

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Personal information	
Name	Wietse Haitzma Mulier
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Studio		
Name / Theme	Heritage & Architecture Revitalising Heritage: Maritime Heritage	
Main mentor	Nol Hermkens	Heritage & Design
Second mentor	Thijs Bennebroek	Heritage & Technology
Third mentor	Marie-Thérèse van Thoor	Heritage & Values
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>Heritage buildings have always interested me for several reasons. Firstly, the atmosphere in many old buildings is unparalleled. Secondly, buildings from different ages make history tangible and tell stories of former practices and people. Thirdly, heritage buildings often display faded crafts, which make the buildings unique. Moreover, I am always amazed by how differently the buildings can be used after transformation while retaining their original character. Also, I find it interesting that buildings built centuries ago can still perfectly function in today's world. Finally, considering global warming and the impact of humankind on the environment, it is important to limit greenhouse gas emissions and save materials. Already existing buildings provide the opportunity to save on resources.</p> <p>Water has always interested me, from primary school onwards. There are many different facets of the story about water. It plays an important role in, among others, geography, history, politics, and science. There is more than enough to learn about this multifaceted topic.</p> <p>Both heritage and water are present in the Maritime Heritage studio. This studio provides a chance to learn more about the architecture and heritage side of the water-related story.</p>	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Kinderdijk: From Start to Future
Goal	
Location:	Kinderdijk, Netherlands
The posed problem:	<p>On the one hand, the World Heritage site of Kinderdijk is visited by around one million visitors each year. On the other hand, the village of Kinderdijk consists of around eight hundred inhabitants. Some of the facilities that the tourists use, like a parking lot, restaurant, and bakery, are situated in or on the other side of the village, as seen from the World Heritage site. This forces tourists to walk through the village, which causes inhabitants of Kinderdijk to experience nuisance.</p> <p>At the same time, there are two vacant buildings in the entrance zone of the World Heritage site. Furthermore, on the edge of the village there is a dilapidated timber barn. One of the vacant buildings is a former souvenir shop built in 1993. The building does not fit the morphology of the ribbon development along the dike that runs through the village. It can however help solve the tourist-village friction. The other vacant building is a former board house of one of the waterboards in the Kinderdijk area. Recently, the restaurant which was located in this building has left it. The building needs to be improved energy-wise and can serve as part of the solution to the aforementioned tourist-village problem.</p> <p>The dilapidated timber barn used to be part of a shipyard. It is in poor condition and needs to be restored. The background, uniqueness, and technical state of this barn are not researched in depth.</p>
Research questions:	<p>What are the physical remnants of the pre-industrial wood-processing industry in the Waterdriehoek?</p> <p>How can the nuisance that the residents of Kinderdijk experience be decreased by masterplan design?</p> <p>How can maritime-related heritage buildings be preserved and prepared for future use?</p>
Design assignment in which these result:	<p>A masterplan design for the World Heritage site of Kinderdijk, focusing on tourist streams, experience of the World Heritage visit, and reduction of nuisance for locals.</p> <p>A redesign of the former boardhouse of the Nederwaard and the barns on its plot.</p> <p>A design of new barns on the plot of the former boardhouse.</p> <p>A redesign of the Pot-barn, a shed used by a former shipyard, situated in an outer dike area.</p>

Process

Method description

The research will be done through a literature review, talks with experts and locals, analysis of old maps, and field research. By using these methods, I hope to find the remnants of the pre-industrial wood-processing industry in the Waterdriehoek. The design will be the result of exploration through writing, sketching, and making digital and/or physical models. Moreover, discussions with tutors and classmates will aid the design process. The research will give input into the design themes and choices, not only of the Pot-barn but also of the other buildings.

Literature and general practical references

The bachelor's and first-year master's education will be my general practical experience that will help me with design and research.

Relevant books about the villages in the Waterdriehoek and the wood-processing industry in general were used from the library of the RCE and TU Delft.

The literature list, which can also be found in the research paper, is presented here:

- 3D geoinformation research group (TU Delft) and 3DGI. (2022). *3DBAG Viewer*. 3dbag.nl
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- Frijhoff, W., Nusteling, H., & Spies, M. (1998). *Geschiedenis van Dordrecht van 1572 tot 1813*. Hilversum Verloren.
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- Visser, H. A. (1977). *Papendrecht dorp aan de rivier: Beschrijving van een Zuid-Hollands dijkdorp* (2nd ed.). J. N. Voorhoeve.
- Visser, H. A., & Van der Giessen, J. (1970). *Papendrecht in oude ansichten*. Europese Bibliotheek Zaltbommel.

The figures that were used during the research are presented here:

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- Van der Mall, J. M. (1842). The shipyard of Smit in Alblasterdam in 1842 compared to today [Drawing]. In *De Ouwe Werf*, by B. Belder, 2005, De Stroombaan.
- Van Nispen, M. (1688). The area around the Papegat in Dordrecht around 1688 compared to today [Drawing].
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- Van Nispen, M. (1698). The area around the Kalkhaven in Dordrecht in 1698 compared to today [Drawing].
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Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

The relation between my graduation topic and the studio is that both deal with the relation between buildings and water. The Kinderdijk site is designed to bring water from land to the river and the buildings often have a relation with either this process or the nearby river. The project will involve designing and revitalising buildings (Architecture) and the research involves landscape aspects as well. Moreover, my research contributes to the overall research about heritage in the Waterdriehoek, executed by professionals from multiple disciplines of the faculty.

2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework?

The research part of my graduation project will contribute to the overall research about maritime heritage in the Waterdriehoek, which is initiated by the province of South-Holland. Local inhabitants and visitors of the area can be made more aware of the wood-processing past with the results of my research, which aims at finding tangible remnants of this industry.

The design project has a large social aspect, because it will influence how tourists experience Kinderdijk and how locals will experience the tourists. A new masterplan will add to the World Heritage visit experience and will reduce the impact of mass tourism on the small local community.