

## Four principles to de- and reconstruct the historical shipyard



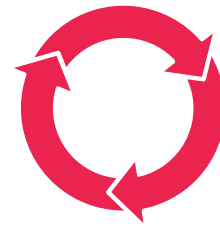
Draw inspiration  
from elements



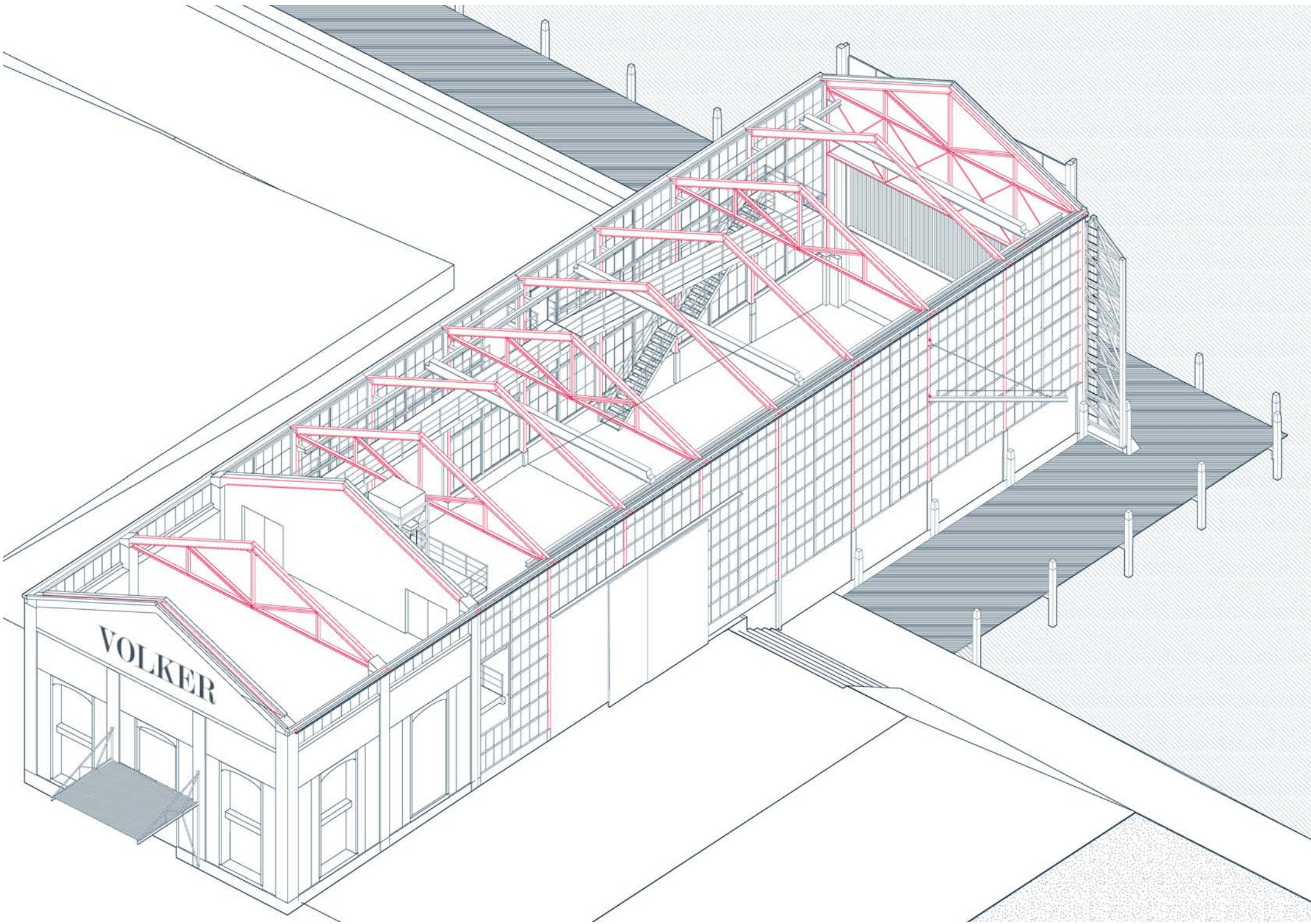
Reuse principle  
in new materials



Reuse elements  
for new function



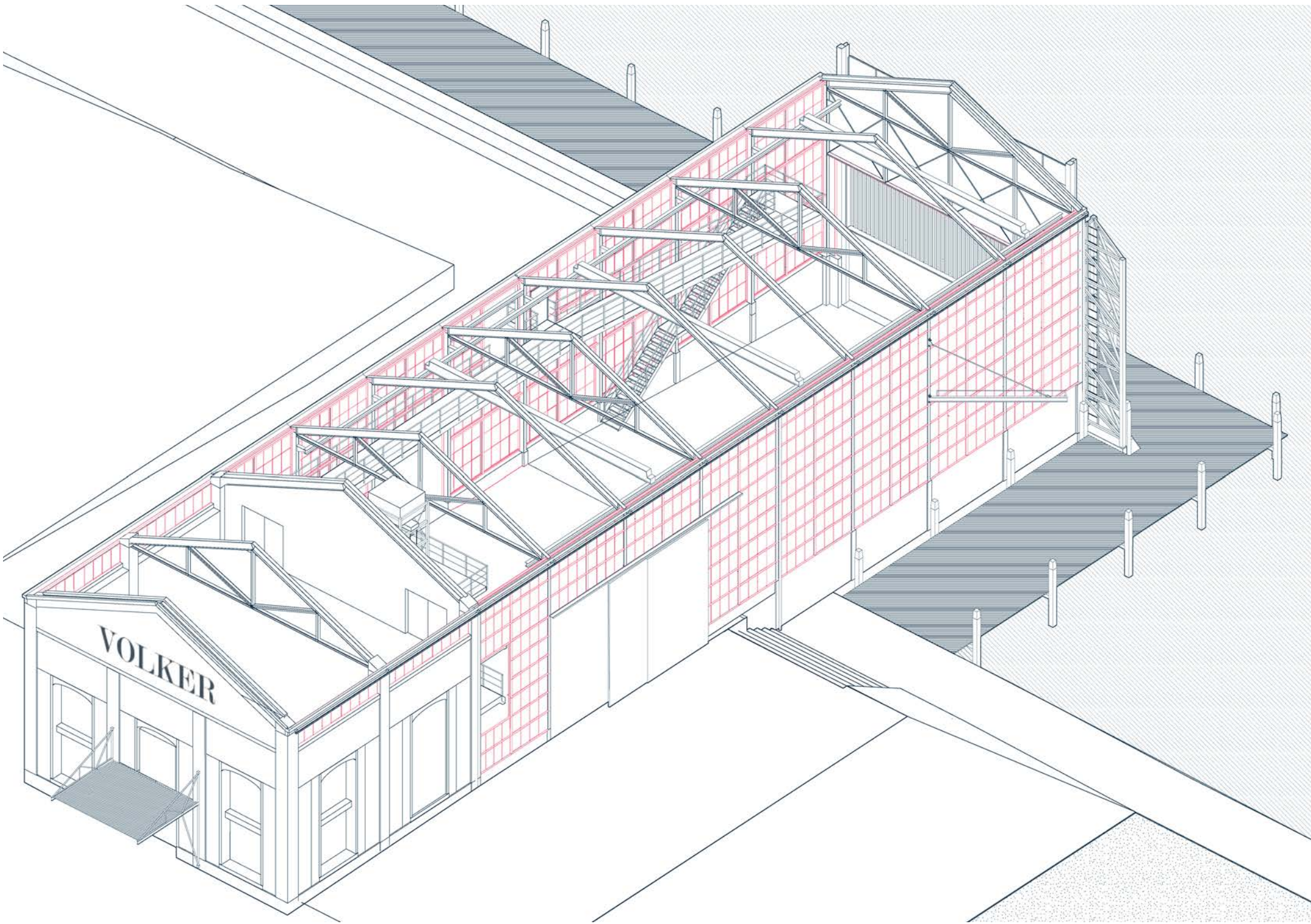
Reuse elements  
for original function



## Load bearing structure



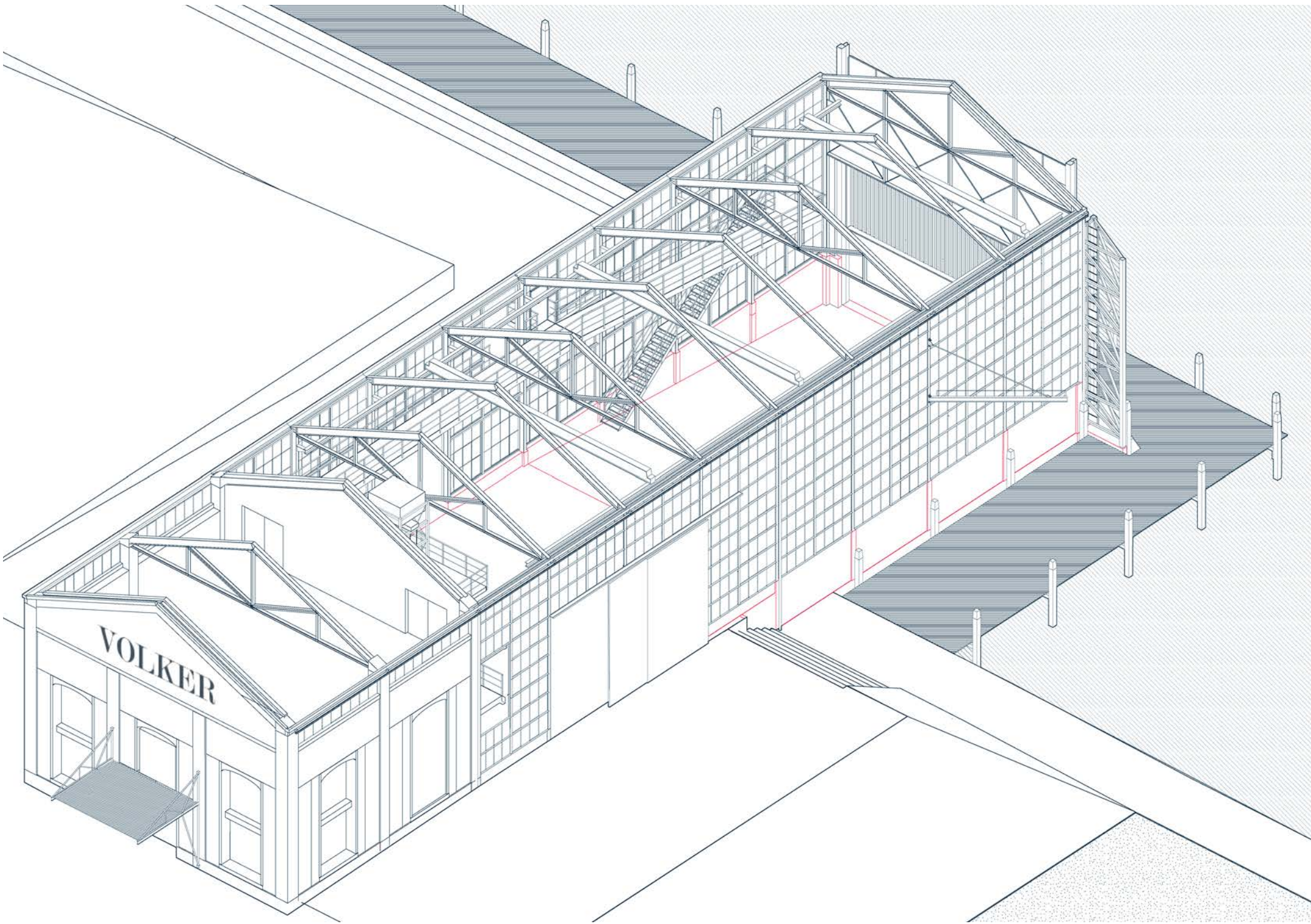
Using the same building technique, material and measurements to form the skeleton of the newly built Shipyard.



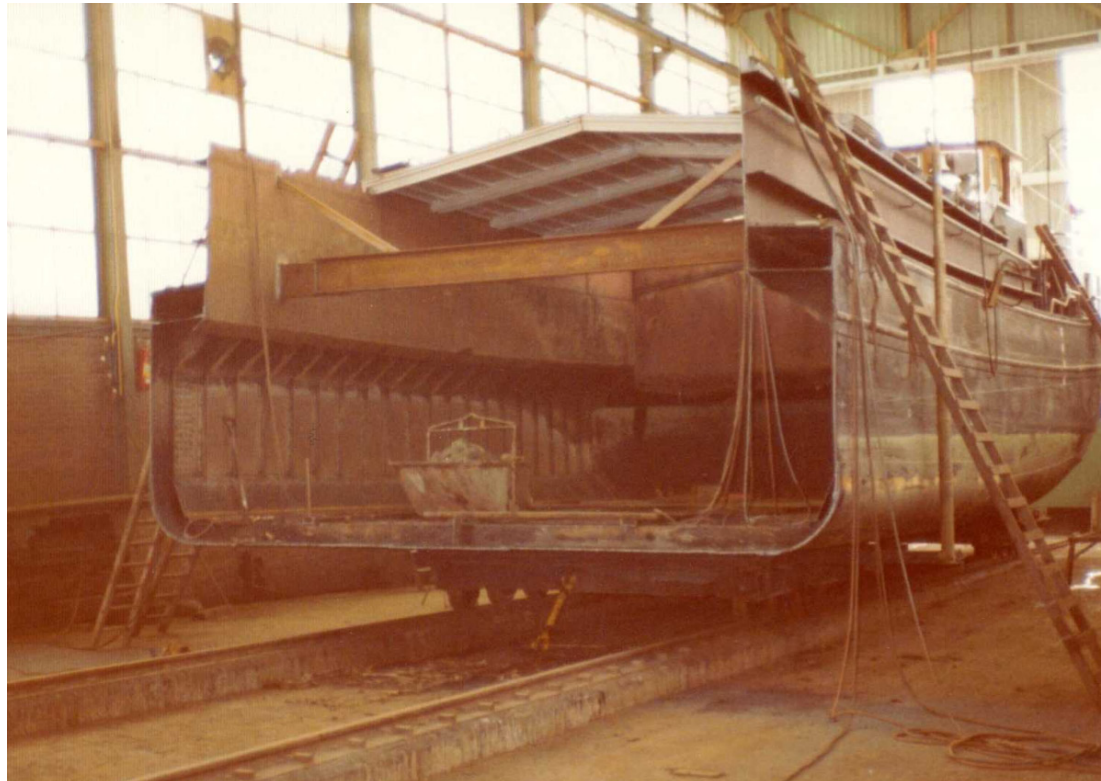
## Facade repetition and proportions



Using the same proportions and facade repetition as the original shipyard. Using simple but smart curtain wall technique to achieve slim steel profiles with single translucent glass panes.

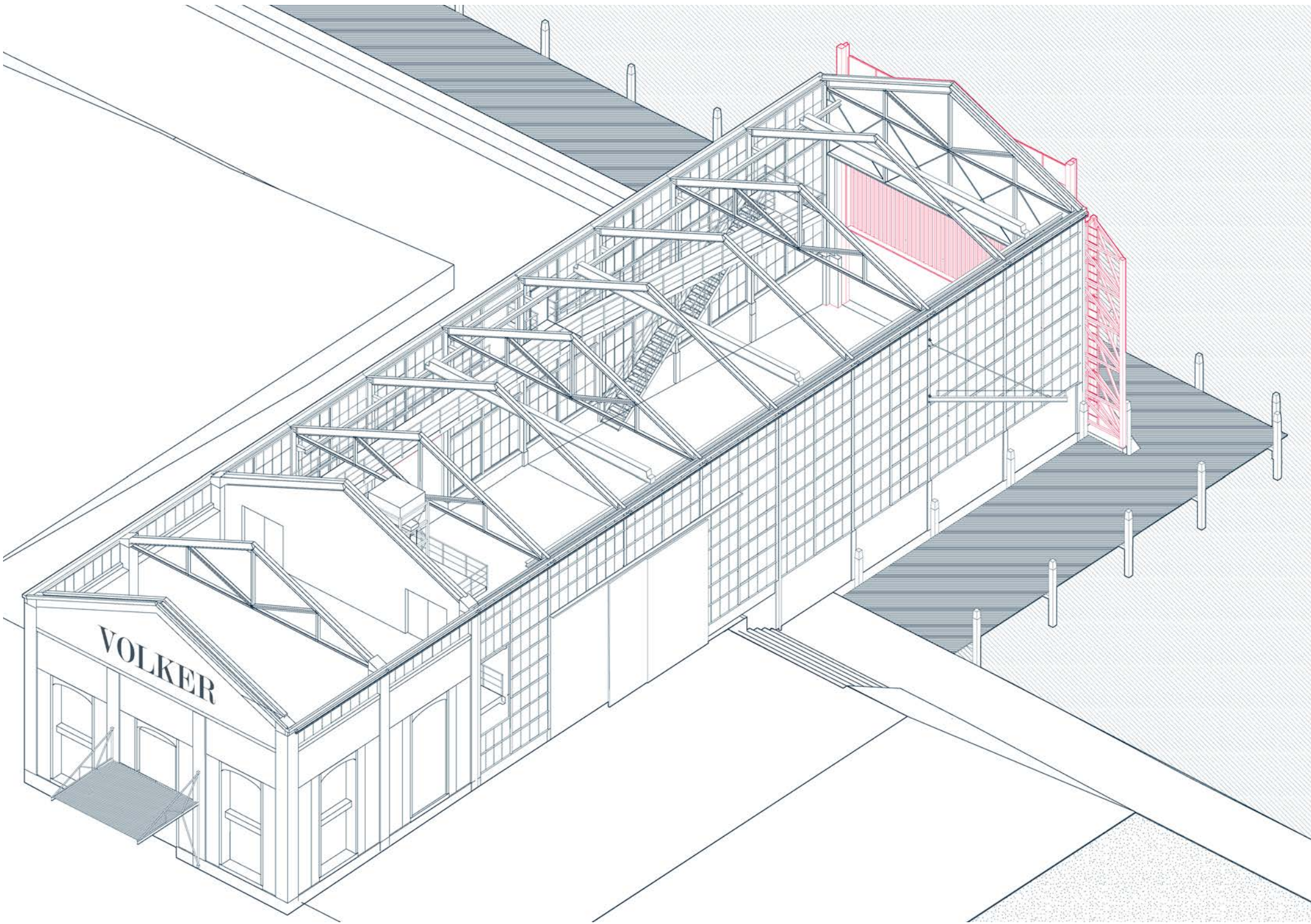


## Reintroducing shipyard ramp

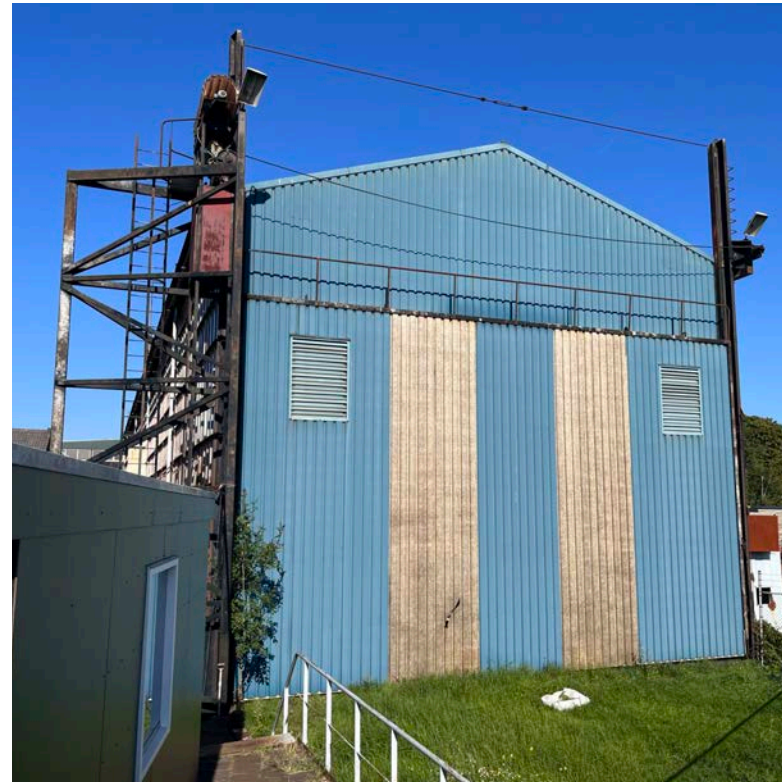
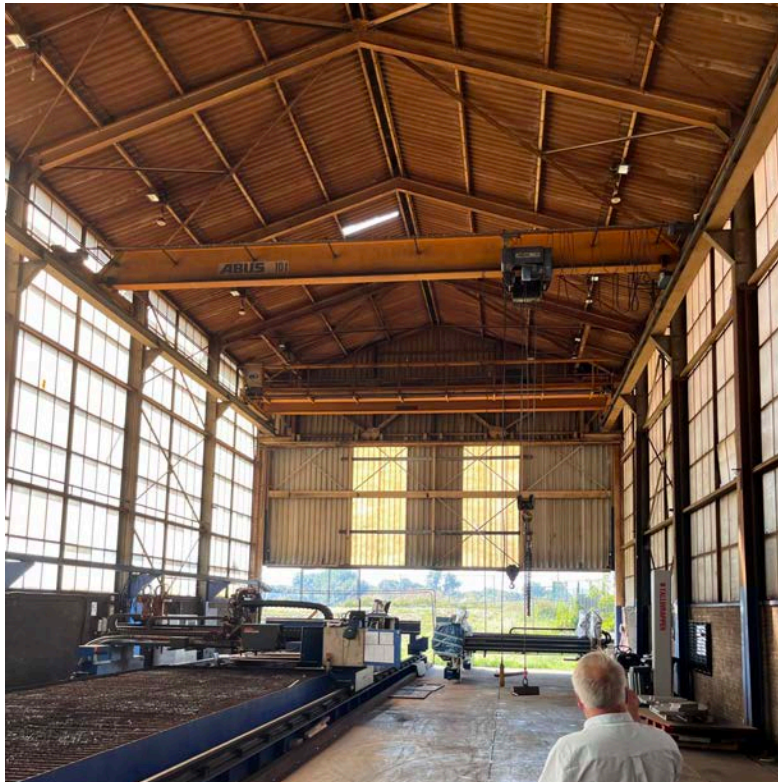


Reintroducing the principle of a shipyard ramp to connect the building to the water. Just as its original function, the water will enter the shipyard at high water levels. Rails hold up 1-1 scale dredging ship.

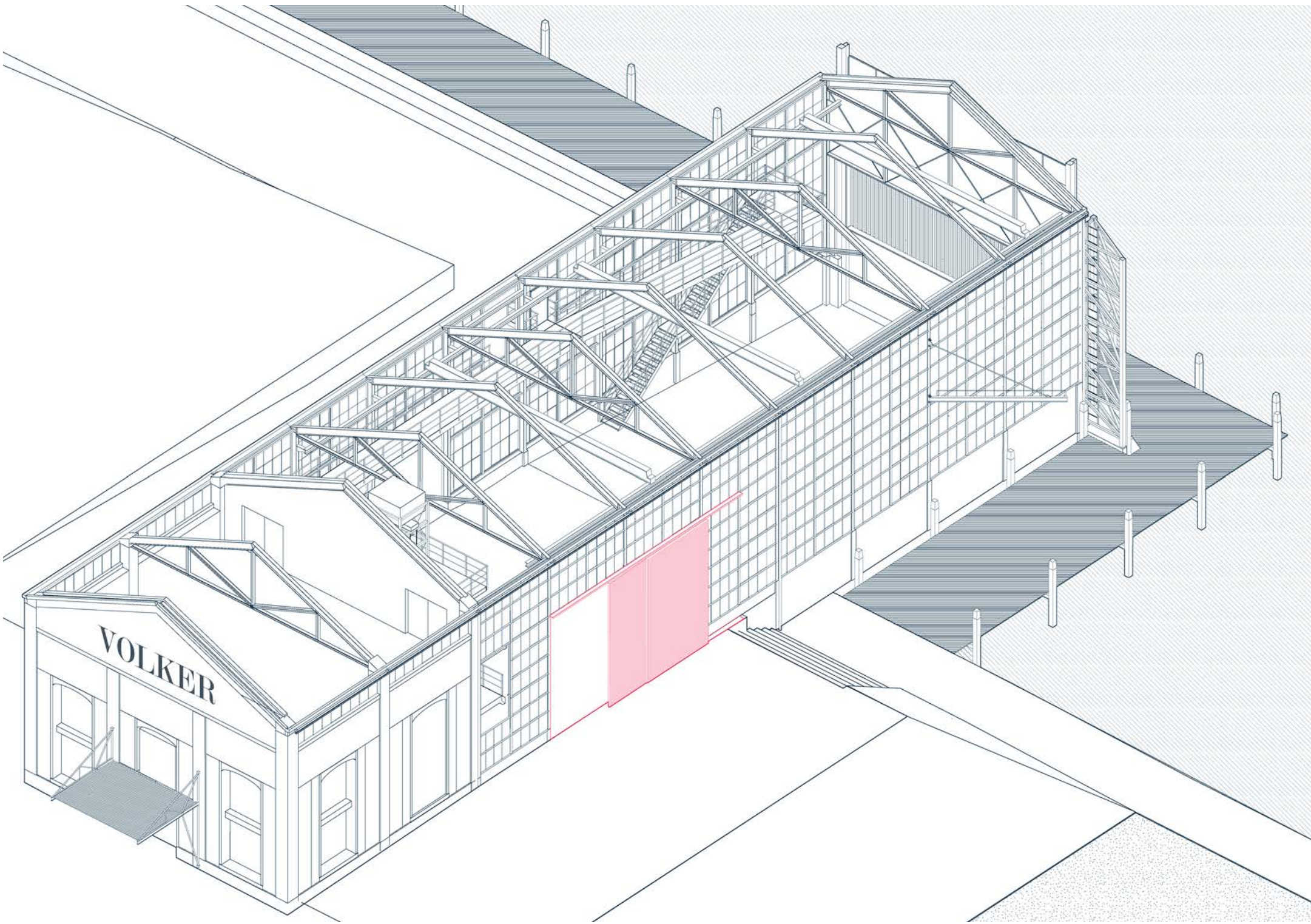




## Full facade door



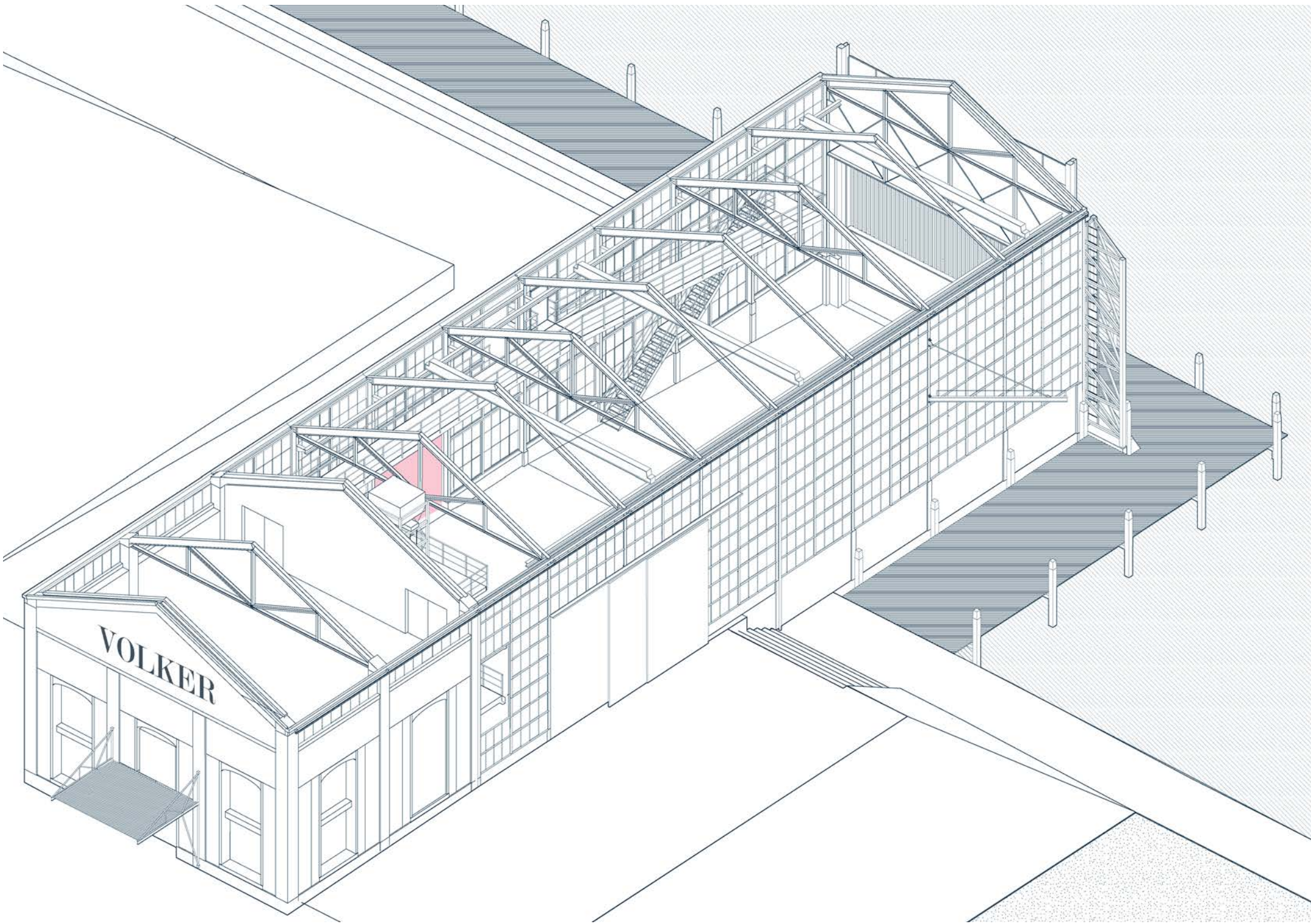
The full facade door and counterweight structure are transferred to the new shipyard, where it will be fully functional. Reinforcing the connection with the waterfront, which was lost when the new dike was build.



## Double sliding door



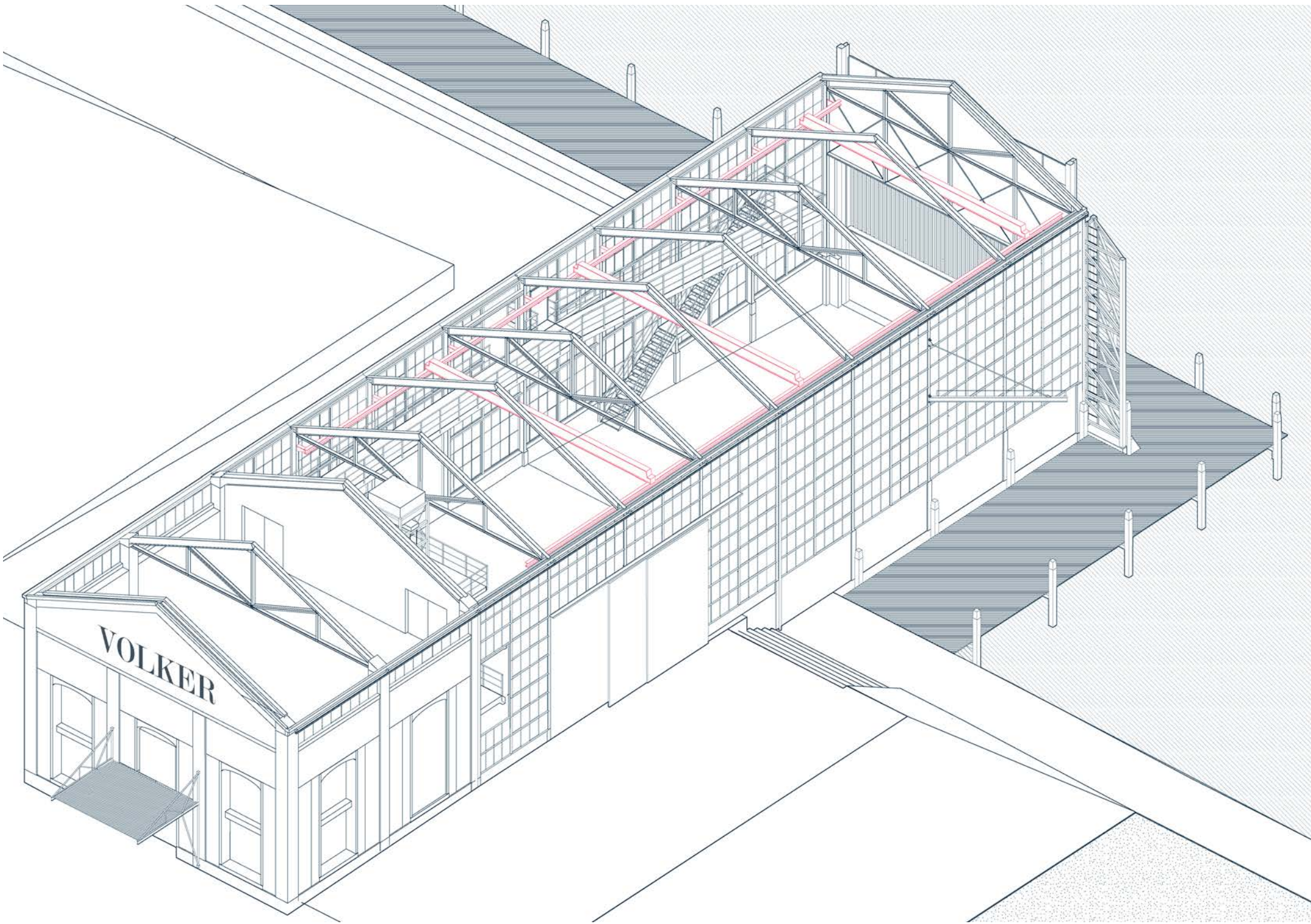
The large 2x 4m sliding doors are moved to the new shipyard where they will be open during exhibitions hours, extending the indoor exhibitions to the square and sandbox outdoors.



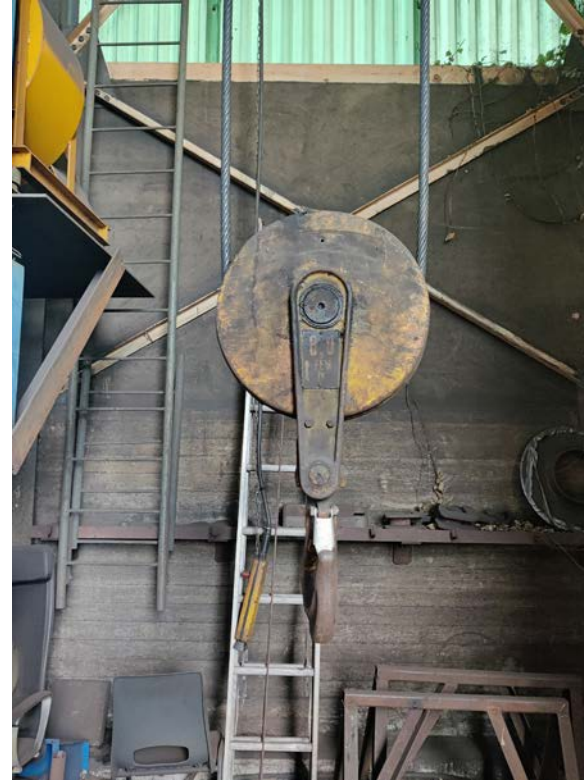
## Single sliding door



The 5m wide sliding door is moved to the new shipyard. Together with the double sliding door and the full facade it will allow cross ventilation and seamless transition between in- and outdoors.

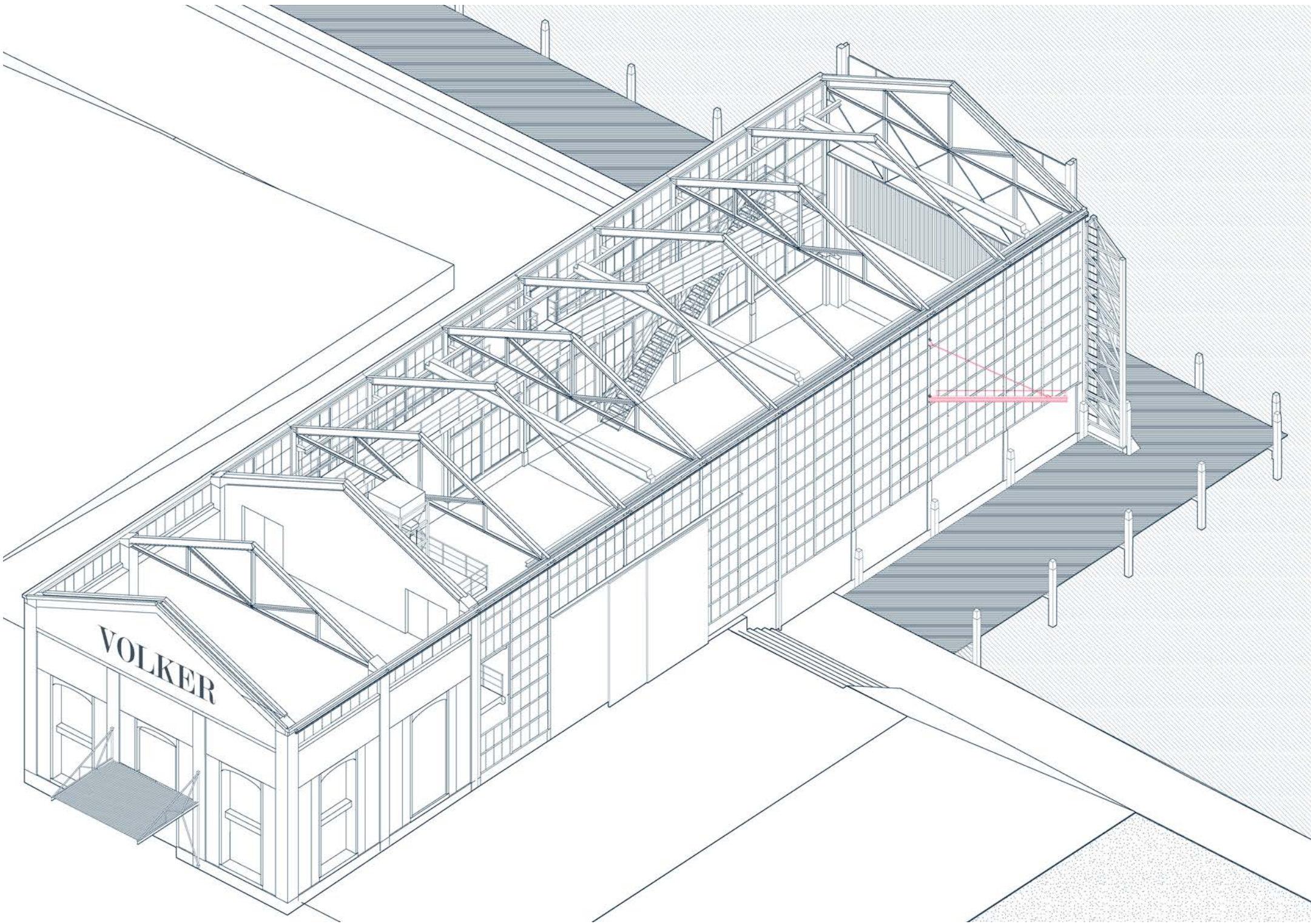


## Built-in cranes



3 of the 5 built-in indoor cranes are transferred to the new shipyard, where they will be able to move within their own section between trusses. They will however not be able to carry their original loads due to longer consoles, increasing momentum and therefore load on the main structure. 2 will remain at the original shipyard.

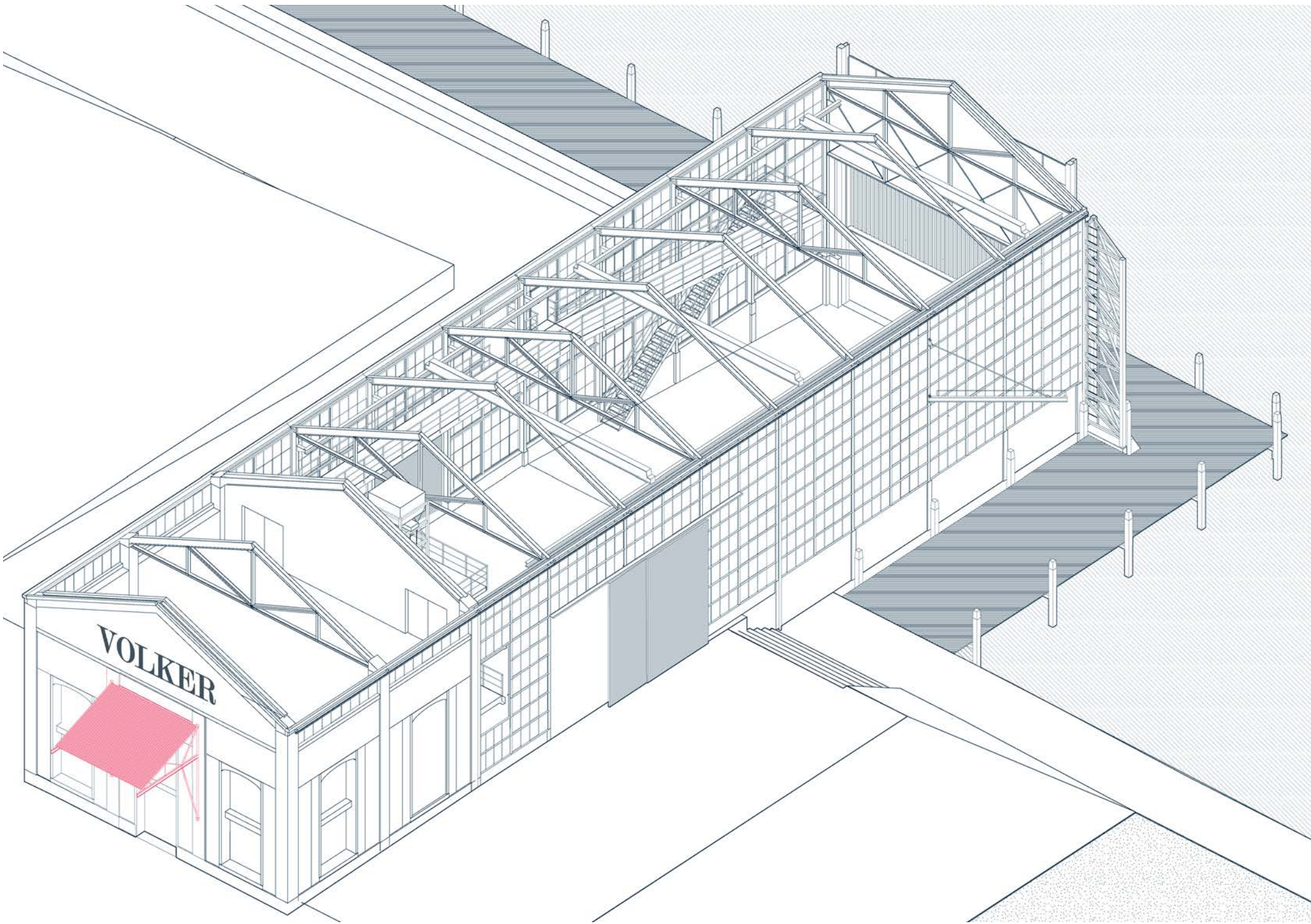




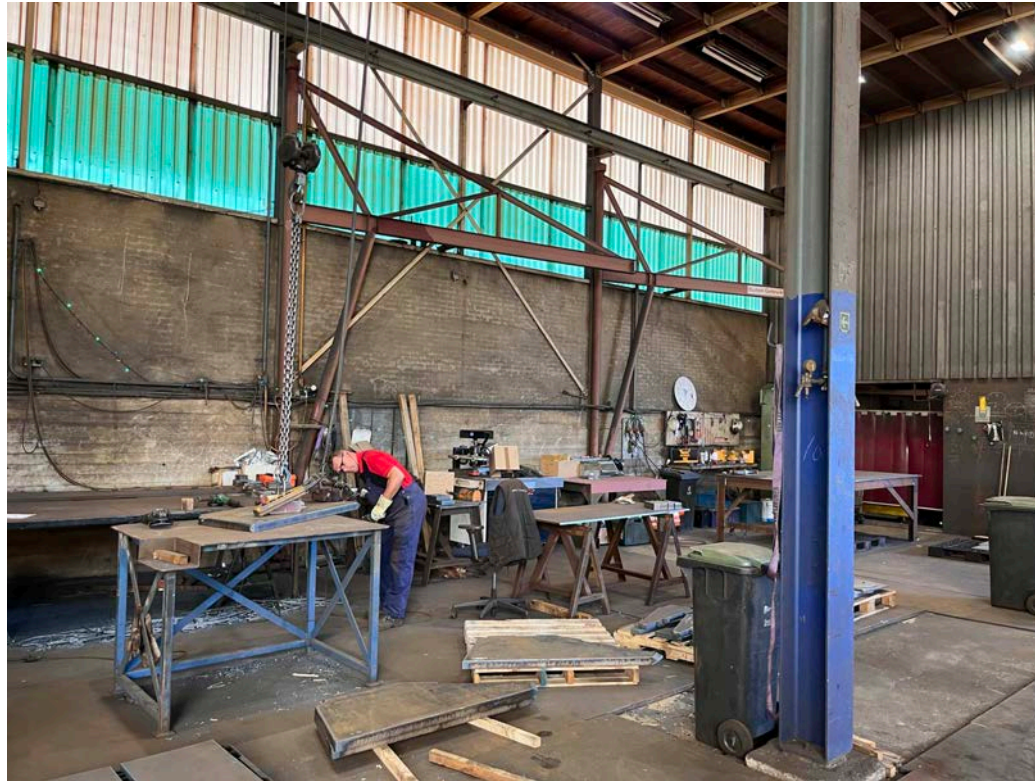
## Outdoor crane



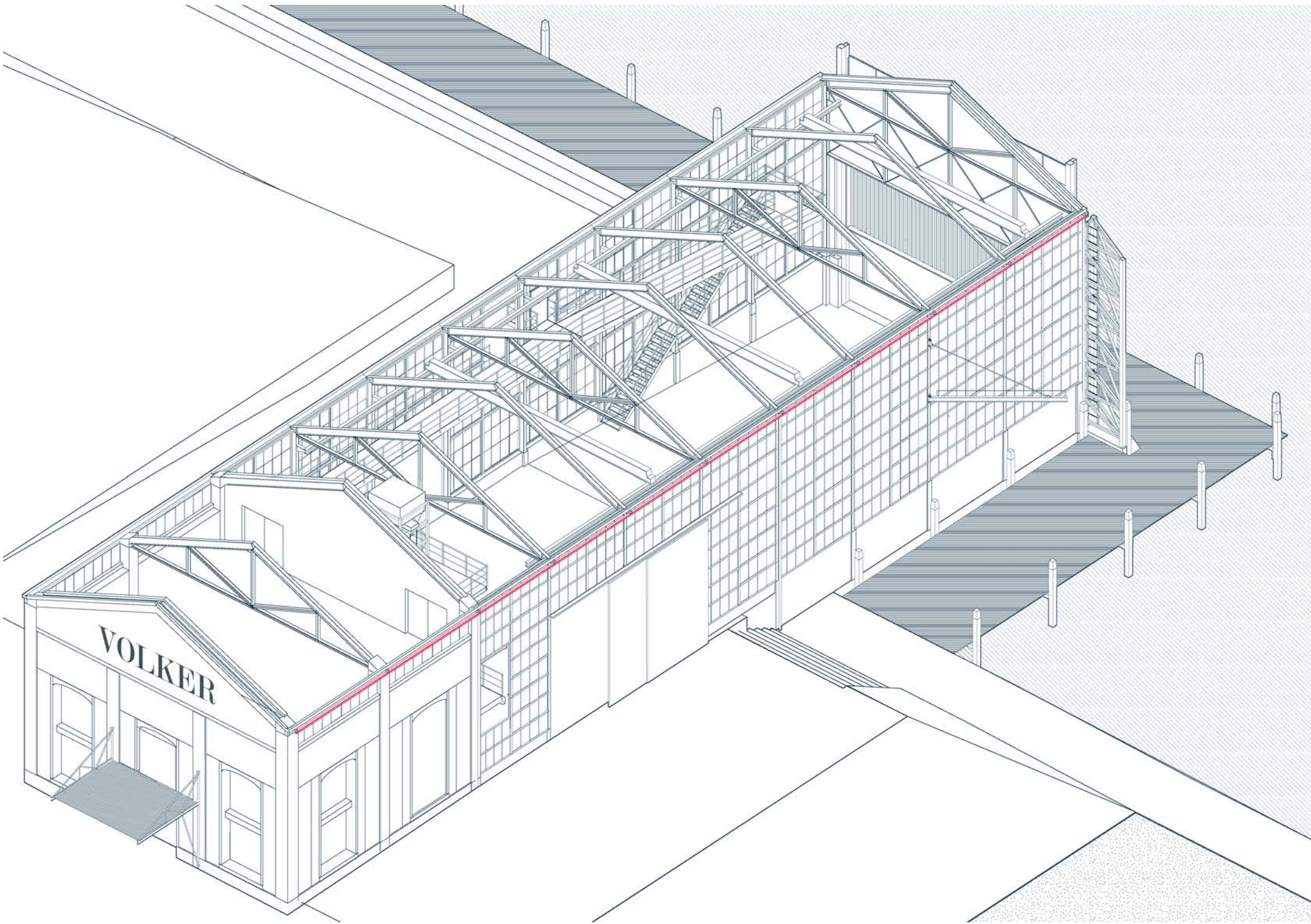
The mechanical outdoor crane will be attached to the facade of the new shipyard above the decking, it will be used for exhibition and temporary needs.



## Indoor cranes



The smaller indoor mechanical cranes will be used to build a canopy in front of the entrance, providing a dry space that eases the visitors transition from outside to inside.

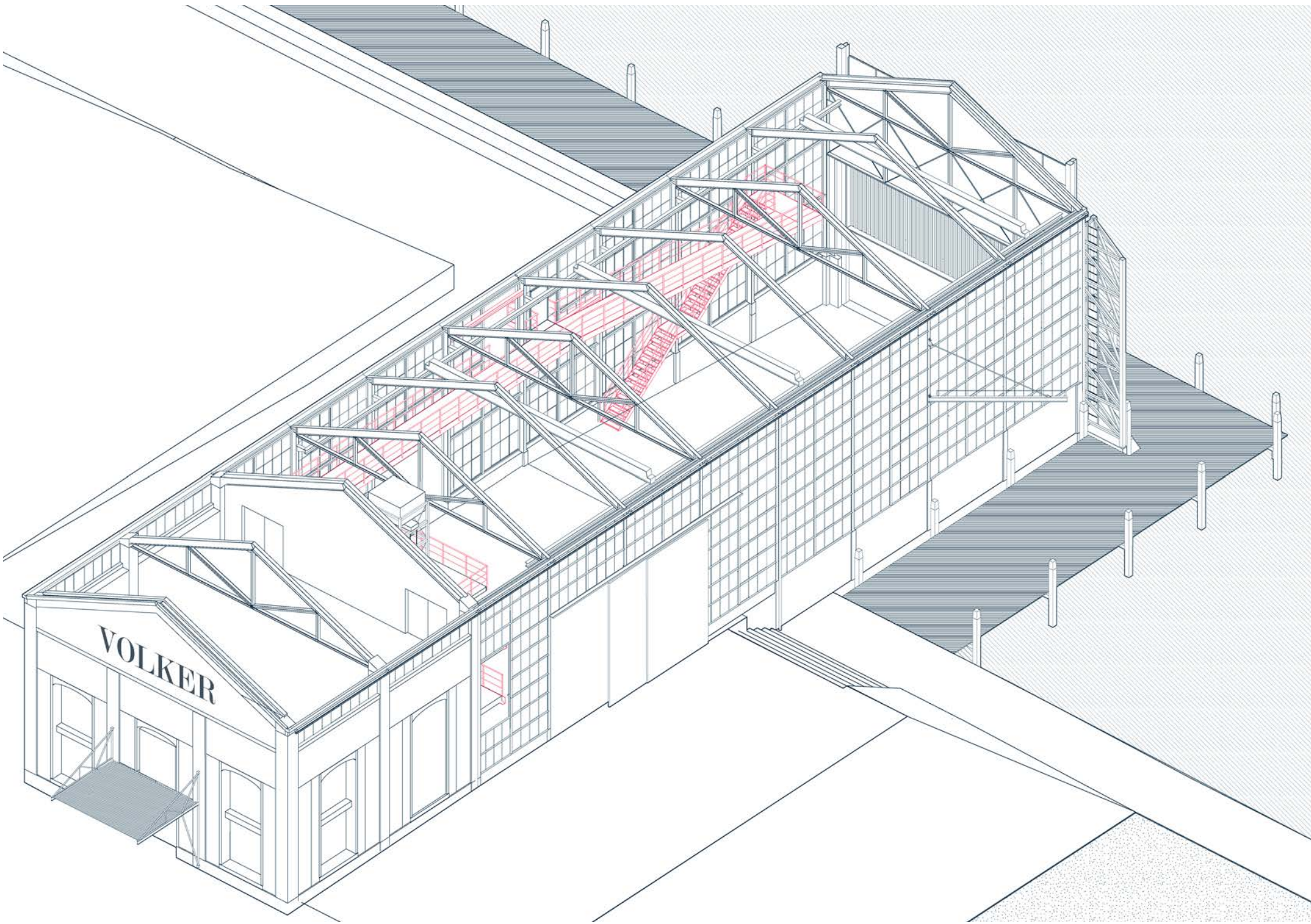


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## Window washer rails



The principle of the window washer rail is reused so that also the new shipyards facade can be kept clean from the outside.



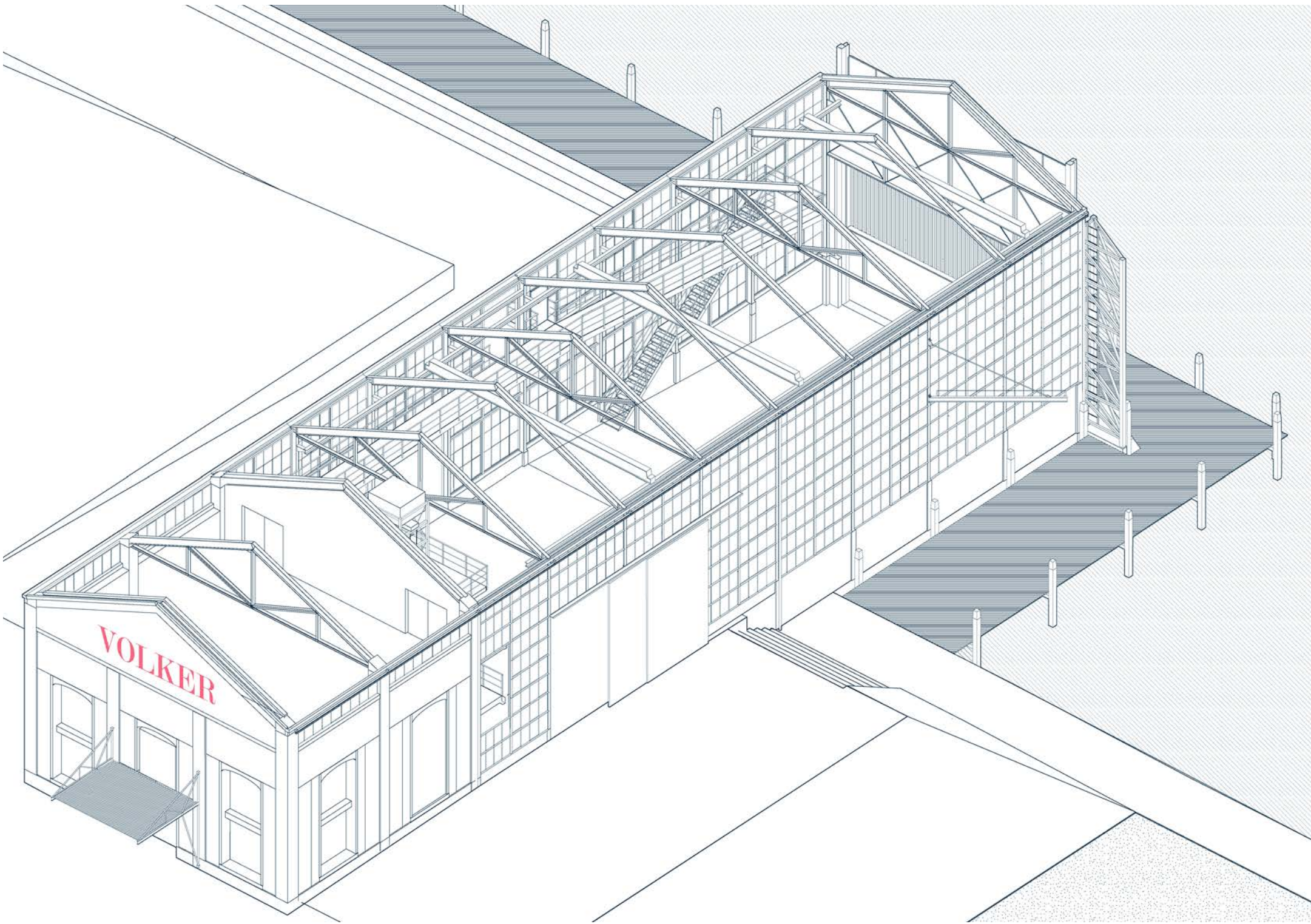
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## Railings and stairs



Taking inspiration from the railings found at the original shipyard, the museum will have an industrial atmosphere. The steps of the stairs will be materialized in industrial grating.

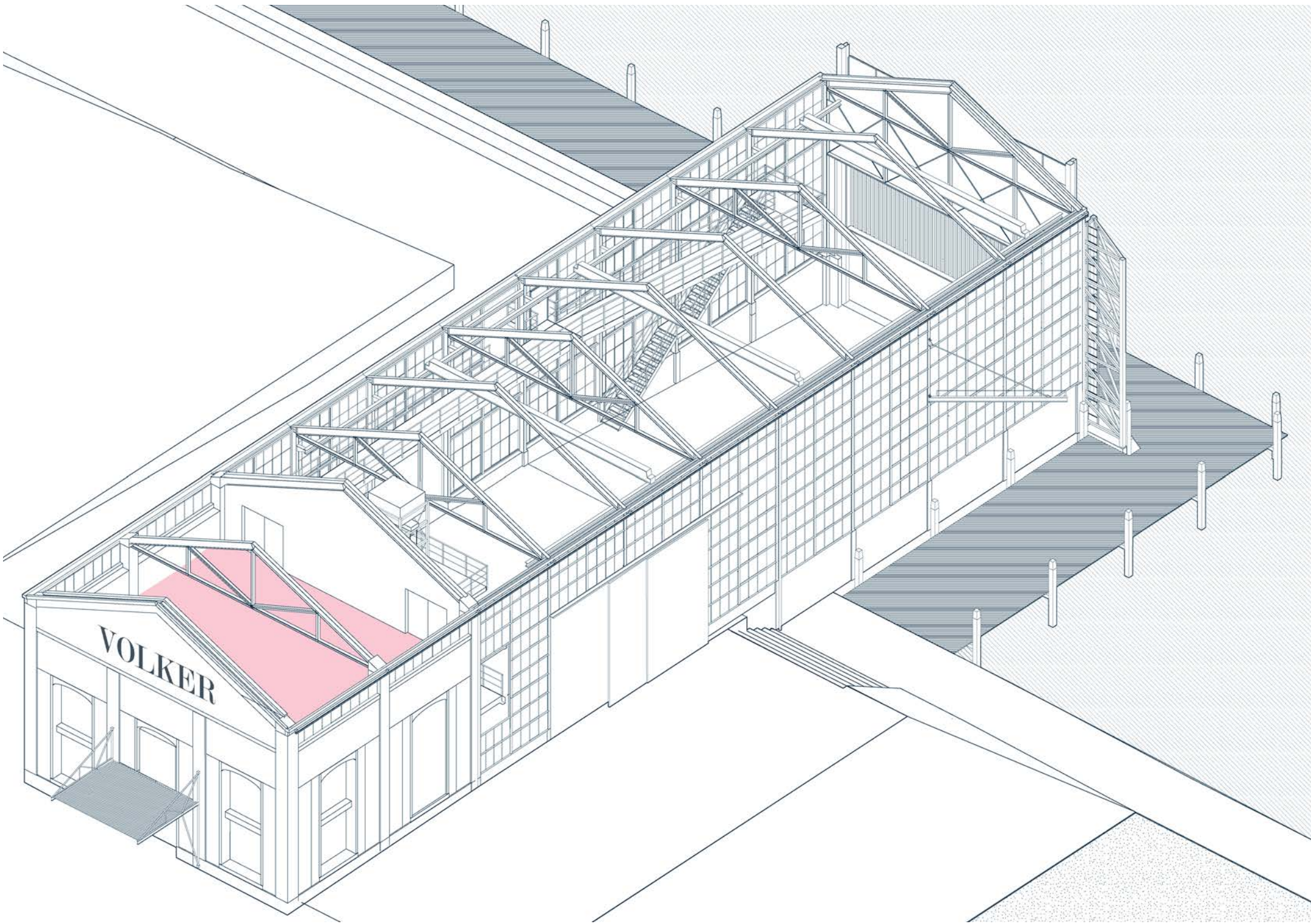




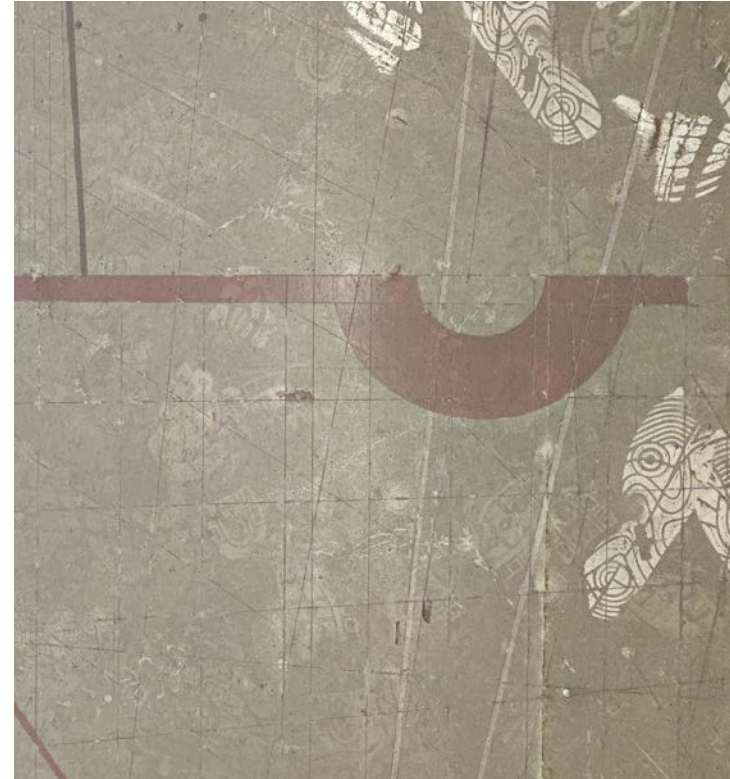
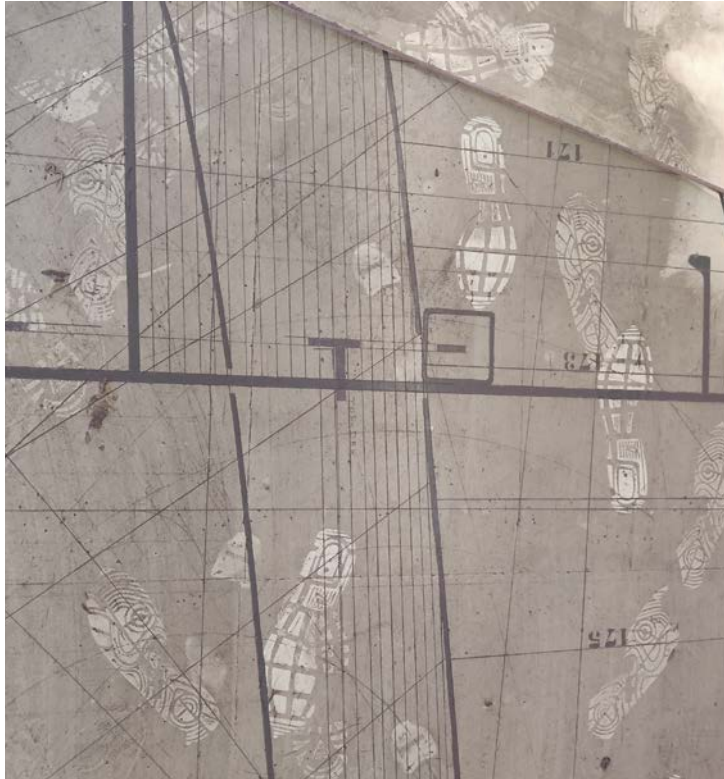
## Front facade name



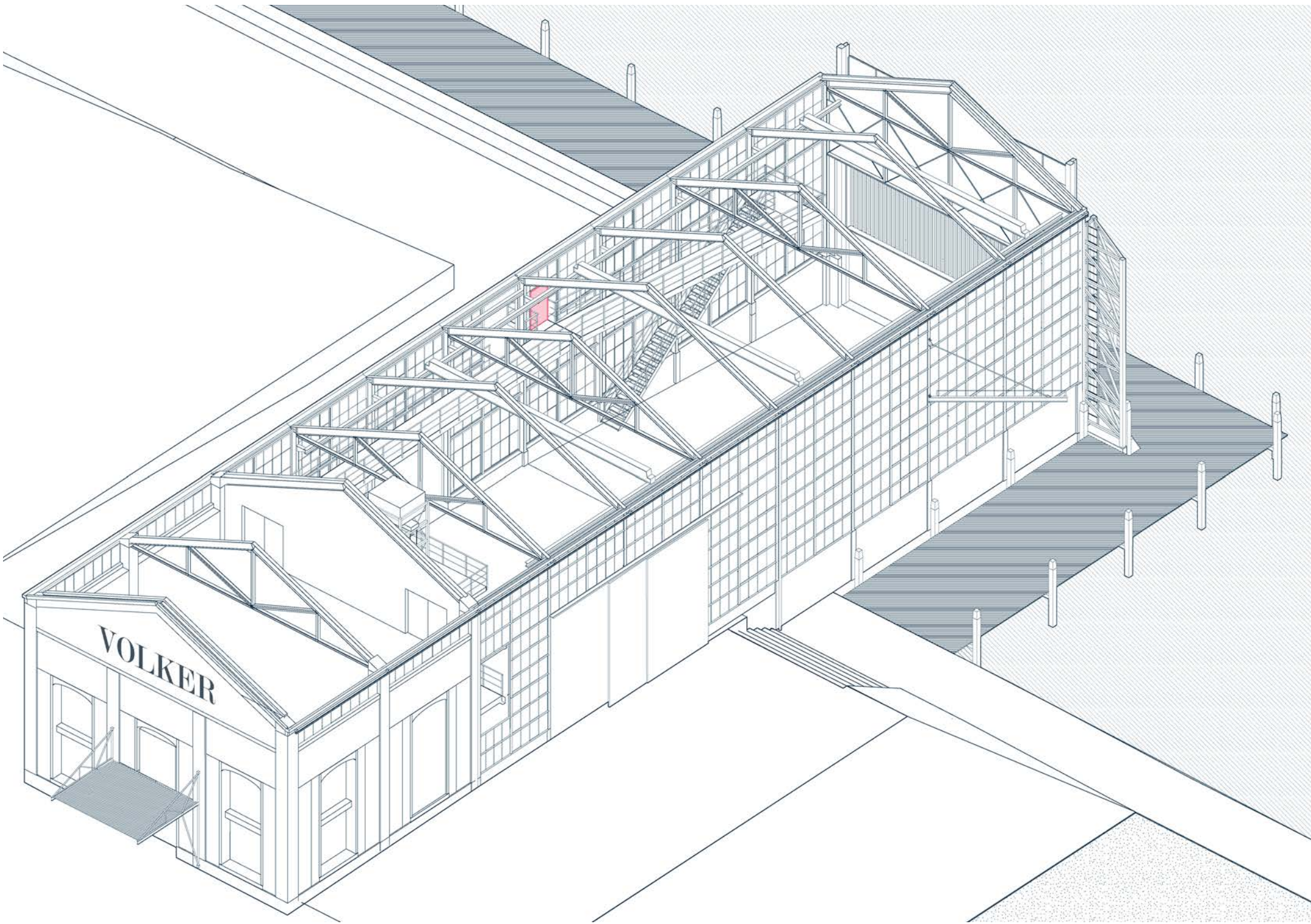
Like many shipyards and industrial halls along the dutch rivers, the museum will have its name on the facade towards the waterfront, but also towards the dike, announcing its name and point of entry to visitors.



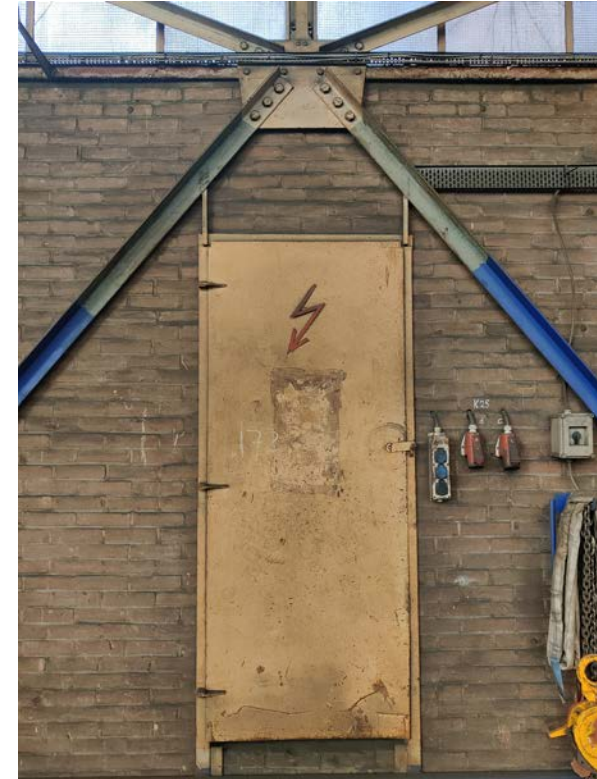
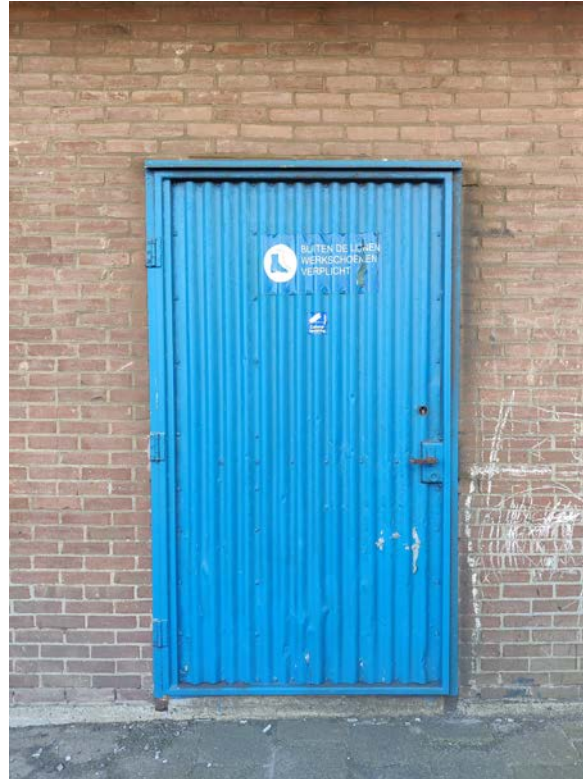
## Flooring with built-in drawing lines



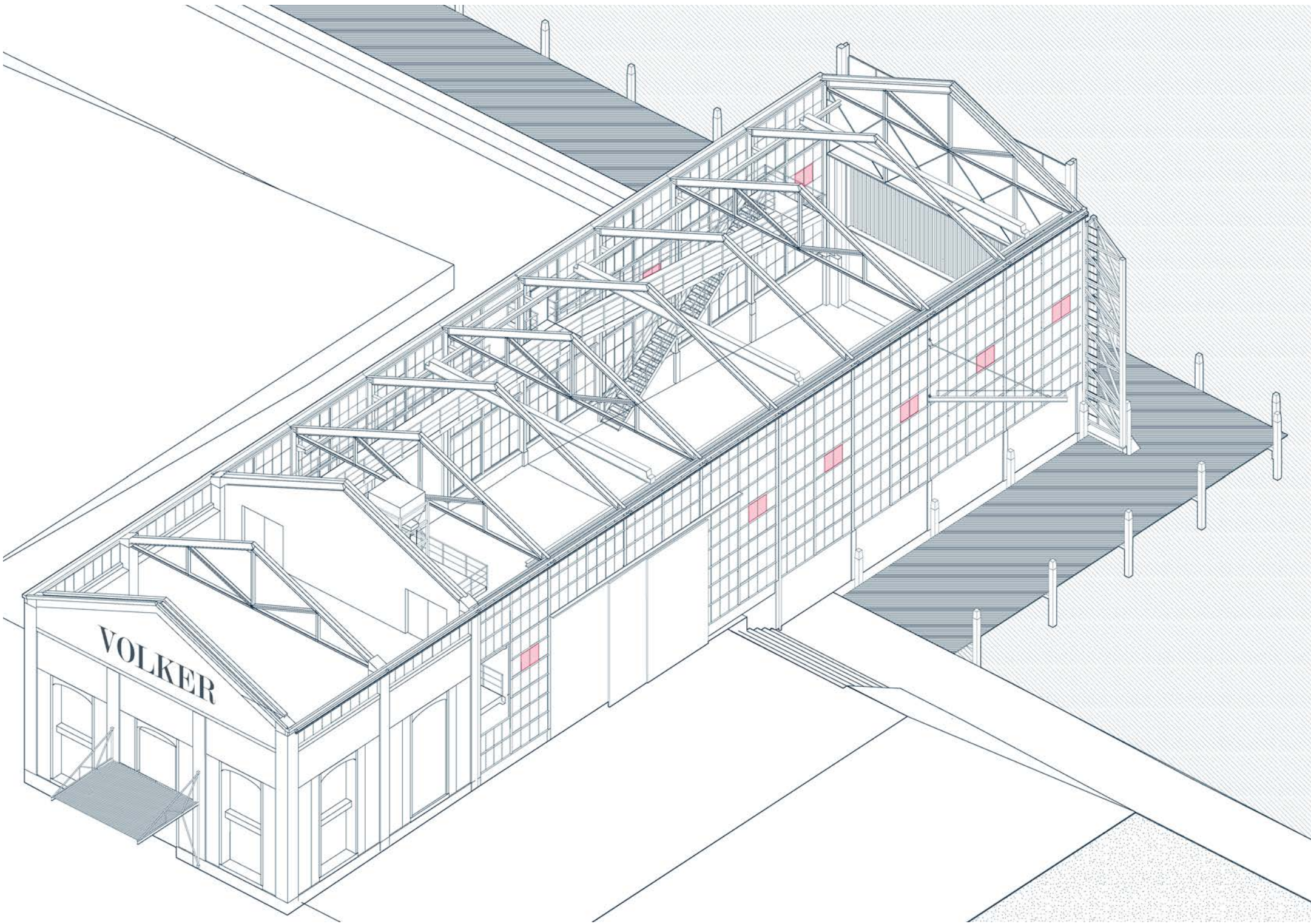
The drawing room in the original shipyard is located in the attic, the markings on the floor are being brought back as part of the exhibition hall in the attic of the new shipyard.



## Variety of doors



Multiple doors are being reused in the new shipyard. Together with other smaller reoccurring elements and details such as stickers, icons and markings the building itself will become part of the exhibition.

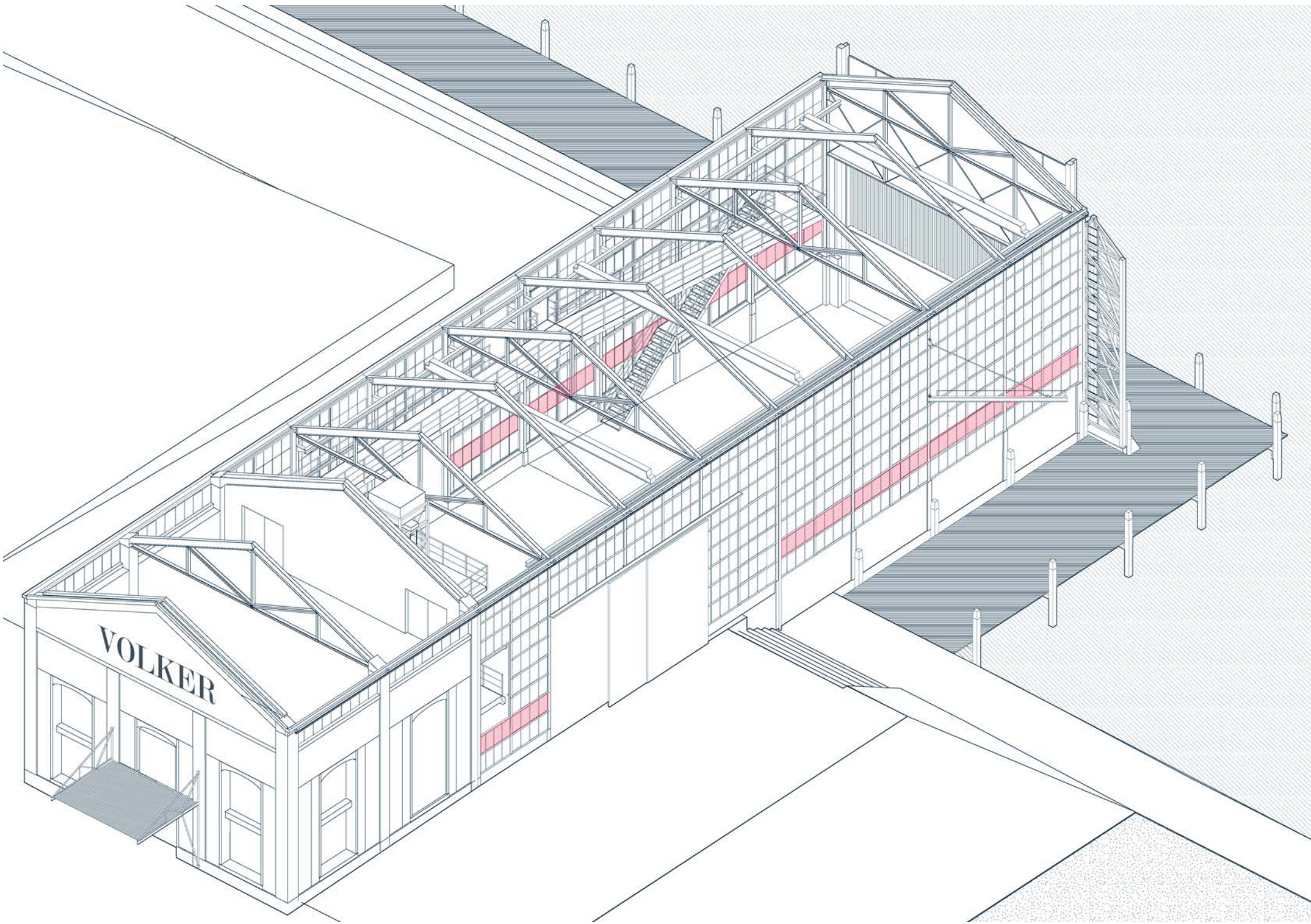


## Mechanical facade ventilation



The low-tech ventilation principle of the original shipyard will be reused in the new building.





## Openable industrial windows



Another low-tech option that allow for natural ventilation of the shipyard section of the building.