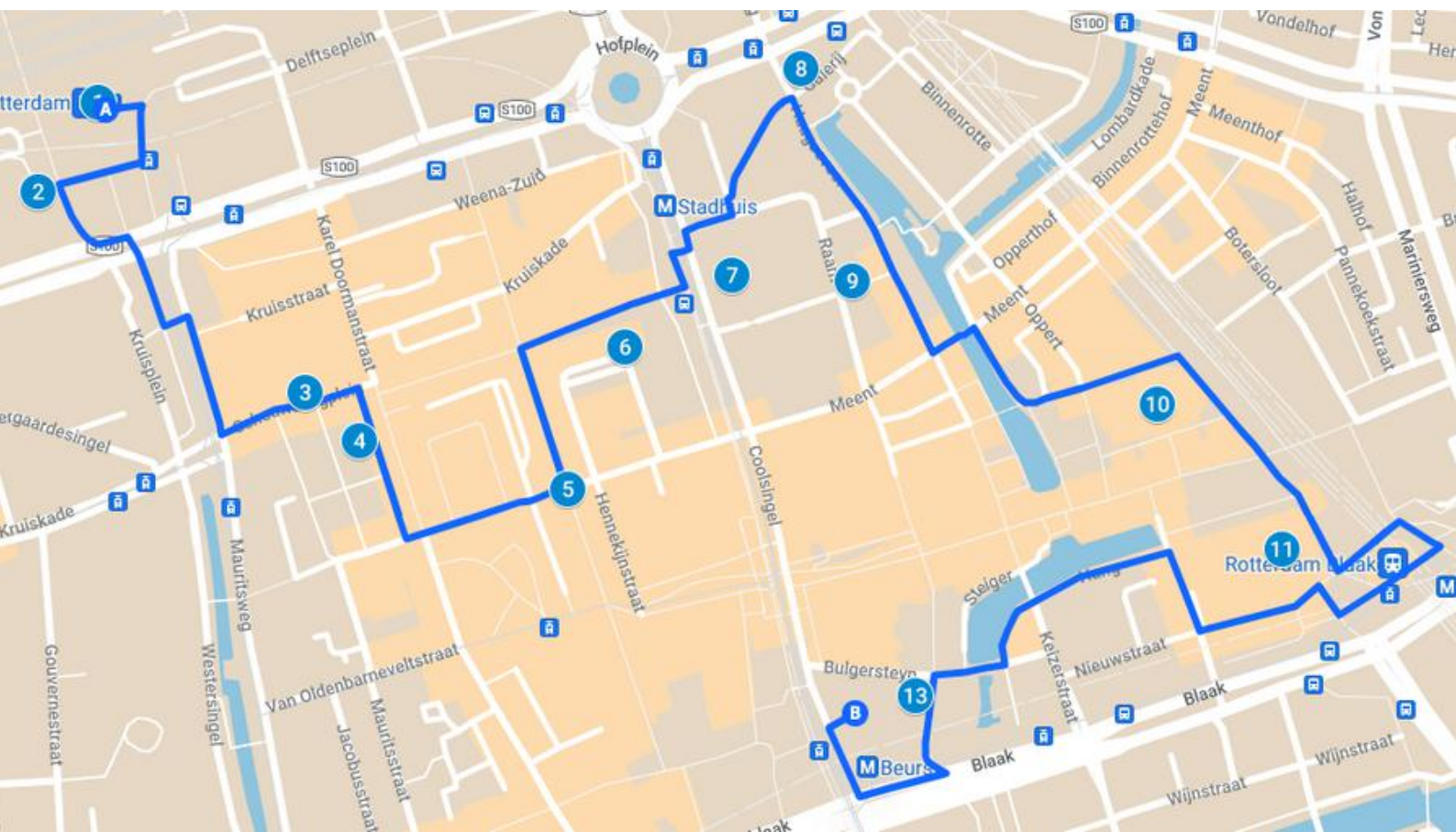


Esplora

ROTTERDAM HIGHLIGHTS

2,2 MILES | 60 MINUTES





- 1 Centraal Station Rotterdam | Stationsplein 1
- 2 Groothandelsgebouw | Stationsplein 45
- 3 De Doelen | Schouwburgplein 50
- 4 Schouwburgplein
- 5 de Lijnbaan
- 6 Monument voor alle gevallen en 40-45 | Stadhuisplein
- 7 Stadhuis | Coolsingel 40

- 8 Nieuwe Delfse Poort | Haagse Veer 7
- 9 Timmerhuis
- 10 Laurenskerk | Grotekerksplein 27
- 11 Markthal | Verlengde Nieuwstraat
- 12 Kubuswoningen | Overblaak 70
- 13 Schielandshuis | Korte Hoogstraat 31



CENTRAAL STATION ROTTERDAM

1

Rotterdam Central Station processes an average of 170,000 travelers every day. The current station building was officially opened on 13 March 2014 by King Willem-Alexander. The train station has seven platforms with thirteen platform tracks and two through tracks without a platform.

GROOTHANDELSGEBOUW

2

The Wholesale Building is a multi-company building on Stationsplein, next to Rotterdam Central Station. The building is a national monument. The building was a "building for wholesale". At the beginning of the 21st century, the wholesalers moved to the outskirts of the city and the building was transformed into a multifunctional business complex. The name was then changed to Groot Handelsgebouw.

DE DOELEN

3

De Doelen is a concert and conference center in Rotterdam. With more than 450,000 concert visitors at 600 concerts per year, it is the second concert hall in the Netherlands after the Royal Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, but ahead of TivoliVredenburg in Utrecht. Together with conference and event visitors, this number rises to over 650,000 visitors per year.

SCHOUWBURGPLEIN

4

The Schouwburgplein is a car and bicycle-free square in Rotterdam with the Pathé Schouwburgplein cinema (clad with corrugated iron) with 7 screens, and the Rotterdamse Schouwburg, and the De Doelen concert hall on the north side. Below is a large parking garage. Materials such as epoxy, wood, rubber and metal have been used for the paving. There are large moving light poles, long benches, and alternating fountains. Vertical ventilation pipes are surrounded by fencing in pairs and thus form a kind of towers.

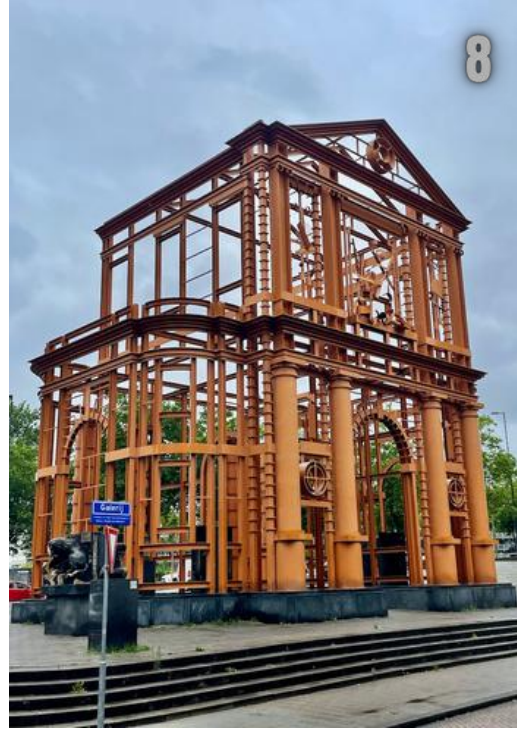
DE LIJNBAAN

5

The Lijnbaan is a pedestrian shopping street in the center and is named after the rope factory that was located here between 1667 and 1845. The modern shopping street enjoys national fame. It is a long open passage for pedestrians only with shops on two sides. The Lijnbaan was the first shopping promenade in the Netherlands, and the first car-free shopping promenade in the world.



6



8



9



7



10

MONUMENT VOOR ALLE GEVALLENEN 40-45

6

The Monument to all the fallen 1940-1945 is a war memorial in Rotterdam. It commemorates all Rotterdam men and women who gave their lives in the Second World War in the fight for the liberation of the Netherlands. The bronze artwork consists of four people: a woman looking back, a child and a man looking at each other and a man with a spade looking ahead. The figures symbolize the connection between past and future: the suffering of the past and the confidence in the future.

STADHUIS

7

The town hall on Coolsingel in Rotterdam was built between 1914 and 1920 to a design by Henri Evers. It is one of the few buildings in the center of Rotterdam that survived the bombing of May 14, 1940. The building has been a national monument since 1997.

NIEUWE DELFSE POORT

8

Until May 2009, the Delftse Poort building on Weena in the center of Rotterdam was the tallest building in the Netherlands. It was completed in 1991, is 151 m high and has 41 floors. It was designed by Abe Bonnema. Up to and including 2004, a stair climb was organized in this building every year.

TIMMERHUIS

9

A city carpenter's house is the office of the municipal service that deals with construction, named after the profession of city carpenter - later city architect or city architect. The Stadstimmerhuis van Koops is a sleek and rhythmic building, made of concrete with brick and natural stone details. The building was completed in 1953 and housed Municipal Works and four technical departments. The reconstruction of Rotterdam would be led from this place. The building became a municipal monument in 2000 and has been extensively restored.

LAURENSKERK

10

The Grote or Sint-Laurenskerk, often referred to simply as the Laurenskerk, is a Gothic church building and the only remnant of Rotterdam's medieval city centre. In one of the exhibition chapels in the church, there is still a button capital of its predecessor, a two-aisled hall church without choir and tower. The church is dedicated to Laurentius van Rome, the patron saint of Rotterdam.



MARKTHAL

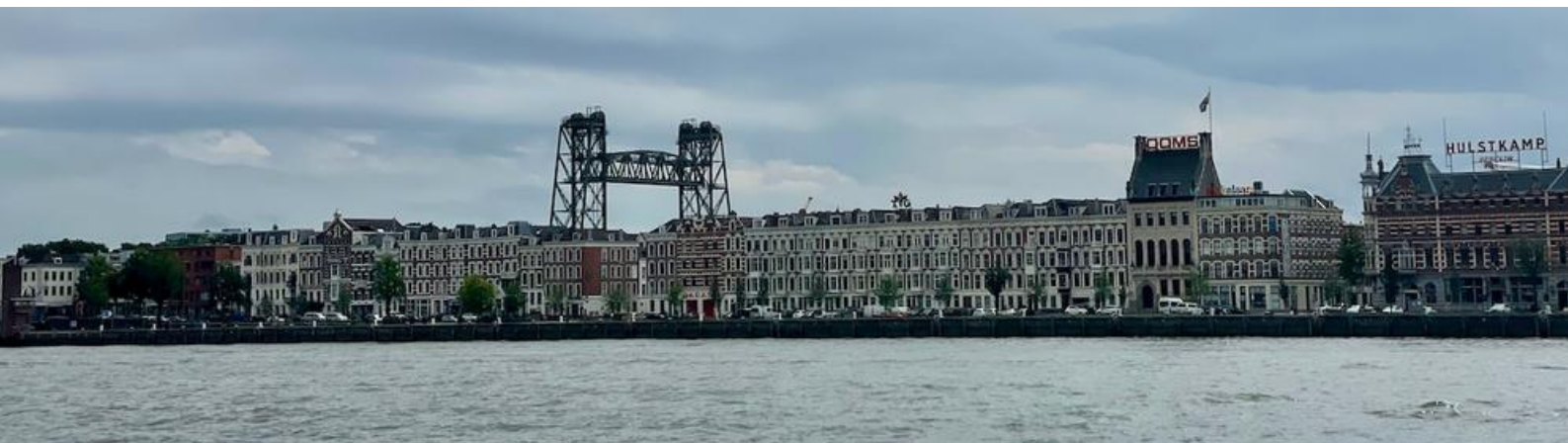
The Markthal is a residential and retail building with an indoor market hall. It is a gray stone building and has an arch like a horseshoe. Apartments have been built between the inner and outer arch. The inner facade of the Markthal is covered with an 11,000 m² (two football fields) large work of art by Arno Coenen and Iris Roskam, entitled Hoorn des Overvloeds.

KUBUSWONINGEN

The cube houses in Rotterdam are 38 cube-shaped stilt houses and 13 business cubes at the Blaak near the Oude Haven. They were built between 1982 and 1984, after an initial presentation of the plans in 1978. Piet Blom's design is a variant of the Helmond cube house in a slightly larger grid. The cube houses are built in the form of a tilted cube on a pole, and are also called pole houses or tree houses.

SCHIELANDSHUIS

The Schielandshuis is a building from the 17th century in the center of Rotterdam on the Korte Hoogstraat. It was built between 1662 and 1665 by order of the Schieland Water Board.





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