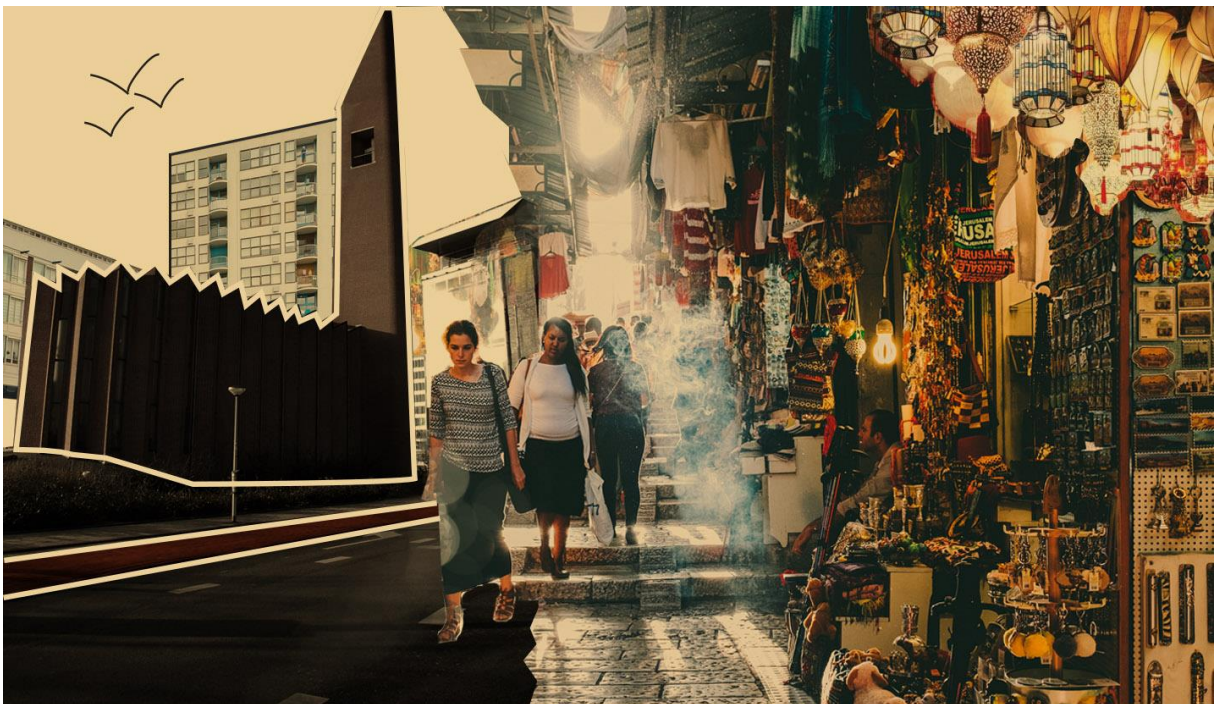


P4 Reflection

Slotermarket

An inclusive center for a garden city 2.0



Caroline van Stelten
4150961

Studio Mentors
Stefan de Koning
Jelke Fokkinga

Board of Examiners delegate
Marco Lub

Delft University of Technology
Department of Architecture
Graduation Studio Complex Projects AMS Mid City

1-2-2019



Project Description

The project Slotemarket will form a new inclusive center for the local community in Sloterdijk in the future garden city 2.0. The building will house a market where different people of Sloterdijk can sell their goods next to each other. Together with cafés, retail and social services this will form the first two floors of the building. The market should be an inclusive place where different cultures could find their place now and in the future as migration flows are unpredictable. Therefore a flexible structure of pixels is made. On top of the retail functions, housing towers appear above the roof that covers the market. The roof functions as a connecting element, embracing all the pixels underneath the roof. And on the other hand the roof is the meeting spot for the residents of the tower. Bridges connecting the housing towers to the roof gardens with green houses.

The typology of the building is the city in a building, inspired by the souk and bazaars in the Middle East where the market is integrated in the streets of the city and by that is interwoven in the urban fabric. In this project the market is interwoven in its surroundings by embracing the green structures of the garden city. This typology is chosen because of the opportunities of having social interaction. Social interaction mostly takes place on markets, streets and squares.

The inhabitants of the towers share several amenities as cars, workplaces, a sports room, a dining room and gardens and greenhouses on the roof. The future life in the garden cities will be focused around the ideals of social interaction, participation, sharing facilities and food production.

Relationship between research and design

Sloterdijk has been designed by Cornelis van Eesteren in 1935 as one of the Western Garden Cities as a part of the Amsterdam Extension Plan. The ideals of light, space and air were important for the design of the urban fabric. In that time Sloterdijk attracted a lot of immigrants and nowadays this is still visible in the demographics of Sloterdijk. Many second and third generation immigrants stayed in this area of Amsterdam and that leads to the fact

that more than 50% of the inhabitants of Sloterdijk are from non-western background. As Sloterdijk stayed underdeveloped for a long time, it houses many poor public spaces. Other problems in this area are the high rate of unemployment, people find difficulties with finding a job due to problems with language and integration. But also loneliness seems a bigger problem in this part of Amsterdam. These circumstances are the consequences of the social, spatial and economical separation Sloterdijk had to deal with.

The prognosis for Amsterdam is that the population will grow until almost one million inhabitants in 2040 which leads to the fact that densification is needed to house all these people. Another thing is that migration flows will increase, which means that diversity still will be a big topic in the future. Nowadays Amsterdam houses many nationalities and subgroups. Amsterdam has been an example of dealing well with integration of lower social classes and immigrants. But what will happen when these groups of people will grow? Will this lead to a bigger segregation? Segregation arises where different groups of people aren't meeting each other anymore and therefore do not understand each other's world.

This leads to my research questions:

What architectural intervention in a Gardencity 2.0 could stimulate interaction and participation in order to prevent segregation?

Relationship between graduation project, studio theme and MSc. Architecture program

In the studio of Complex Projects we did research in a wide field. Politics, economics and social circumstances were analysed. What I liked about this approach is that in the end you could choose your own interest and design question. In my case I focused on the social circumstances and took a closer look in the theory of the Inclusive Cities.

This theory functions on the spatial, social and economical level. In order to find architectural solutions to get to inclusiveness, exclusion should be explained on the three levels. Spatial exclusion takes place where all poor people are clustered in one area with poor amenities and services as is the case in Sloterdijk. Analysing the amenities in Sloterdijk most of them are located along the Burgemeester de Vlugtlaan or clustered around the '40-'45 square, where you can find the shopping mall and the current market. Further research on the amenities led to a low appreciation of the current market as it is not the main reason to visit the Plein '40-45. Also a shortage of restaurants and cafes was founded.

Then on the social level, exclusion takes place where there is not enough social contact often caused by discrimination based on ethnicity, economical status or age. People from one group don't want to have contact with people from other groups. You can see this f.e. at higher educated and lower educated people. On the economical level, lower educated people find not enough opportunities to participate in Sloterdijk. The Inclusive City is about having enough amenities and services for everyone, stimulating social interaction and create economic opportunities for everyone.

The used research method in relation to the graduation studio methodical line of inquiry

The graduation studio is divided in a research phase, P1 and P2. And after this the design phase, P3 and P4. In the first phase P1 we mainly analysed hard data. We mapped the amenities, history, transport, road network, land use, landscape, voids, building ownership and population. In the second phase P2 you do extensive research on your chosen soft topic and in the end you come up with a design brief for the design phase of graduation project. Important for the P2 was to come up with a proper program and typology for your

building. But also choosing the right location. For me especially the typology of the city in a building was important, as I could go experimenting with routes and squares in my building. Another important thing was to set all these design requirements as for example flexibility for the future, easy accessible, great mix of amenities, green.

At the same time we as a group also developed a vision for the area of Sloterdijk in 2050. In this vision we tried to come up with a realistic scenario for our site in the future. Together with the visions for the other 7 areas in Amsterdam there has been tried to give a total insight of what the future of Amsterdam may look like.

The group vision starts on the Randstad scale and narrows down through the Amsterdam and New-West scale until the Sloterdijk scale. Through these scales we make statements about mobility, where to densify, green structures and leisure. These are all important topics which should be further investigated in our own projects.

The relationship between the graduation project and the wider social framework

This project gives an answer on how to deal with the growth of the population in Amsterdam, the needed densification and how people could live together in a way segregation could be prevented.

In this graduation project several important topics have been touched upon. With the design of a new market place for Slotermeer economic participation is stimulated as well as topics as social inclusion and social safety are taken into account. On top of the market, housing towers are envisioned. The housing towers are needed in order to realize a certain degree of densification, but also to create a permanent liveliness. By placing their entrances along the routes from park to main square interaction could take place and social safety is being secured.

In the future of retail, experience is key and so on the market consist of attractive routes and places to hang out and look at green. The important topic green is integrated in the market in several forms. Gardens with walking routes through the building, Sedum roofs, Roof gardens for the inhabitants of the housing towers and greenhouses to produce their own food. For me the sustainability lies in the benefits of the local people. Green has a good influence on the wellbeing of people and heat control. But also using a sustainable material as timber for the main construction gives a nice atmosphere in the building. Next to that it secures flexibility, because of the fact that it is demountable (when proper connections are used), it also storage CO2.

In the market there will be spots for the local community to sell their goods. Other functions in the market will be different smaller retail functions as well as different restaurants, teahouses and cafes will have their unit in the building.