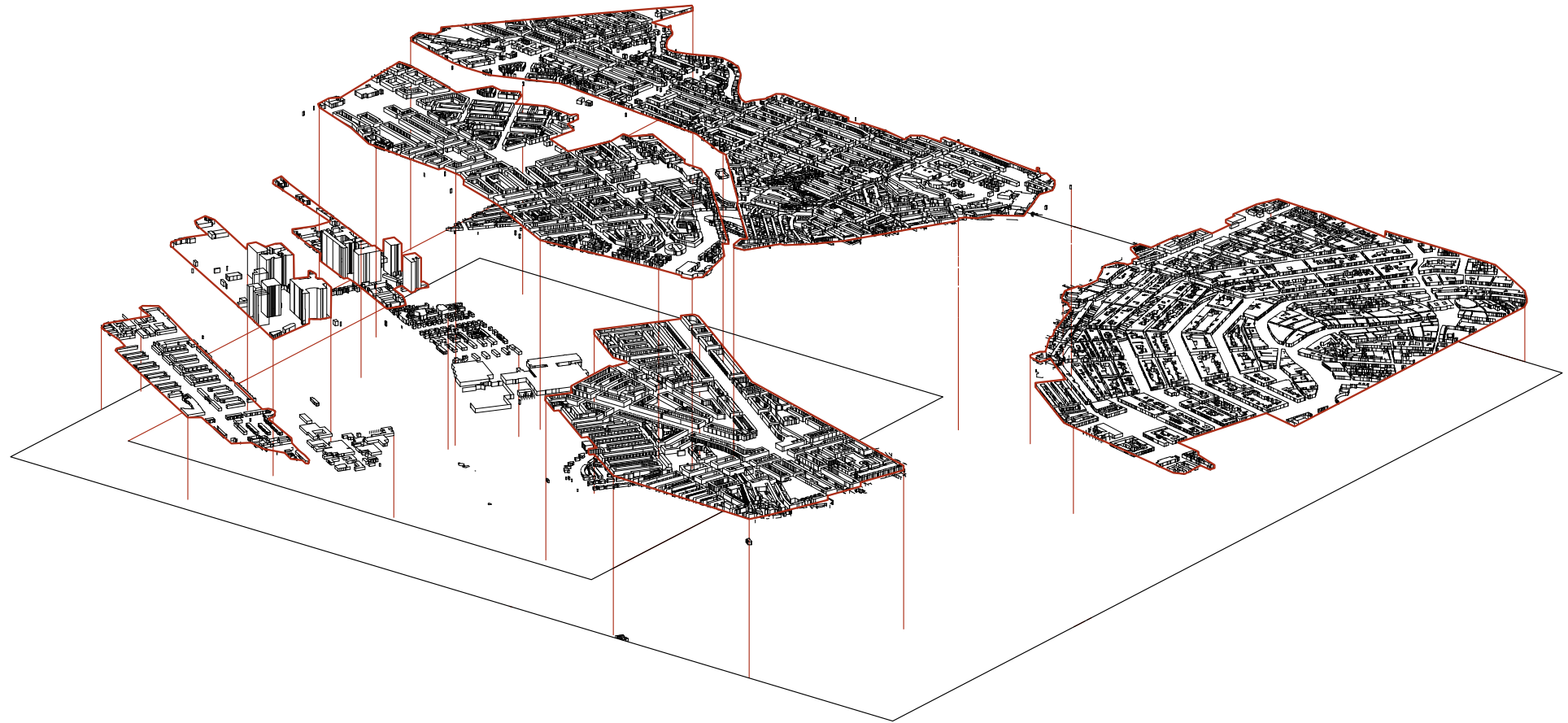


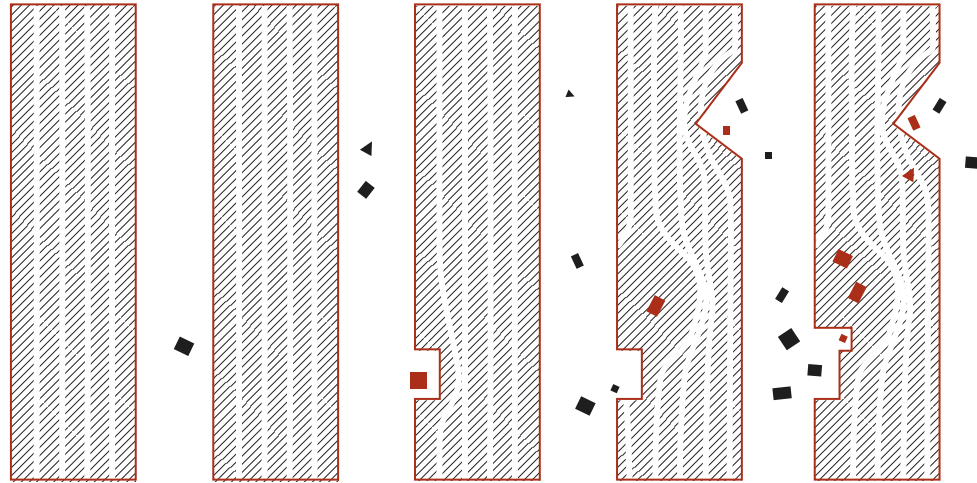








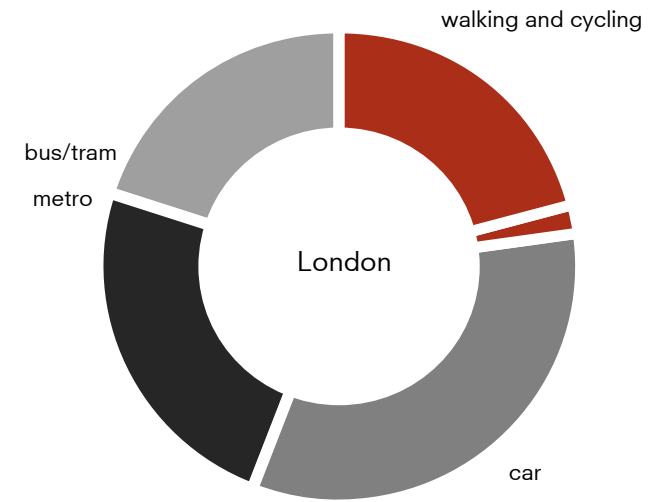
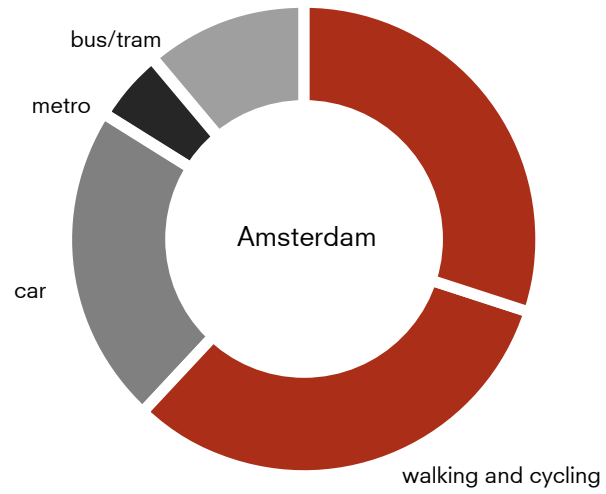
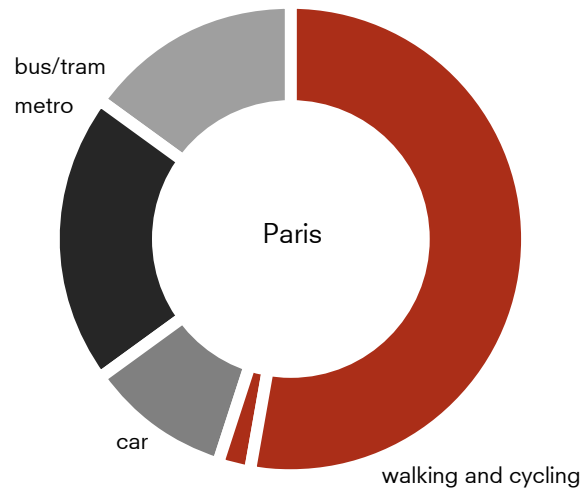
















ambition

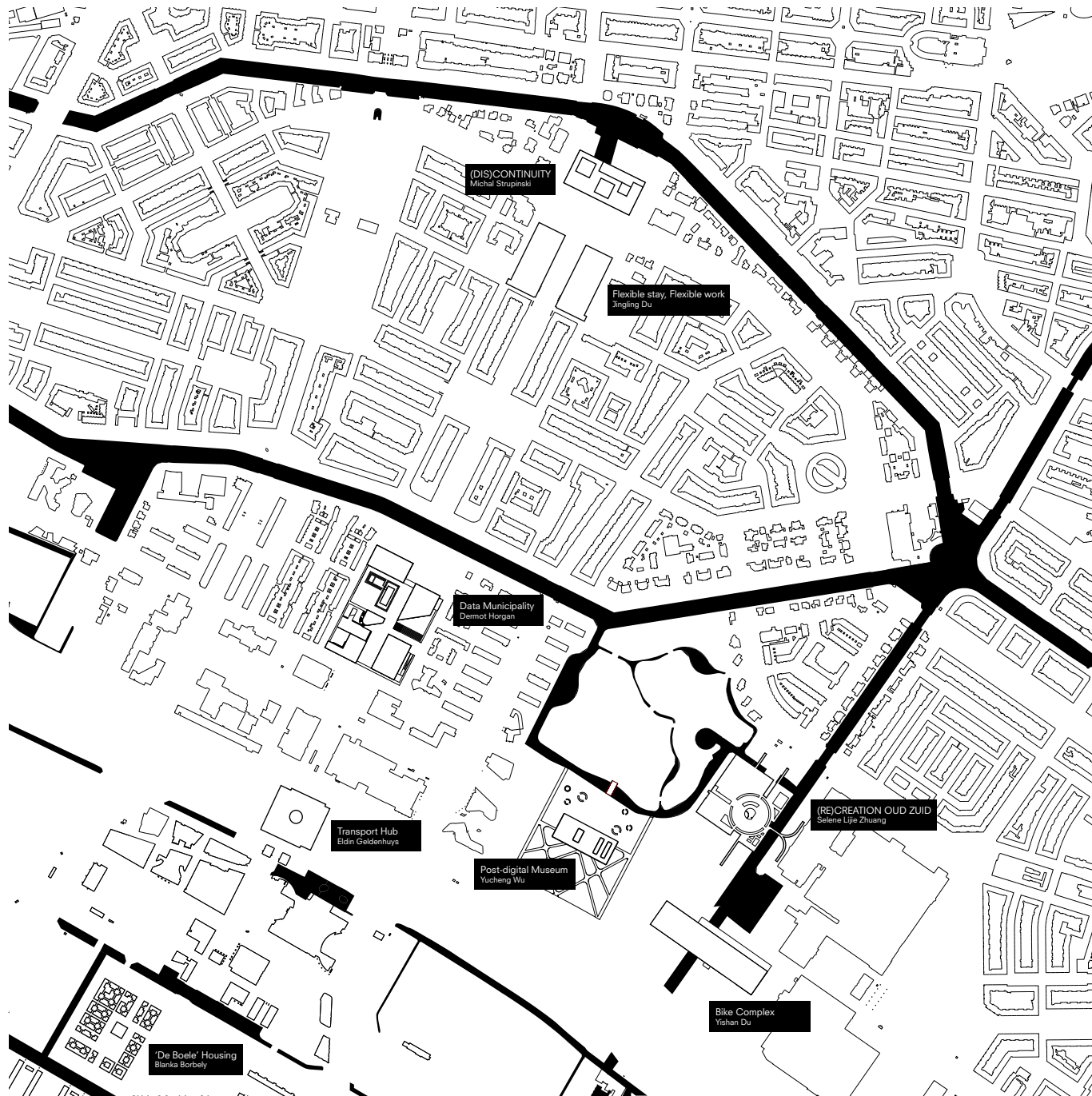
continuity

contribute to the motion within the city and break boundaries

slow down

enhance life in urban conditions and create healthier environment

strategy - city scale



(DIS)CONTINUITY
Michiel Struipstra

Flexible stay, Flexible work
Jingling Du

Data Municipality
Dermot Horgan

Transport Hub
Esmé Geldenhuys

Post-digital Museum
Yucheng Wu

(RE)CREATION OUD ZUID
Seiene Liye Zhuang

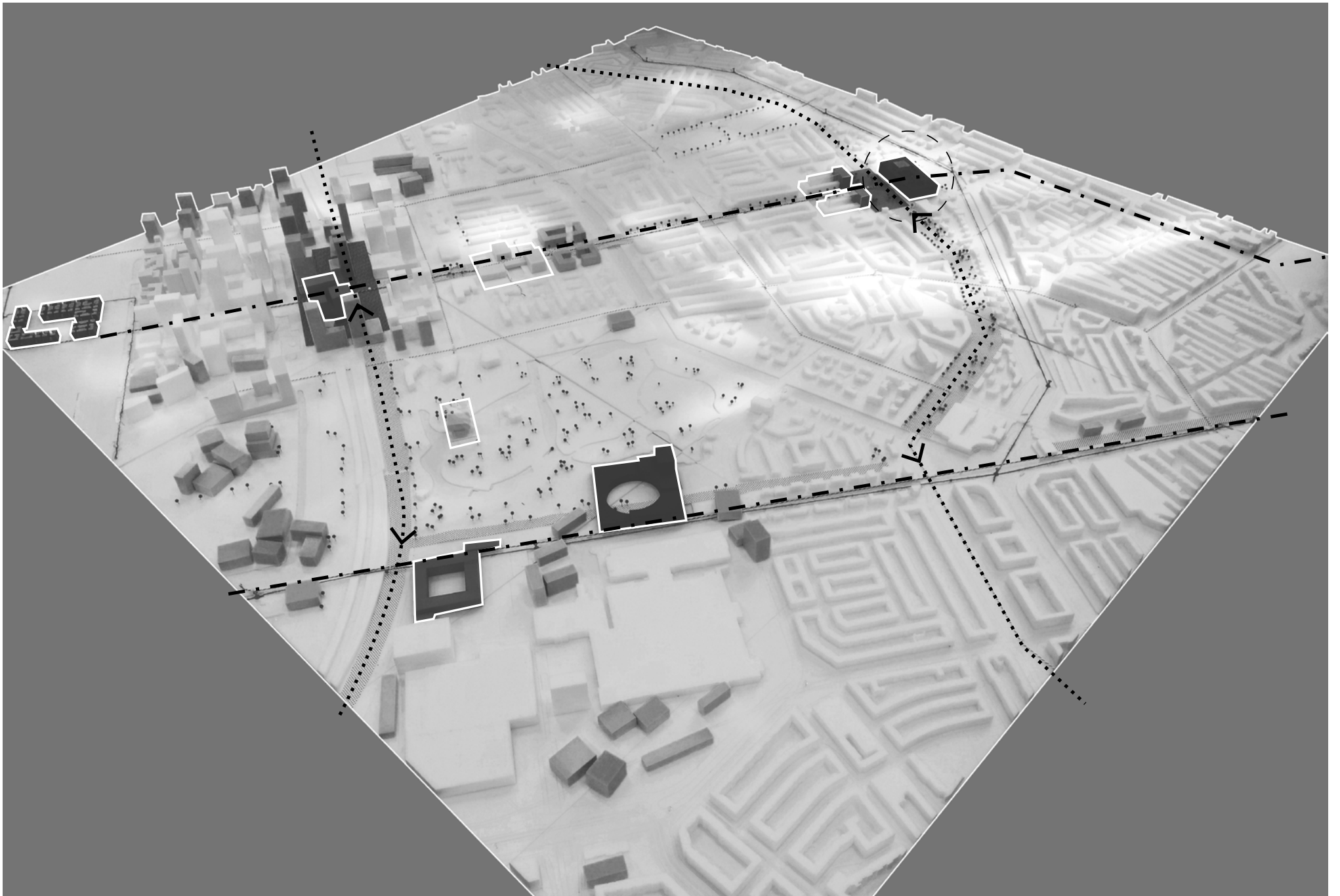
Bike Complex
Yihan Du

'De Boele' Housing
Blanka Borbély

Group strategy - Manifesto

Oud-Zuid is not done.

- The use of Axial connectivity
- The potentials of the 'block' as an organisational prop.
- The visual emphasis of density as an inherent characteristic of the Oud-Zuid.
- The A10 road acts as the strictest element of disconnect within the area.
- The lack of non-bicycle mobility holds great [re]organisational potential.
- [re]centering of the city is creating a distinctly 'new' architectural identity.



Manifesto

Mobility

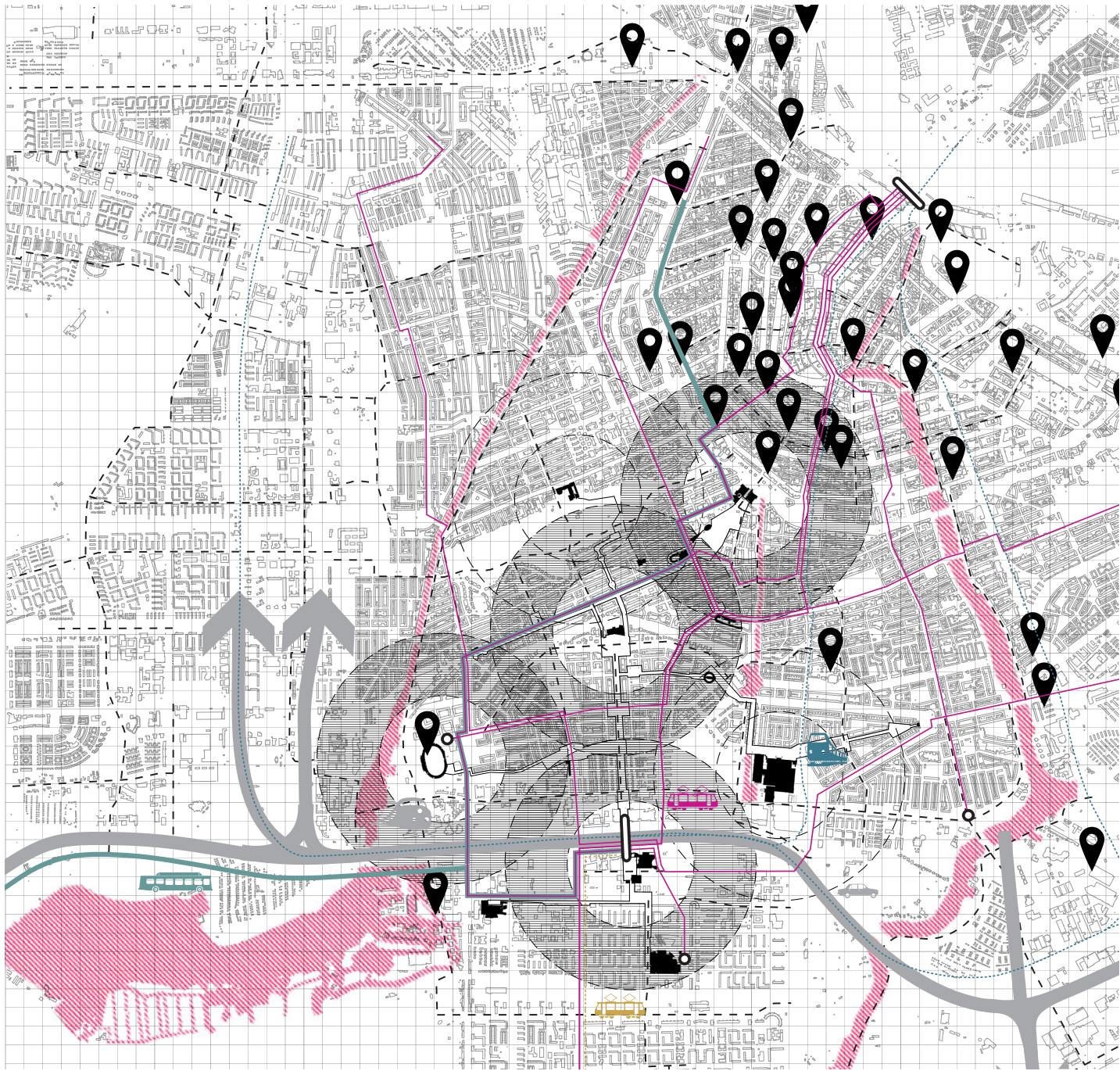
Housing

Lifestyle/Health

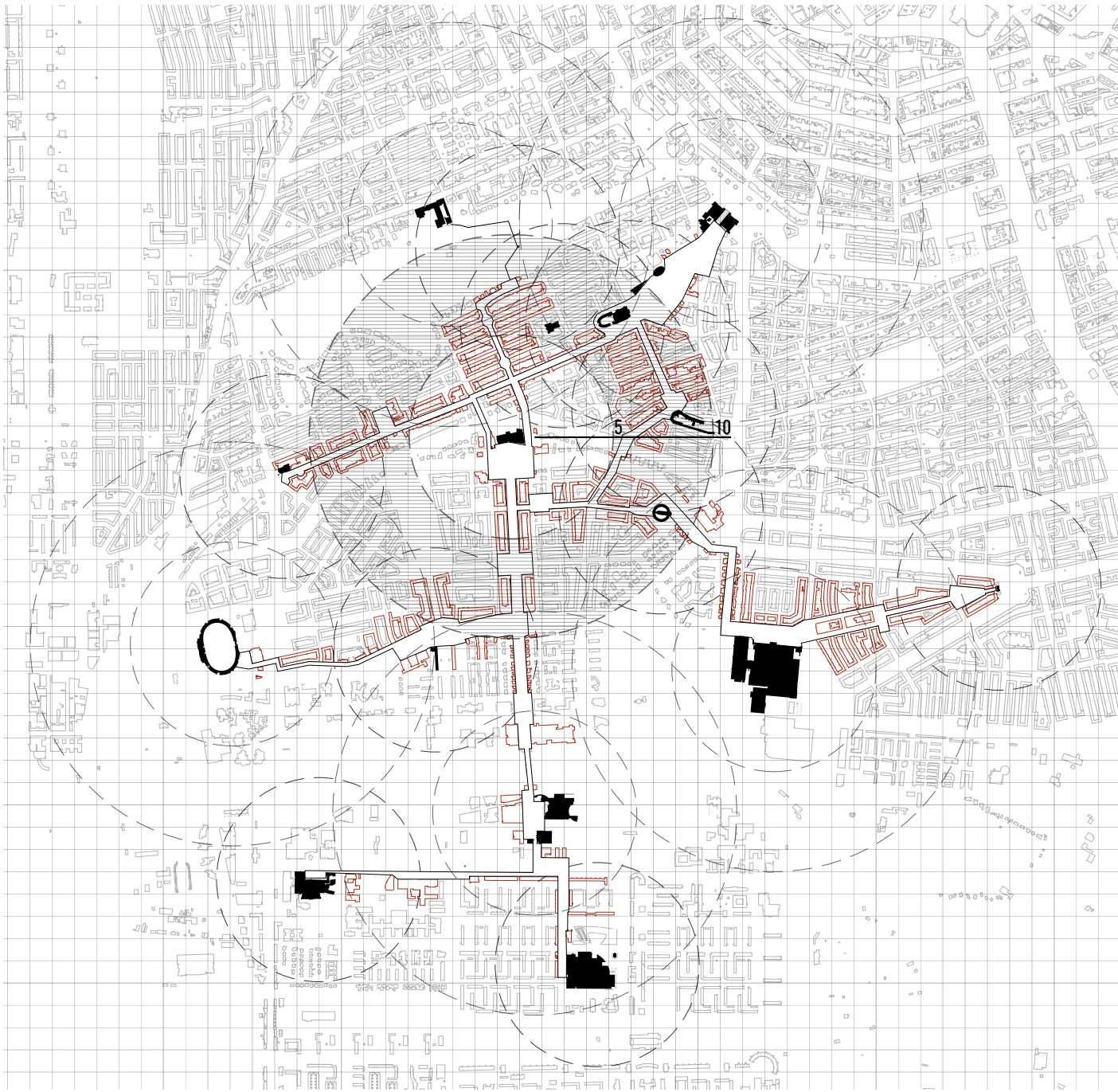
Manifesto - Mobility

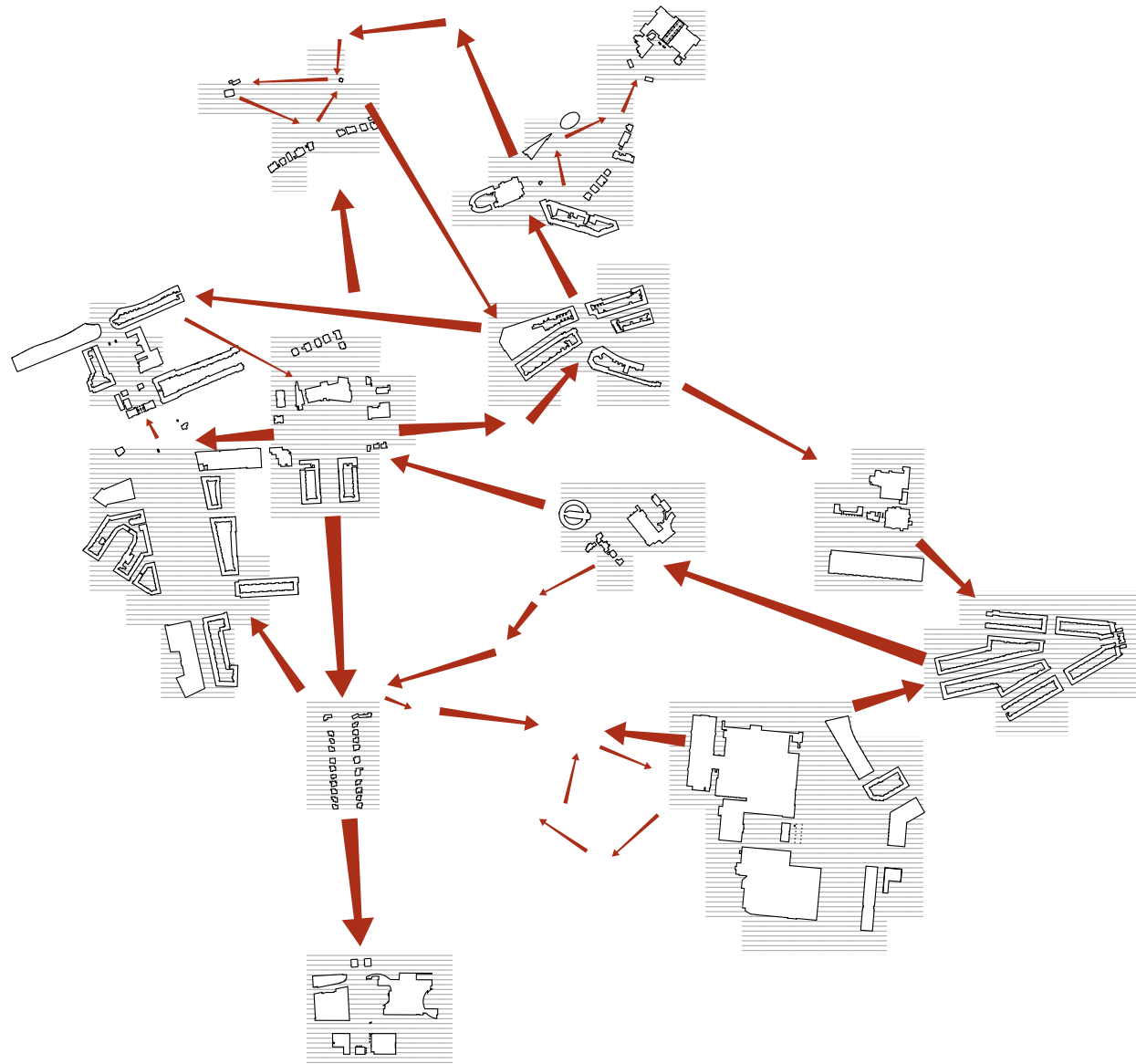
- Transportation by cars would be kept outside the A10 ringroad and the mobility of Amsterdam city would rely more on local-scale modes.
- The bike prior network on north-south direction need to be completed and improved.
- Canals will be used to connect the city by attracting tourists to the south instead of isolating them in the historical centre.
- Slow means of transportation, such as walking and cycling, will dominate local scale of daily commuting.

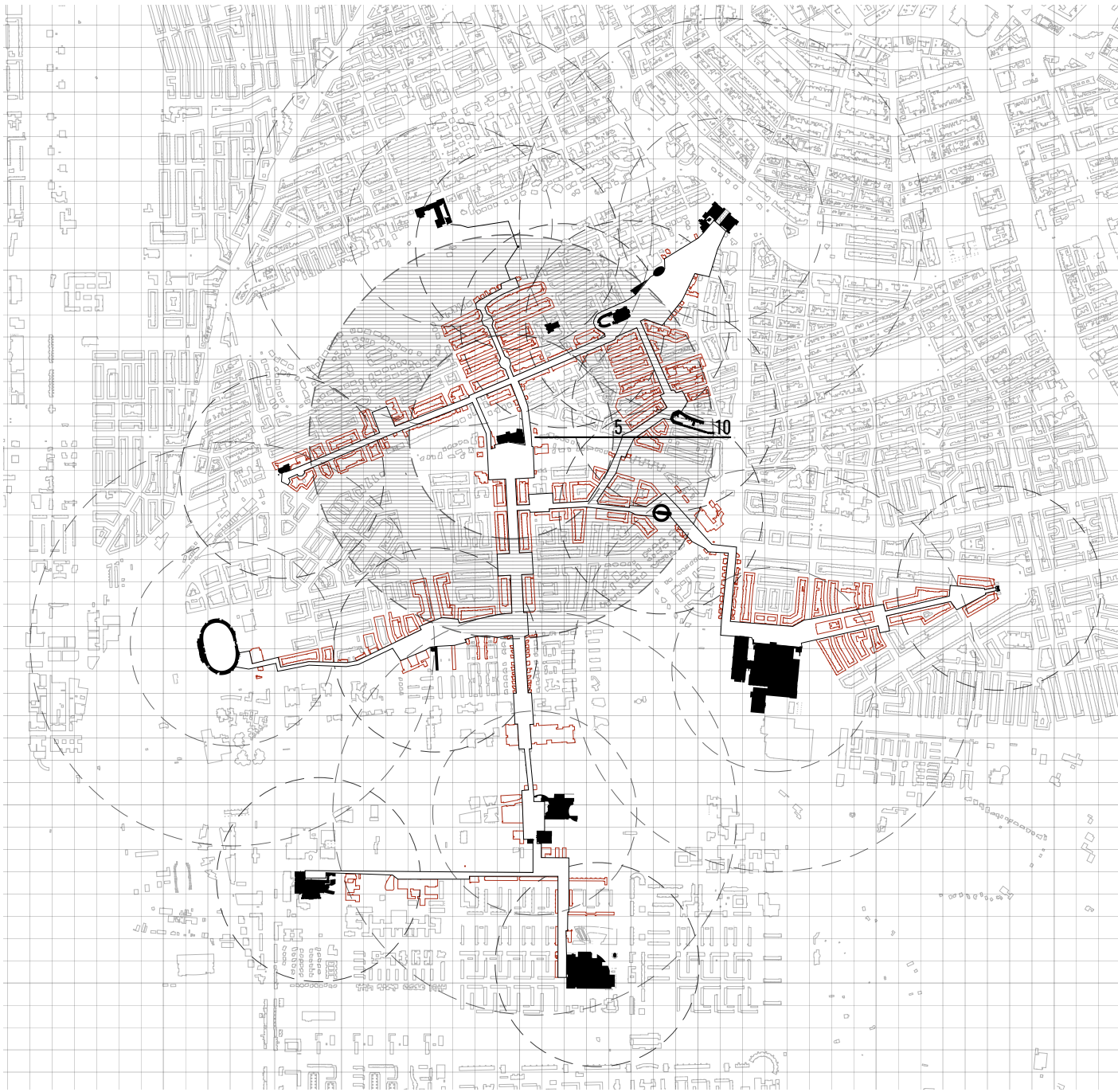


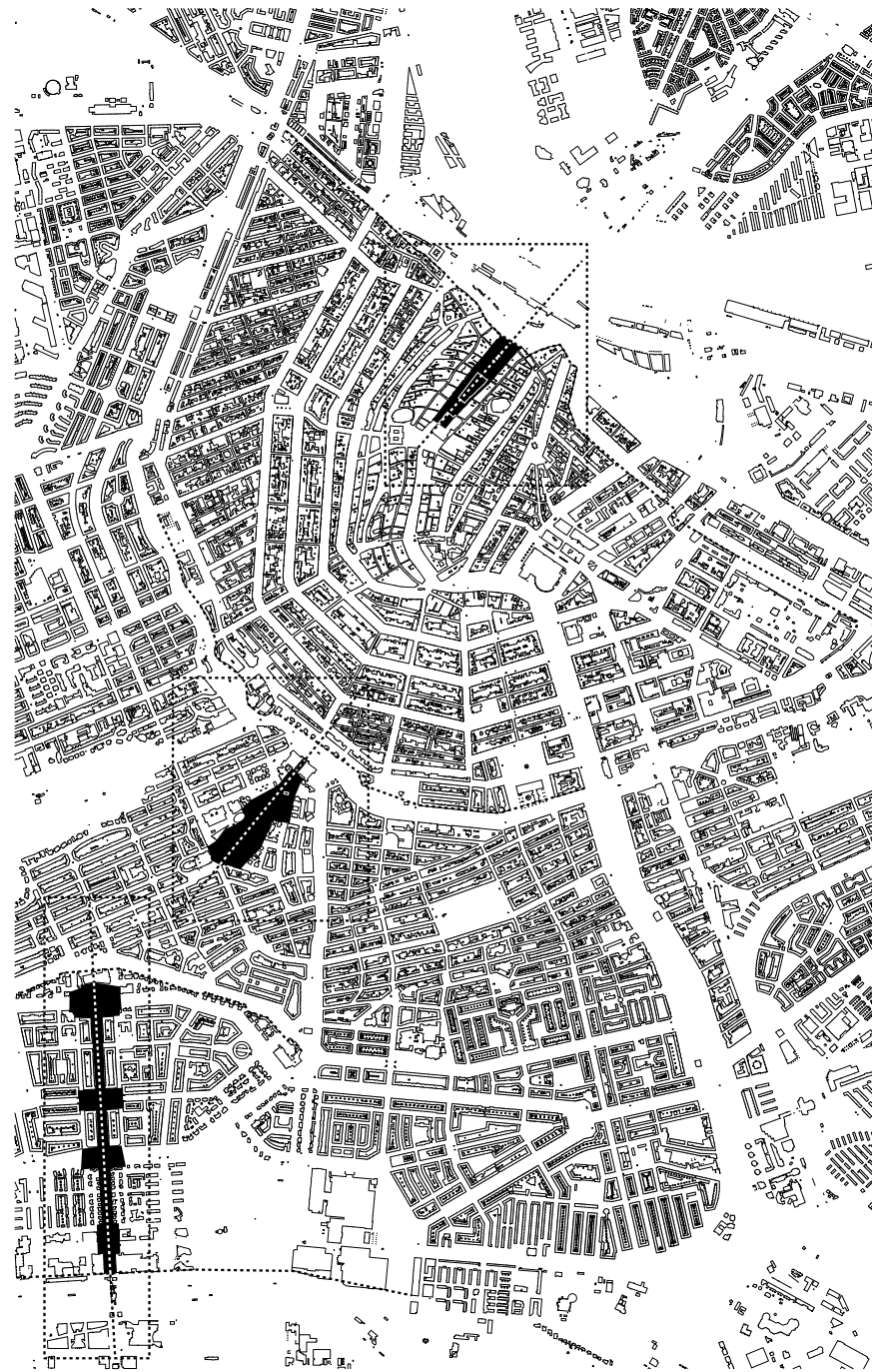


personal strategy



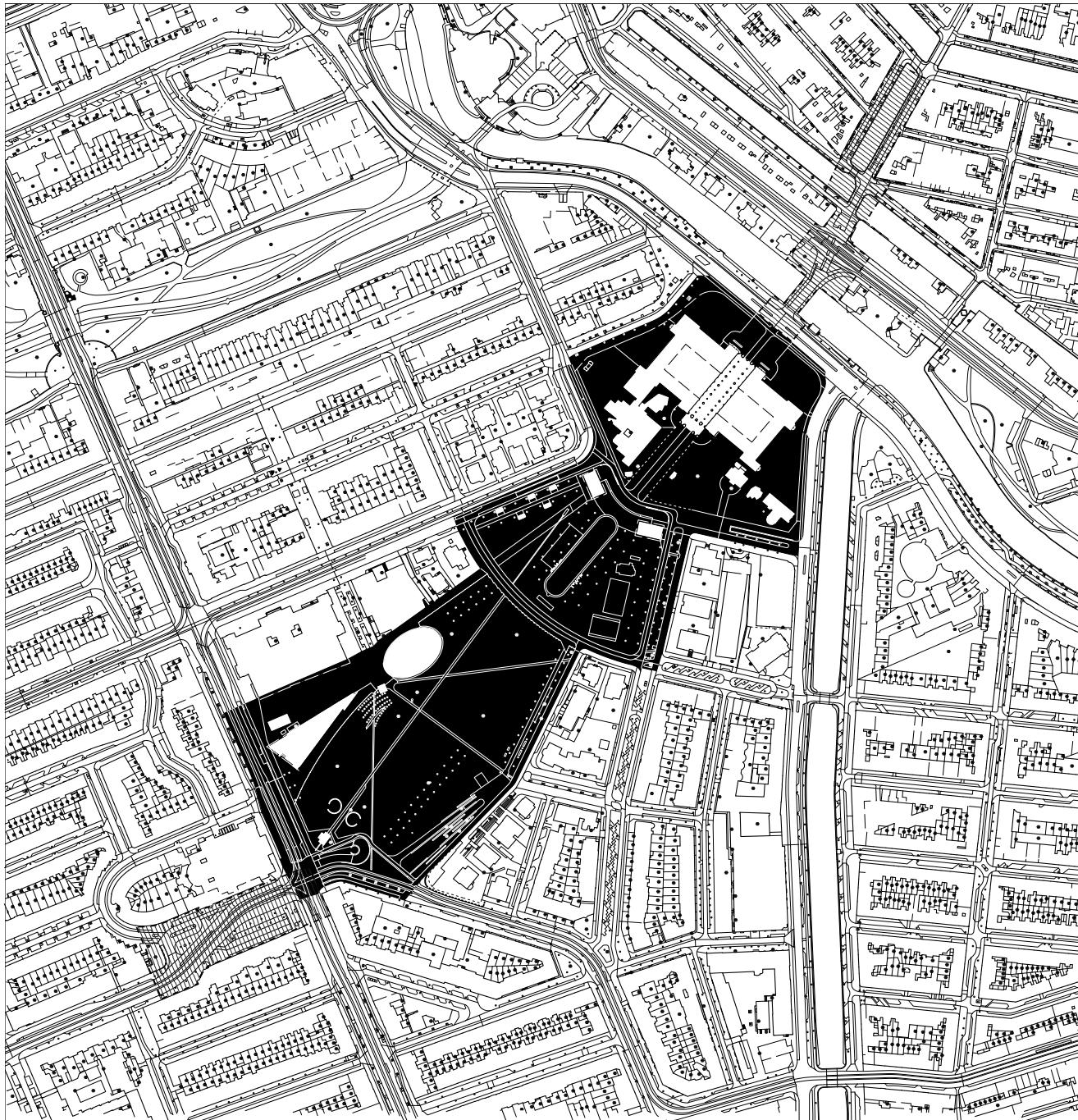


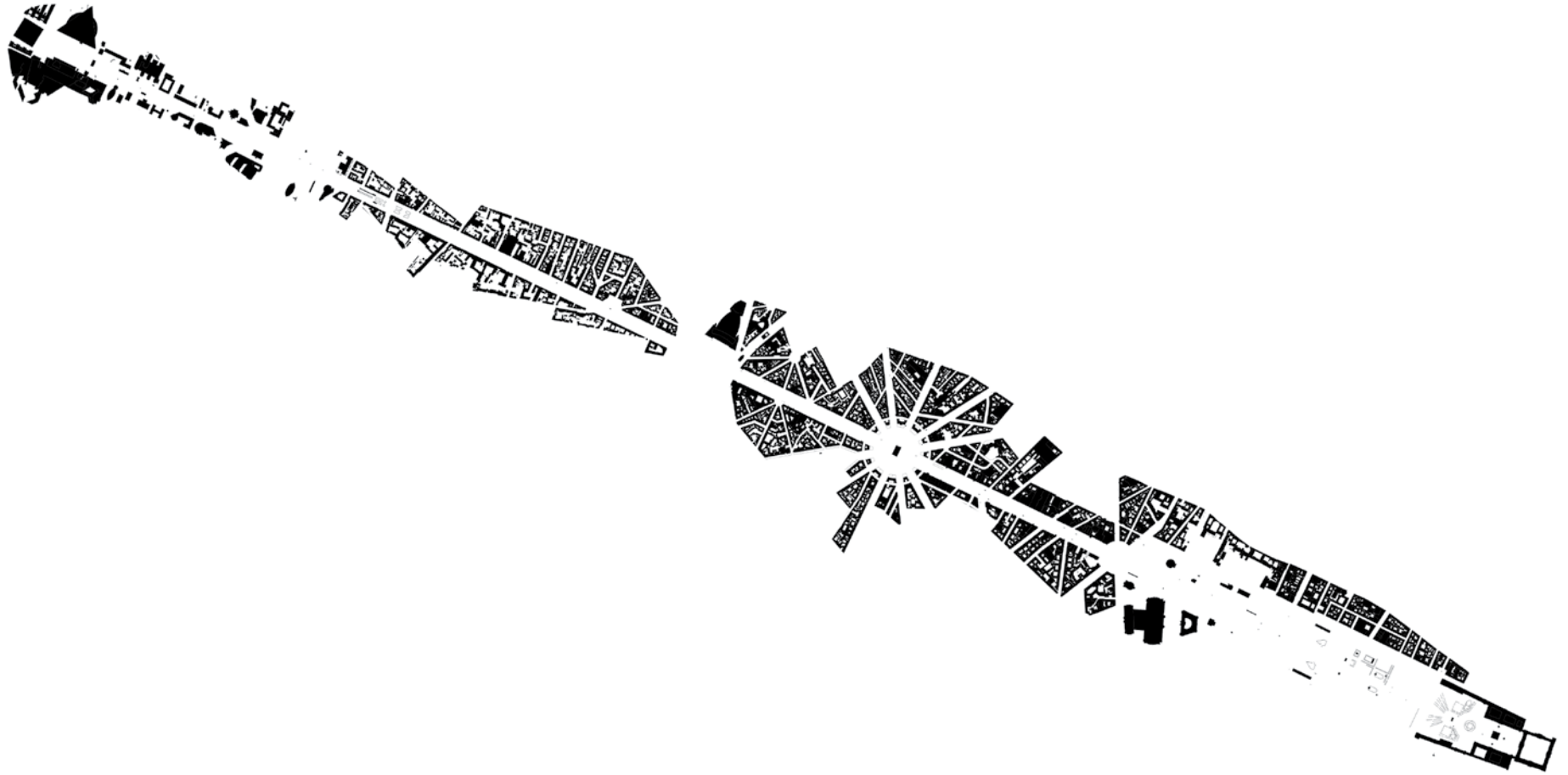




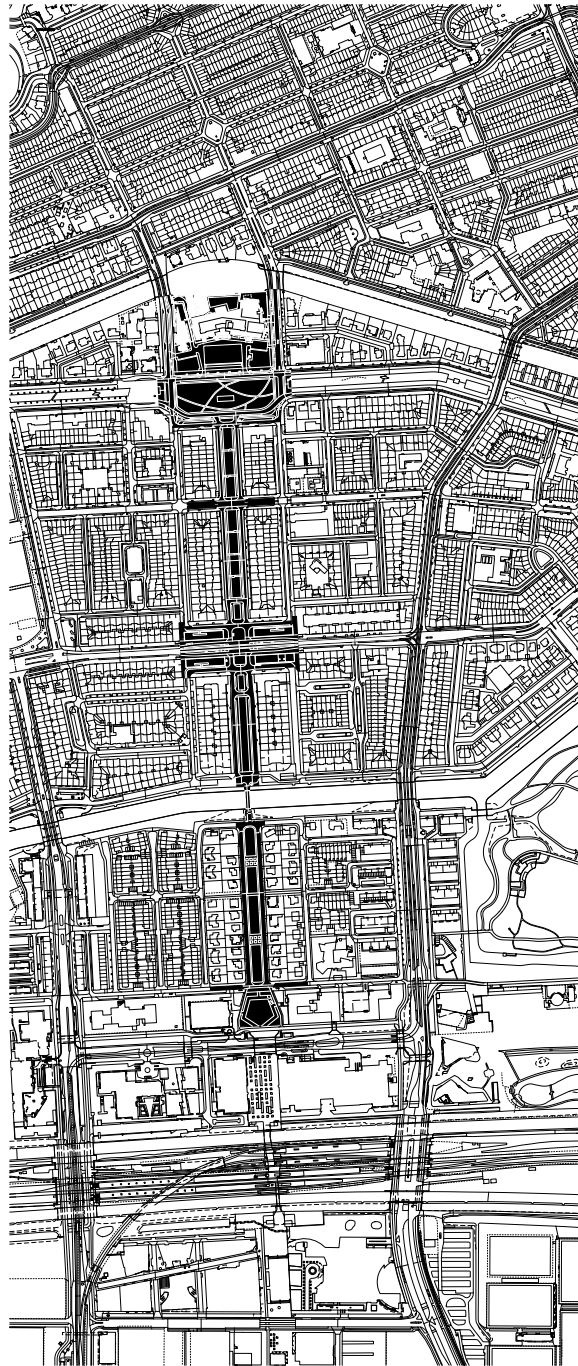








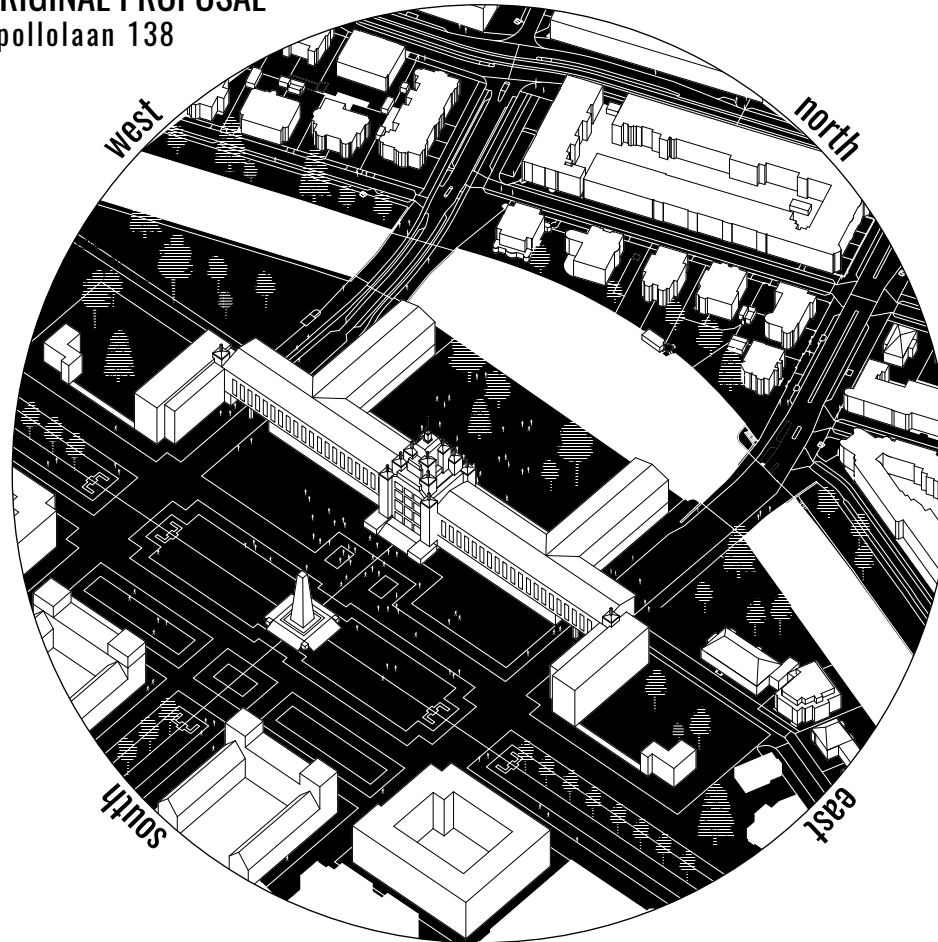






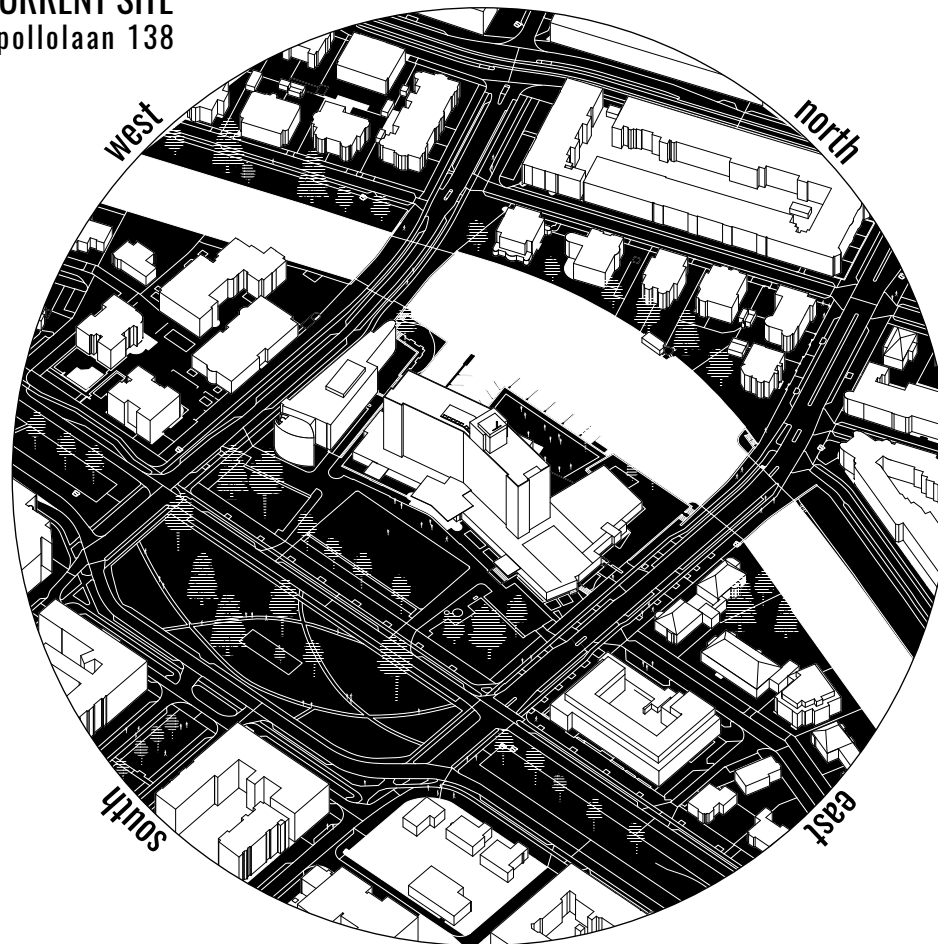


ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
Apollolaan 138

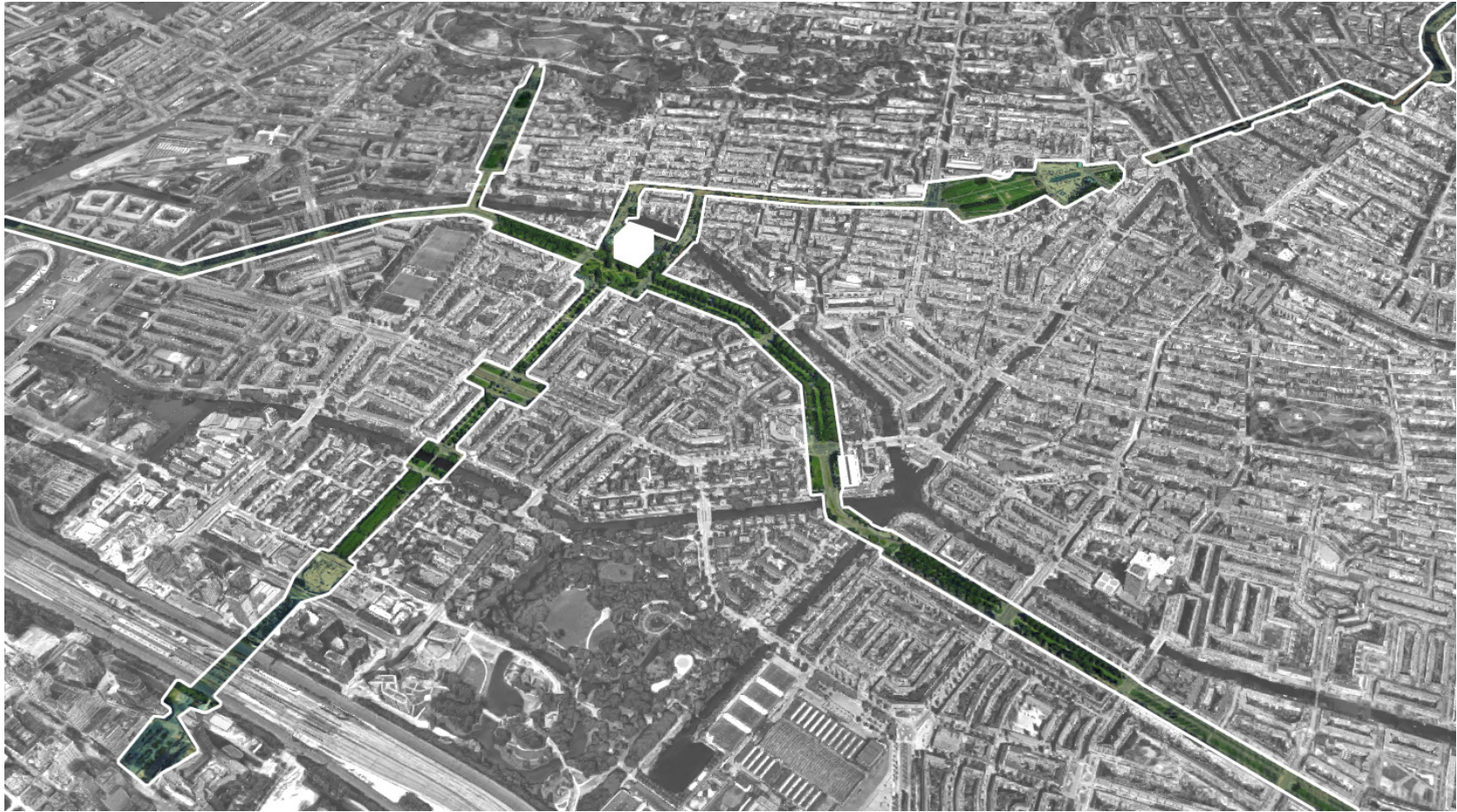


No. 1

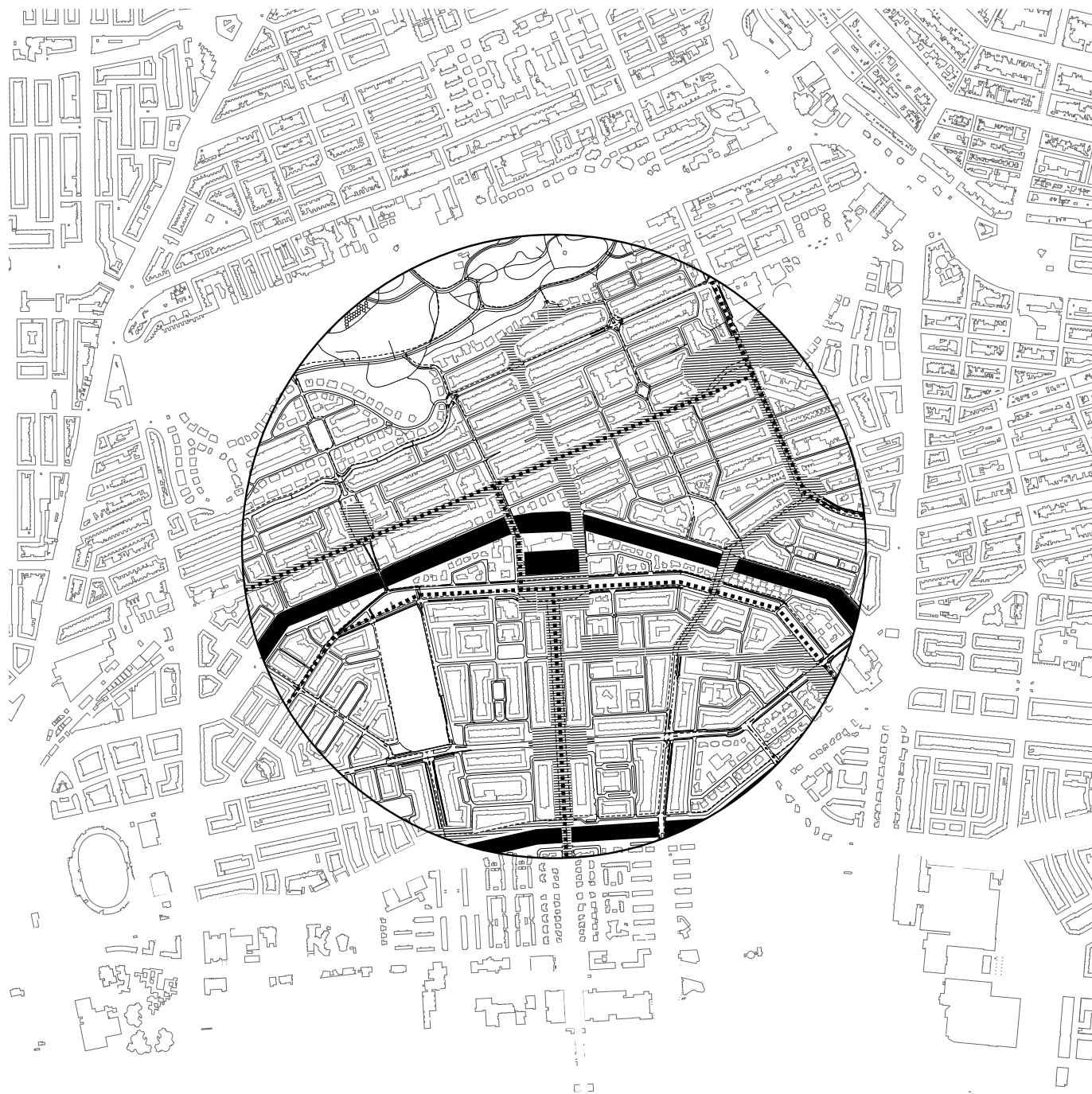
CURRENT SITE
Apollolaan 138

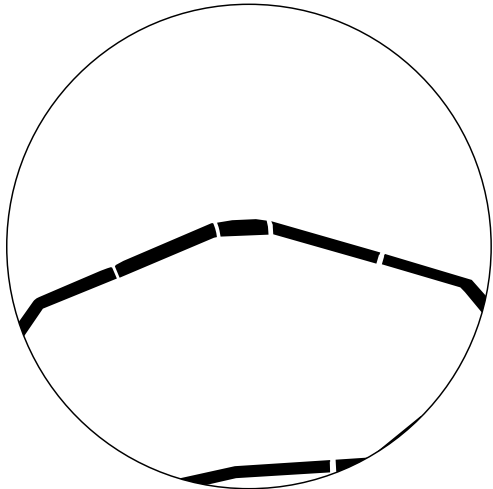


No. 3



district

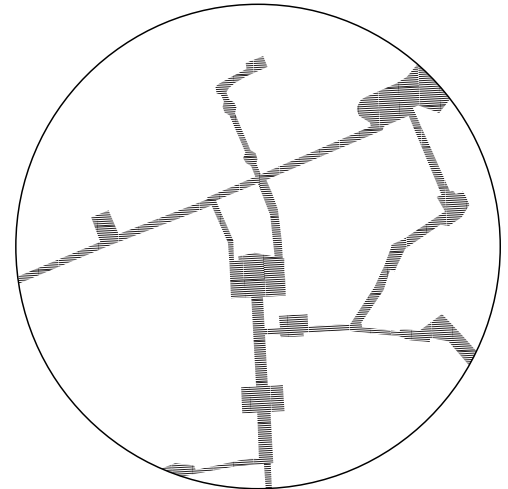




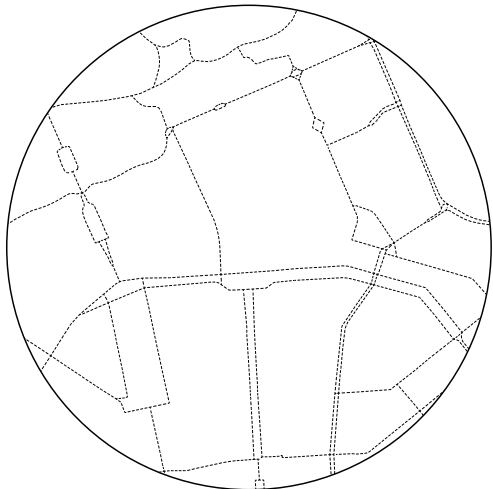
Canal



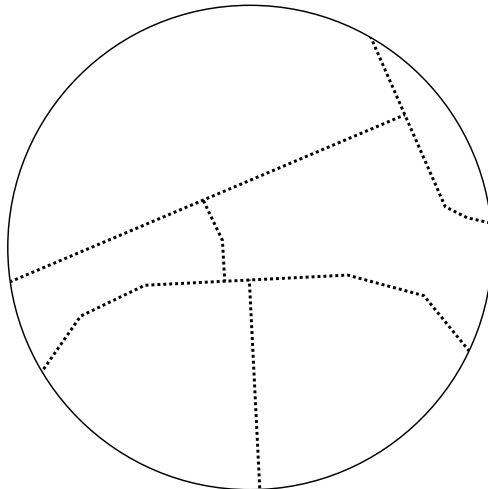
Roads



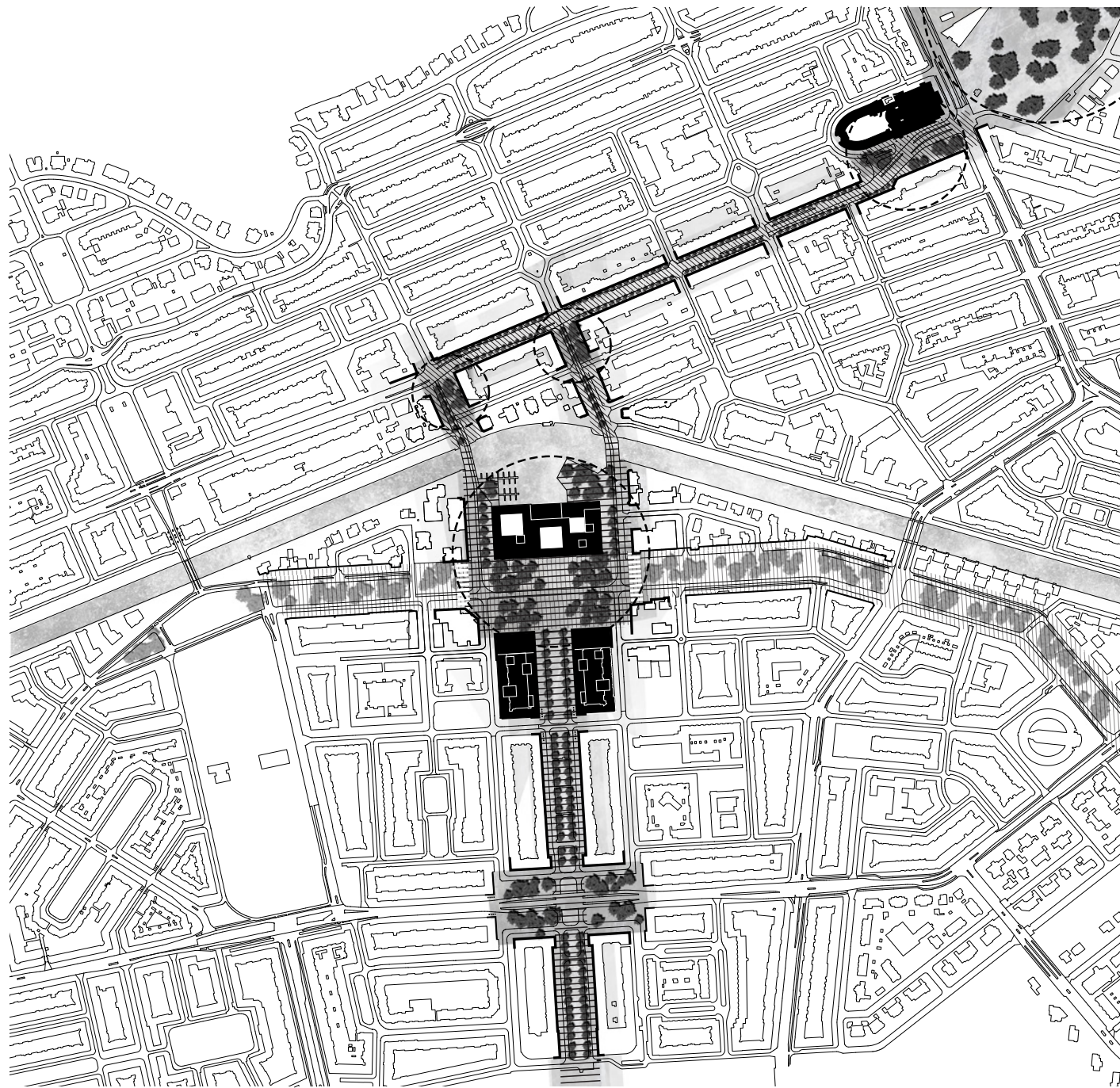
Open areas

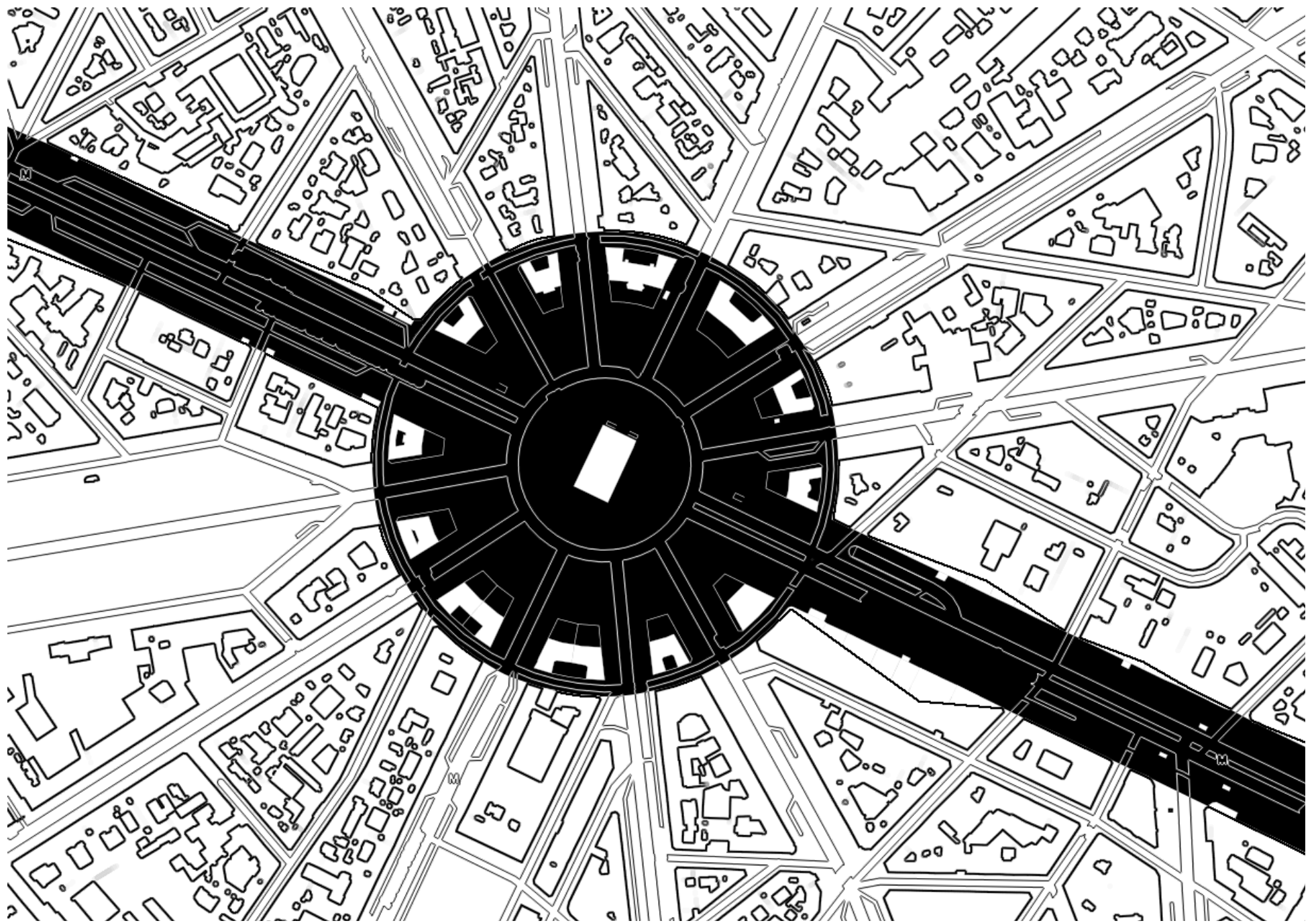


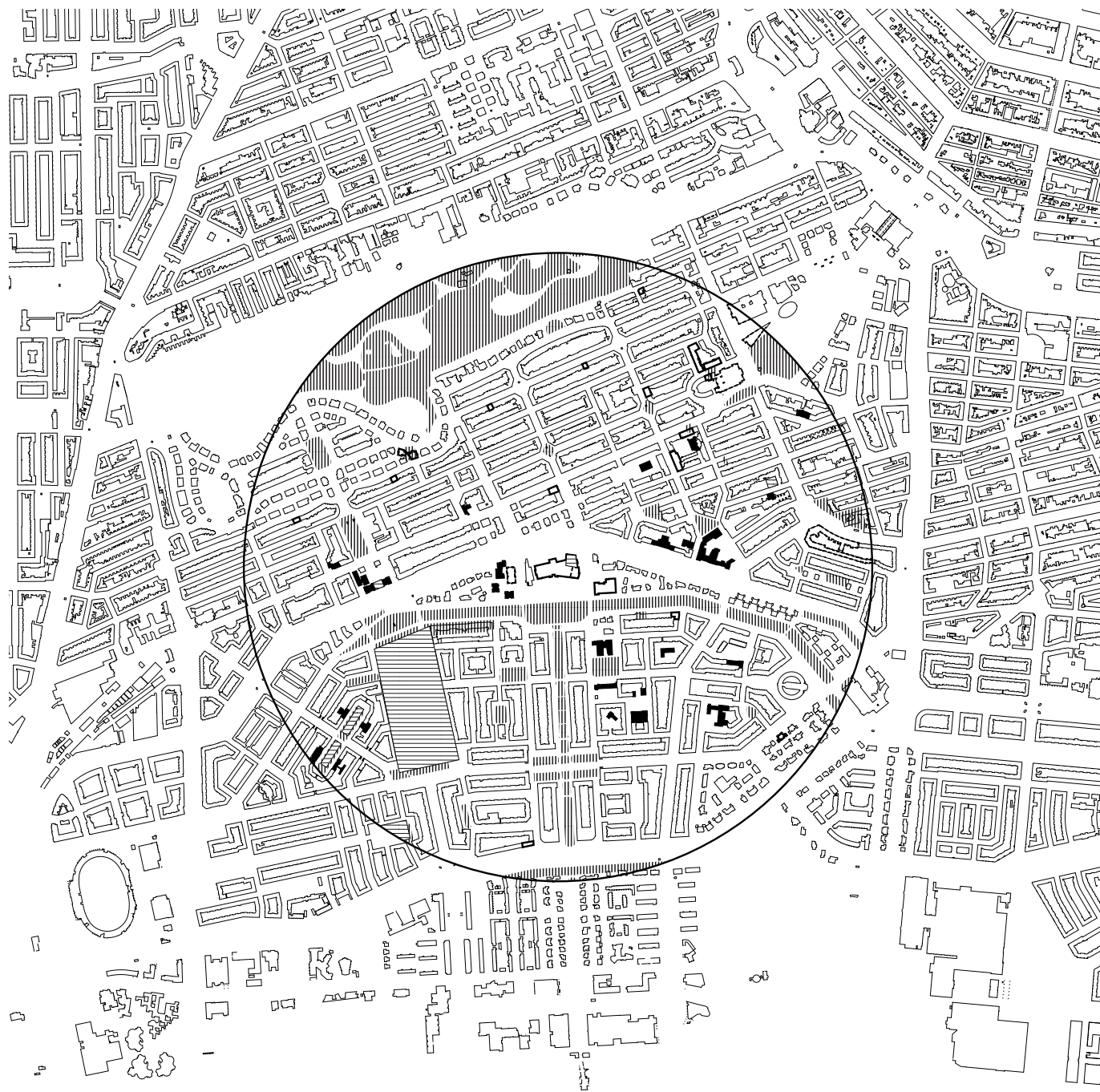
Bicycle lanes

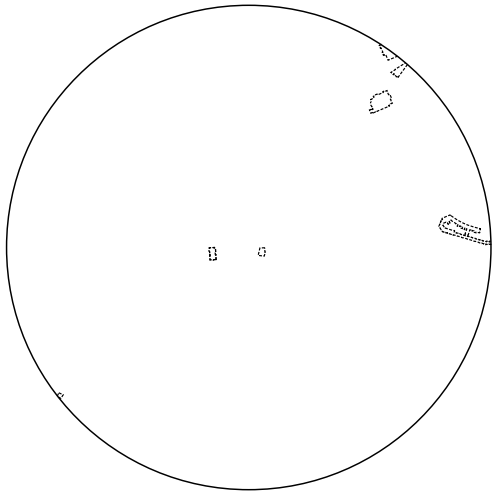


Main connections

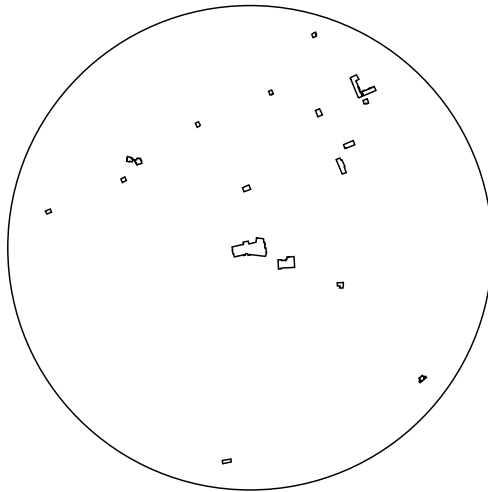




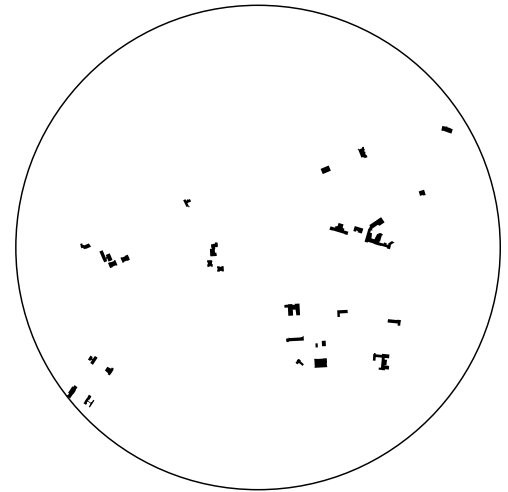




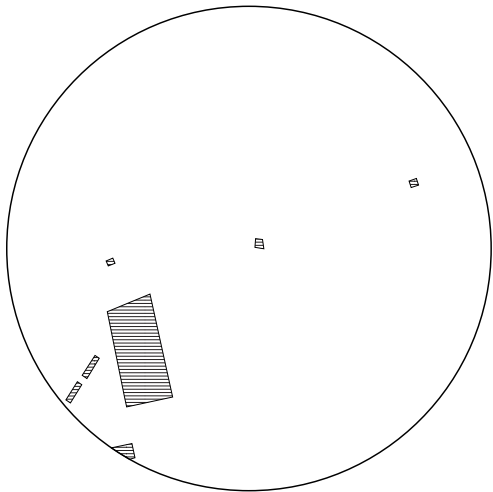
Culture



Hotels



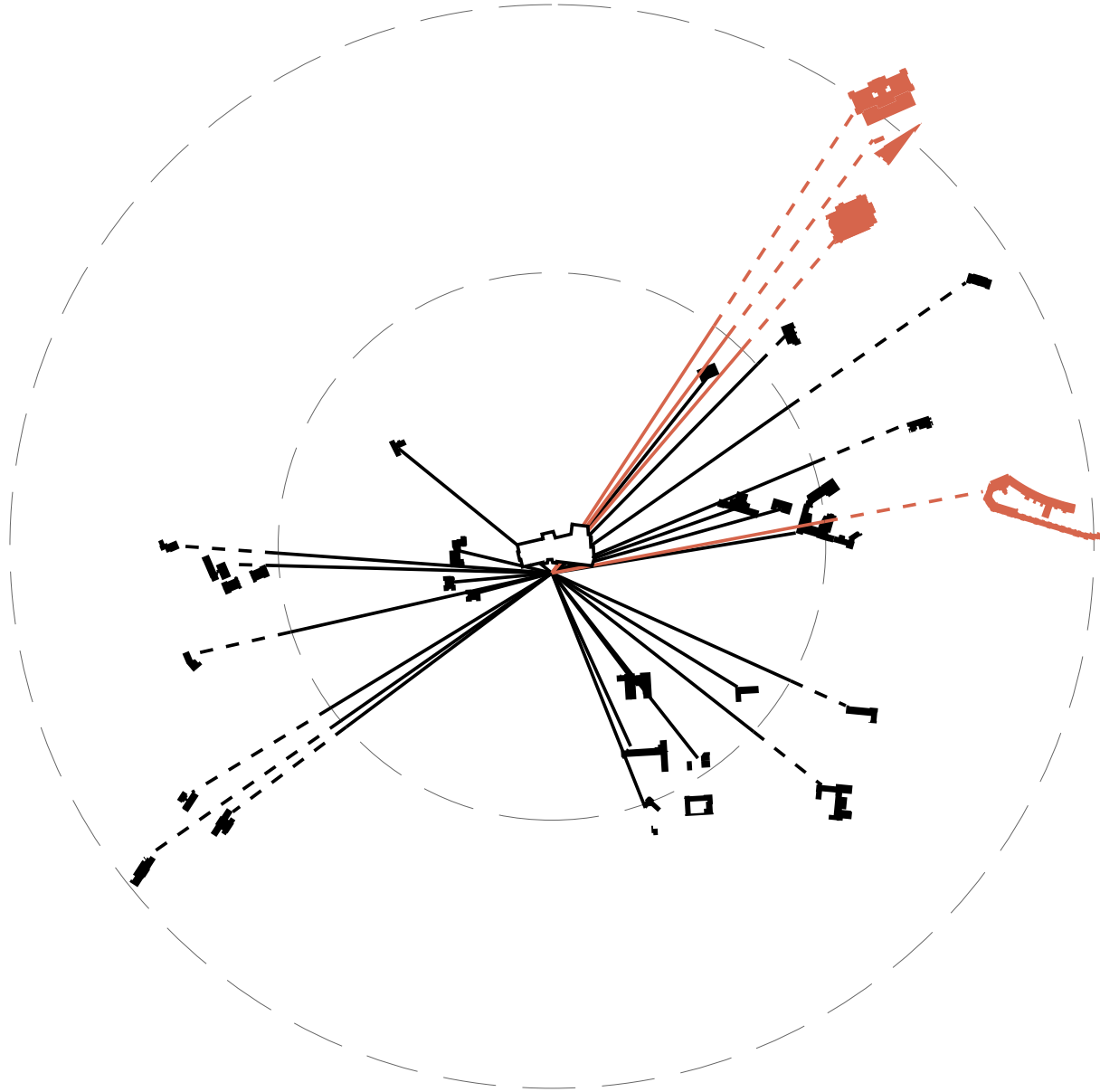
Schools



Sport



Green areas



Break the cluster of the “sleeping chamber”

create a meeting space for activity for a local public and an attraction for tourists

Slow Motion hub

amplifying motion and supporting the future of healthier, natural commuting in Amsterdam.

Extend the program of schools

in the theme of healthier lifestyle and, what comes with it, a healthier environment.

Increase awareness

on the necessity of a more sustainable approach to the future of urban life.

Support urban environment

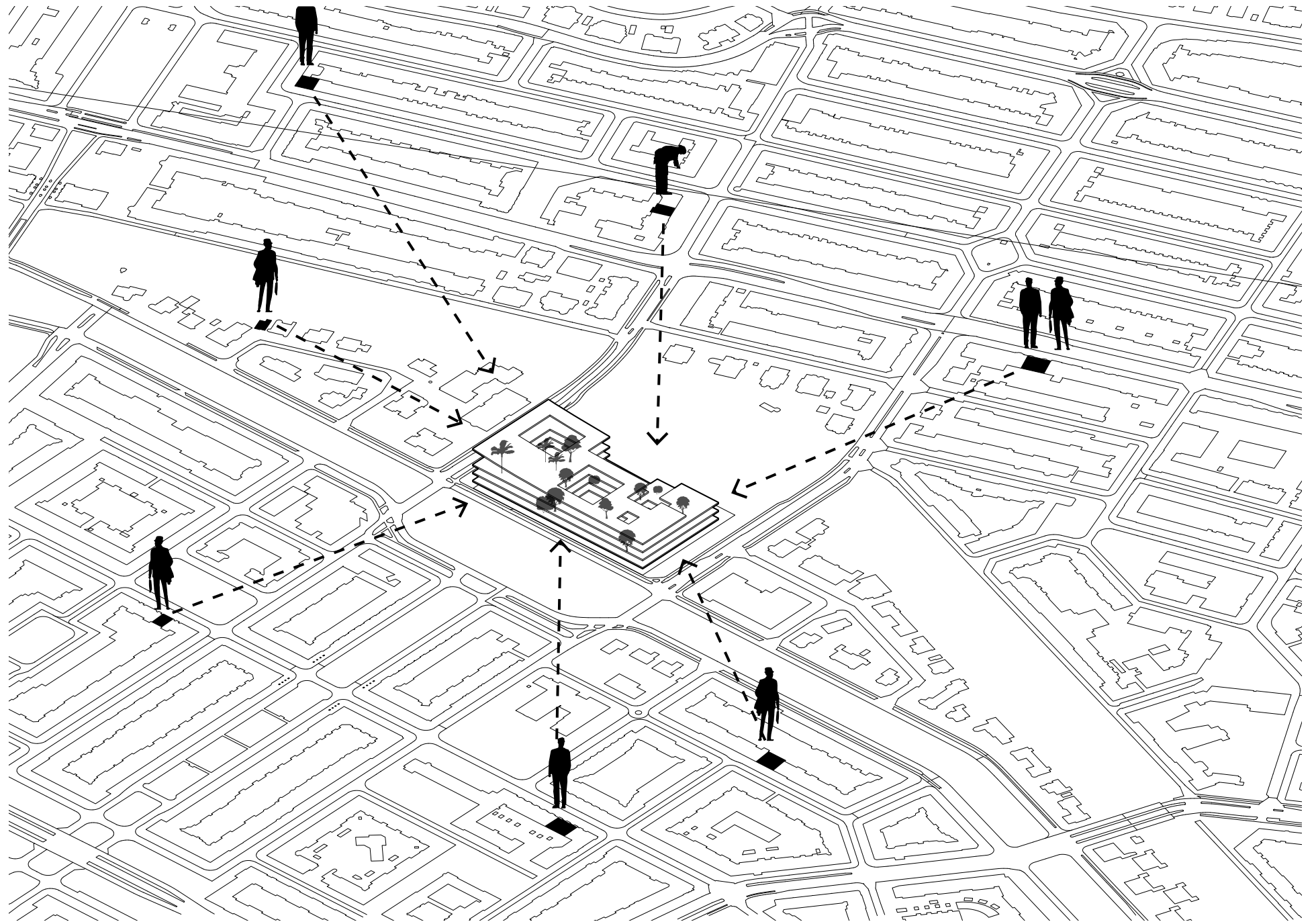
by multiplying green area ratio and providing better air quality.

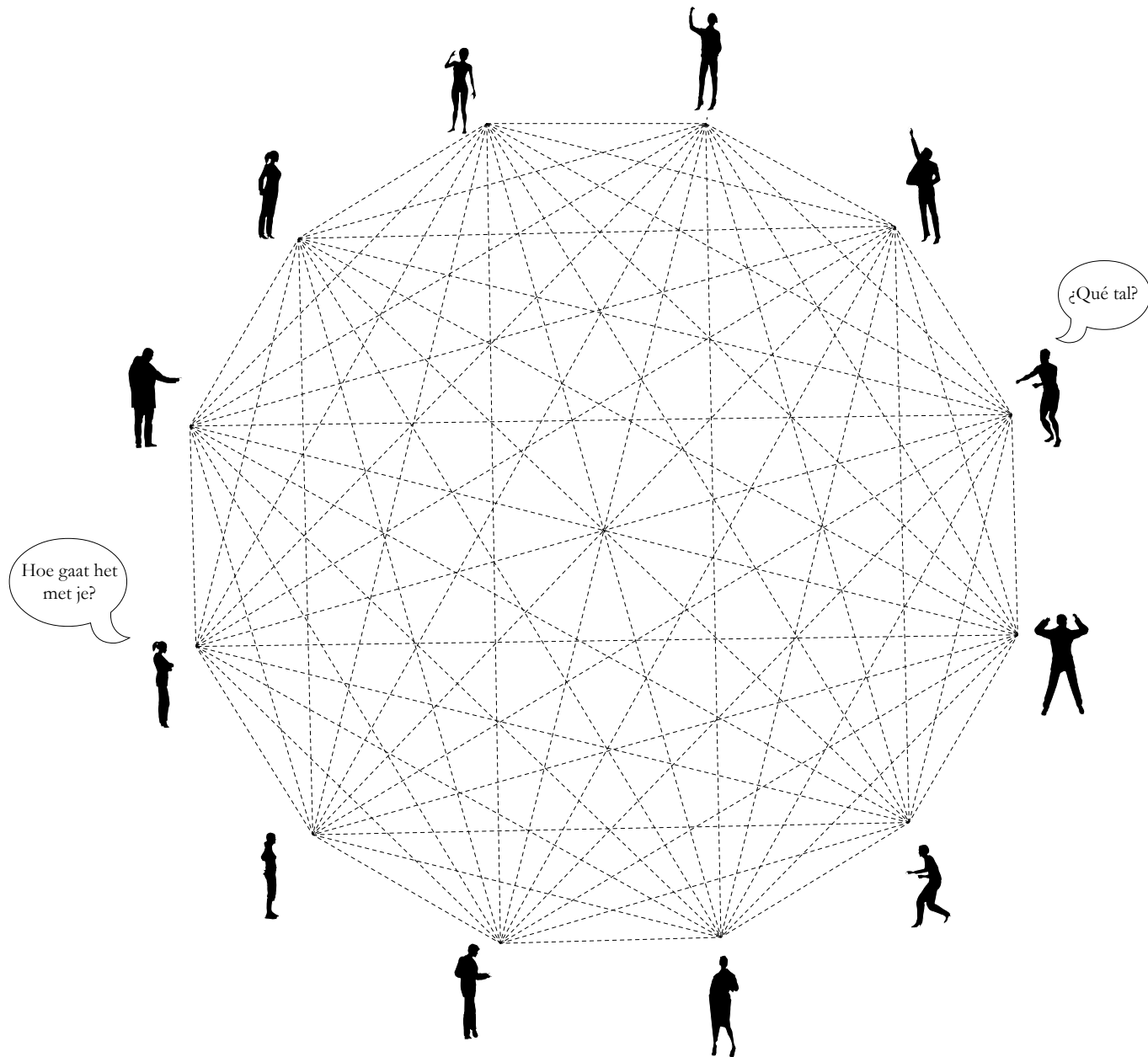
Climate Centre

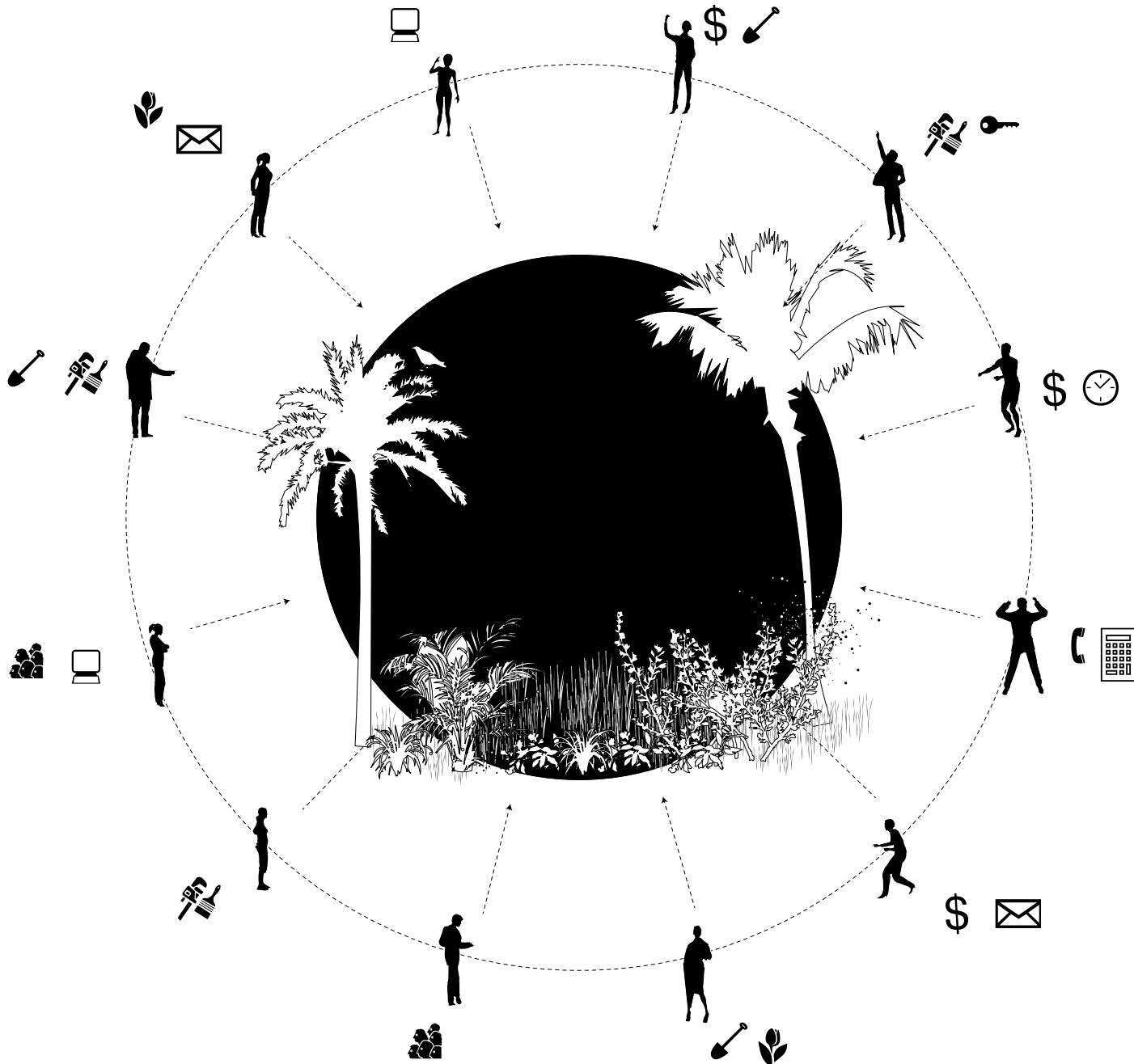


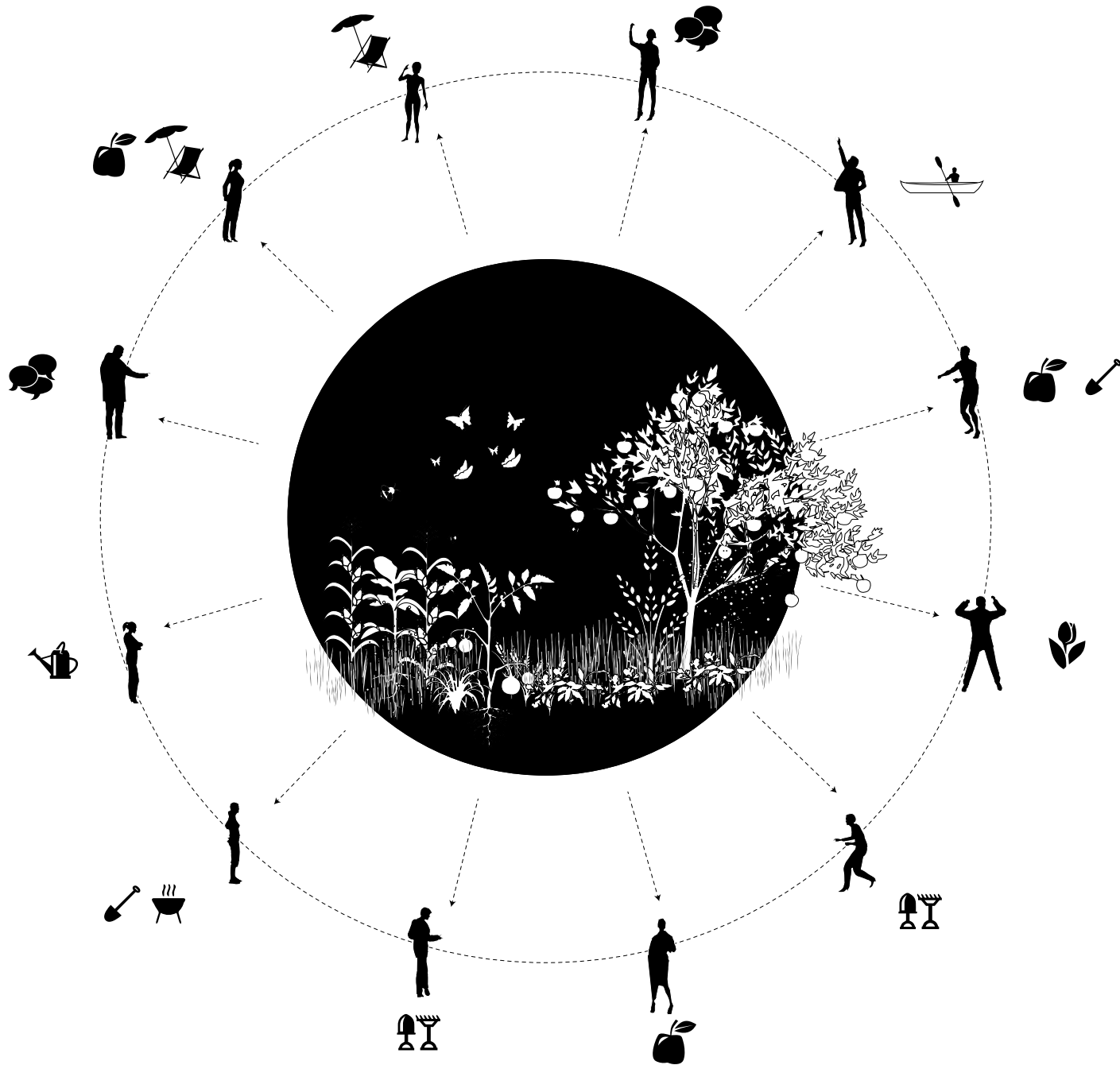


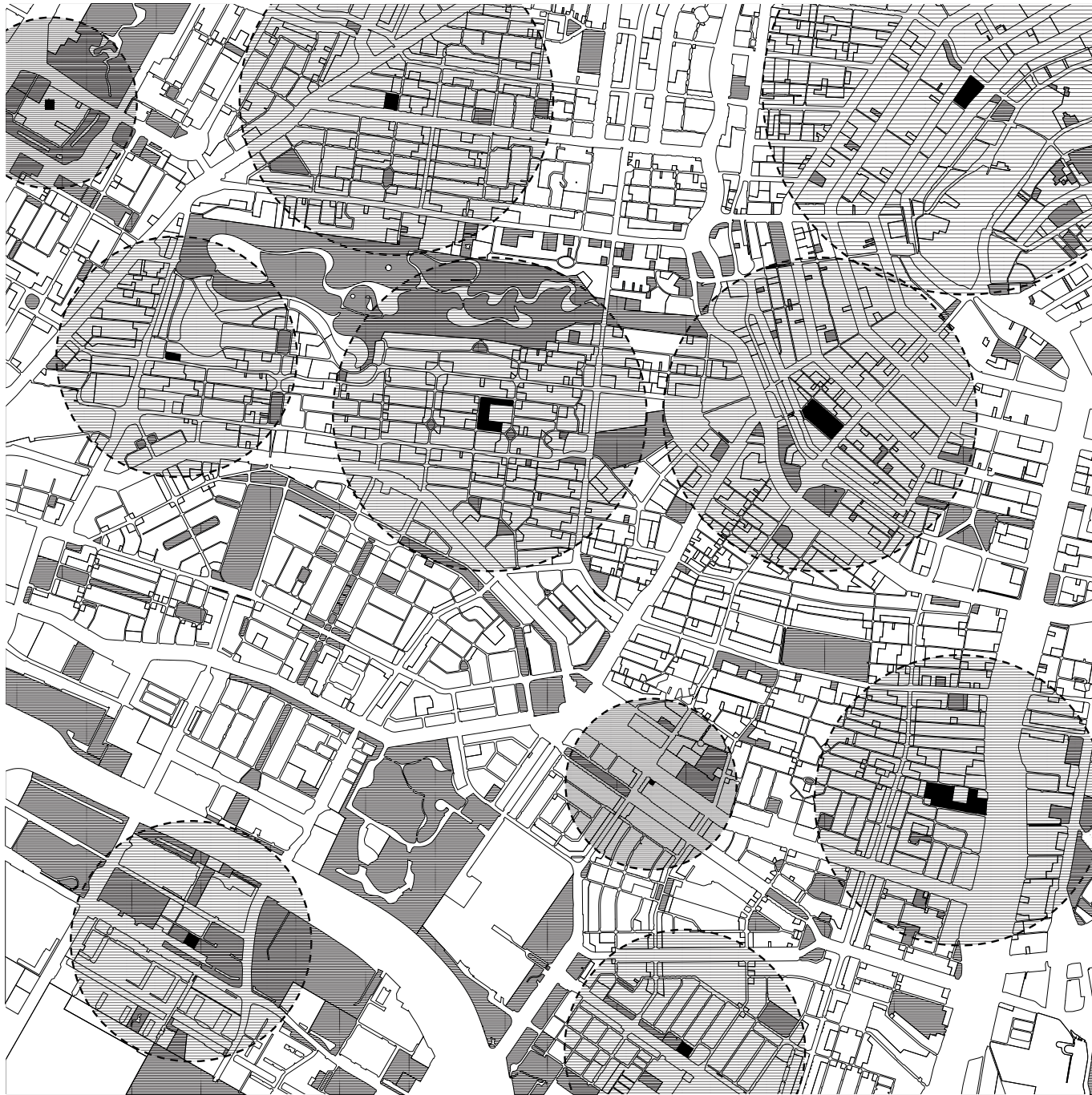


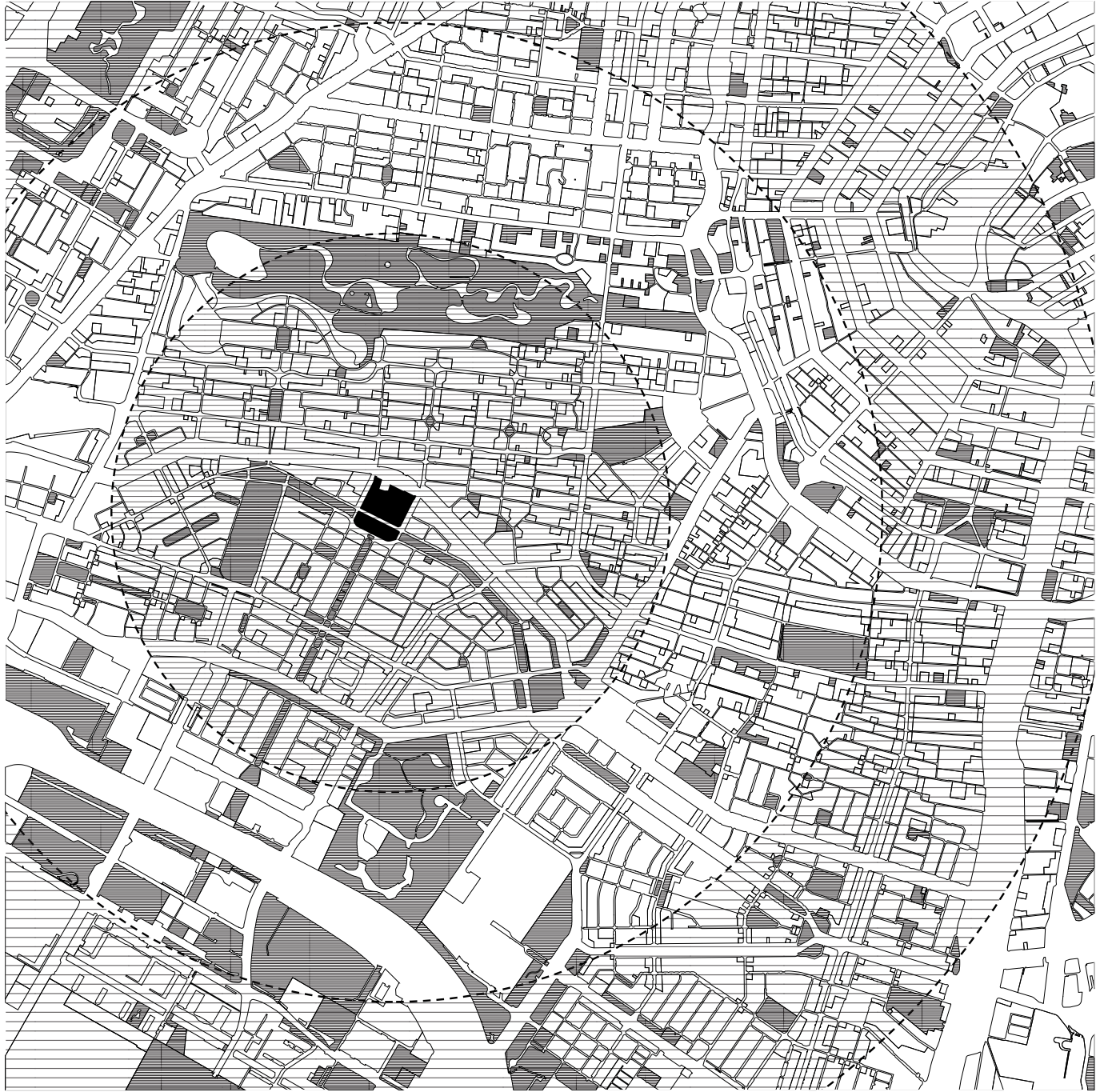








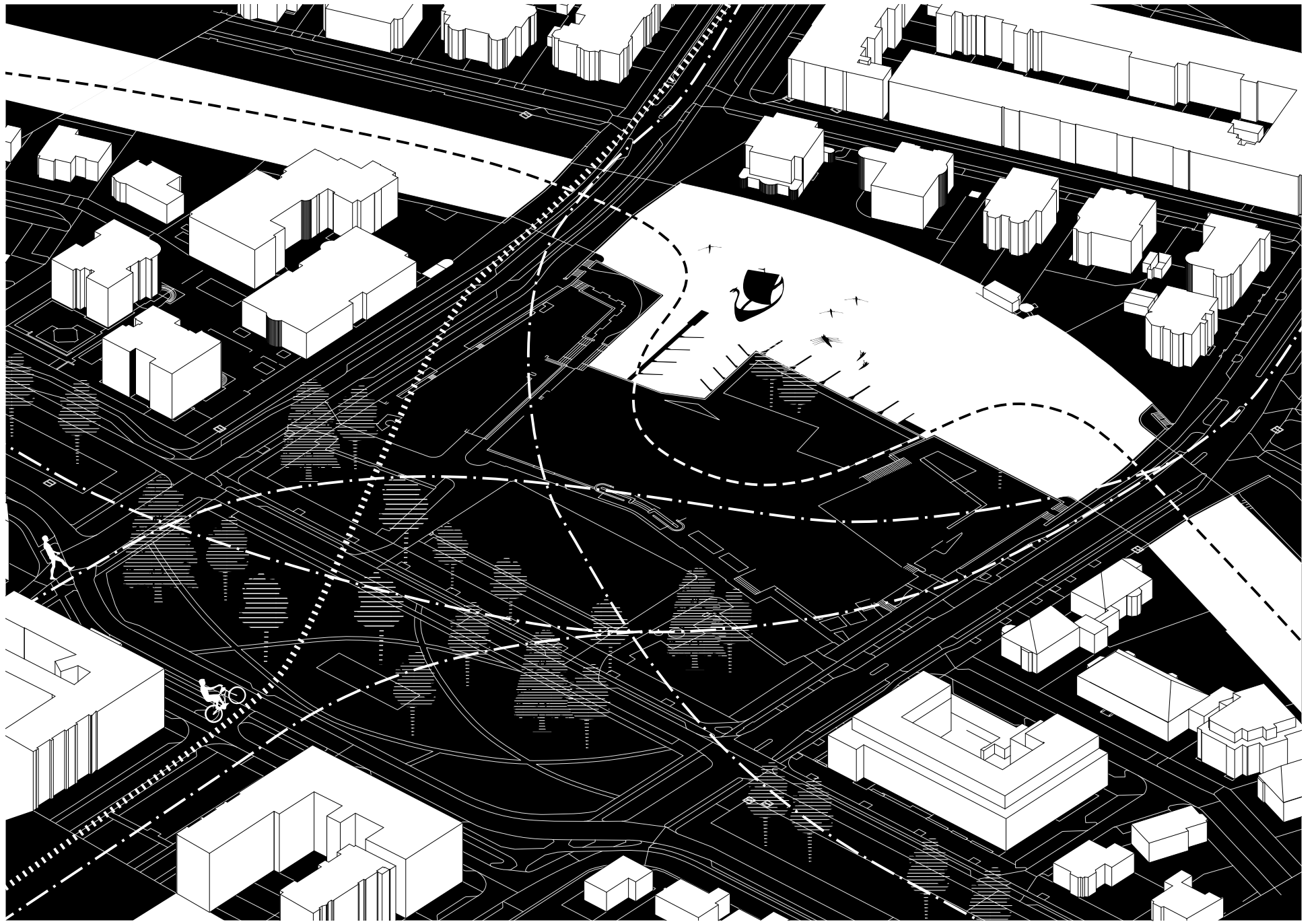




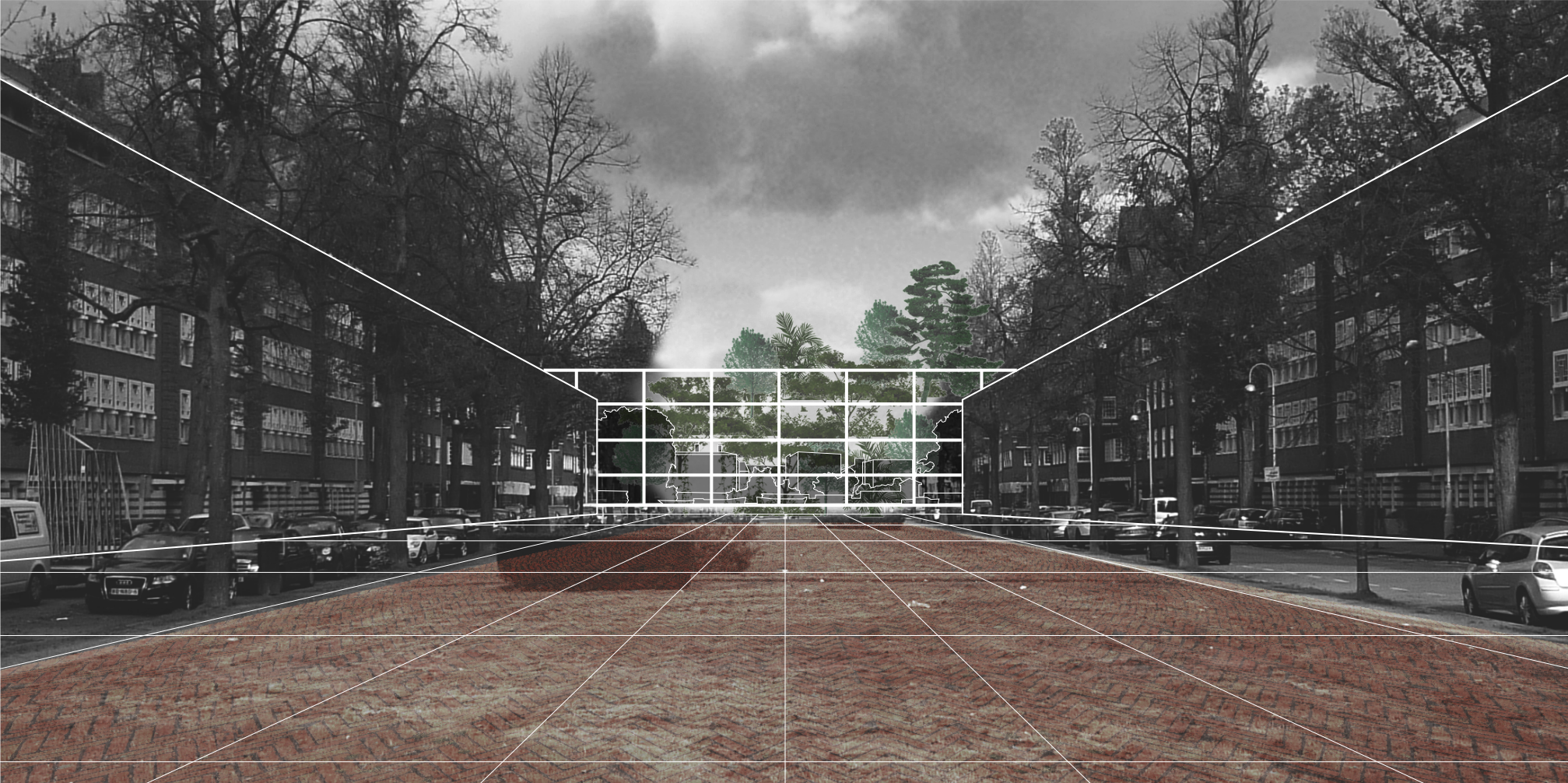
site

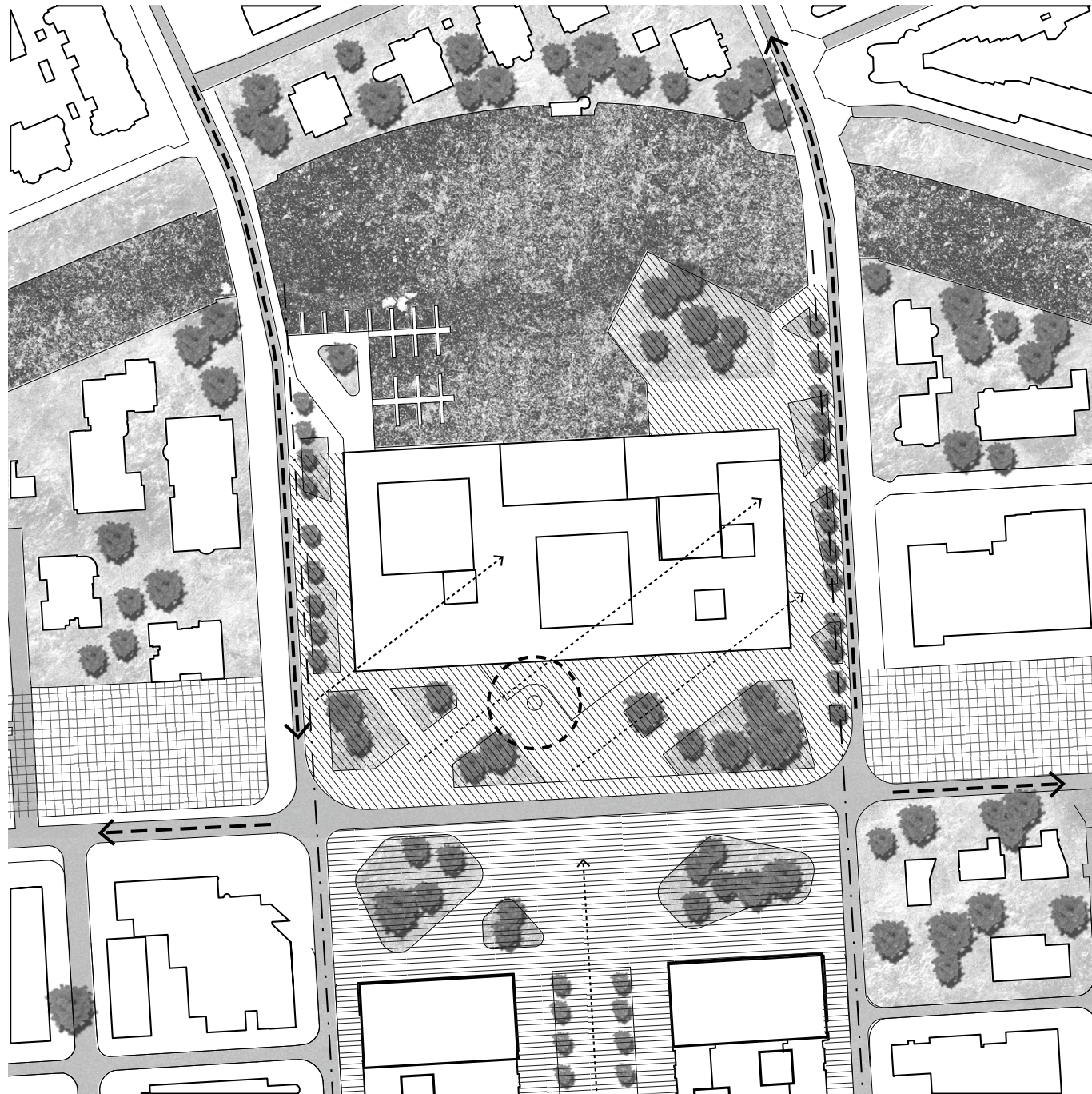






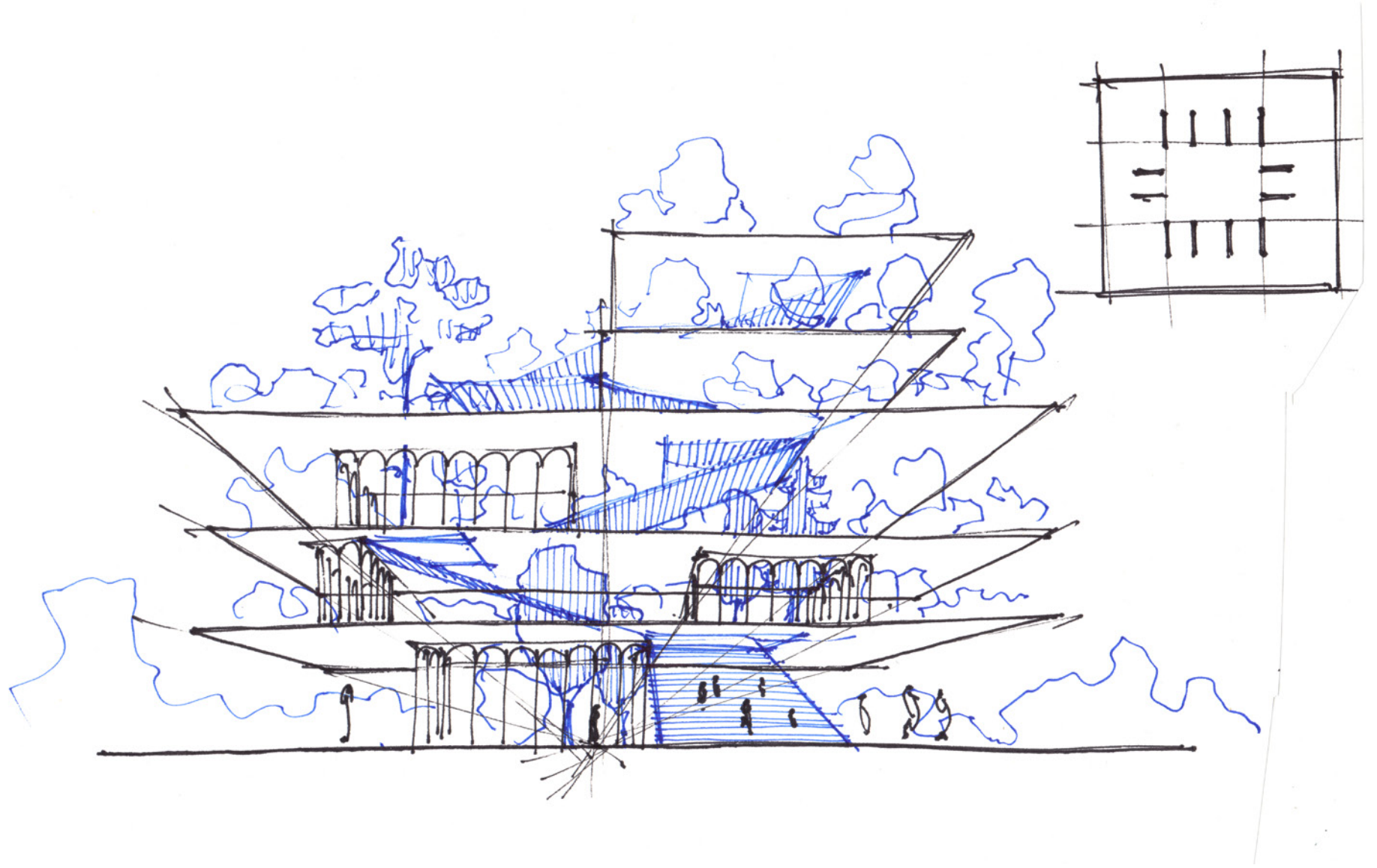


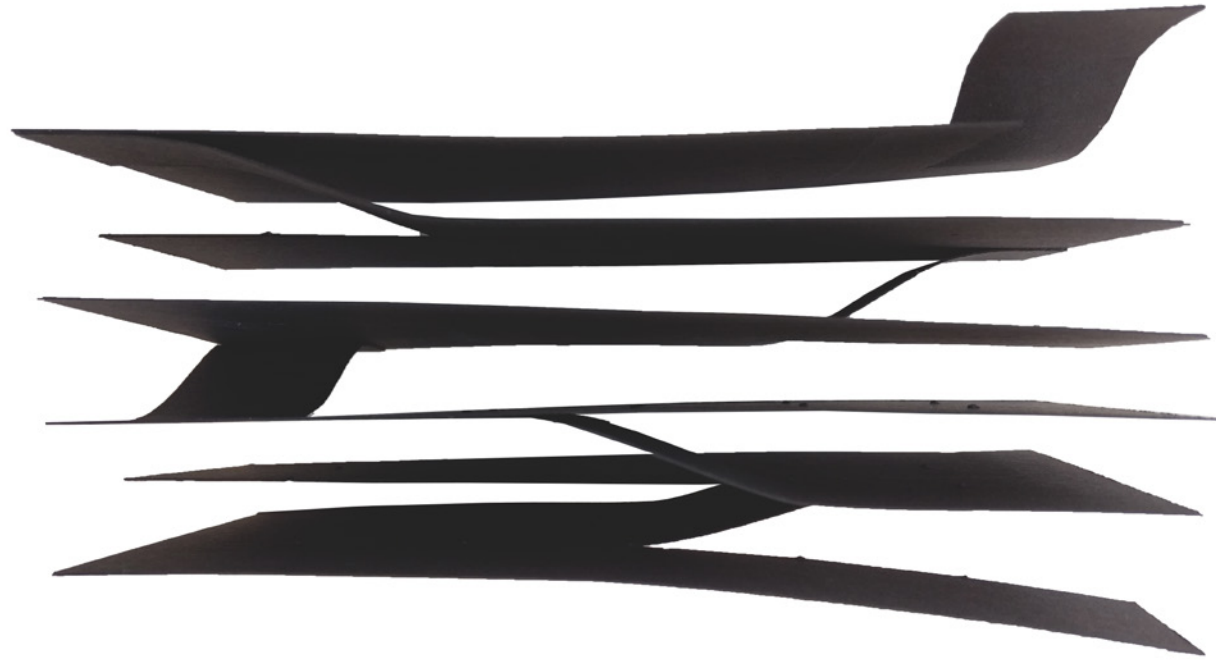


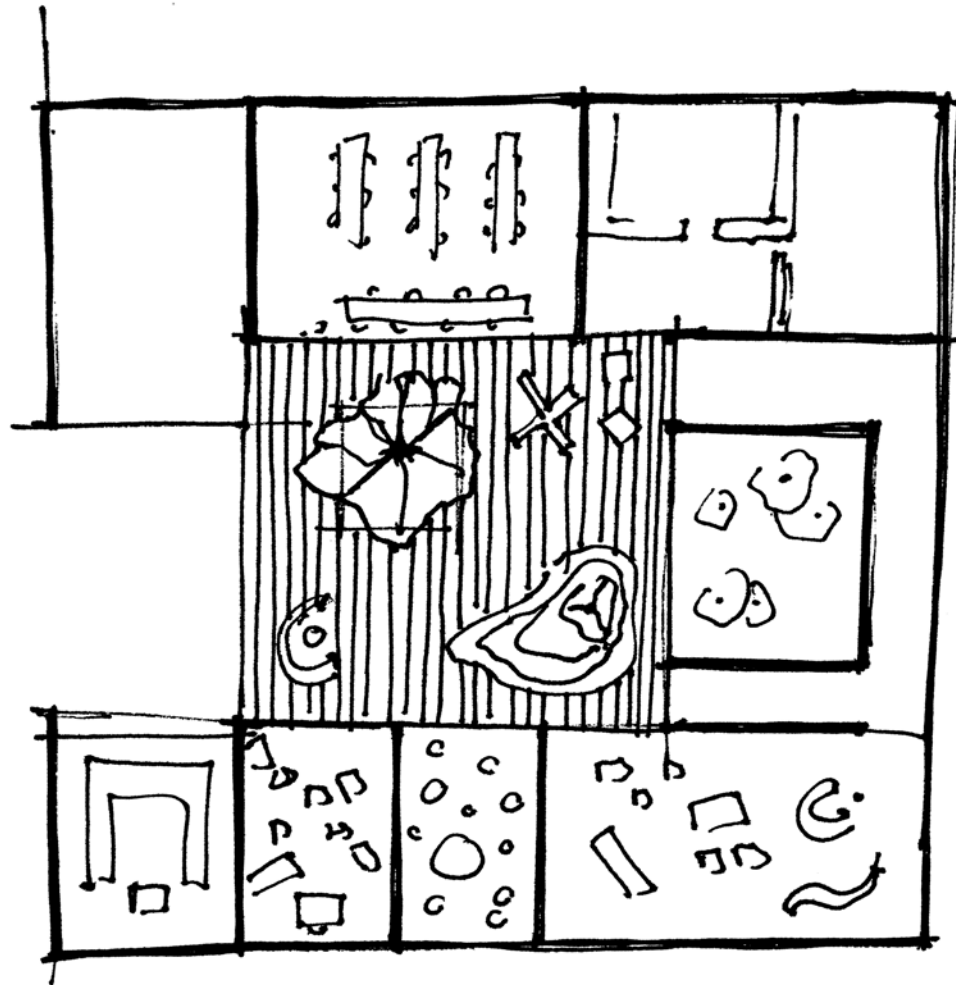


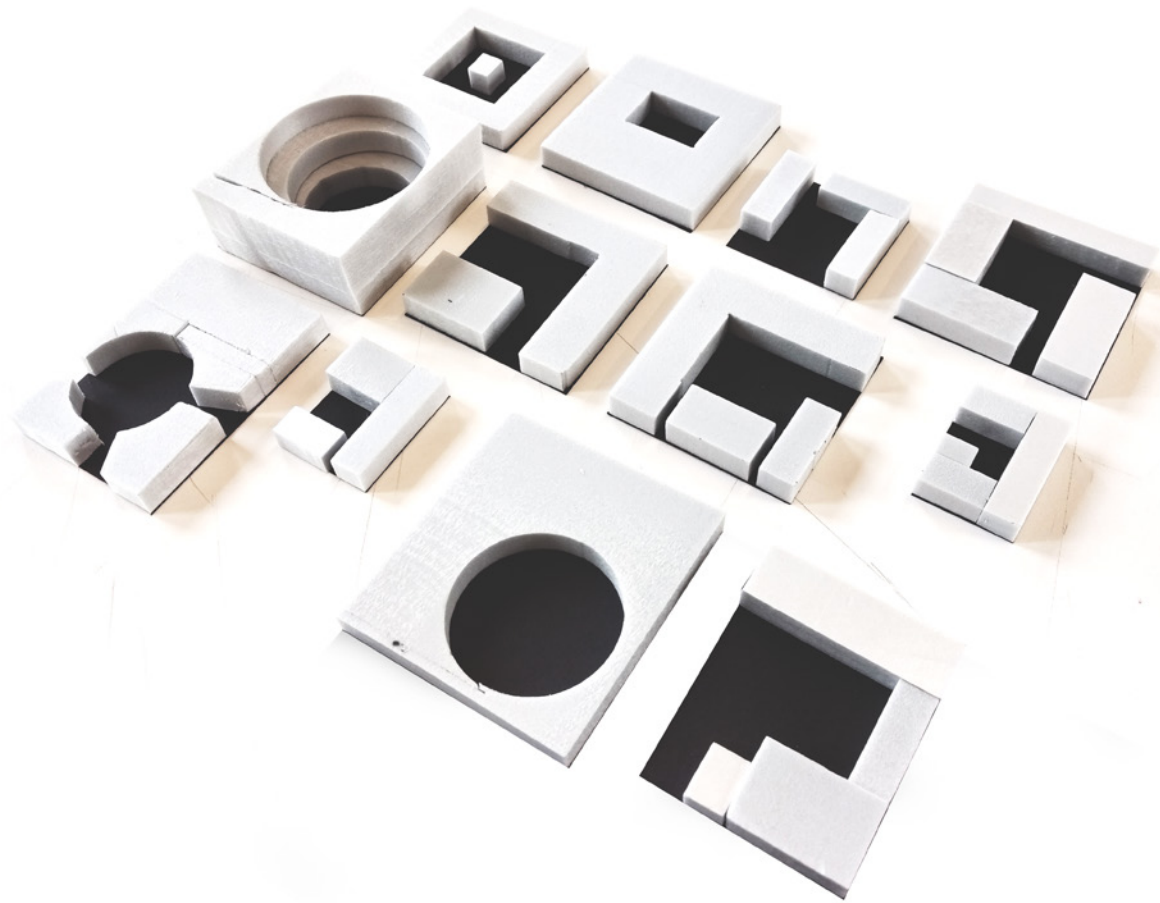


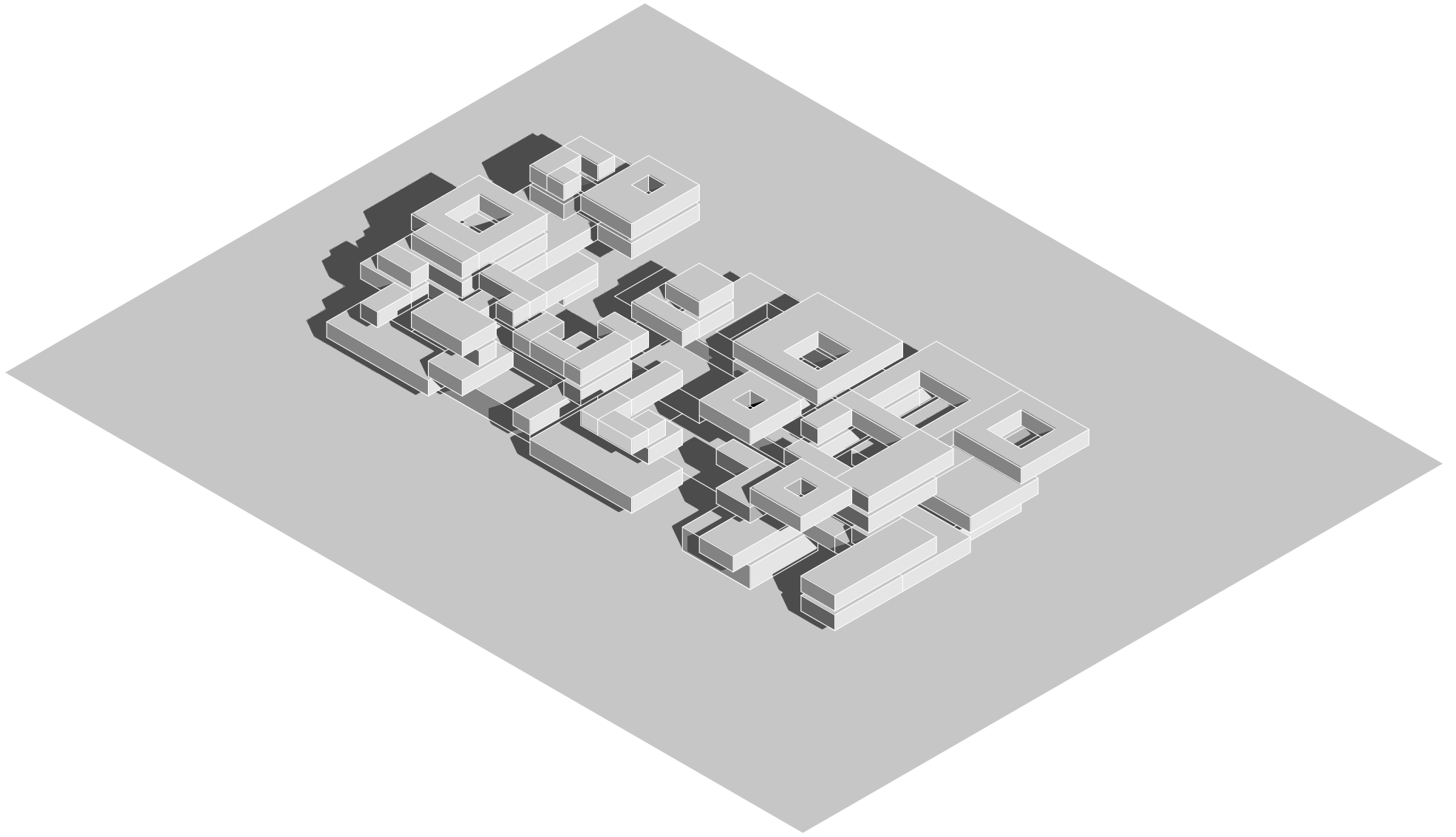
building

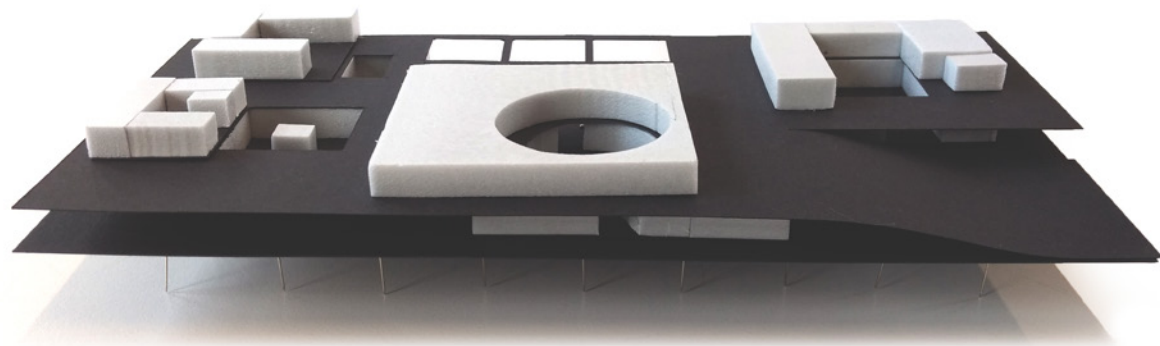






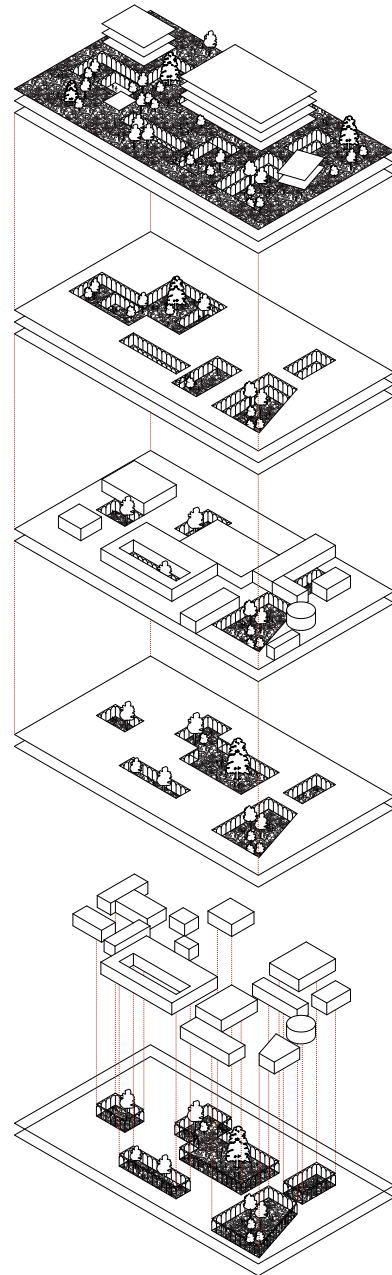


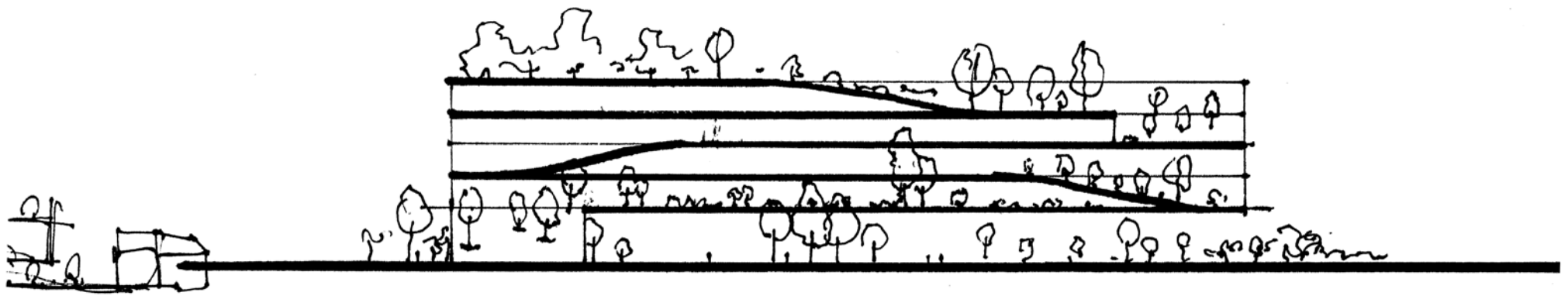


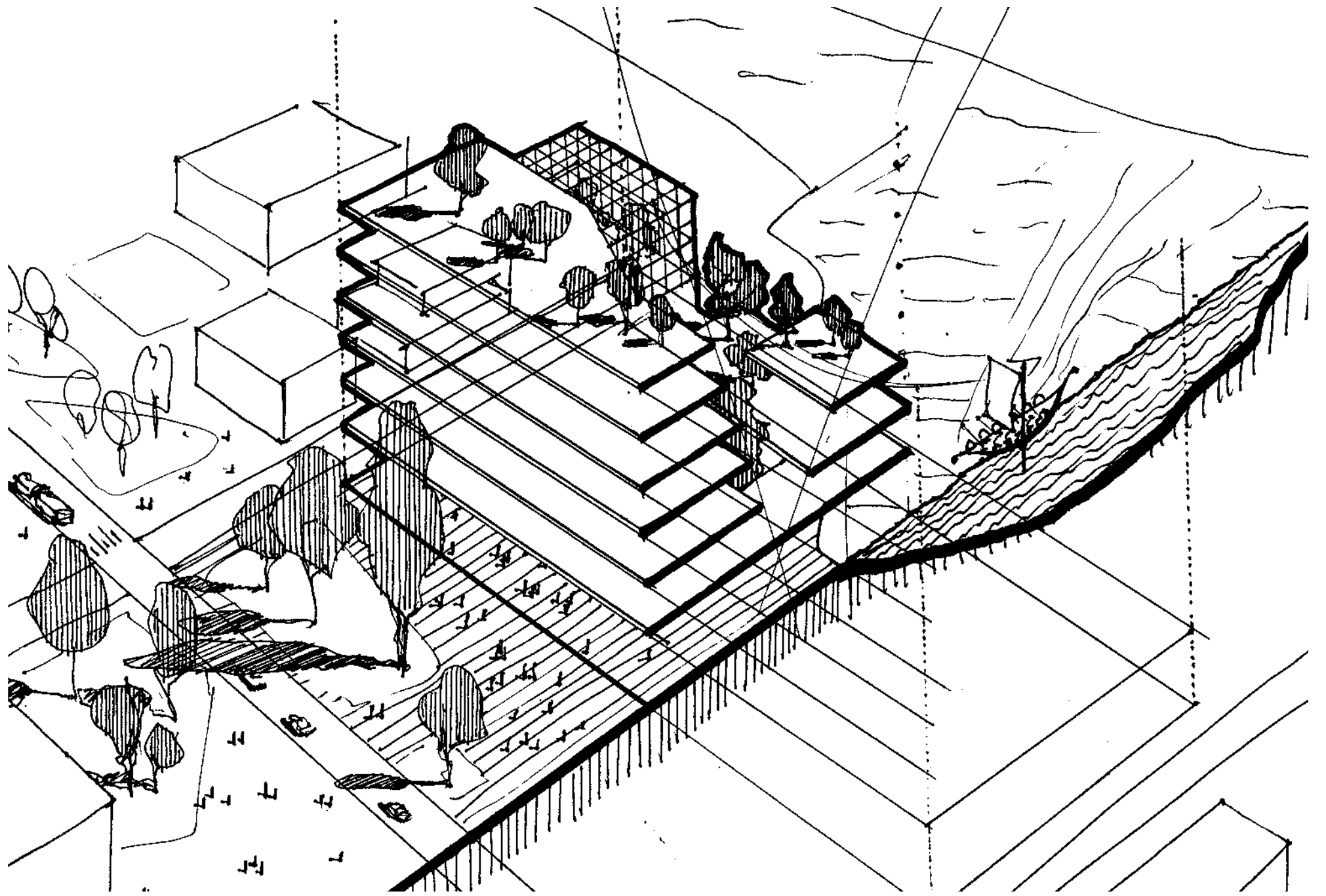




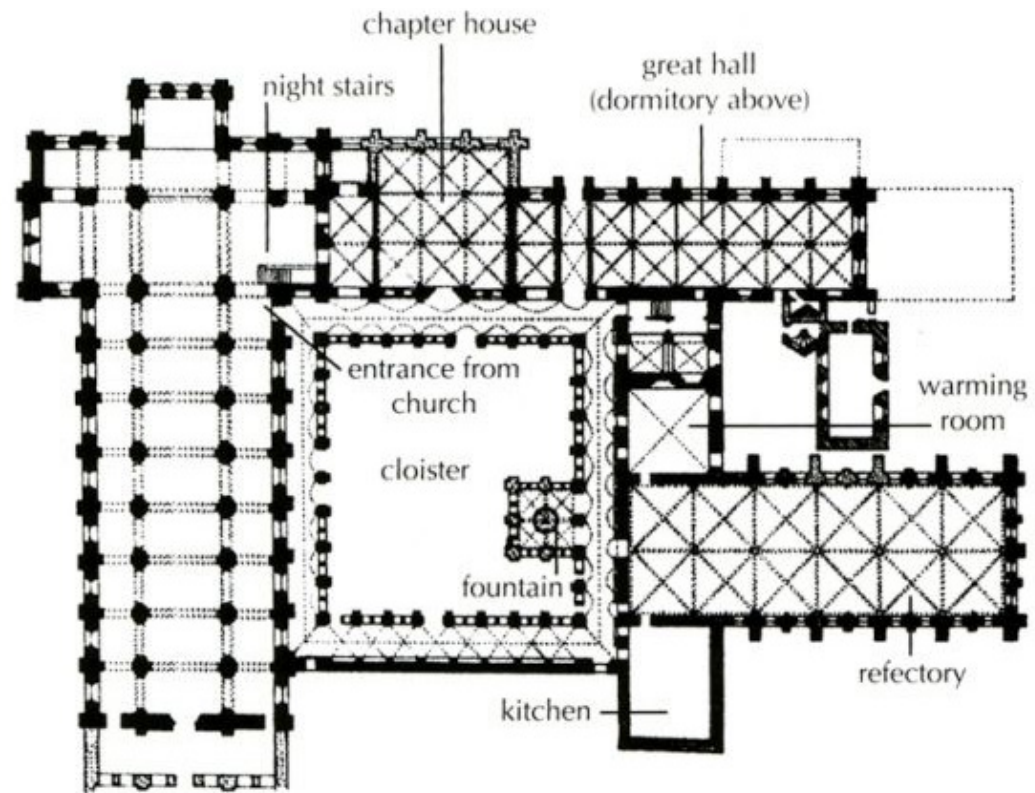






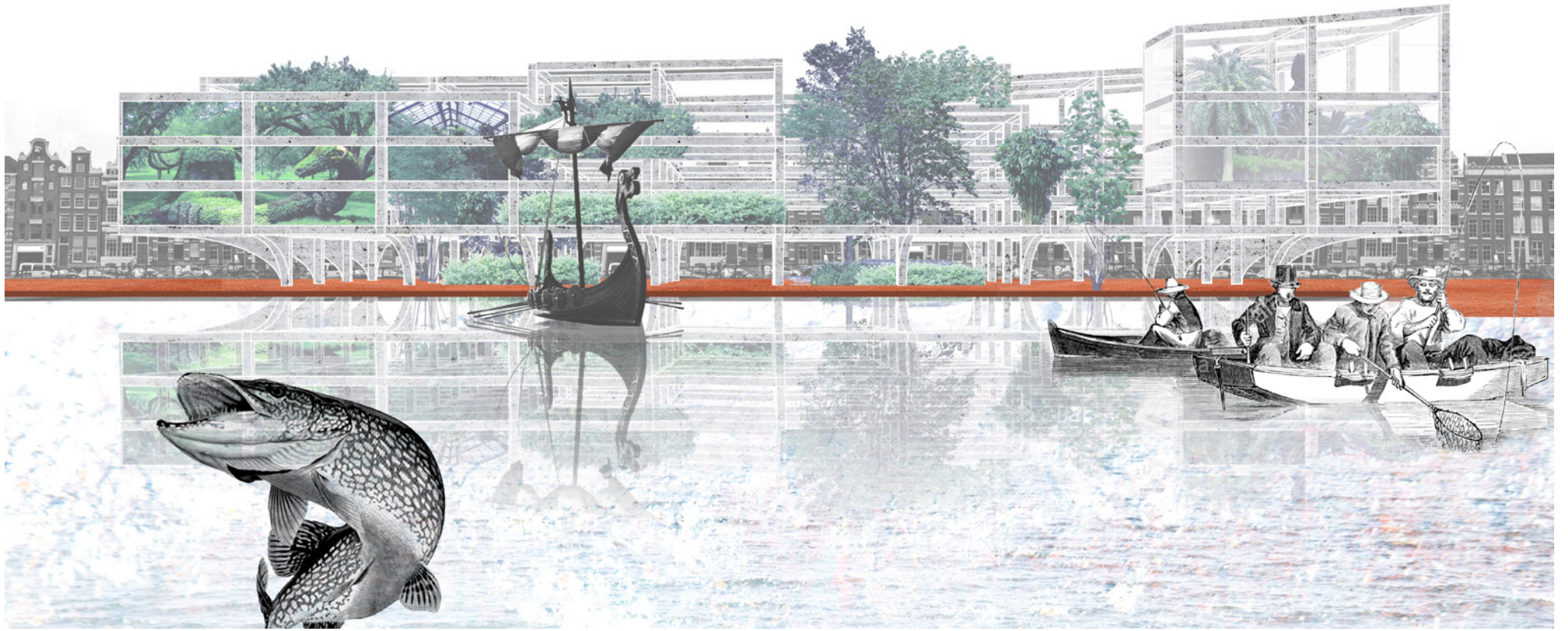








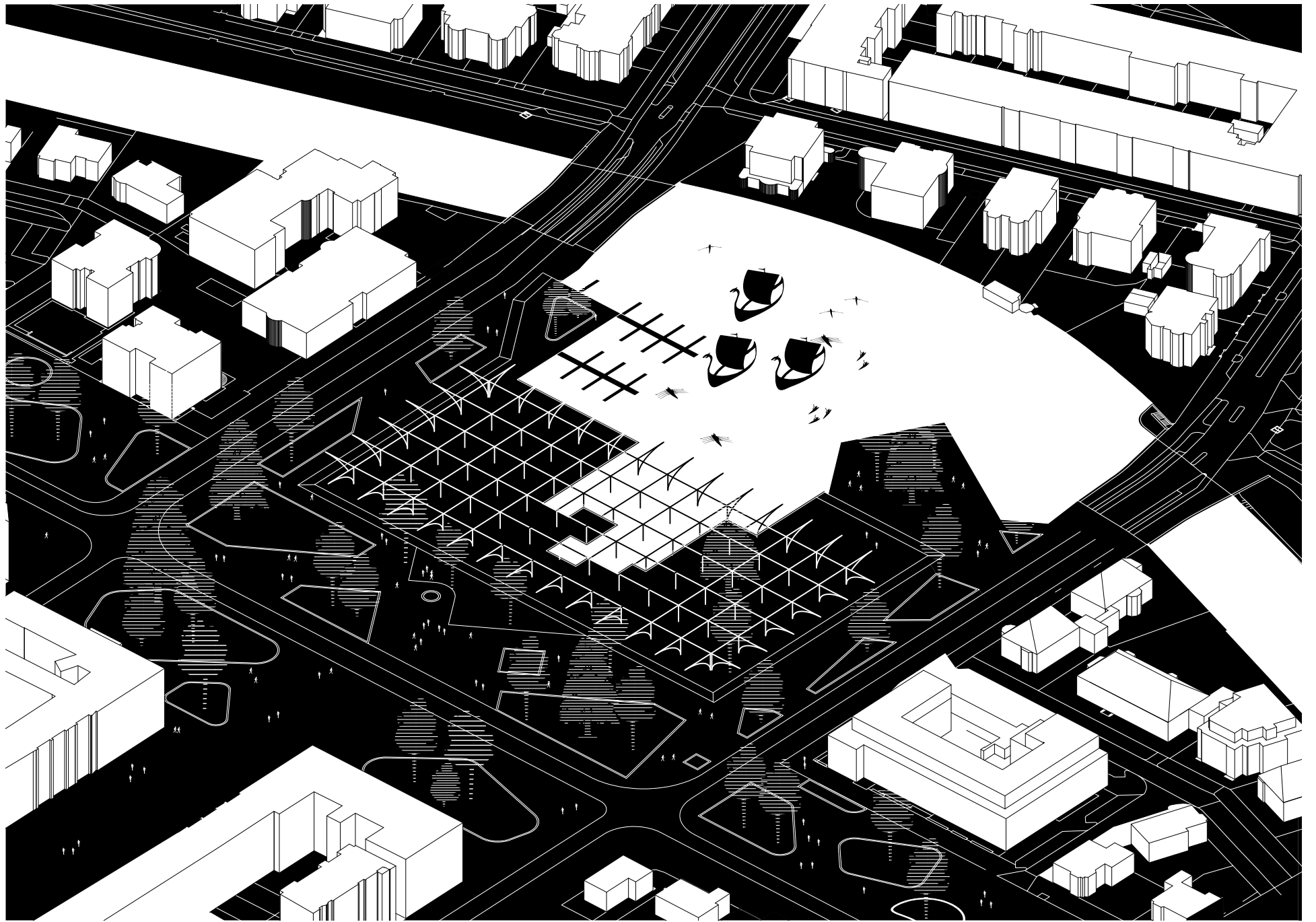












PROGRAM 6.000 sq m + greenhouse farm

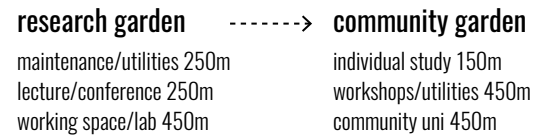
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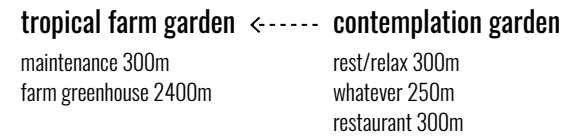
1st FLOOR

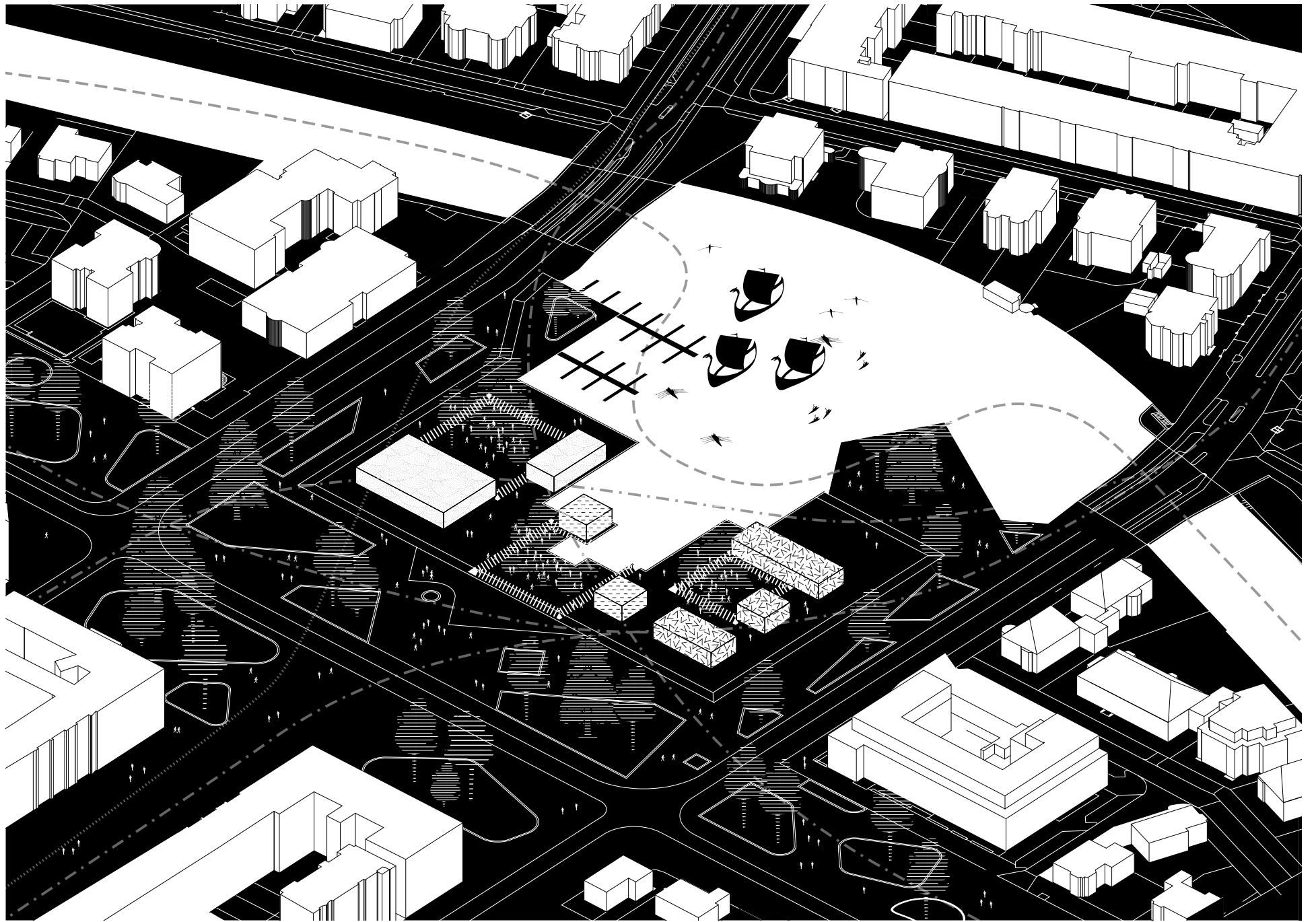


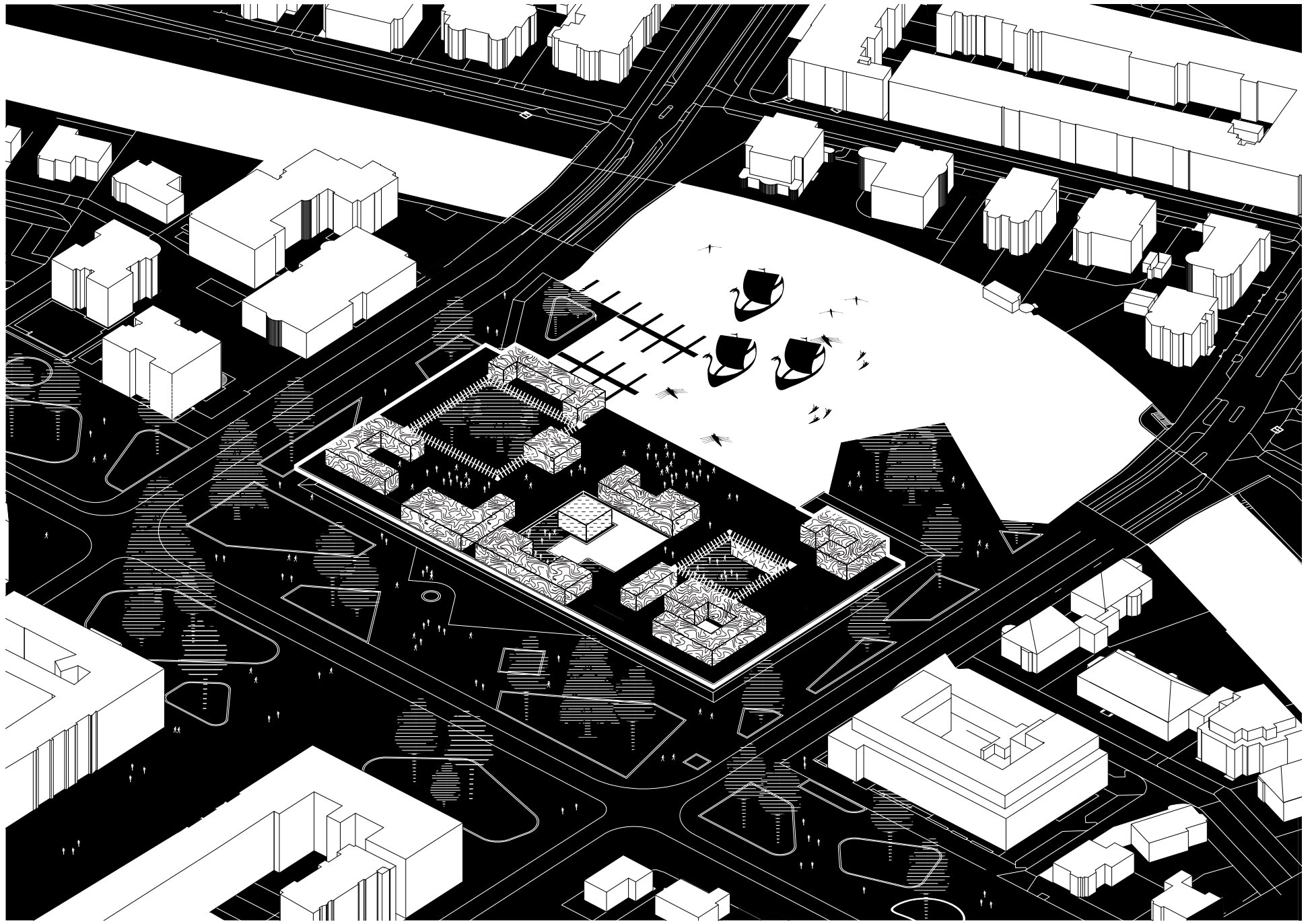
2st FLOOR

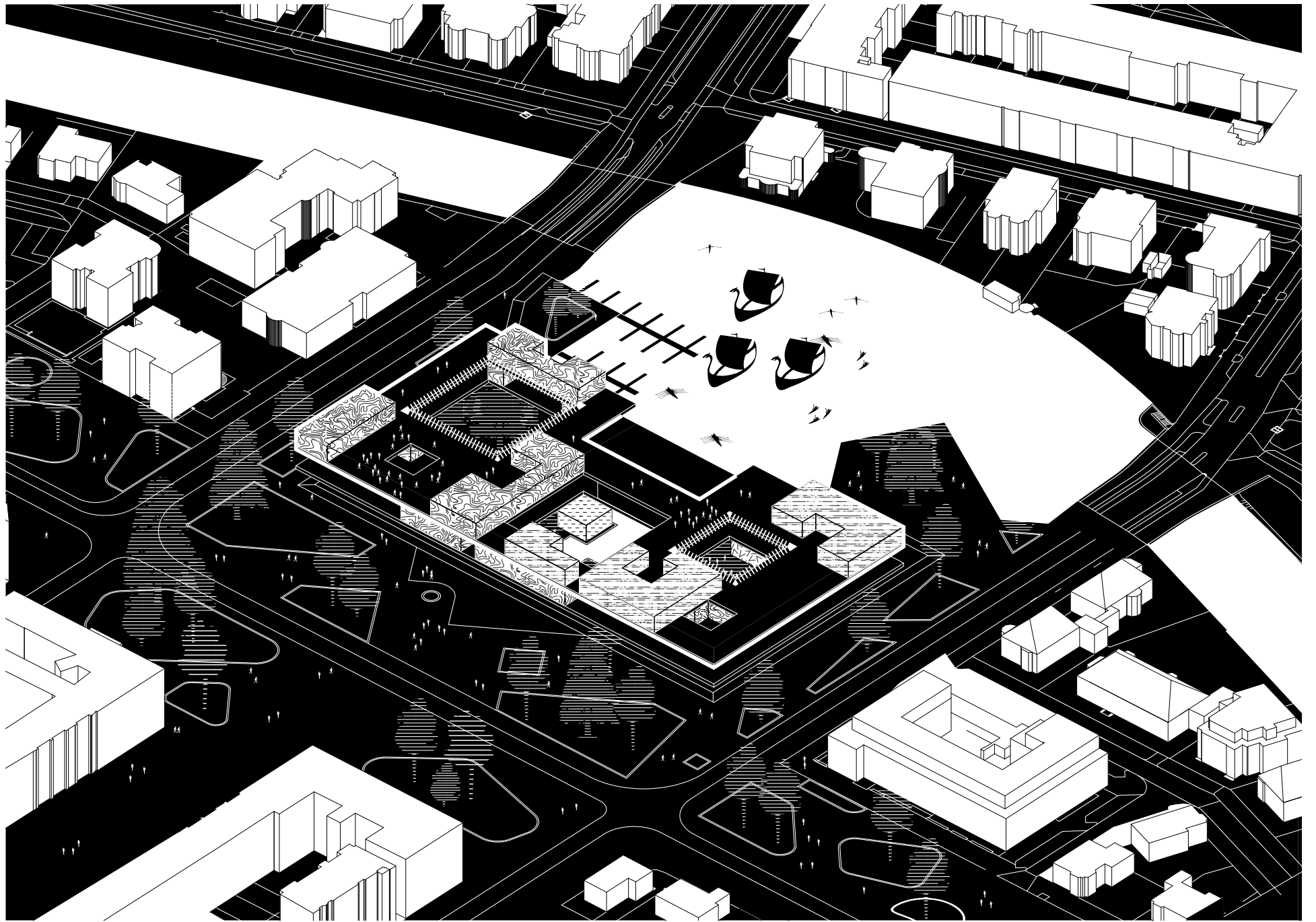


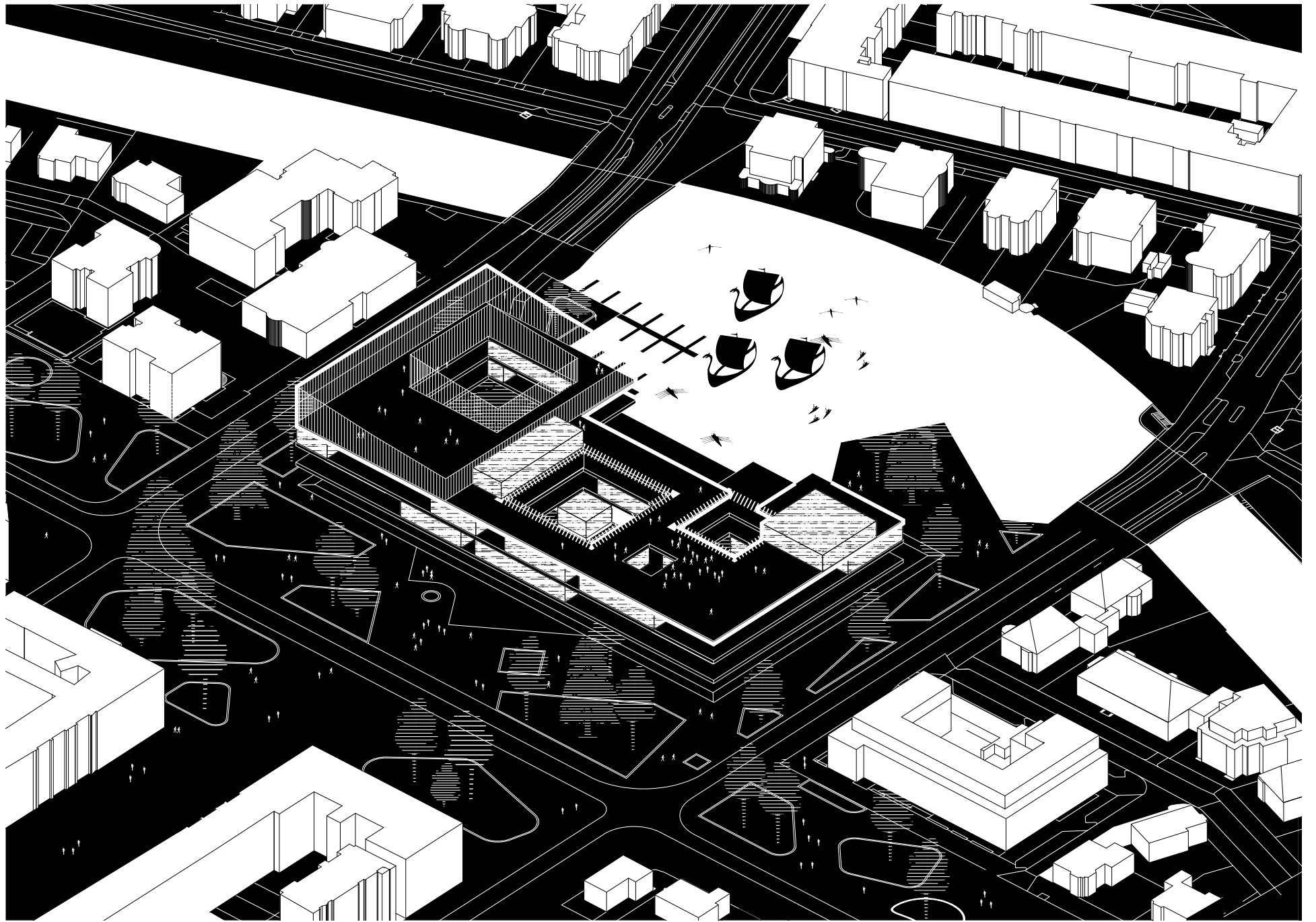
3rd FLOOR

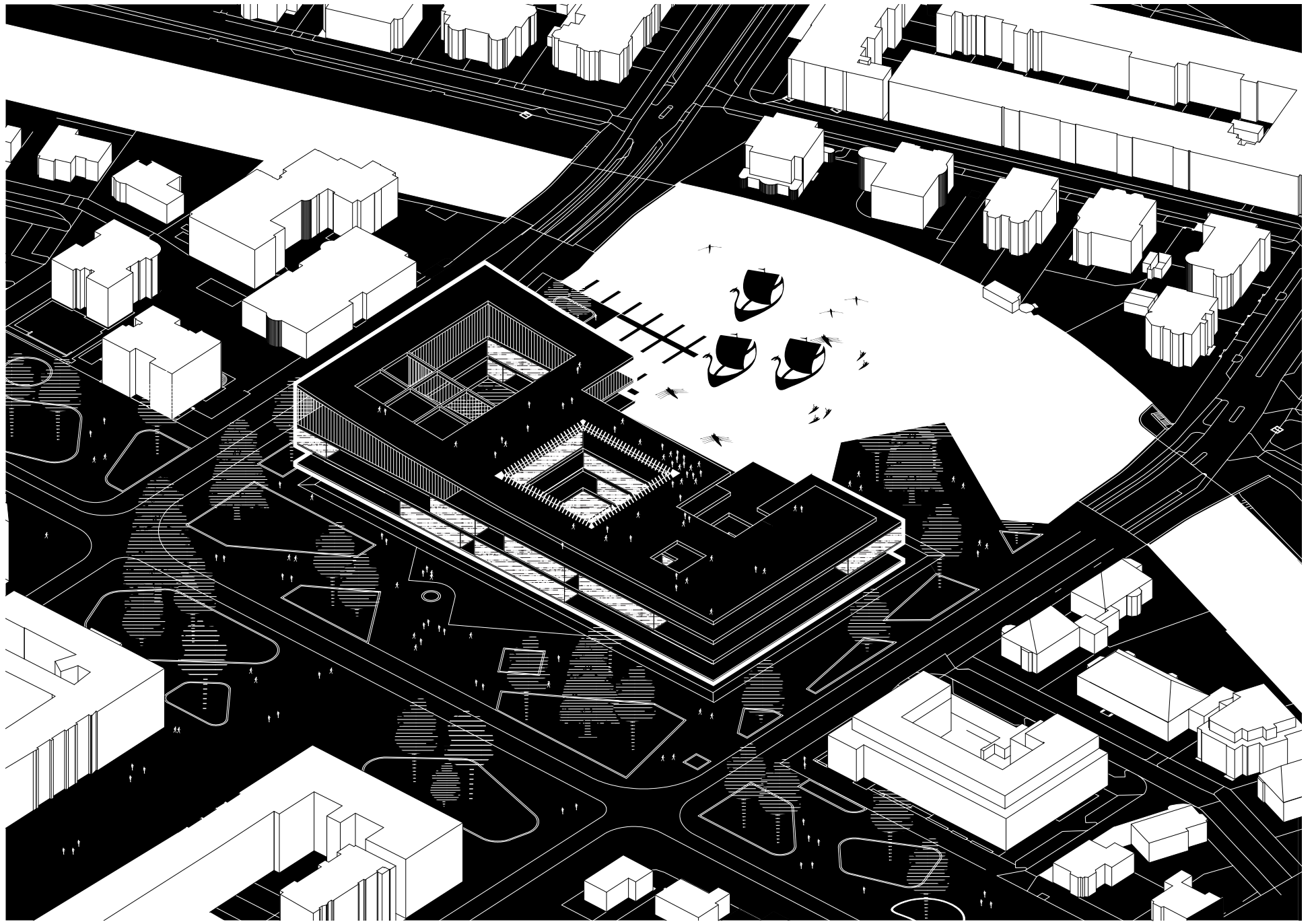


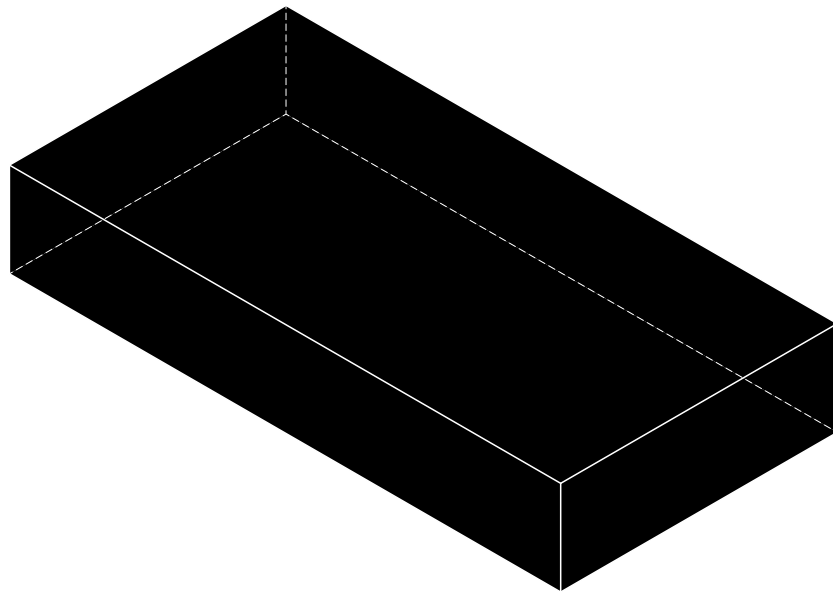


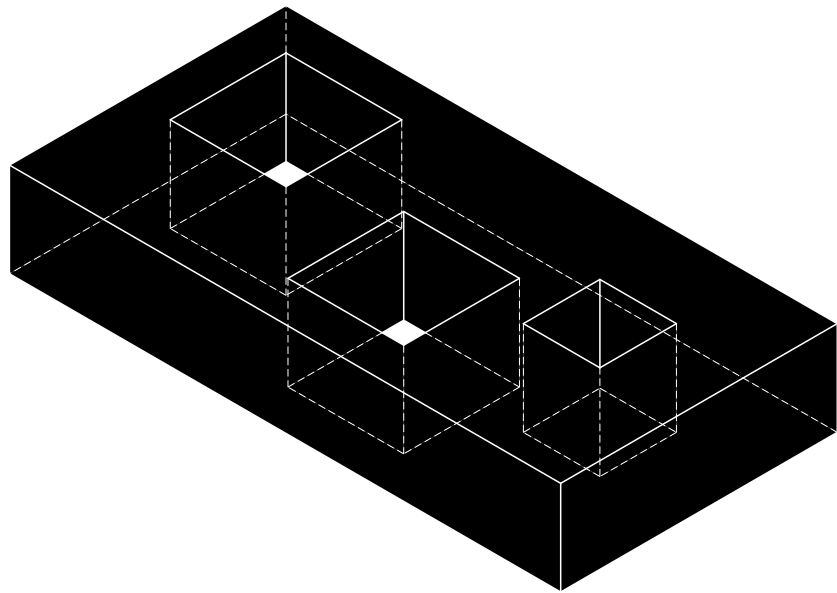


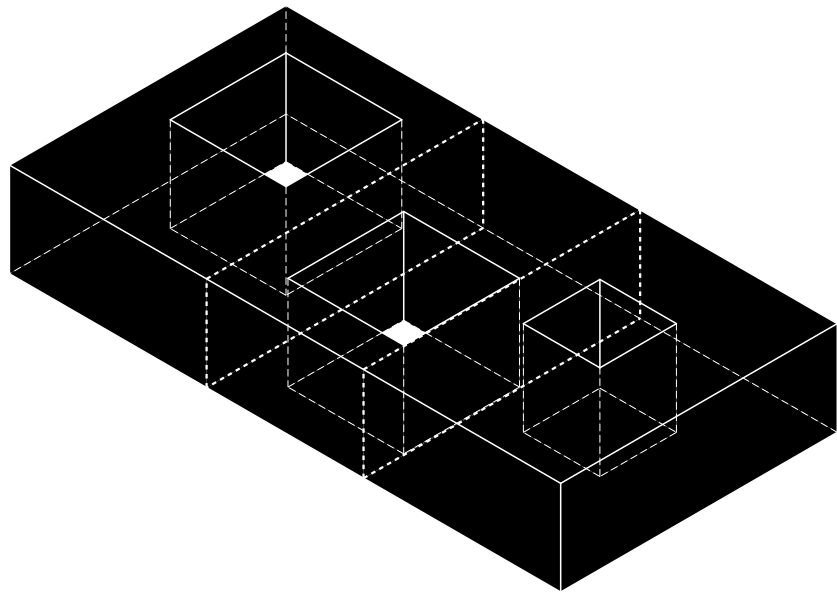


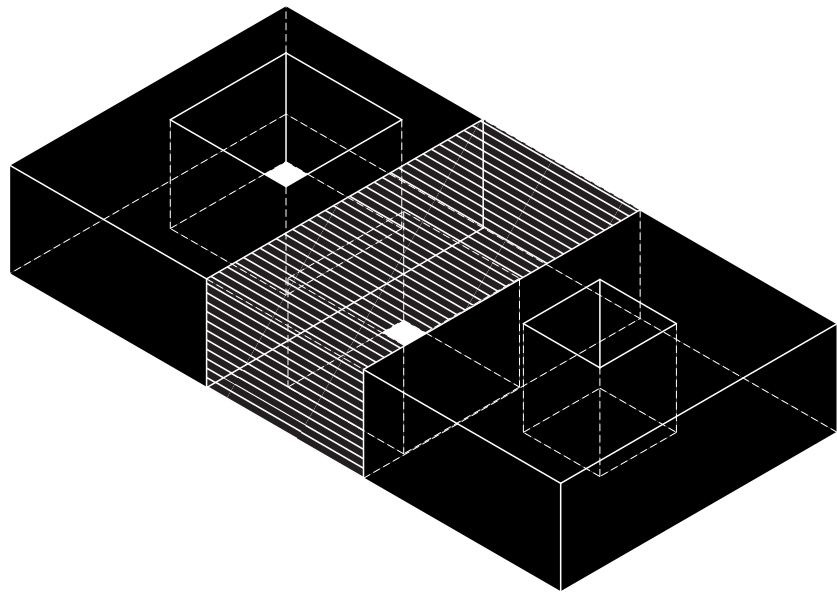


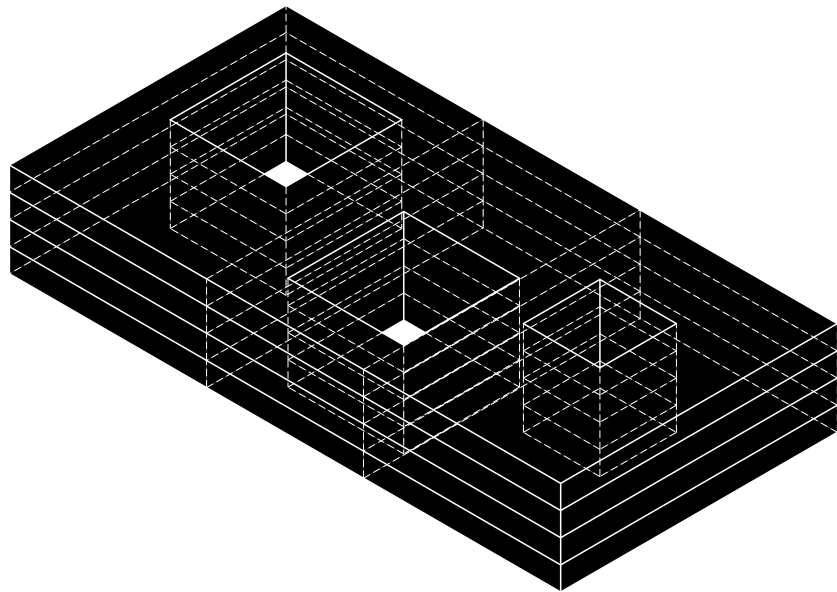


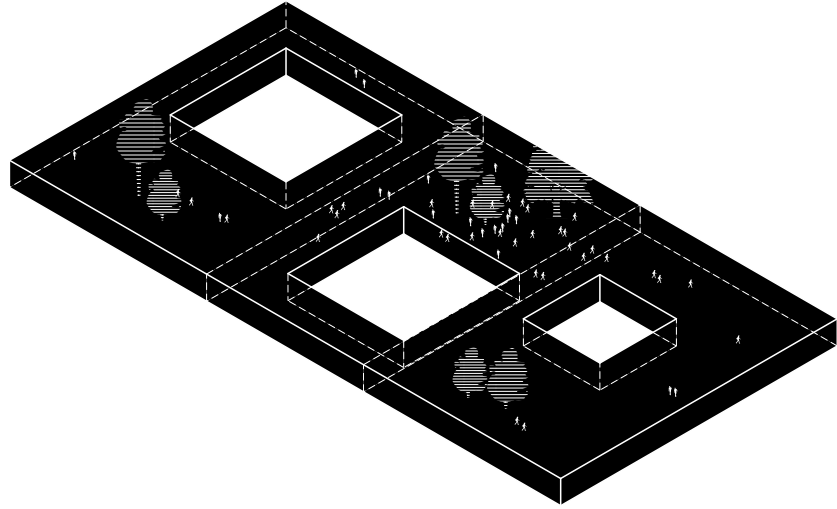


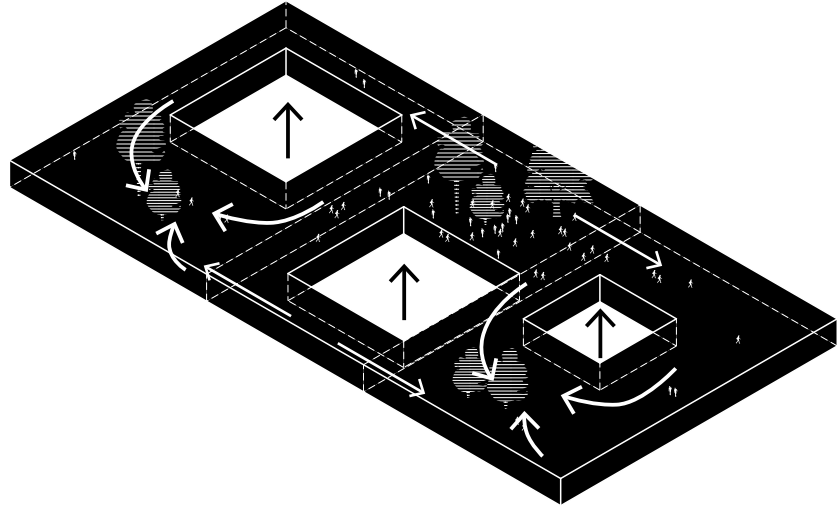


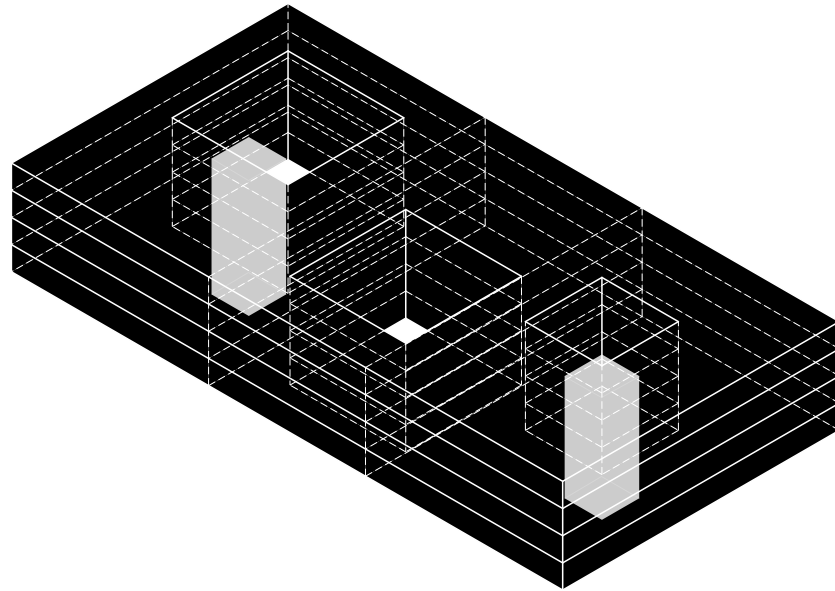










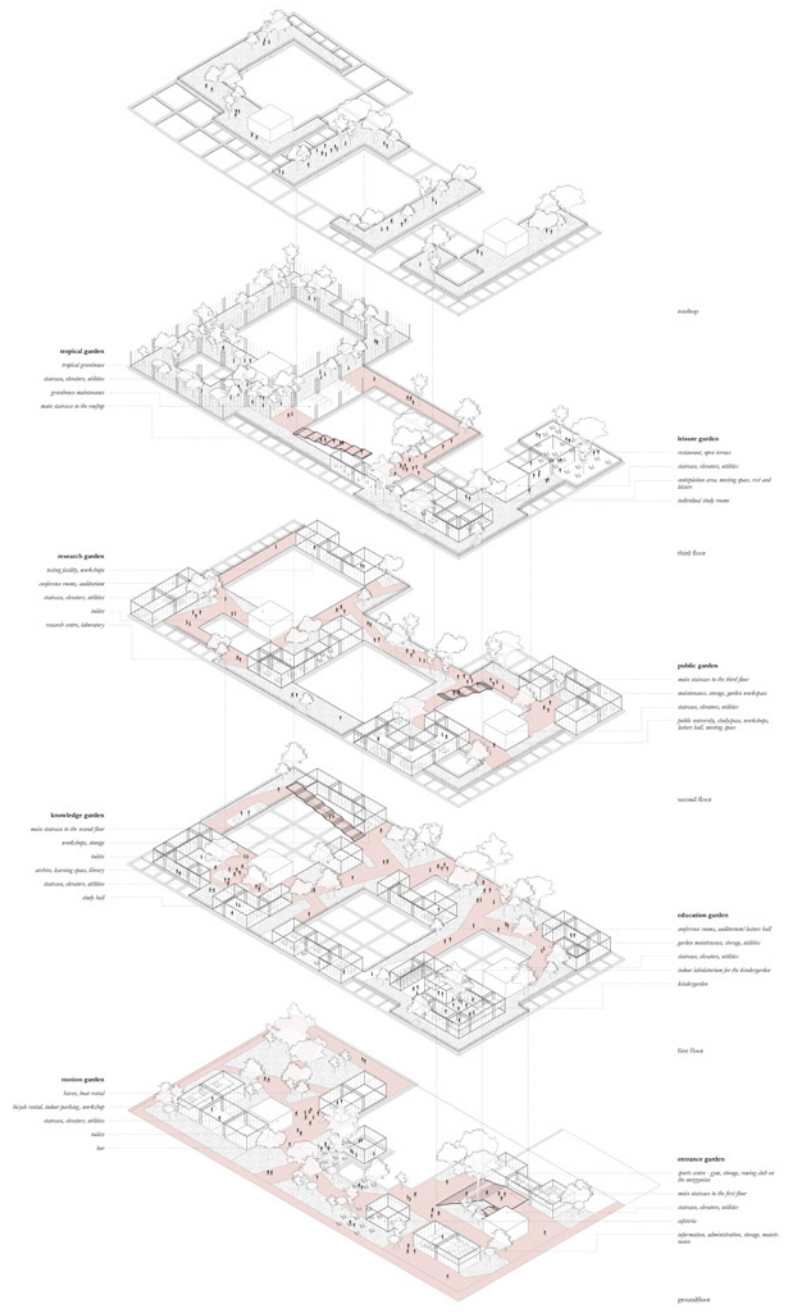


drawings







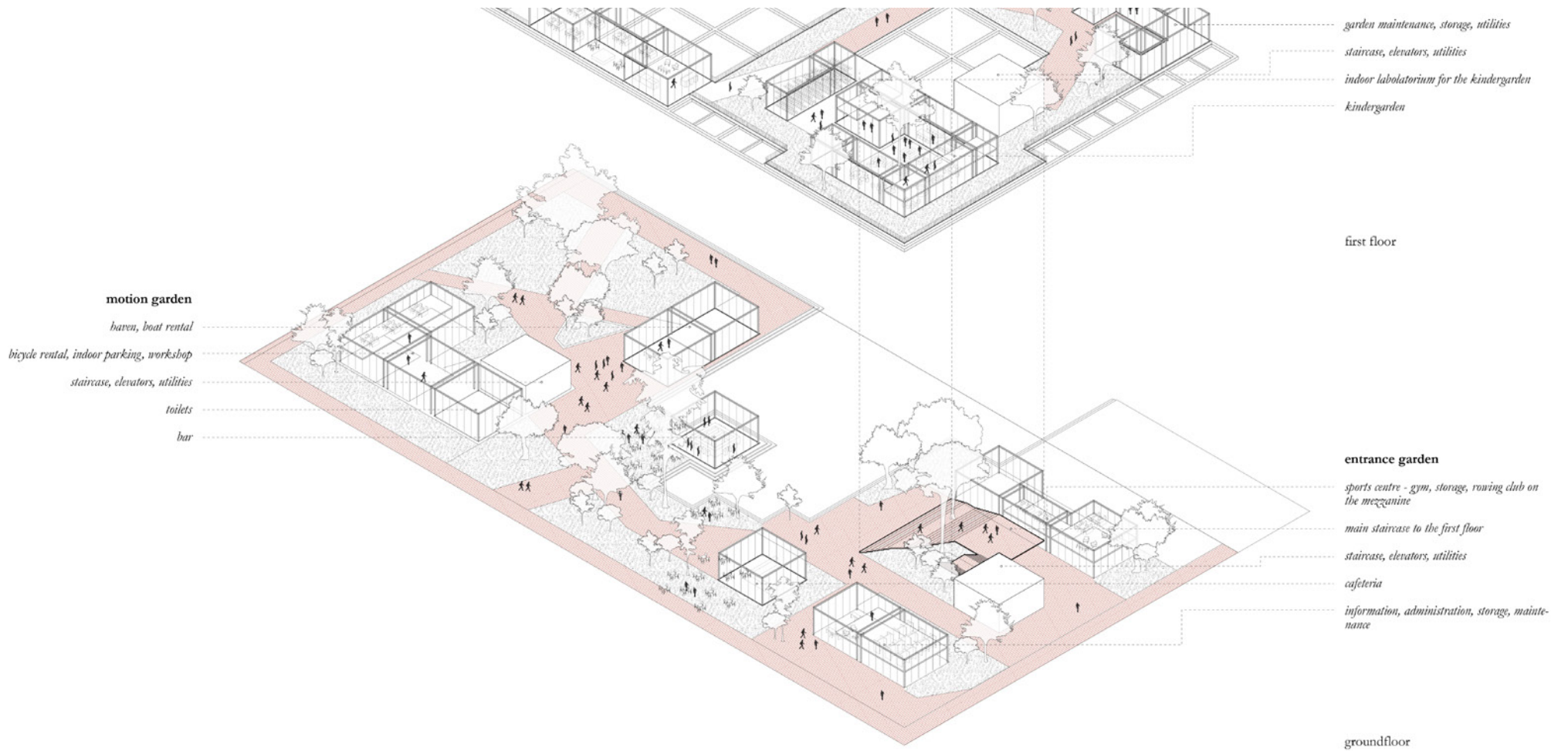


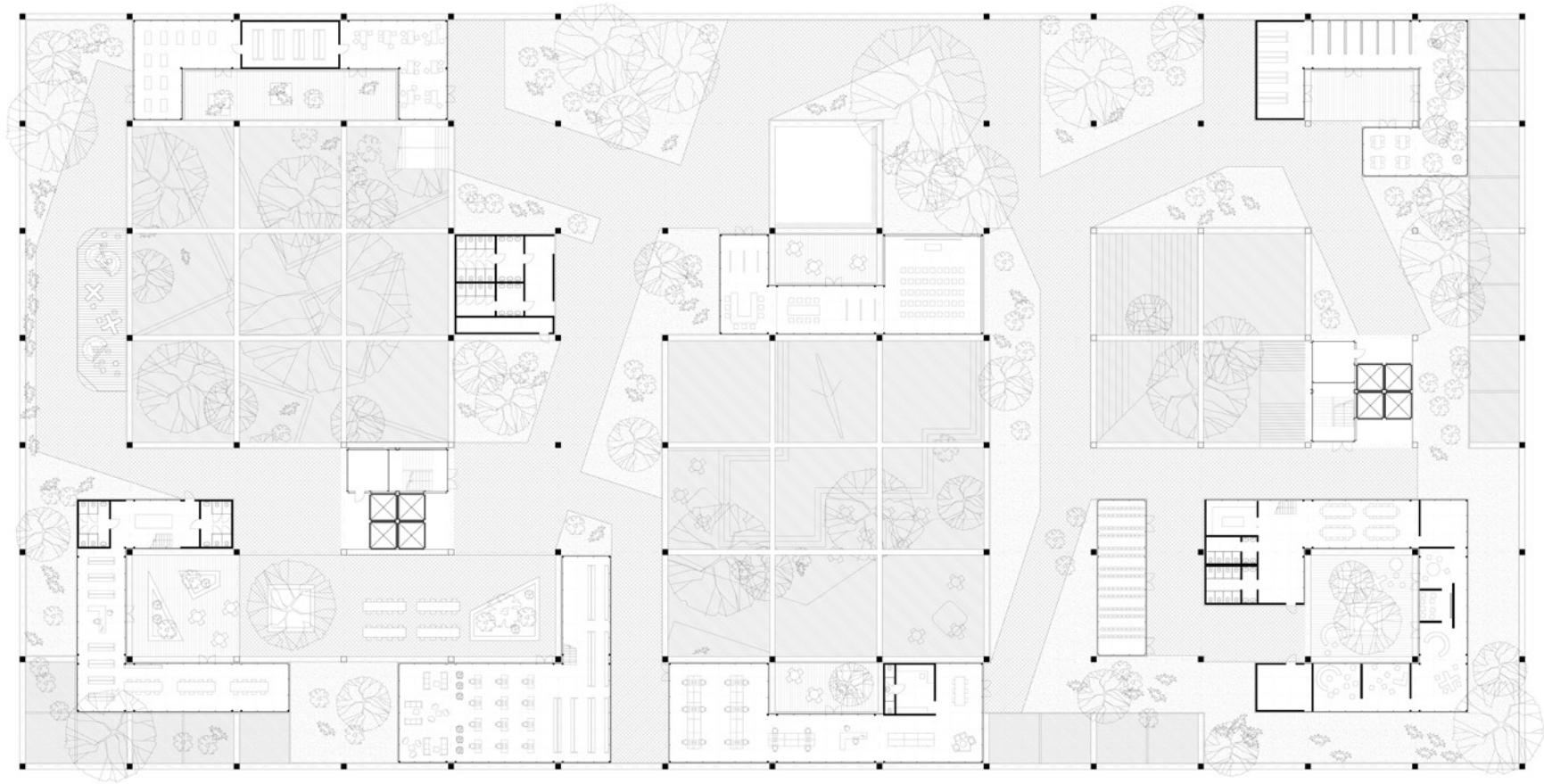






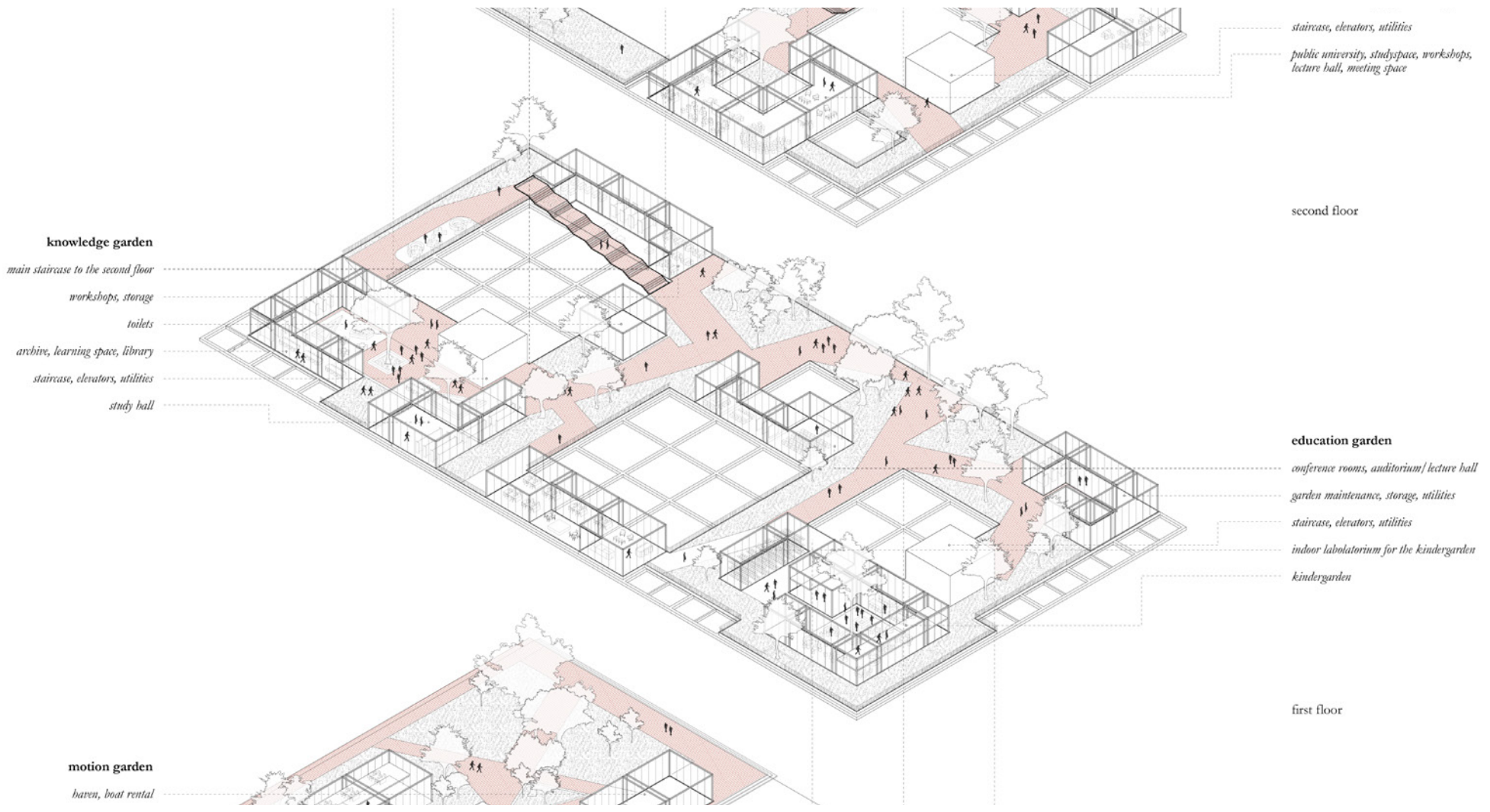


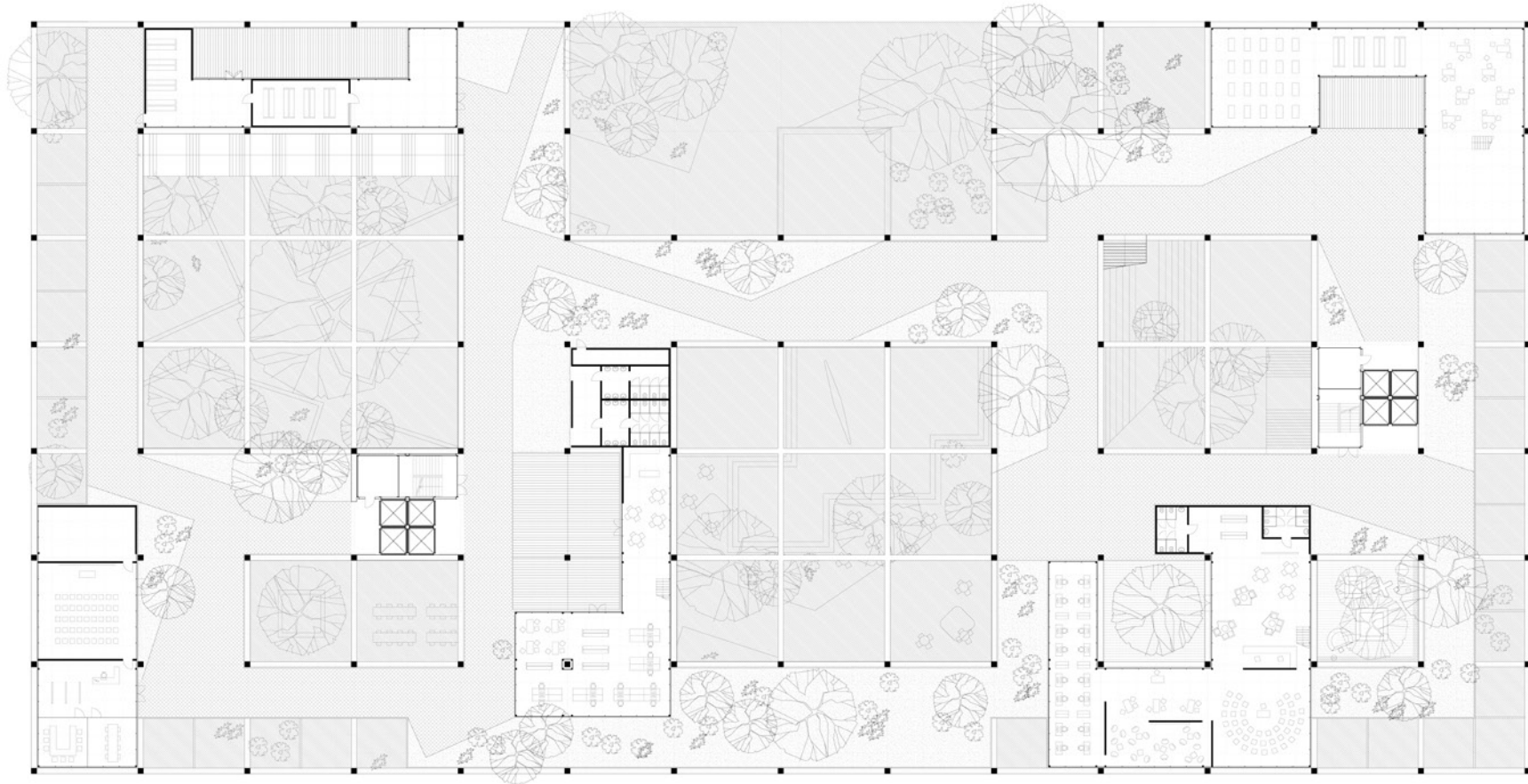


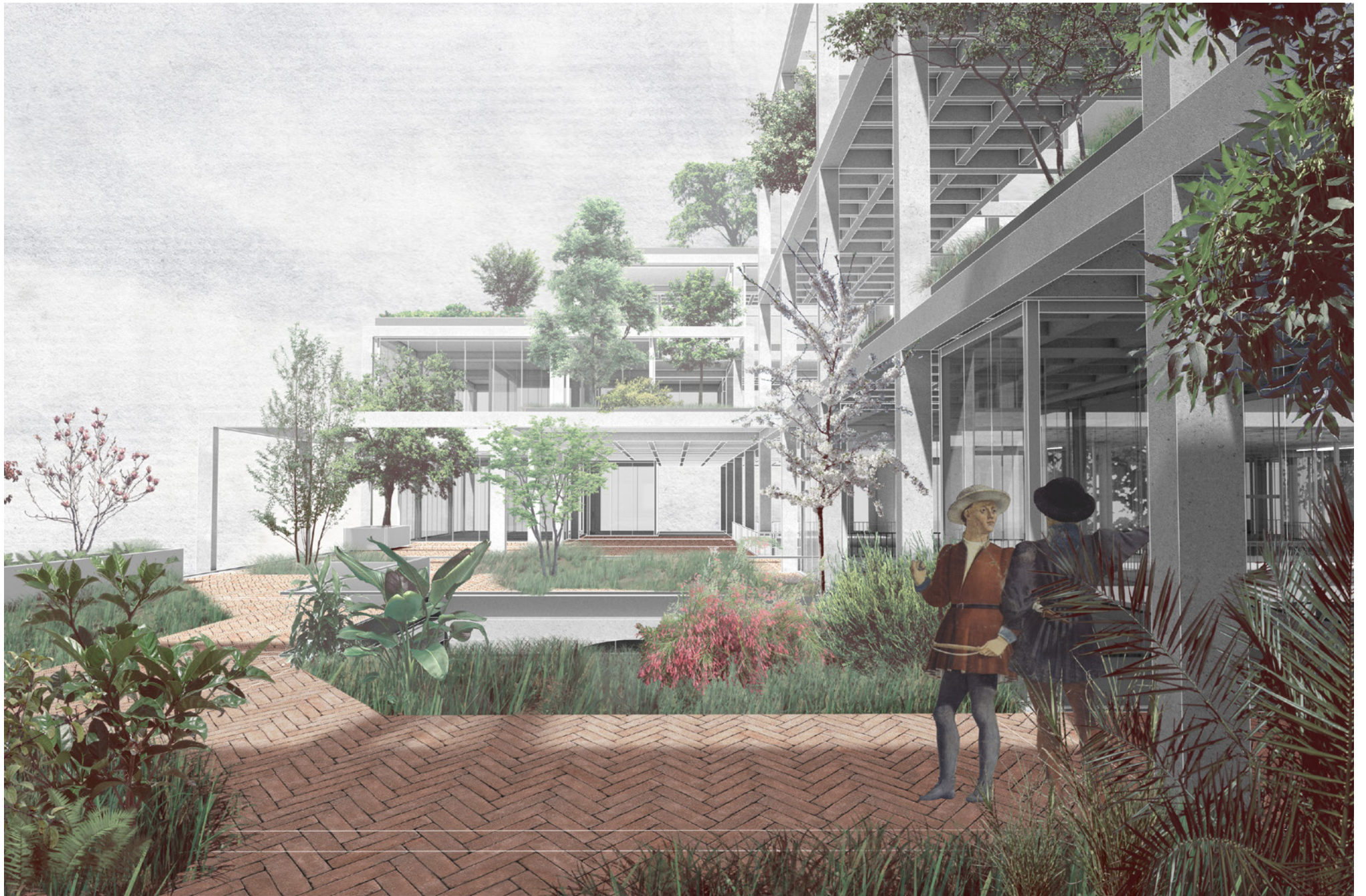


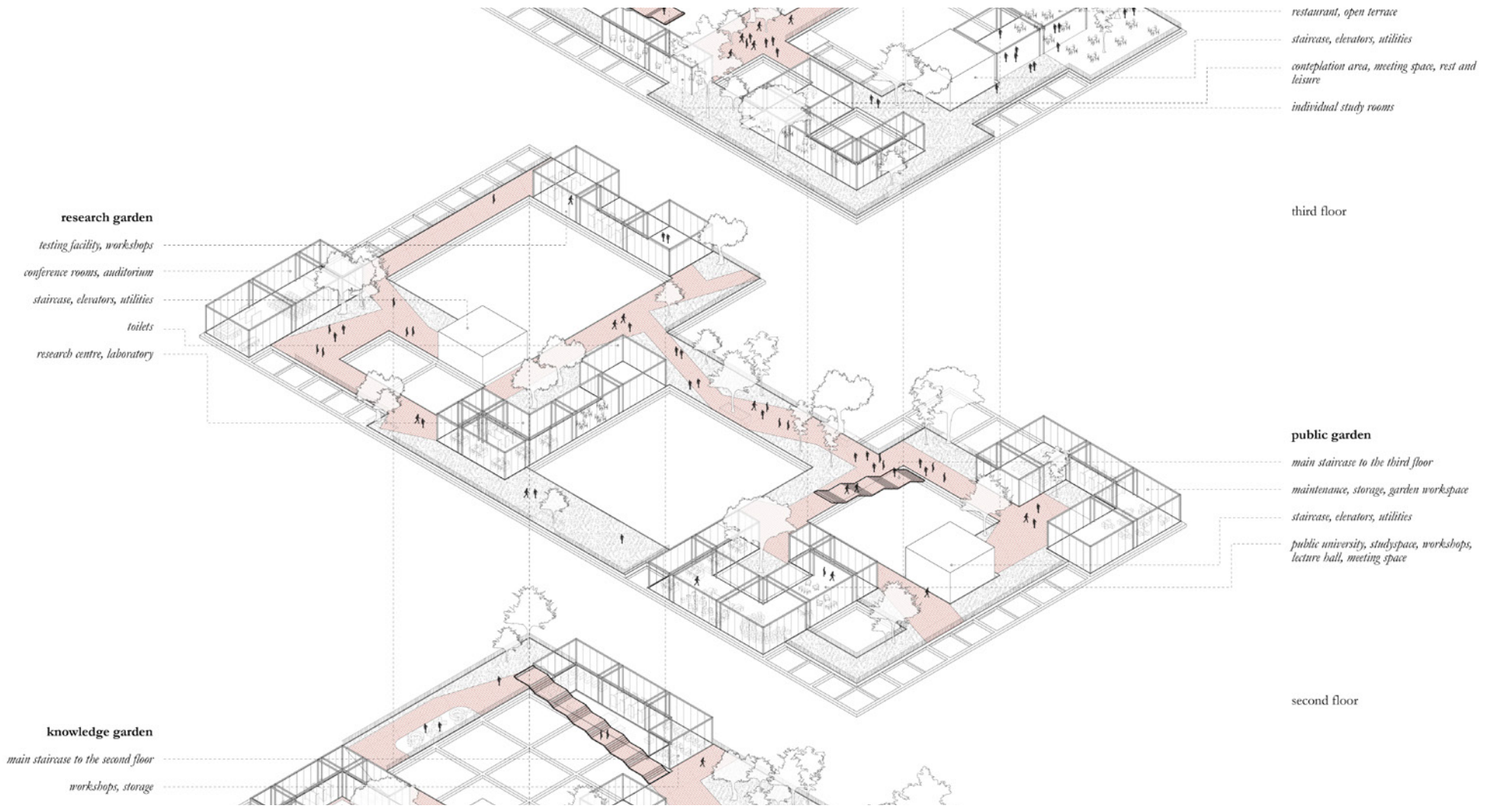
first floor plan
scale 1:200 on an A1 sheet

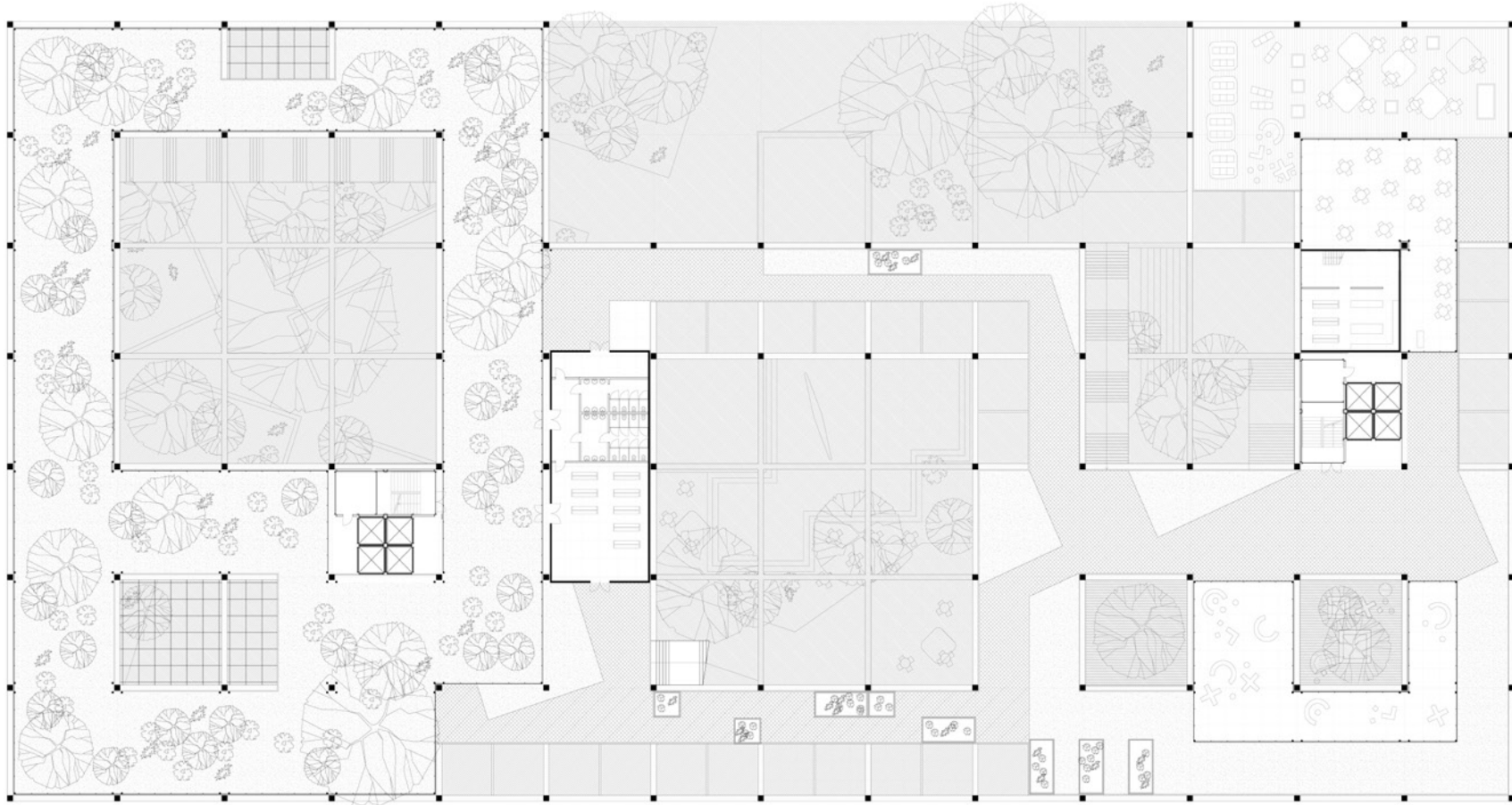




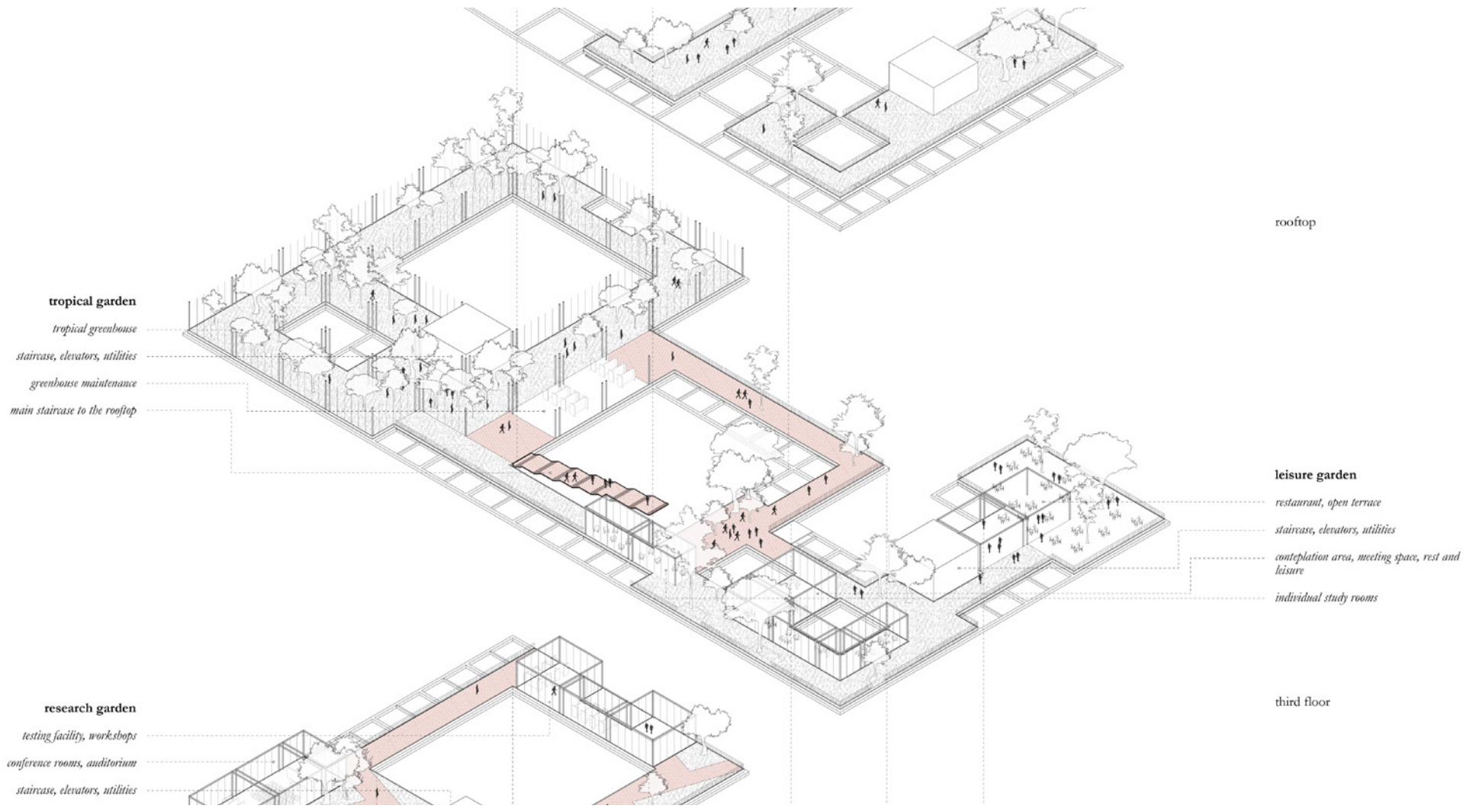






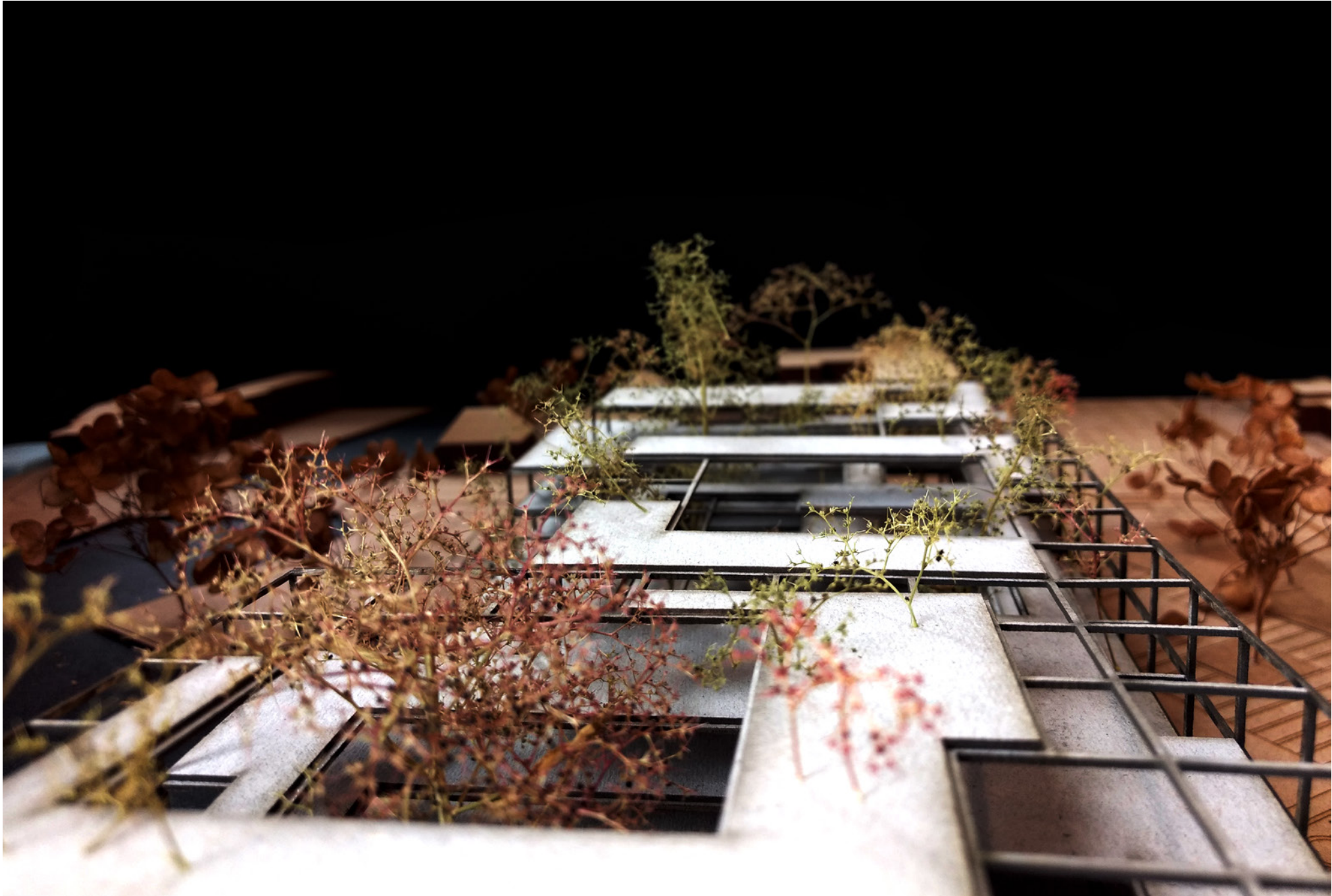








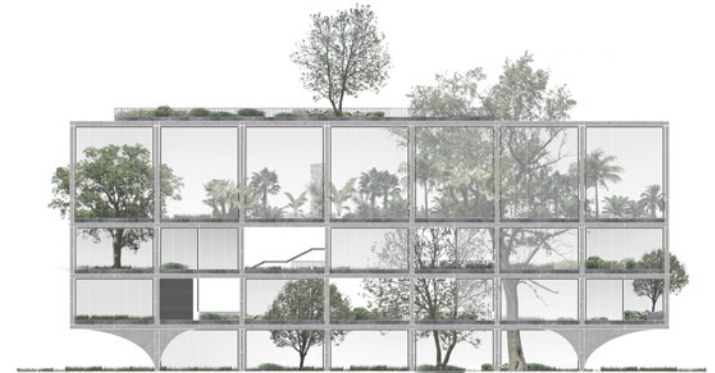








northern facade
scale 1:200



western facade
scale 1:200



southern facade
scale 1:200



eastern facade
scale 1:200





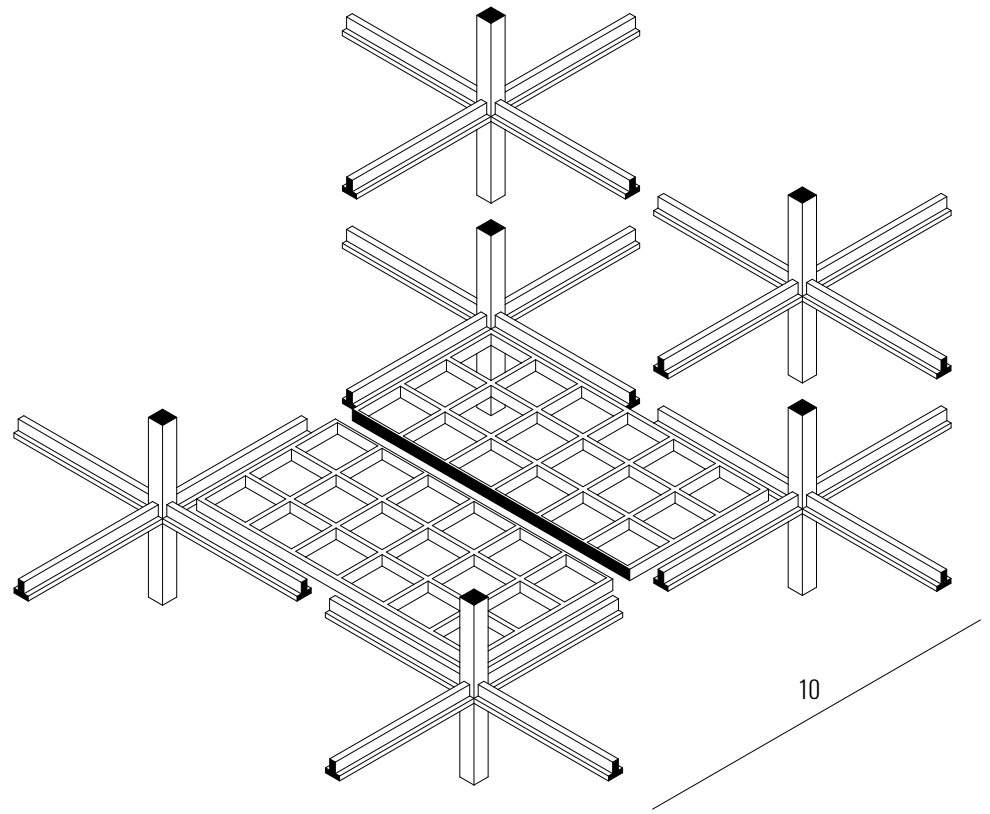




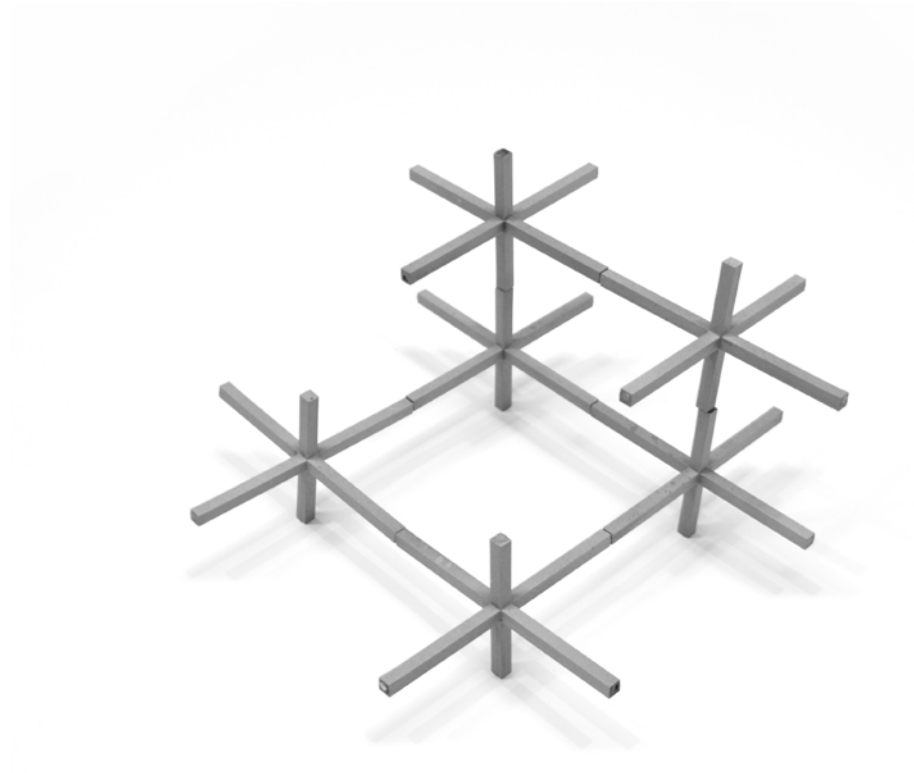
sections
scale 1:200 on an A1 sheet

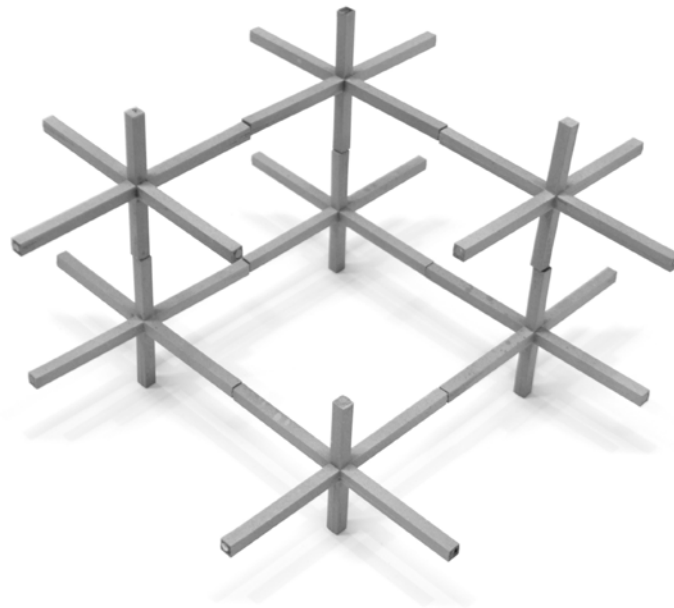


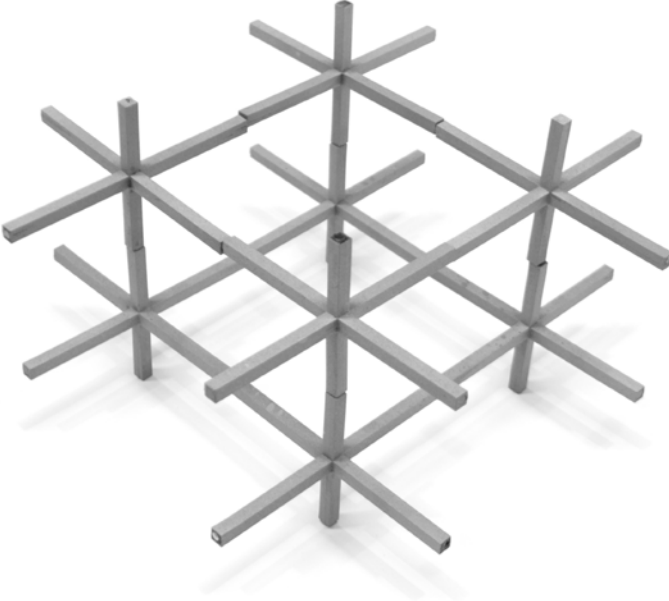










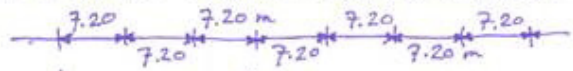
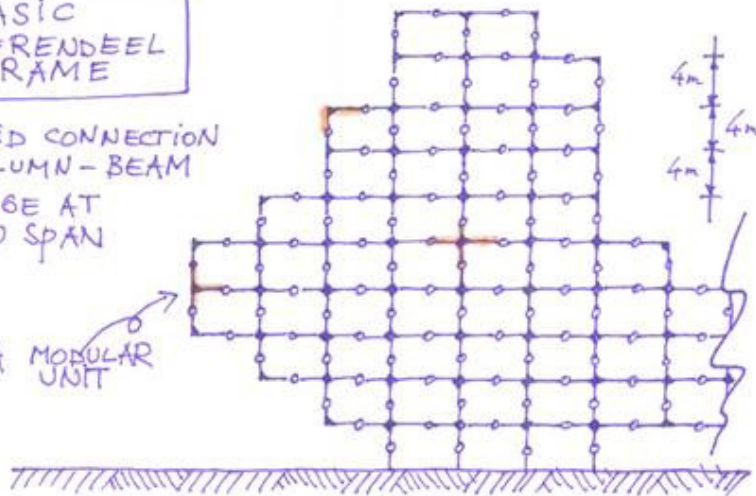






BASIC VIERENDEEL FRAME

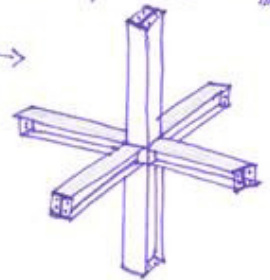
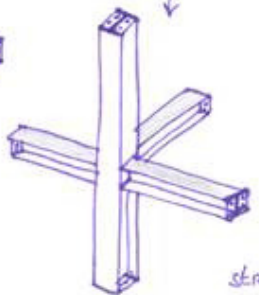
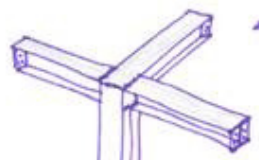
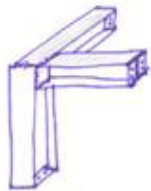
- * RIGID CONNECTION COLUMN-BEAM
- * HINGE AT MID SPAN

A MODULAR UNIT

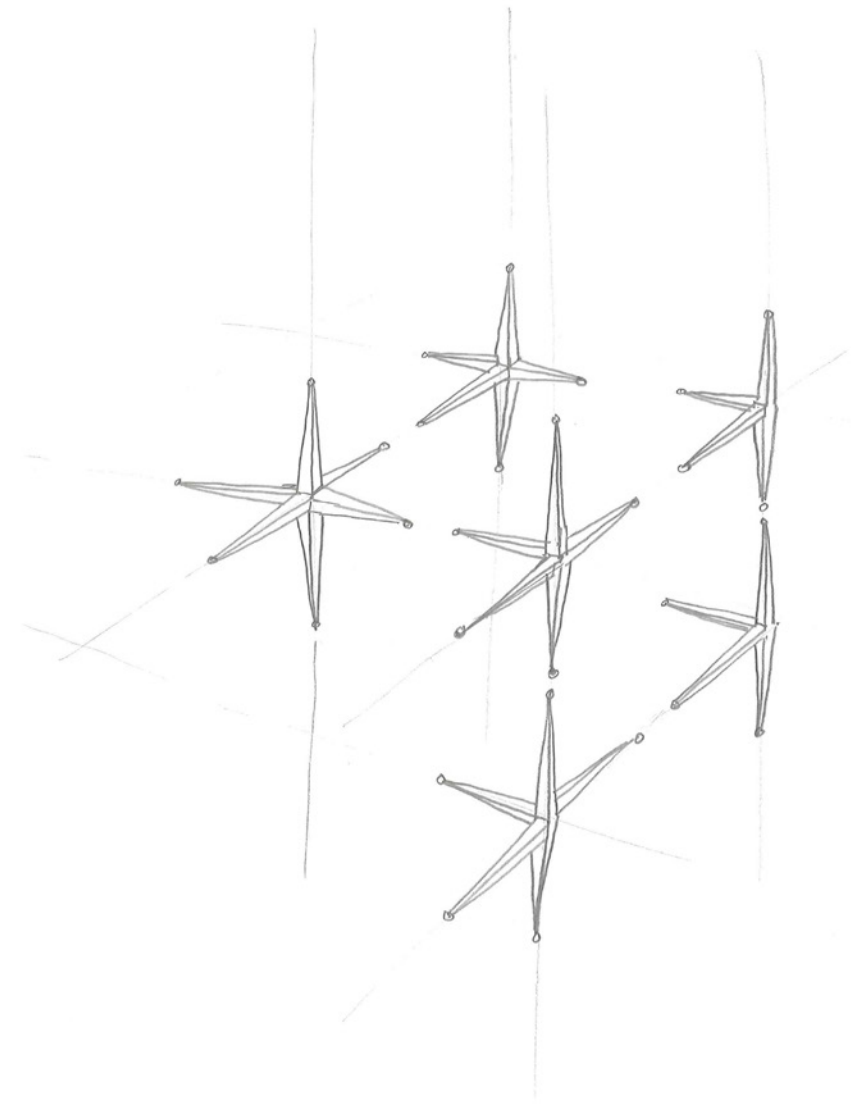


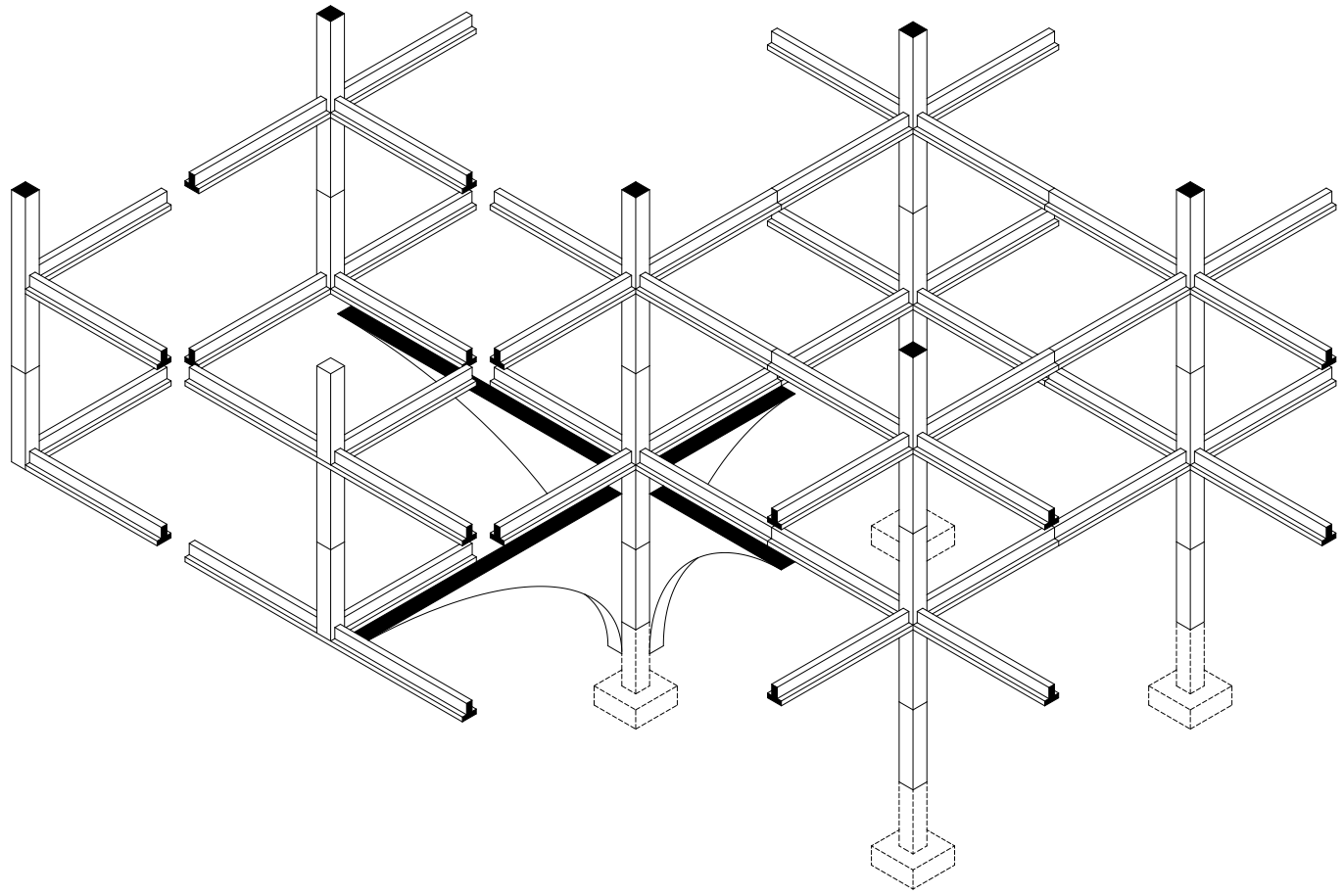
3 BAY MAX. CANTILEVER 
 OR
 6 BAY MAX FREE SPAN 

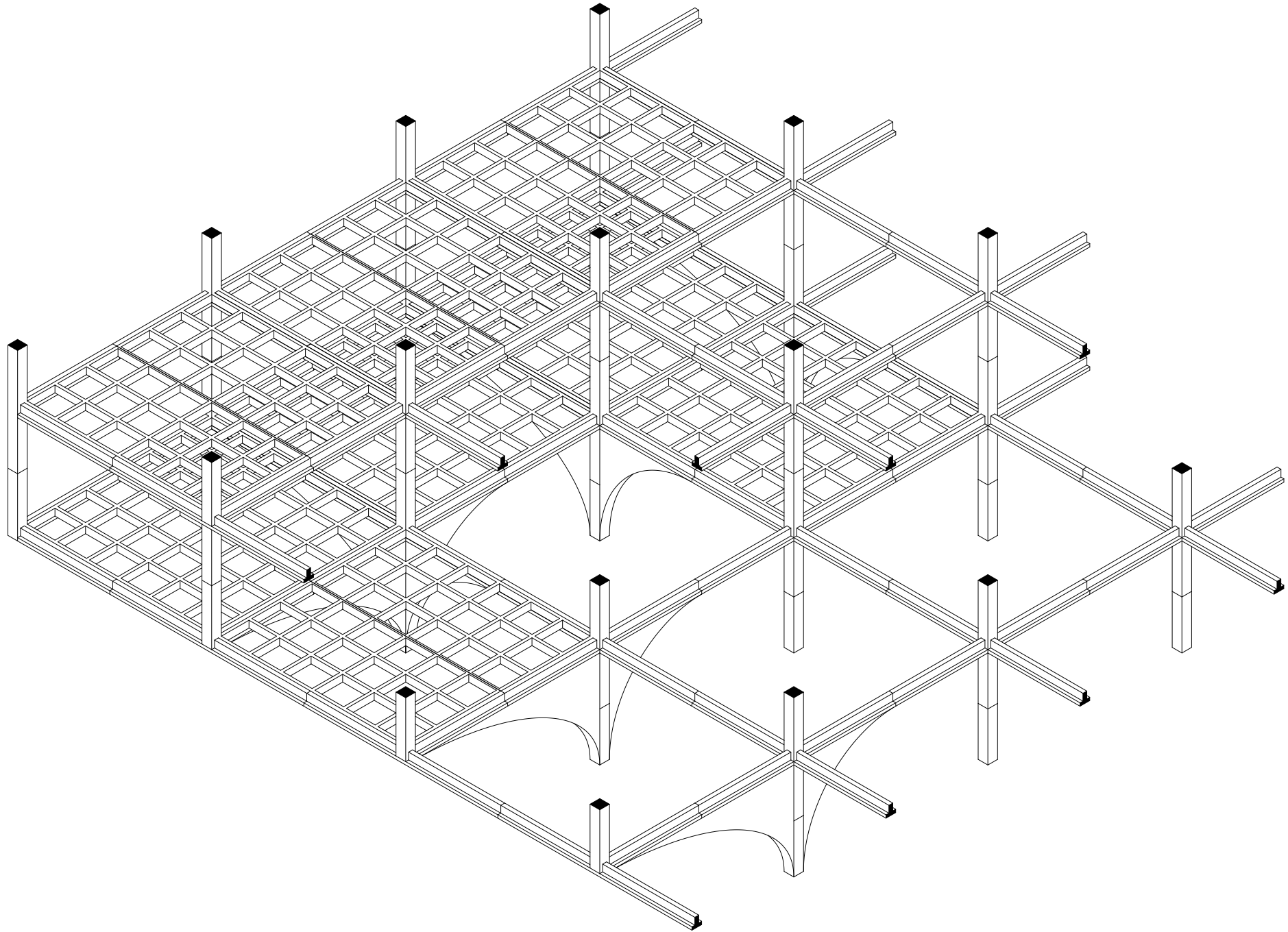
3D!
MODULAR
UNITS
STEELSTR.

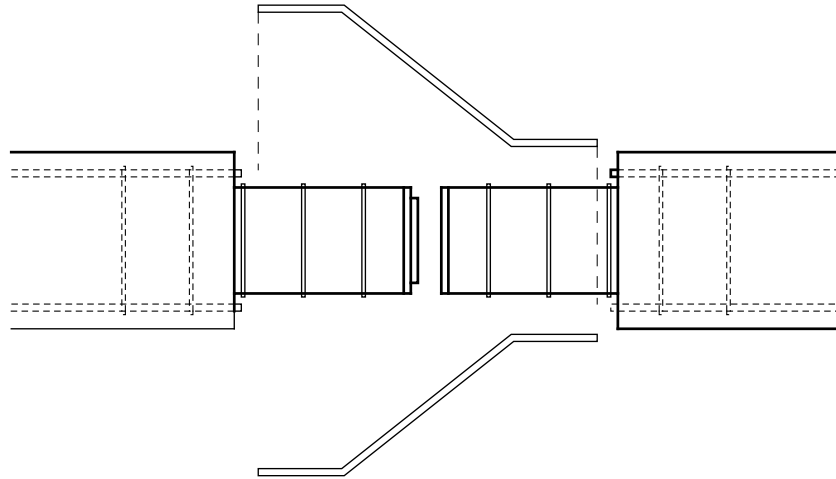
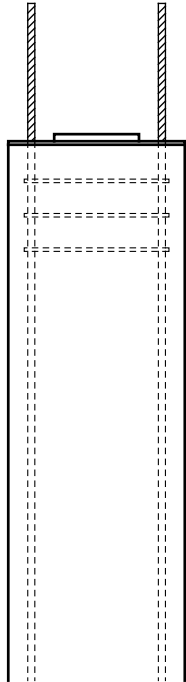
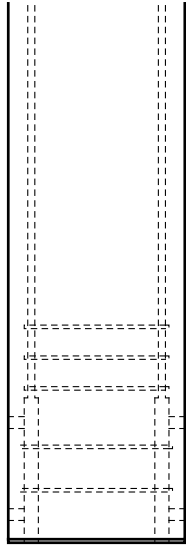


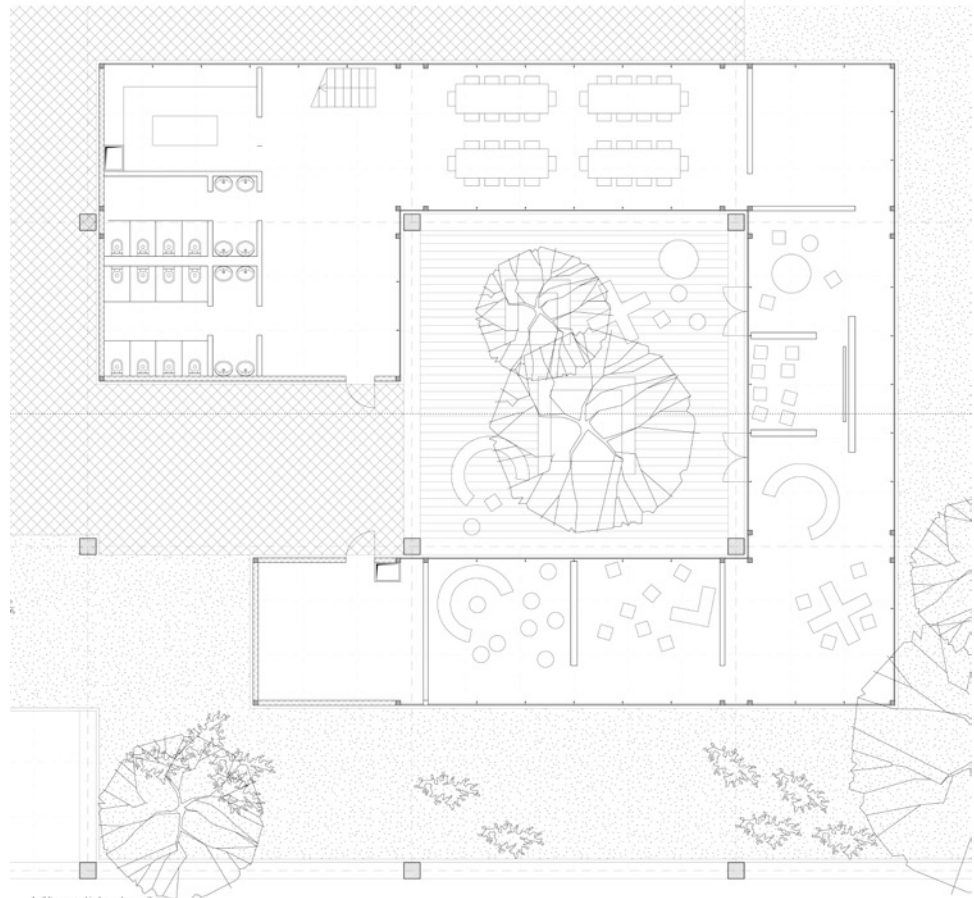
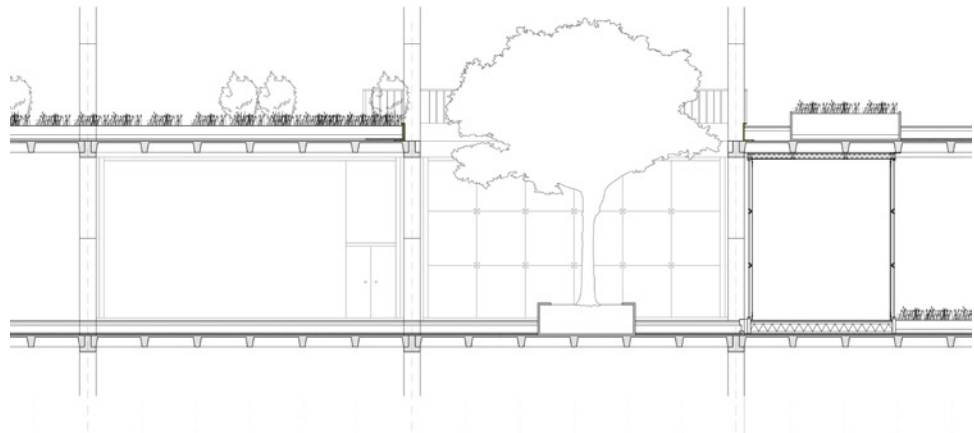
BEAM/COLUMN:
 HE 500A-B-M or D.
 strength = 100% 125% 208% 306%
 HD
 MAX.



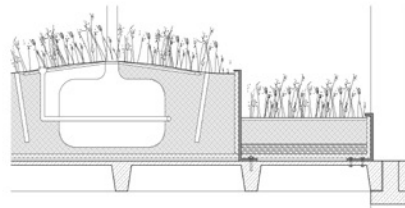








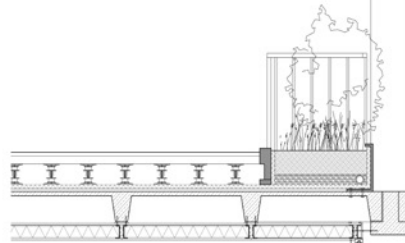
building part - kindergarden preview
scale 1:50 on an A1 sheet



extended box for larger plants. Thicker soil allows plants to develop larger rooting systems. For higher trees a root ball stabilization system is introduced that protects the tree and allows control over its growth.

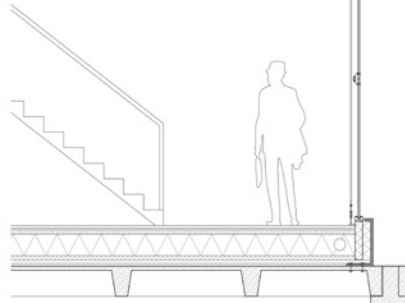
regular thickness of soil, insulated to protect the bottom from freezing, is designed for grass, bushes and smaller trees with flat rooting system.

planting for users is made on a floating floor system, separated from the soil and provided with a drainage system.



primary construction of the building is made out of concrete modular system that serves as a loadbearing structure. Attached to it are partitions made of a steel frame that provides insulation and holds walls and windows panels. It is attached to the concrete structure but remains completely independent in terms of insulation and climate inside.

installations are located in the floor - pipes for ventilation, water, and cables are located in the thickness of insulation, as well as water floor heating that is powered by the heat pump system of the building.

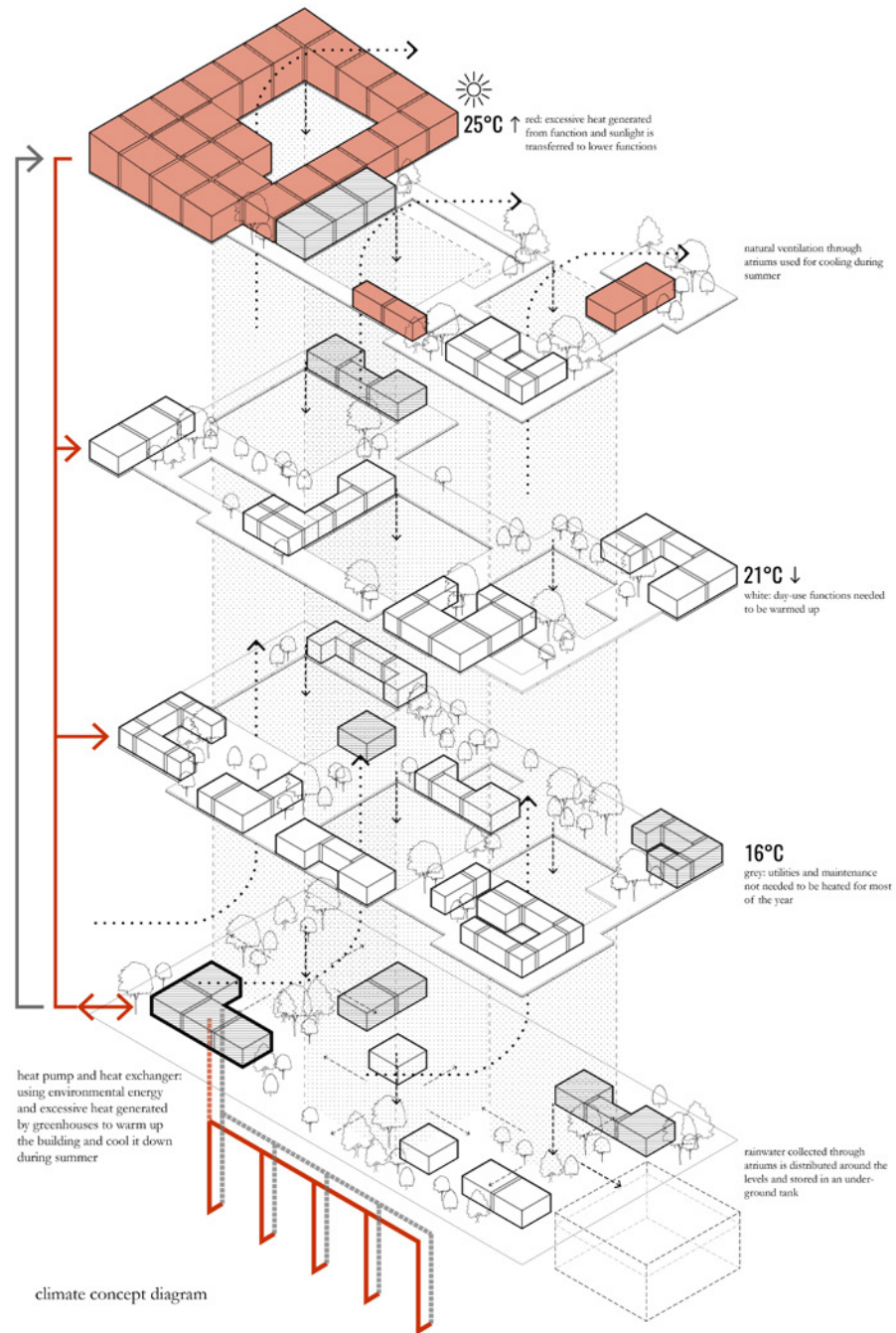


facade/section fragment
scale 1:20 on an A1 sheet











summary

Future of urban environment in Amsterdam 2050

maintain continuity within the city

improve life quality in urban conditions

contribute to the network of walkability

introduce a new public building - the Climate Centre

enhance local climate

merging pot - attraction for locals and tourists

