

Figure 11.7 Visualizing Rotterdam's planned expansion and intensification.



Figure 11.8
Zwarte Madonna, an Upper City
proposal for the Hague. (Source:
Archipel designers.)

on top of the building and the inner court (Figure 11.8). A real experiment built on top of the Las Palmas building in Rotterdam, is a 'Parasite' containing a meeting room. For this design the architects, Korteknie and Stuhlmacher developed a lightweight construction system made of wooden panels (Figure 11.9). This system is now being developed for more extensive use in and on top of existing buildings and built-up areas.

The *Looiershof*, completed in 2002, is a refurbishment project designed by the practice prior to the Bamboo Summit City project. It was an integrated approach to the urban environment, and demonstrates multiple land uses. The site in the harbour

Figure 11.9
The Las Palmas building in Rotterdam, a roof 'Parasite'.







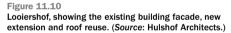




Figure 11.11
Looiershof showing the interior of the extension.
(Source: Hulshof Architects.)

front district of Delfshaven in Rotterdam included a complex of redundant warehouses and transport areas that were located on contaminated land. The practice developed four scenarios, the best of which was to keep the main building, which was of architectural value, and reuse it completely. The development of scenarios included the possible use of the top of the roofs. Before starting the new construction, the contaminated land had to be treated and removed, which was achieved through a joint venture between the municipality and the developer.

The completed project has a clear structure, which continues the  $5\,\mathrm{m} \times 5\,\mathrm{m}$  construction grid found in the old warehouse into the new extension (Figures 11.10 and 11.11). The column grid is very flexible and allows for future changes. Underground, the existing cellar was extended, providing parking for 70 cars and 100