

Masterplan Gustowerf

Historical development of the site of the former Gusto Shipyard.



Gusto Shipyard was founded in 1905 in Schiedam.

The company was active in producing large ships and offshore vessels, as well as large metal constructions, such as the construction of steel skeletons for buildings.



Housing for workers was built in a characteristic 1930s Style.

Due to a shortage of offshore assignments, the shipyard was forced to close in 1978. The factory site and buildings were demolished and eventually replaced by smaller enterprises.

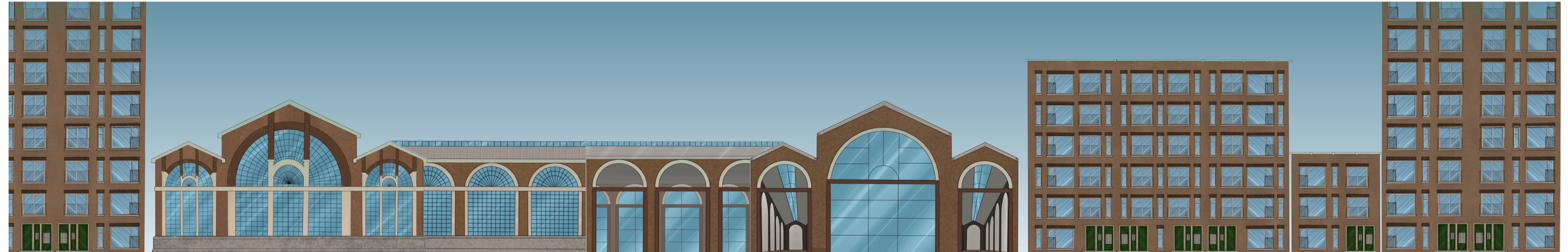


A plan for the revitalisation of the site of the former Gusto Shipyard in Schiedam as a new residential neighbourhood with space for entrepreneurship.

A proposal to rebuild the original structure with a new mixed-use function, as well as a significant number of newly constructed residential buildings.

Using the site's architectural heritage to inform the design of the newly built residential neighborhood, while adhering to modern standards.

Featuring a large multifunctional plaza to strengthen the connection between the newly built neighborhood and the existing communities.

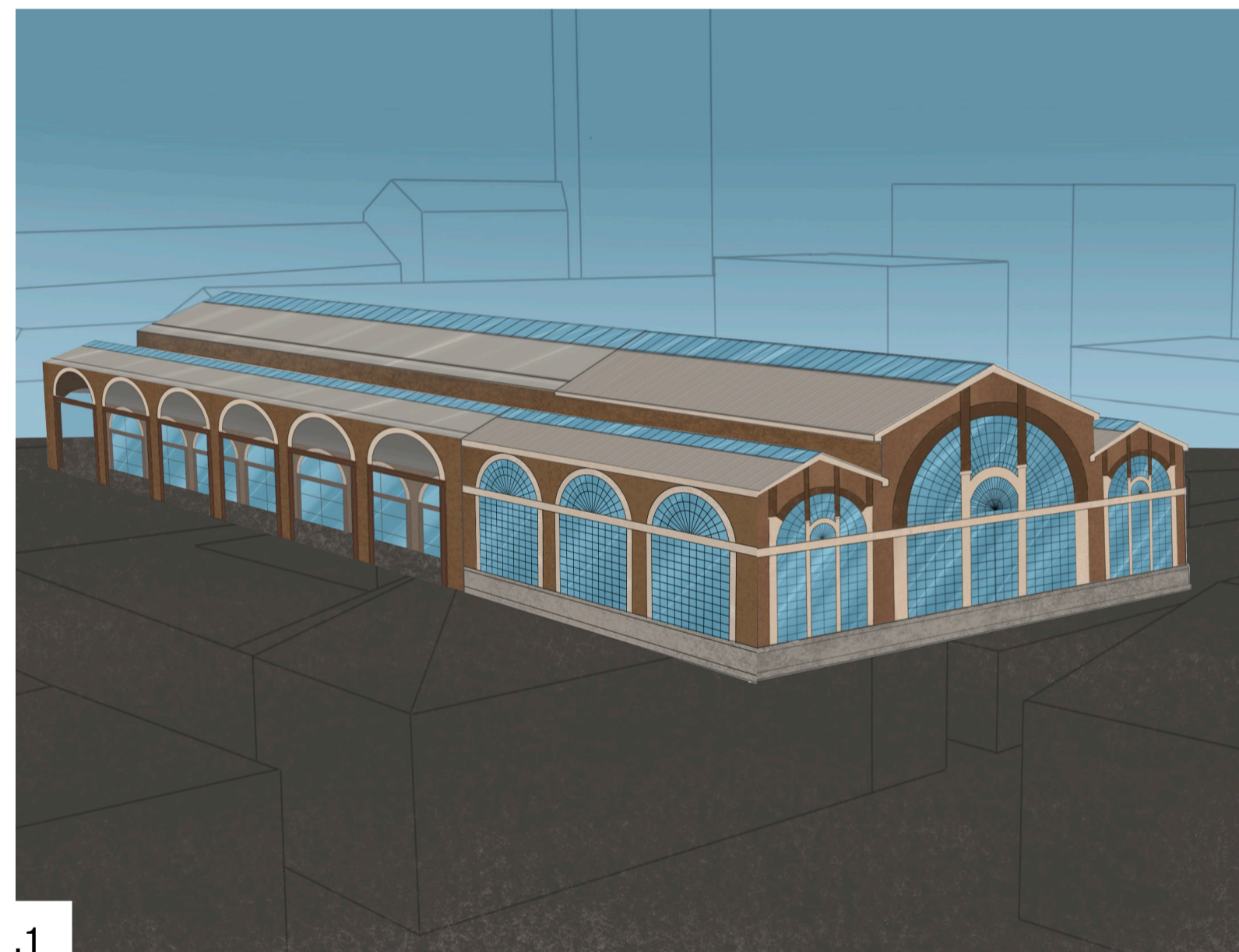


Reconstructing the historic facades of industrial heritage buildings and using them to inspire a modern interpretation of the architectural style [.1].

Opening up the spaces on either side of the historic Gusto Shipyard construction halls to create a large, covered promenade [.2].

Parts of the rebuilt structures would feature historically accurate facades, though the majority would be realised in a modern interpretation, to accommodate modern requirements.

To make the plaza pleasant to access regardless of weather, the two halls that border it, will feature covered promenades on either side. The arches will follow the same rhythm as the windows in the original structures.

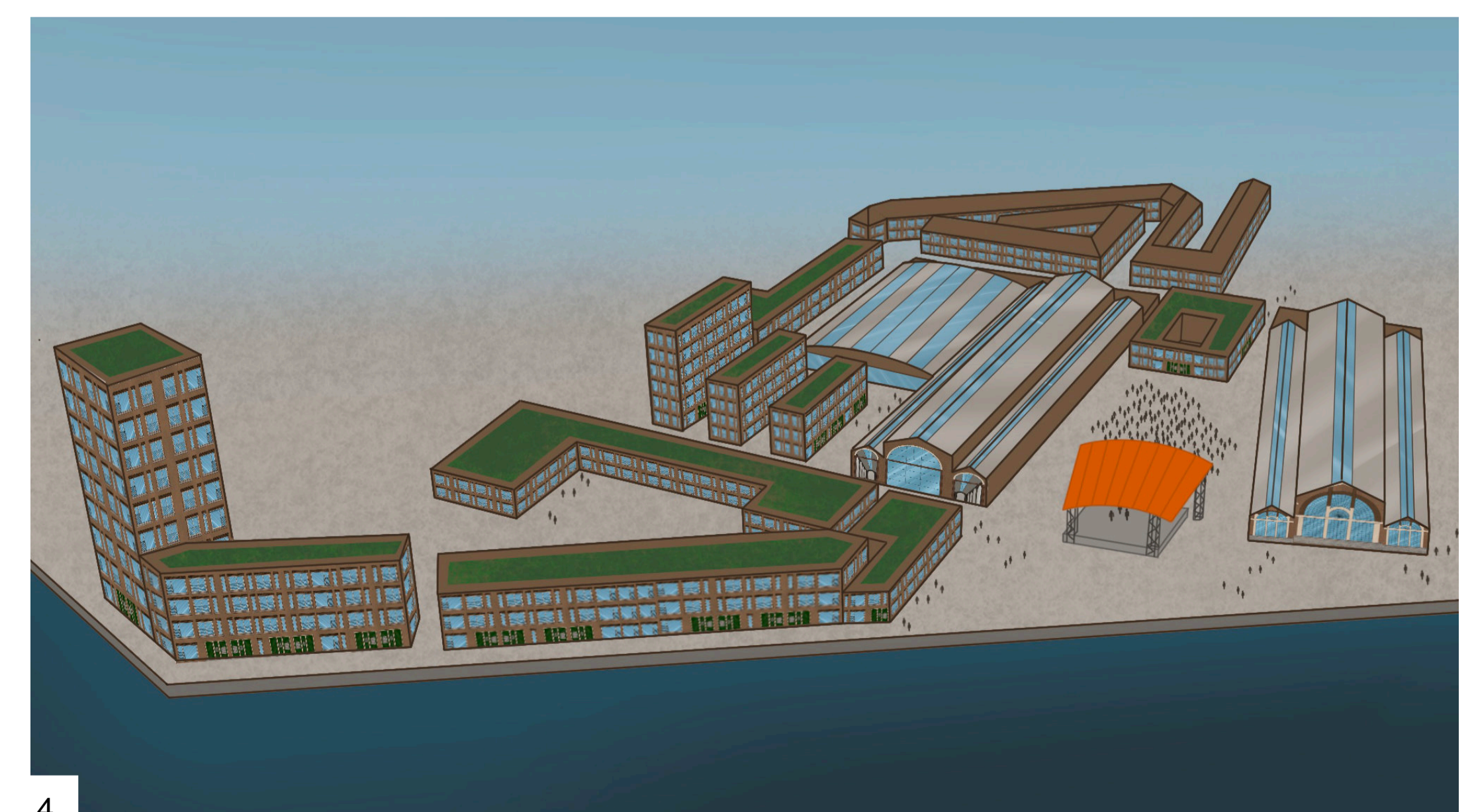


Drawing inspiration from the original shipyard and the nearby workers' homes to develop an architectural style that honours this industrial heritage [.3].

Rebuilding the footprint of the Gusto Shipyard with a modern interpretation and constructing new residential buildings in a similar architectural typology [.4].

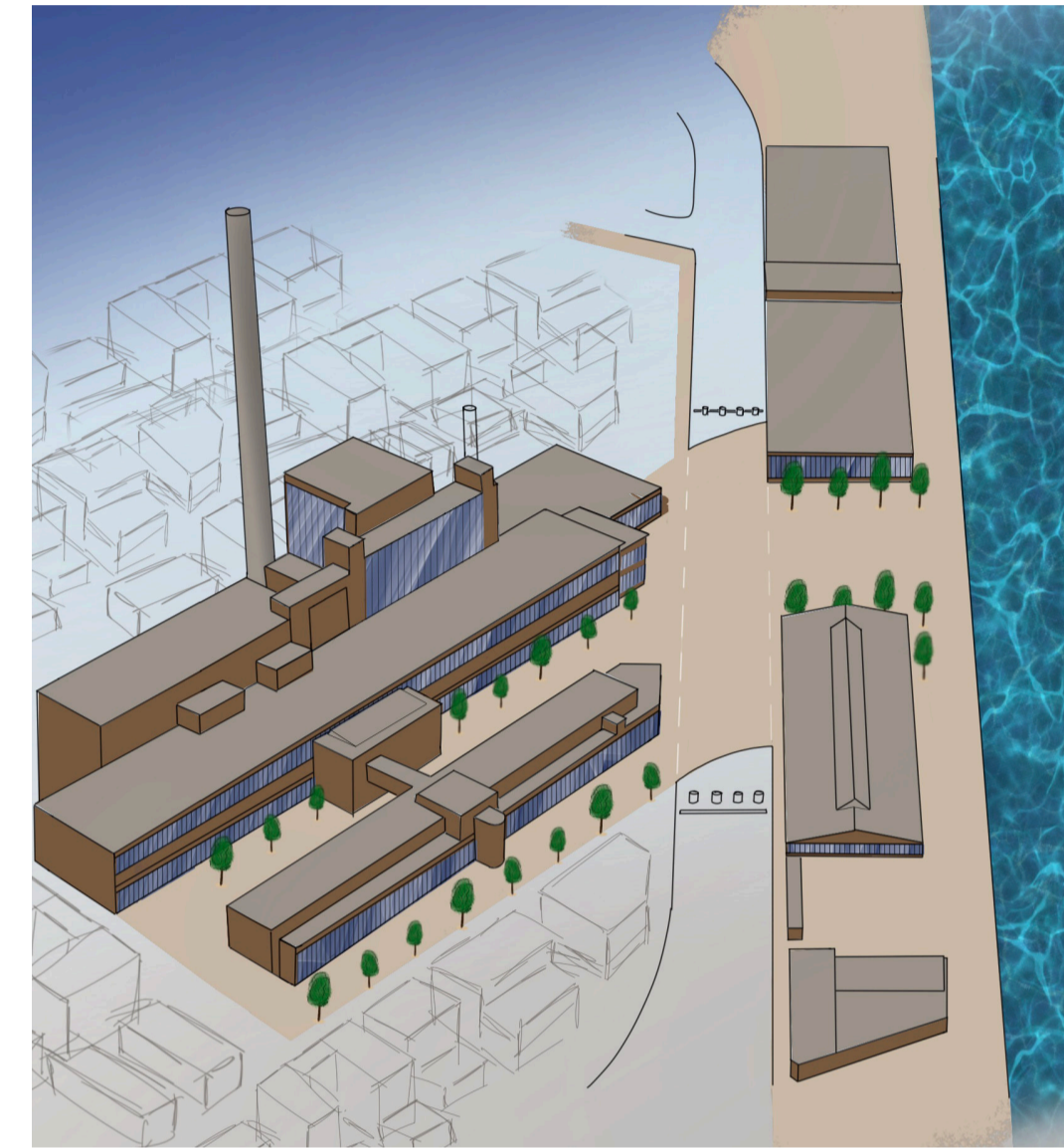
The new residential buildings will fulfill modern standards, though successful urban design strategies from the period of the original structures will be considered in their planning.

A large central plaza will serve as a unique feature of the neighbourhood, promoting interaction between the newly built neighbourhoods and the surrounding existing communities.

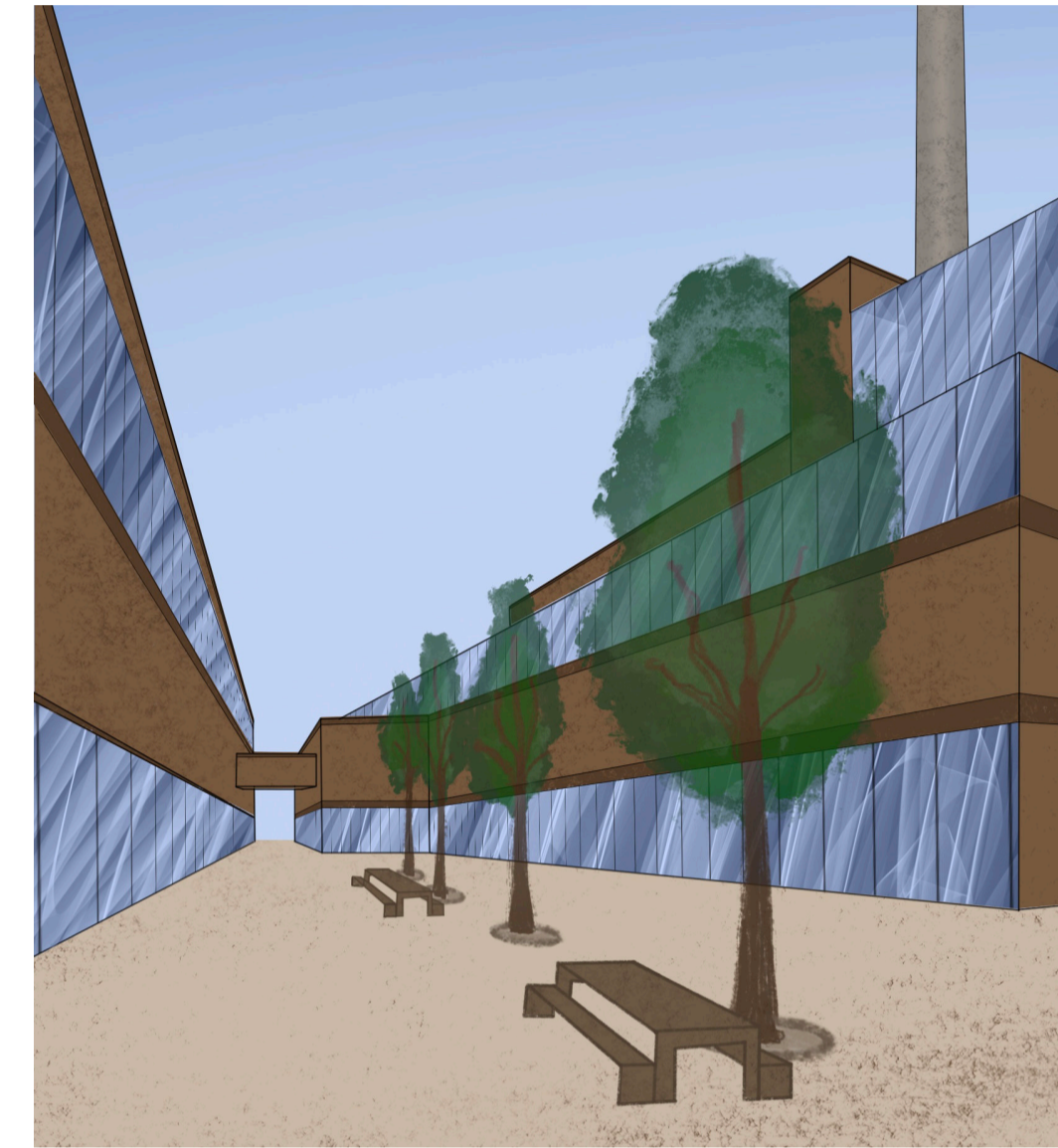


010 Vision 2050

The Galileïstraat power station as a centrepiece, using industrial heritage as inspiration for the redevelopment of the underutilised site.



Initially, I proposed the redevelopment of the site of a former coal-fired power plant in another part of the Merwehaven. This proposal included a plaza, waterfront, and the rebuilt power plant, with a new social and cultural function.



In this proposal, the power plant would function as a multi-functional space, hosting retail, residential, cultural facilities, and a hotel. The surrounding neighbourhood would be built in a similar style.

In the larger proposal, the entire Merwehaven would be transformed into smaller neighbourhoods, drawing inspiration from industrial heritage.



This methodology could be applied to any large, underutilised industrial area. For the Merwehaven, this would mean subdividing the harbour into seven neighbourhoods, each with a distinct architectural character.

Each of these smaller neighbourhoods would draw architectural inspiration from its industrial heritage, as I included in my proposals for the Masterplan Galileïkwartier and Masterplan Gustowerf.



Developing a methodology: Subdividing larger areas into smaller communities with a distinct architectural style, using industrial heritage as inspiration.

The proposal I have now developed for the Gustowerf could be applied to any unused large industrial area. In Rotterdam, this would have a particular maritime character, as the city hosts an important port.

The process of subdividing a large area into smaller neighbourhoods, in which the architecture echoes its industrial heritage, could be applied to any part of the city that experiences industrial decline.



In order to encourage interaction between new neighbourhoods and existing communities, each would have a structure or place with a unique function. This could be a cultural institution or a hub for entrepreneurship.

Some of the neighbourhoods would employ adaptive reuse of existing structures, while others would see the rebuilding of structures that no longer exist, in order to revisit the site's industrial heritage.

The purpose of each "centerpiece" would be decided based on the necessity for facilities in the surrounding communities, thus fulfilling a need and promoting interaction between new and existing communities.

