



LIFE IN THE SHADOW OF THE ATLANTIKWALL

Designing a reconciliation landscape
for the places in between in The Hague



Life in the Shadow of the Atlantikwall
Designing a Reconciliation Landscape
for the Places in Between in The Hague

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“Humans are animals that kill other animals of the same species. They also do the opposite. We are herd animals. We develop sympathy, love and cooperation. Otherwise, a herd cannot exist. So, there are two-sided elements in every human society. And all attempts to counter Hitler’s ideology are essentially attempts to make one human reaction take precedence over another. The problem is that the Nazis were not inhuman, but human. That is essentially the problem. With ourselves, not with the Nazis. We also implement our ideas. Fortunately, they are not Nazi ideas. But the Nazi ideas were carried out by perfectly normal people.”

Jewish historian and Auschwitz survivor Dr. Yehuda Bauer
(Meaning of Hitler, 2020)



PREFACE

When my parents were able to afford to move from 'veen' to 'zand' in The Hague, my mother told me that we were moving to Appelstraat since I enjoyed eating apples so much. I was always surprised that there was no Bananenstraat, which was my sister's favourite fruit. Little did I know that this street did exist in former days, but was demolished by the Nazis and citizens of those streets had to move elsewhere to make place for the Atlantikwall.

As a native 'veen'-girl going to an elite 'zand' secondary school, I know The Hague and its contradictions as no other: veen en zand, arm en rijk and Hagenees versus Hagenaar. It was not until at an excursion led by Luisa Calabrese in 2016, that I was directed to the tangibility of another great divide in The Hague: the Atlantikwall cut like a big scar through the urban tissue and very few people, including me, are aware of this now 'awkward' place in the city. You can feel the transition of the former Atlantikwall, but you can only see it in disguise in the shape of high buildings, fragmented parks and congested roads.

My family is a typical Dutch 'niet klagen, maar dragen'-family, putting your issues as far away as possible to not have to deal with your problems. This also applies to the chapter about the Atlantikwall in The Hague: after the war all the remnants were effaced as quickly as possible not to be reminded of a painful chapter of this part of our history. In the end this perspective brings us to healing and reconciling with our environment. With this project I aim to look for answers on how to do this best in a public space.



Bombings on Bezuidenhout. Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

ABSTRACT

Although not widely known, The Hague emerged as one of the most impaired cities in the Netherlands after World War II (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). Bombings on Statenkwartier and Bezuidenhout left part of the city in ashes (Van Der Boom, 1995; Verbaan, 2011), but also the construction of the Atlantikwall left its marks on the urban tissue. The remnants of the Atlantikwall in the dune landscape form permanent scars that recall a memory of war, oppression and its consequences. Therefore, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of valuing this sensitive heritage. However, within the city most has disappeared. The lack of presence and the portrayal of solely military bases may have diverted attention from the human aspect of the Atlantikwall.

Though, the impact of the Atlantikwall on the public space in The Hague is often greater than people think. In The Hague, 35,000 houses have been demolished from Kijkduin to Benoordenhout to make place for walls, tank ditches, bunkers or dragon's teeth. This defensive fortress was a total of 26 kilometers long. 145,000 residents, about thirty percent of the population, were forced to move elsewhere: within The Hague, in the province or even beyond. The area that was excavated and occupied by the Germans, left its mark on the public space and had an immense impact on the residents of The Hague at that time. Consequently, an elongated visible scar is left in the urban fabric of The Hague. When commemorating World War II, we reminisce about stories of Operation Market Garden, the bombings on Rotterdam or other events. However, the woundedness and events in The Hague, via the construction of the Atlantikwall, is a story that is often forgotten.

Sense of place, together with local communities, increases the attractiveness of and quality of urban life. Sense of place can magnify the unique values of nature, culture, (sensitive) history and landscape. It can make things tangible for a large audience and gives impetus to reconcile. The perception of citizens' sense of place is influenced by the urban environment and its organisation. These urban external stimuli have significant influence on the well-being and mental health of residents (Gehl, 2022). The challenge lies within maintaining development and harmony with a healthy environment.

Wellbeing, mental health and dealing with (intergenerational) trauma has become a significant challenge in society. Healing is not solely defined on the individual level, but also on the community and its environment. To meet reconciliation within the landscape, cultural resources can provide pathways to healing. Exploration and development are a potential to come up with new strategies and to mitigate wellbeing and mental health, among them are cultural, social and environmental strategies (Darvill et al., 2019). A component of healing through cultural strategies is the integration of narratives of heritage, creating a sense of community and sharing connection (via the past).

Parallel to the increased differences in the meaning and significance of this heritage, the primacy of the official heritage institutions has been challenged in recent years by bottom-up initiatives. The trend towards ever-increasing citizen participation, resulting in co-creation, is also evident in the heritage world. All these initiatives come from non-governmental foundations, associations and individuals, and have a major impact on the management, (re)design and perception of the historic living environment. The knowledge to successfully cooperate with this development has not yet been brought to a generally applicable level. As a result, the appropriate working method and role perception for heritage experts, more just initiatives for residents and designers has not yet sufficiently crystallized to strengthen the spatial quality. In short, research is needed into the following question:

How can sensitive heritage, such as the Atlantikwall in The Hague, be designed, include the current needs of the urban residents, and highlight the different narratives around the Atlantikwall to facilitate an integrated and reconciling design?

Key words: Sensitive Narratives, Atlantikwall The Hague, Reconciling Design, Inclusive design, Healing Environments

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PART I

OBJECTIVES



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the context of the research project, which focuses on integrating the narratives and the heritage of the Atlantikwall in The Hague, The Netherlands. The context is divided into three parts: the site, historical and heritage context.

“You rarely see the wound; you see the scar”

Although Maté (2022) is a medical doctor specialised in the development of trauma, it is this statement which applies perfectly to the former Atlantikwall in The Hague.

During World War II, the Nazis decided to build a wall directly within the city, which affected thirty percent of The Hague’s habitants directly and had to be located elsewhere. Consequently, an elongated wound but visible scar was left in the urban fabric of The Hague. At the end of the war, The Hague was after Rotterdam the most heavily affected city in The Netherlands by casualties of World War II. When commemorating World War II, we reminisce about stories of Operation Market Garden, the bombings on Rotterdam or other events. However, the woundedness and events in The Hague, via the construction of the Atlantikwall, is a story that is often forgotten.

This project will address the narratives around the Atlantikwall, look into design solutions how to integrate these with the heritage, how to make space for reconciliation with the past, and will be explained in the following chapters.

Site context

The Hague has 553,417 habitants (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022) and this increases yearly. This puts development and densifying pressure on the city and the existing green parks in the city. Thereby, pressure on the open spaces around the former Atlantikwall.

The Hague has experienced multiple expansions and annexations of neighbouring villages. However, the biggest ‘spurts’ were developed and directed by urban planners, such as Lindo, Berlage and Dudok, see also figure 1.1. Currently, the number of people living in the neighbourhoods alongside the Atlantikwall is relatively low, with 77,380 (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022), compared to the 143,000 (out of 500,000 in 1940) evicted people for the Atlantikwall during the war (Haags Gemeentearchief, 2020; Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

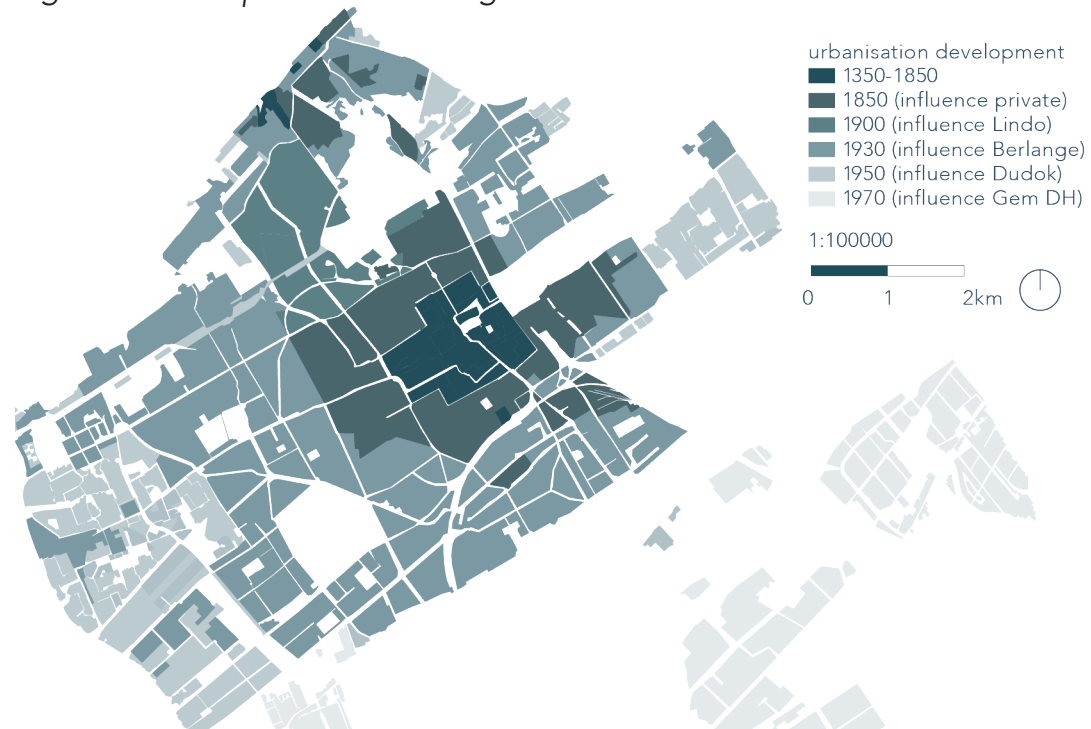
To make my thesis more achievable within the timeframe and supportive with the research about the Atlantikwall, I defined my case study to the following neighbourhoods that were affected by the construction of the Atlantikwall: Zorgvliet, Statenkwartier and Duinoord. The decision has been made to introduce general concepts of the design for the entire line and come up with an actual design for these three neighbourhoods. How this research, analysis and design will be conducted will be explained and explored in other chapters.

Historical context

Although not widely known, The Hague emerged as one of the most impaired cities in the Netherlands after World War II (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). Bombings on Statenkwartier and Bezuidenhout left part of the city in ashes (Van Der Boom, 1995; Verbaan, 2011), but also the construction of the Atlantikwall left its marks on the urban tissue, see figure 1.3.

After the German capitulation in May 1940, due to resources and logistics within the city, The Hague was chosen as the residence of the political and military centre of power in The Netherlands. The Hague became the residence of Reichskommissar Seyß-Inquart at Clingendael and thereby, the German headquarter in The Netherlands (Van Der Boom, 1995). It was of German importance due to its location to defend against the Allies and the presence of residency and military institutes.

Figure 1.1 Expansions The Hague



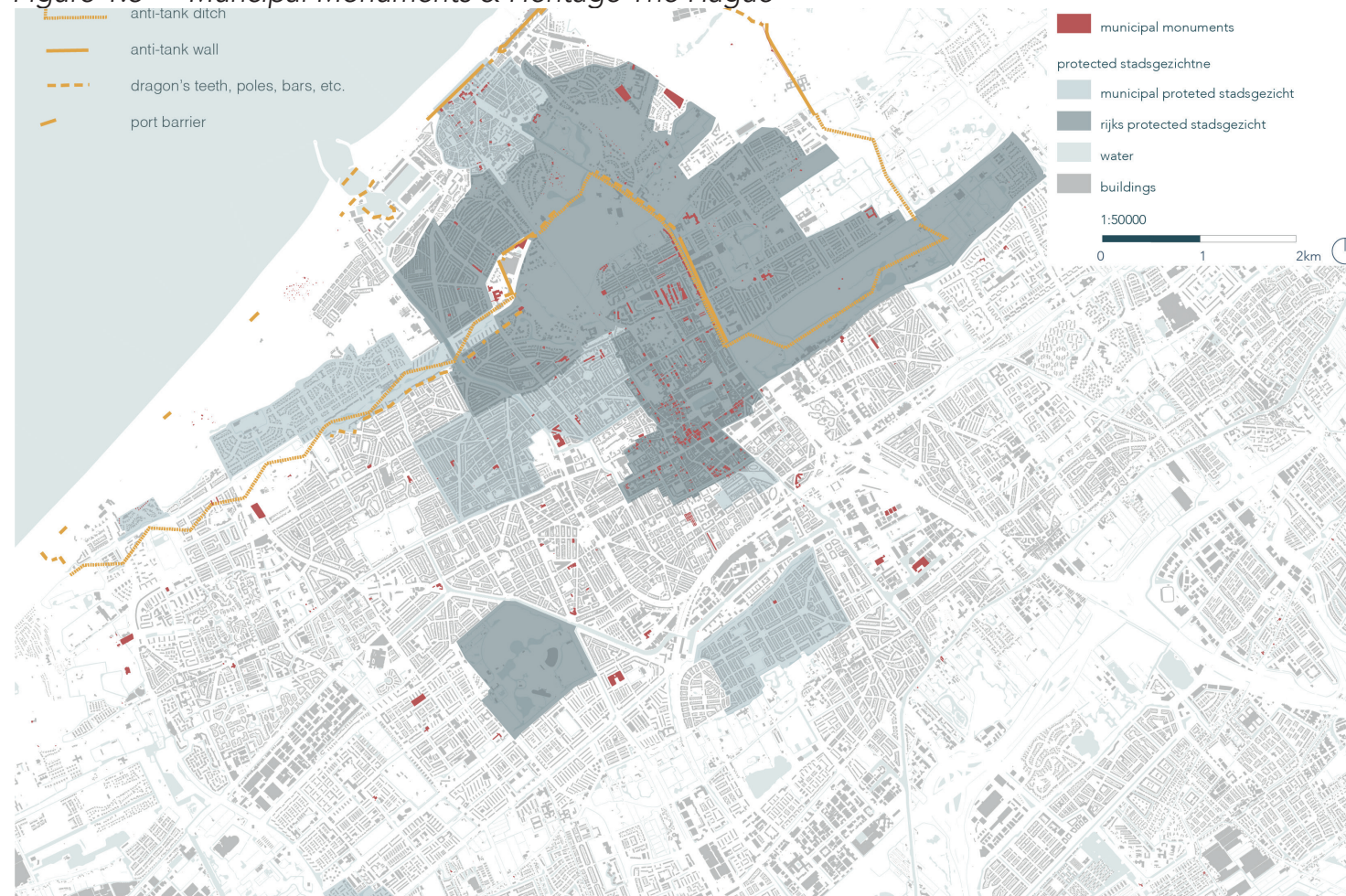
Source: Author’s own, information derived via Data Overheid, 2022

When the Allied threat from the West increased in 1942, Hitler decided to build a ‘Neue Wall’ along the Atlantic coast, stretching from Norway to southern France, see figure 1.2. And, due to The Hague’s location next to the coast, the defence line ran straight through the city, which had a substantial effect on the urban tissue. The reasoning behind the conditions and the route of the Atlantikwall will be explained in chapter 5.

Figure 1.2 Atlantikwall Europe



Figure 1.3 Muncipal Monuments & Heritage The Hague



In the reconstruction years after the war, the Municipality of The Hague wanted to do more than just heal the war's wounds and assigned Dudok to design a new plan. He made a virtue out of the necessary 'damage control', seized the opportunity to heal the wound that ran through the city and made clearance of the anti-tank ditch to create more green spaces, air, light, space (Van Der Cammen & De Klerk, 2006). Dudok designed a logistics network at the level of the entire city, which was partly completed (Wagenaar, 2011). Nevertheless, Dudok's vision formed a reference for The Hague's new structural vision, which is mostly based on logistics systems, accessibility and infrastructure and brushed the connection with the Atlantikwall under the rug (Schmitt, 2006).

At the beginning of the park, on the right of image figure 1.4, the Cats-huis would be the starting point of a vista of the green spaces between the buildings. However, what Dudok had envisioned at district was effaced by the municipality. Anyone who cycles here from Duinoord to Statenkwartier will travel from fin de siècle to the 1950s, even abruptly to the 1990s, then to the 1910s. This multitude of different building styles at the former Atlantikwall. This transition of decades sometimes is subtle, but sometimes appears abruptly. What is apparent is that the Atlantikwall is erased, only marked by a somewhat hidden information sign, see figure 1.5): the Hofstad still bears its visible scars of German intervention, but the wound is rarely seen and heard.

Heritage context

According to UNESCO (2004) urban heritage does not only comprise physical attributes of the urban fabric, but it also contains intangible factors such as social

symbols and cultural memories. This statement directs how to identify and assess urban heritage and determines a direction for heritage conservation. In The Netherlands heritage is categorised as: listed monuments, protected town sights, reconstruction period areas, transportation heritage and new to this list is the Atlantikwall (RCE, 2011).

The remnants of the Atlantikwall form permanent scars that recall a memory of war, oppression and its consequences. Therefore, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of valuing this heritage. The military remnants of the Atlantikwall, of which dozens of bunkers remained as lasting memories in the dune landscape. However, within the city most has disappeared. The lack of presence and the portrayal of solely military bases may have diverted attention from the human aspect of the Atlantikwall. After all, there were no (deathly) battles in The Hague along the Atlantikwall.

During the construction of the Atlantikwall there was hardly any protest against the enormous evacuations in The Netherlands, even collaboration, malpractice and other social circumstances (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). The fact that it has been in the background for a long time possibly has to do with feelings of shame. This intangible heritage asks to portray this story from a cross-border perspective. The history of the war in the coastal region cannot be told and designed without the personal testimonies of the local habitants. This is a history project to record these stories in a scientific manner and find solutions for an integrated design.

Figure 1.4 *Damage Atlantikwall Verversingskanaal*



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Atlantikwall Zone as heritage: Rupture & Repair reconstruction of National Importance

This urban 'repair' of the Atlantikwall is invisibly integrated into the existing city and at the same time forms an independently designed element that contrasts with the environment of that area. Immediately after the war, Dudok transformed the area into a park zone with separate functions. Currently, this is one of the reconstruction plans which is best preserved in The Netherlands (RCE, 2011).

Dudok's legacy coincides with other heritage along the former Atlantikwall, though the Atlantikwall heritage is absent and effaced. Eighty years after deconstruction of the wall, these reconstruction areas are subject to renovation operations as a result of social and socio-economic changes and densification pressures. The challenge here is to let developments and innovation go hand-in-hand while preserving the special character of these areas.

Motivation to conduct the research project

This research has looked into a single case study of the Atlantikwall in The Hague. The case study of the Atlantikwall was selected for several reasons:

- First, the Atlantikwall in The Hague demonstrates a rare case (Yin, 2008; Yin, 2014). Where other cities, affected by the construction of the Atlantikwall, demonstrate a complete disappearance of the coastal line such as Den Helder and Katwijk, The Hague shows a deep fracture within the urban fabric.
- Second, Dudok designed a unique part within the city, even of ecological and monumental importance. Not everything that was planned by Dudok was realised and therefore some places are less 'synchronised' within the city than others. Currently, densification strategies within the city are pressuring the composition and ecological value of this place. It is of most importance to (re)design this part to demonstrate its value and re-establish the connection with the past.
- Third, while the generation of WWII is slowly no longer among us, it is important to learn from this generation and never forget the lessons we needed to learn from this era. Demonstrating different narratives will give us input to heal. This place can function as a reconciliation space, where people can share their stories and discover their connection to the past. This wound needs to be healed, since we are still affected by this collective urban trauma (Pettersson & Wingren, 2011). How to demonstrate and deal with this narrative is very important.
- Lastly, currently, citizens lack a feeling of 'healthy' and reconciling experience and Dudok's congested parkway can be experienced as a nuisance. There is a need for an inclusive, sustainable and biodiverse design.

These components combined makes the Atlantikwall an interesting assignment to develop a 'healing and reconciling landscape' and provide the residents a healthy environment.

Figure 1.6 Bunkers dunes



Source: Der Spiegel, 2017.



CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES

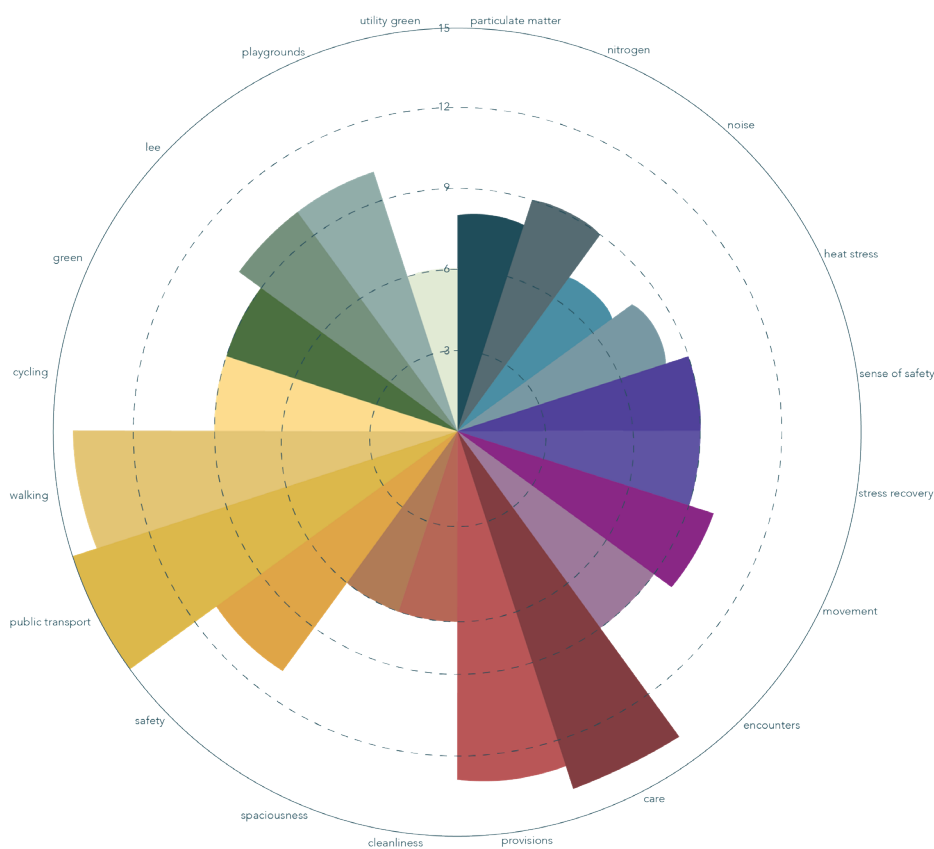
This chapter presents the problem field, problem statement, the aims of the research project. Subsequently, the research questions will be introduced, and the scientific and societal relevance of the project will be discussed.



The perception of citizens' environment is influenced by the urban environment and its organisation. These urban external stimuli have significant influence on the well-being and mental health of residents (Gehl, 2022). The challenge lies within maintaining development and harmony with a healthy environment.

In 2022, Arcadis released a report about the health in Dutch cities. The report states which elements are needed to create a healthy city. Among the selected twenty cities, The Hague scored low with a sixteenth (out of twenty) spot. One of the better elements was healthy mobility, (lowest score in figure 2.1). However, healthy environment, community and built environment equally scored lowest. These three components are crucial to develop a reconciling or 'healing' landscape for the Atlantikwall, and to manifest a sense of belonging in the urban space of the former Atlantikwall.

Figure 2.1 Arcadis health elements The Hague



Source: Arcadis, 2022

Wellbeing, mental health and dealing with (intergenerational) trauma has become a significant challenge in society. Healing is not solely defined on the individual level, but also on the community, as portrayed as one of the health targets by Arcadis in figure 2.1. To meet reconciliation within the landscape, cultural resources can provide pathways to healing. Exploration and development are a potential to come up with new strategies and to mitigate wellbeing and mental health, among them are cultural, social and environmental strategies (Darvill et al., 2019). A component of healing through cultural strategies is the integration of narratives of heritage, creating a sense of community and sharing connection (via the past).

Problem Statement

Sensitive and Healing Heritage

In 1996 The Municipality of The Hague decided that the remains of the Atlantikwall are a monument, but it was not until recently that the entire line was expanded to its municipal heritage policy (2021). This means that every construction decision has to take the (invisible) existence of the Atlantikwall into account. Due to relatively recent events and memory, this era has an (understandable) negative connotation due to the Nazi occupation. Therefore, the Municipality of The Hague has difficulties finding a solution and strategy on how to depict this part of history and how to contain it. The remaining parts of the defence line of the Atlantikwall have become a memory landscape, partly buried by sand. However, the defence line in the urban fabric is mostly invisible and become silent witnesses of the events that took place.

Eighty years later, the traces of the Atlantikwall can still be seen, but residents are unaware of this in their environment and the connection it has with the past. Ruptures and strange disturbances appear in the urban fabric. They can be experienced as visible scars and unhealed wounds. Redesigning the 'unhealed' and fragmented sense of place along the Atlantikwall in The Hague ask for a new interpretation and reconciliation of the urban form. Simultaneously, the new design inquires and needs to collaborate with its citizen's (narratives) input. Therefore, urban renewal and preservation of the public space of the Atlantikwall have become of importance.

Narrative Heritage

The construction of the Atlantikwall is part of The Hague's history, even if it is a dark chapter. This narrative is mostly told in binary of oppressor versus victim. The meek and law-abiding way in which The Hague allowed itself to be involved in the mass evacuation of its own population and the demolition of its own city for the construction of the Atlantikwall is upsetting to observe and often ignored (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). Not least because it could be considered humiliating - that is why it probably also remained unexposed for so long. The Atlantikwall is more than a story of oppressor versus victim, these stories are not as black and white.

In the landscape, the scars were quickly healed by Dudok's plan, but in society the wounds still seem to fester. A different narrative comes to the fore, simultaneously as other narratives are underexposed. The only thing that remains of the Atlantikwall are the visible physical bunkers in the dune landscape (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

While written records from the occupation are carefully treasured in archives, why should we carelessly let the bunkers, anti-tank ditch and people's stories disappear in the urban fabric? The discussion about sensitive heritage is usually avoided due to the frenzy of the subject (Ginwright, 2022).

Participation & inclusion in heritage design

Researchers of participatory processes assert that some resident groups and stakeholders are more included in projects than others (Low & Gleeson, 1998). This is induced by the unfavourable position of vulnerable groups within the decision-making and policy-making procedure (Sarokin, & Schulkin, 1994). Inclusion and justice research looks at principles such as equality, equity, merits, consensus and basic rights (Paavola, & Adger, 2006). Research on inclusion and

justice in the city enhances distress about principles conveying fair distributions of rights and actions, and it describes procedural requisites for residents to get involved in decision-making (Bulkeley et al., 2014). The question arises if all groups are treated as equals and are not pressured or persuaded by dominant parties in political procedures in planning, processes and designs (Van Harreveld, 2022).

A realisation of the inclusion of participants in the plans, processes and designs needs to include residents and non-governmental institutes to represent the entire population (Chu et al., 2015; Shi et al., 2016). There is general concern that current developments within governance, not all citizens are taken into account in planning and interventions (Mabon, & Shih, 2018). With cities planning programs, the outcomes will also have to incorporate these groups to give them access to services, infrastructures and livelihoods instead of excluding them (Shi et al., 2016).

The Municipality of The Hague expects citizens and stakeholders to play a part in participation and design initiatives (Gemeente Den Haag, 2019; Gemeente Den Haag, 2020; Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). They are expected to show a high level of public responsibility in guiding the implementation of those projects (Anguelovski et al., 2014). The lack of dominant and clear policies into current urban programs are the result of not setting guidelines that are capable of addressing participation in heritage narratives and design. While there is no lack of ambition, strategies and technical solutions, there are few to no practical initiatives for citizens to join at the moment. Therefore, it is crucial to develop tools for resident's participation and opinion.

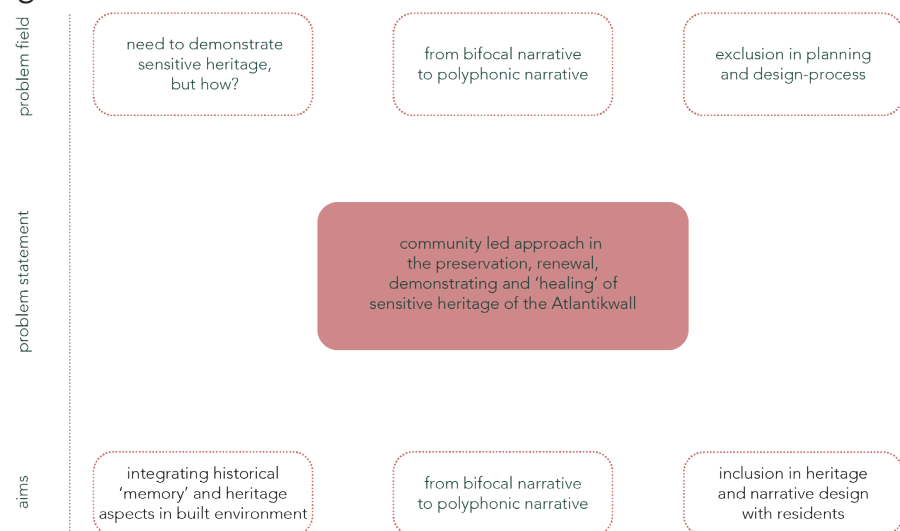
Aims

Keeping the problem statements in mind, this research has four aims to achieve:

- The first aim is to discover how to demonstrate the Atlantikwall heritage in The Hague, which mostly disappeared in the urban landscape. Due to the sensitive heritage, it becomes important to discover how to demonstrate the heritage and integrate this in the urban tissue. The goal is to get acquainted with the experience of the people from eighty years ago, and how we can reflect on these experiences and heal the current 'wounds' with an urban design. The task is how to portray the physical and oral history.
- The second aim is to look for different narratives that have been dormant. Throughout this research an explicit choice has been made not to offer one overarching narrative, but to show different stories on the historical events that affected the urban tissue. The choice was made to create space for polyphony in describing these dark historical events, not a black and white story of oppressor versus victim. This research tries to develop this concept in very different ways, choosing this side to emphasise the (societal) impact that the Atlantikwall had on different places in the city.
- The third aim is to 'test' these narratives and design proposals among residents and include them in decision making in the design process. Through increasing collaboration within the design process, I aim to include citizens of The Hague. This research aims to test public inclusion, participation and opinion in the heritage program around the Atlantikwall in The Hague.
- The final aim is to integrate the appearance (sensitive) narratives and heritage of the Atlantikwall in order to reconcile and heal the urban society with the environment. This research is aimed to heal the scars of the public space through different forms, backed up by scientific research, so that urban and environmen-

tal public space can become a place of meeting and as a space healing of (intergenerational) urban wounding.

Figure 2.2 Aims research

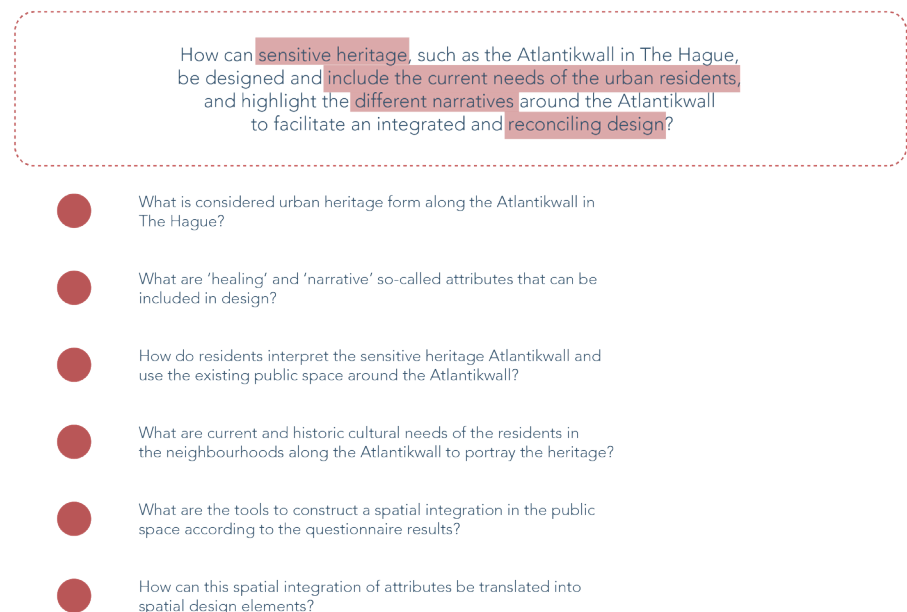


Research Questions

This research aims to answer the following research question, to support a coherent theoretical and methodological framework:

How can sensitive heritage, such as the Atlantikwall in The Hague, be designed and include the current needs of the urban residents, and highlight the different narratives around the Atlantikwall to facilitate an integrated and reconciling design?

Figure 2.3 Research questions



In order to answer this research question a set of sub questions are addressed. These sub questions relate to the theory of sensitive heritage, narratives of heritage and healing heritage, which will be discussed in chapter 3.

The development of the attributes and narrative design can help to assess and demonstrate the inclusivity in the design process. It can help to demonstrate and measure the usefulness and effectiveness of design interventions and decide what is important to demonstrate.

Scientific & Societal Relevance

Scientific

Although there is a growing number of literature studies into socio-spatial inequalities related to the participation in heritage design, it is still relatively scarce (Buhalis & Sinarta, 2019; Gössling et al., 2010; Schmidt-Rauch & Nussbaumer, 2011). However, multiple studies question the equitable representation and outcome of the participation in design and planning among citizens (Baker et al., 2019). Several case studies also indicate that new development is driven by market forces and does not let all citizens participate (Mandarano, & Meenar, 2017; Tasan-Kok, 2018). Within the professional context, it is important to emphasise that practices guided by democratic concepts are relatively new in the field of urban design, landscape architecture and heritage (Cerdan Chiscano & Binkhorst, 2017). Thus, design exercises that seek to reflect the democratisation of urban landscape is of great relevance. There is concern that heritage design could be misspent due to the variety of stakeholders and that the collaborative performance would only come down to a few noncoherent individual acts (van Doren et al., 2020).

Even though co-creation has been fully recognized in scientific practices (Buhalis & Sinarta, 2019; Gössling et al., 2010; Schmidt-Rauch & Nussbaumer, 2011), most organizations were found to have a surprising lack of perception related to the value of co-creation when asked for residents' different narratives at heritage spaces (Cerdan Chiscano & Binkhorst, 2017). There is scarce empirical research on how to successfully design and direct co-creation processes with residents with different narratives. A co-creation-based perspective with residents has scarcely been used within the context of cultural heritage design. The co-creation perspective will aid to gain understanding of how to foresee special requirements and narratives at cultural heritage sites. Heritage in this research will relate to the discussion of shifting the approach "from a preservationist and object focused, to an inclusive area-based and development-oriented activity" (Janssen, 2014, p. 622).

To achieve this inclusivity among residents, this research project applies a quantitative research method to extract and quantify residents' preferences. Currently, in urban design this is not used, but this could provide a helpful method to analyse the significance of the portrayed attributes in a local context (Romein & Van Rijn, 2022). Thereby, the designer can better support their design to accommodate the specific local context.

Societal

Several city councils have their own unique organisations and designs. The case study of the Atlantikwall in The Hague was chosen for this research for two reasons. First, The Hague depicts an extreme or unique case (Yin, 2008), where the former Atlantikwall has cut through the urban tissue, not only in the dune landscape. The Hague was very 'wounded' after the war and has caused an invisible disruption in some places.

Secondly, The Hague's morphology is unique in The Netherlands and has a clear demarcation of affluent neighbourhoods along the coast adjacent to more vulnerable neighbourhoods (Schmal, 2000; Schmitt, 2004). Including all resident groups in this research by design will, hopefully, increase the feeling of design-inclusion of The Hague's residents.

This project will not solely focus on the physical preservation, but also on the social narratives and inclusion of The Hague's residents. This research project is an opportunity to challenge not only the observation and opinion on the narrative around sensitive heritage, but also on what and why should be protected and most importantly how.

Alongside this perspective for The Hague, this research hopes to offer a solution for other contemporary conflict areas that have to deal with healing their urban scars. Unfortunately, this debate is still topical.



PART II

STRUCTURES



CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

This chapter will generate a theoretical framework of the literature on the domains of heritage and the design-process. The theoretical framework explains the positioning of this research in relation to the urban landscape of the Atlantikwall in The Hague. This chapter also presents the definition of terms used throughout this work, such as sensitive heritage, (intangible) narrative heritage and inclusion in the heritage design-processes.



The domains of (sensitive) cultural heritage

As briefly discussed in chapter 1, UNESCO (2004, 2011) declared that urban heritage does not only comprise physical heritage features of the urban fabric, even so contains intangible factors such as social symbols and cultural memories. This statement directs how the concept of heritage has shifted to solely tangible to also intangible features. As from the 1990s, protecting heritage modified from protecting solely ancient objects to heritage as an instrument for urban regeneration and socio-economic growth (Janssen et al., 2012).

In The Netherlands tangible heritage is categorised as follows: listed rijksmonuments, protected town sights, reconstruction period areas and transportation heritage (RCE, 2011). Added to this list are the specific objects of the Atlantikwall (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). Due to this broadening of the concept of heritage, urban planning and heritage management need to be integrated to create harmony between preservation and (re)development. Consequently, the paradigm of heritage transmits from object to a cultural historical landscape and its values (Feddes et al, 1999). This paradigm alteration desires a different approach to heritage design, with an emphasis to social construction and the (local) cultural standpoint (Janssen et al., 2012).

The narrative of heritage as a way to portray sensitive heritage

Narratology is an intangible method to convey cultural heritage towards a 'readable', and thereby a more tangible narrative for citizens. The story-telling method contributes for residents to experience and participate with the cultural heritage, and also foresee a meaningful and unique sentiment for the participating resident (Van Ouwerkerk, 2009). In addition, citizen's narratives construct a connection among the tangible and intangible, sites and identity, which is a method to transfer the urban space to specific circumstances and groups (Potteiger & Purinton, 1998). Hence, there is a necessity for discovering cultural heritage by urban narratives, permitting residents to investigate cultural heritage narratives (Barnes, 2000). Potteiger and Purinton (1998) explain that residents are driven by stories and apply these narratives to shape their environment. Therefore, it also assimilates the historical layers. Spirn (1998) adds that the urban space is a landscape where residents read the urban landscape as a narrative.

The Dudok public space around the Atlantikwall in The Hague is shaped by distinct spatial domains. Next to these tangible elements, different forms of symbols, signs and historical interactions are found in the urban public space (Harteveld, 2021). These tangible and intangible interactions of a place shape the urban environment and give meaning to its environment and public use. Yet, the connotation around the Atlantikwall, is often seen only as a story around good versus bad, Nazi versus oppressed citizens. This bifocal perspective remains prominent, and therefore, difficult to work with since it is sensitive to step away from pointing fingers. From a societal perspective this becomes a problem since authorities within The Hague want to connect this heritage with the city (Gemeente Den Haag, 2021). But how can someone demonstrate something that is seen as bad and rather be forgotten?

To decrease this complexity of a bifocal perspective the idea of urban biographies has become a tool to use in addressing the polyphony within the setting of cities. This tool brings multiple narratives together (Furnée, 2009; Jansen, 2001). From a scientific perspective, the challenge in this research has been to shift from the connotation that sensitive heritage, such as the Atlantikwall, has one biography supporting the disunion of good versus bad. Thus, this research

questions what kind of urban narratives carry undivided meanings along the Atlantikwall? And how can we reveal these narratives? To begin the dialogue of the multitude of narratives, this research is able to shine light on descriptions of the Atlantikwall which omit the extent of the current standard (Harteveld, 2021).

The study lens of 'biographies of places' above all observes the so-called material side, contrary to narratives on actor networks (Harteveld, 2021). Consequently, when buildings and urban public space are placed in their context, they are the primary unit of analysis, for a multidimensional explanation of urban public space throughout regions and time (Raja & Sindbæk, 2020). Seeing the urban public spaces as 'places', neither rejects lives nor networks entirely. Urban public networks, urban public lives and urban public space are interconnected. By choosing this perspective, the proposing urban narratives have the same perspective as the ones structuring the heritage model. Consequently, the opposing stories are able to provide not only new incentives and unification to expand the traditional perspective and justification (Croll, 2003). They also shed light on what is analysed in public space which does not synchronise with the narrative which generally is dominant at the Atlantikwall in The Hague.

Inclusion in heritage design-thinking

Representation & Equity: the degree to which all actors can participate in the design process

Inclusion justice is regularly understood as "to demand the opportunity for all people regardless of race, ethnicity, income, national origin or educational level to have meaningful involvement in decision-making" (Bell et al., 2020, p. 2). The principal value of inclusion justice is connected with the contribution it can make to distributive inclusion justice, which requires an even and fair distribution of benefits and burdens (Bell et al., 2020). If each person can participate in decision-making, then each individual has the chance to protect their right and thus can prevent themselves from unfair burdens (Bell et al., 2020). To obtain public acceptance, the participation of citizens is essential in the decision-making and design process. It is called "getting the process right" (Mirumachi, & Torriti, 2012). When this decision-making process is fair in the eyes of citizens, these actors are inclined to accept and are even able to make concessions (Dore, & Lebel, 2010). If the inclusion of citizens is intensified in the course of the development of heritage projects, then inclusion justice can be established, and thereafter, can have a positive outcome on the level of participation in the project by the stakeholders and local residents (Dore, & Lebel, 2010; Chu et al., 2017).

Design & the inclusion of citizens

Heritage design within society used to be a simplistic procedure of approaching it either top-down or bottom-up (Geels, 2011). such an approach is not applicable anymore. With a change from a government to governance approach, multiple stakeholders, citizens and local governments take part in the field of decision-making. All are committed to locally facilitate societal and sustainability challenges (Chu et al., 2017; Shi et al., 2016; Steinberg, 2005). Heritage plans generally reflect the goals that municipal officials, representatives and other local actors like to achieve and are constructed by the institutional landscape (Angulovski et al., 2014; Carmin et al., 2012). As a result, many heritage activities are based on trust on cross-sectoral tools and, due to the uncertain future outcomes, rely on experiments with various participatory arrangements (Chu et al., 2017)

and miss out on the public's opinion.

Participatory and inclusive planning helps to tackle top-down decisions to include different participants, and achieve consensus over adaptation strategies (Anguelovski et al., 2016). For citizens to accept and take action within policies they need to be reflected in these policies and need to be capable to take part in policy making and programs (Gross, 2007). Advancing accessibility and awareness among citizens can reduce social vulnerability in public space outcomes and raise awareness (Dodman, & Mitlin, 2011; Ayers, & Forsyth, 2009). Participation of residents can dissolve the differences with the governance and establish consensus (Aylett, 2010). However, local governments mostly fail to integrate and involve many sectoral stakeholders and citizens in planning (Aylett, 2015; Bulkeley, & Tuts, 2013; Forsyth, 2013). Including citizens in planning processes is beneficial to equity outcomes and by communicating information it can increase solid design programmes (Chu et al., 2015; Shi et al., 2016).

Participating citizens are crucial for urban processes to be effective and reliable (Anguelovski, 2014; Anguelovski, & Carmin, 2011; Aylett, 2010; Rosenzweig et al., 2011). Procedural representation that includes citizens from the community can realise governmental decisions (Shackley, & Deanwood, 2002) and can advance strategies and policies accommodated to local realities and experiences (van Aalst et al., 2008). Having involved citizens is crucial to enhance the legitimacy and public space processes (Chu et al., 2017; Paavola, 2008). Public connections of citizens in planning processes can integrate the needs of the most vulnerable groups and can assure fair planning results (Fainstein, 2010). Local governments depend on participatory processes to address issues of justice and equity in their efforts (Paavola, & Adger, 2006). As a strategy to ensure adequate representation of civil society interests, local decision makers are increasingly valuing citizen engagement in the design, process, implementation, and monitoring of interventions (Chu et al., 2017). Finally, in practice, design options are considered to be more effective if designed, implemented, and monitored with engagement by those who have knowledge of the place (Forsyth, 2013; Hughes, 2013).

Facilitating access to information and support concerning the process of public space design is essential to enable participation amongst stakeholders (Chu et al., 2017). Crucial is that there is a distinction between making information accessible and securing that information becomes a shared knowledge and a basic understanding. People of different class, gender, cultures, wealth and age have often been incapable in attaining this information (Dore, & Lebel, 2010; Chu et al., 2017). The inclusion of residents in the process and facilitating access to information will facilitate inclusion and justice (Dore, & Lebel, 2010).

Reconciling and Healing Heritage

Community & play: sensory environment and aspects of memory

To heal the world, one has to heal themselves first (Ginwright, 2021). But how does one heal themselves? In psychotherapy the concept of healing is perceived as reframing the mind with the experience and repetition of positive emotions overpowering negative ones (Levine, 2019; Maté, 1999; Van Der Kolk, 2014). But how can we translate this to public space around the Atlantikwall? Healing in landscapes with the positive experience of emotions can be translated to three components: environmental (green and blue spaces), cultural (memory, narratives and heritage) and social (community and play).

The environmental (green and blue) perspective in an urban setting requests the landscape to be first healthy (no pollution), dynamic and (biologically) diverse. In addition, the landscape must be affluent in culture (memory and heritage). Within the landscape, cultural memory and heritage captures a specific place and the interference of residents induces it to become responsive to it, to come alive. The social urban space can create a place for togetherness and community, it fosters creativity, enthusiasm, different positive thinking patterns, and thereby, sustainable development (Meroni et al., 2007).

Healing & attributing the urban environment: green & blue spaces via senses and sensory perception

The effect of green and blue spaces in the urban environment on people is a widely discussed topic in literature. Kuo (2010) looked at different levels of green intensity in streets and which psychological effects it has on people. Her conclusion was that the greener the environment, the more pleasant the visitor will experience its surroundings. There are also different shapes of green that people feel comfortable with. Kou's assumption is that the more diverse but structured plants and trees are, the more pleasant is perceived by visitors than a tightly planned green public space. Visitors need a visually green environment for a positive psychological effect to occur (Kuo, 2010).

Kaplan & Kaplan (1989) argue the restorative ability of visual green spaces. The knowledge that green spaces can be found nearby is sufficient enough to create pleasure, regardless of whether citizens are able to enter the green spaces (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989). The immediate results of proximity with green spaces entail pleasure, relaxation, and decreased stress levels (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989; Kuo, 2010).

Visual & acoustic stimuli in green & blue urban landscape

Yang and Kang (2005) observed that citizens have a general preference for "natural and rural rather than urban and man-made" visualisations and sounds. Natural sounds are also considered more positively when they are corresponding with the visualisation, such as rippling water. Unexpected sounds diminish the citizen's experience (Carles et al., 1999).

Awakening memories via sensory stimulus is an important aspect of this research. Although memory and heritage are often not associated with the sense of touch, touch in the form of walking is a beneficial tool to experience the environment, emotions and memories (Wylie, 2005; Wylie, 2006). The sense of touch as seen as walking is a way for perceiving places visually. Walking becomes a tool to help with the visual and sound experience, rather than solely place-perception (Adams et al., 2007; Pink, 2007; Pink et al., 2010).

Healing urban culture: aspects of memory

Landscape & identity

This research study is based on the notion that urban identities and narratives are subjective, personal, open to bias and multiplicities of understanding, and supplemented by memories and associations. That it is through memories that humans retain the experiences of landscapes in order to form narratives around them. What is evident from these interpretations is the extent of our collusion in the dominance of such interpretations, even when an alternative narrative would be particularly appropriate.

Memory-making

According to Marot (1999) memory is a process of continuous rupture and repair. Exposure to external stimuli causes ongoing reconstruction of our internal world (Gottman, 2012). The question arises how memories are provoked by the urban landscape, in the sense that memories of different urban landscapes and times can be related to any urban landscape by a citizen. Kaplan & Kaplan (1989, p.5) presented that “visual stimuli are effective in related information”, but the remaining senses are connected as well. Consequently, any experience and sensation can encourage the recollection of a memory: past and present are intertwined in our sensory experience of memory (Van Der Kolk, 2014).

Inherited memory

Post-memory refers to inherited loss, grief and distance that has migrated from caregivers to their offspring (Tucker, 2006). These stories of ‘collective memory’, contribute to building our identities and position us in our community (Connerton, 1992). Kuchler (1993, p.86) distinguishes urban landscapes into “urban landscapes of memory” and “urban landscapes as memory”. Urban landscapes of memory, a western context, embrace that urban landscape is built for the goal of remembering and to help the recollection of a culture’s understanding of the past and future. Urban landscapes as memory, outside the western context, are locations where memory is experienced, becomes part of daily life and repeatedly is reconstructed (Kuchler, 1993, p. 85). Both landscape models can coexist, since people can discern the urban landscape of a place to recollect the human presence (past, present and future) and a place where new encounters with memory are shaped and revisited.

Healing the urban social: community & play

Play: rhythm & motion

Edensor (2010) and Wylie (2005) both regard the rhythmical/eurythmic outcomes of movement as a starting point for the mind to wander and reflect and a healthy component to discern the environment. Edensor’s (2010) condition is that movement and the option to discern requires a familiar route or environment. This does not mean a person needs to walk the same route to acquire discernment of their environment, this can also be familiar objects (this way a person is not as busy with getting acquainted with its environment). Familiarity, attained through repetition plus emotion, is a critical component of emotional engagement with its environment (Perreira et al., 2011). Movement in play even increases the endorphins and recovering aspects of movement (Perreira et al., 2011). The construction of feeling at home at a place accelerated through walking journeys and, even more so, play (Edensor, 2010; Ingold, 2003; Kusenbach, 2003; Perreira et al., 2011). Kusenbach (2003) mentions the concept of feeling at home whilst moving. Data presents that place is not necessarily constructed through familiarity with an urban environment; rather that the encounters in different places stimulate feelings of attachment and to perceive an unfamiliar urban landscape (Millman, 2012).

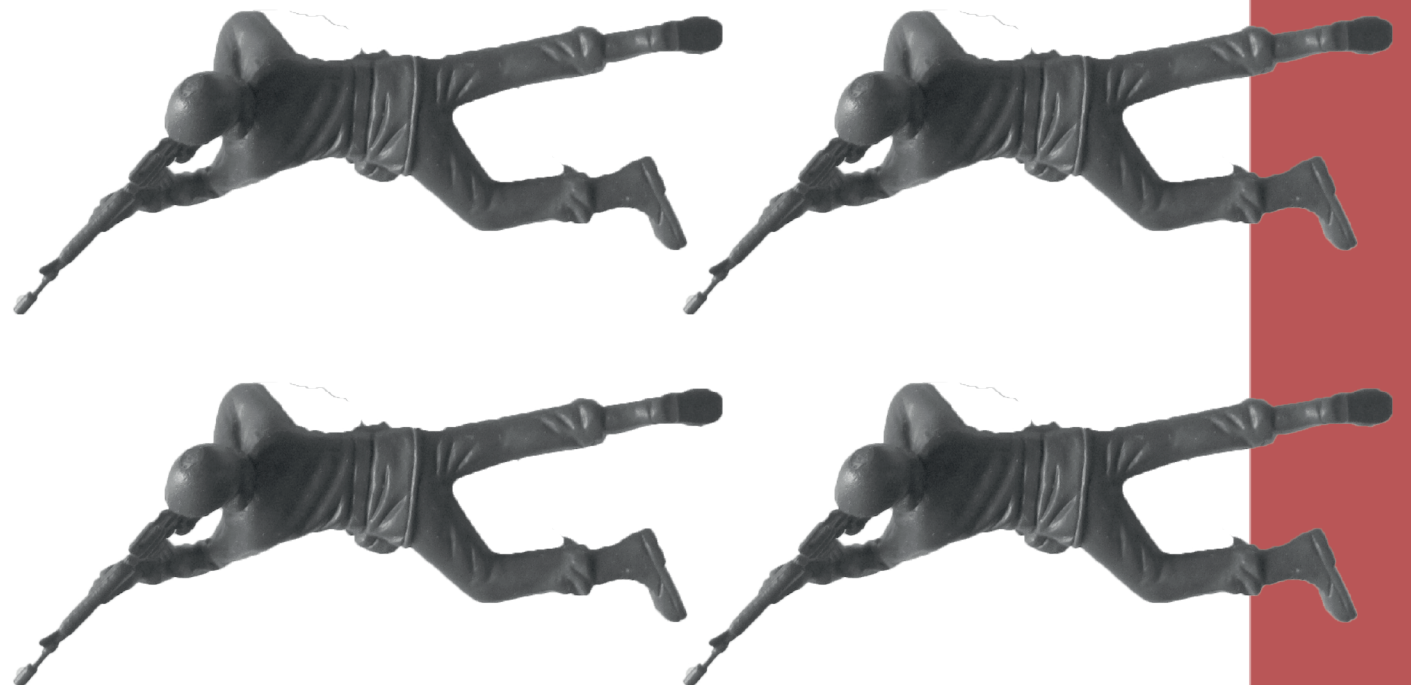


CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGICAL

FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework and the methodology in this chapter are based on the tripod of the theoretical framework, research questions and problem statement and the methods. This chapter presents the remaining information for understanding the methods used in this research. First, the research strategy and data collection methods are explained. Subsequently, the methodological framework is presented



Research Design & Methods

In this chapter I will discuss the research design and methods through which I collected empirical data. This chapter will explain where the research has taken place and who is included in this research. In addition, constraints are discussed.

The approach is operationalized by linking the observation of the urban and landscape design of public space, with studies of urban history, literature and cartography. This approach is a back-and-forth process between descriptive and analytic research (Baarda et al., 1994), one approach will enrich the other and vice versa. Therefore, this process of research and design is ongoing (Van Doren et al., 2013).

Data were collected by using different methods and data sources, the so-called triangulation. Using multiple methods decreases the chance of bias of a fixed method. It also permits the researcher to obtain a better understanding of the examined situations (Maxwell, 2005).

Analysis of the context

Theory gathering: document analysis of (grey) literature

Document analysis of (grey) literature regarding sensitive heritage, narrative heritage, inclusive heritage design and healing heritage was examined to have an understanding of the (inclusion in the) decision-making and participation process, whether and how it can take place. The literature also created the steppingstone to identify the attributes, discussed later in this chapter, determining behaviour and sentiments around heritage design in this research. Sixteen variants for the seven attributes with two levels were selected to provide the results for the questionnaire; an overview of the results and selection can be found in Appendix 2. Unfortunately, due to pressing time, it was not possible to calculate a correlation. The report only demonstrates a descriptive statistical approach instead of the multinomial logistic regression analysis.

Mapping: historic and spatial mapping

The information of historical and spatial analysis of the public space is derived via field work, mapping, drawing, photographs, literature, based on GIS-data provided by the Municipality of The Hague. The survey that was done in a later stage of the research provided information on how to transform the public space. Mapping contributes to the overlapping of various elements and can demonstrate the present qualities and can foresee which problems are apparent (Zeisel, 2006). In this research mapping is also an instrument for the assertion of the site analyses, conclusions, recommendations and notions of further research and design. The application of GIS-methods will further aid to visualise the variety of data.

Site observations and photographs

Site observation has been applied to register the current circumstances of the public space around the former Atlantikwall. Photographs and field notes were applied to document current conditions, understanding and assessment of the qualities, opportunities and weaknesses. This part of the method provides input for the analysis of the social, cultural and environmental aspects.

Getting the context via data gathering: qualitative & quantitative research

A multiple method technique has been applied to collect the data for the qualitative and quantitative research, a strategy that is called triangulation. Using a mixed-method collection assures minimizing bias and produces credibility (Bowen, 2009), which can take place when one method is chosen. During this research I have gathered data through studying literature, policy documents, historical and spatial analyses and questionnaires among residents of The Hague. Both qualitative and quantitative studies were conducted and will be elaborated in subsequent paragraphs.

Decision for quantitative research

To include residents in the design process requires a different approach to let them participate in heritage design strategies compared to other groups. While normal design by research is done by gathering a group of stakeholders and coming up with a (compromised) design solution, psychological research has demonstrated this form of conceptualising an inclusive participation idea is not ideal. This way of inclusive participation influences decision-making and increases the risk of influence and dominance of the 'loudest' (Van Harreveld, 2022). Therefore, a decision has been made to include residents, but not let them be influenced by participant's opinions and let them express their values separately via interviews and questionnaires.

This research would help to illuminate the strategies and interventions that The Hague is faced to challenge around the Atlantikwall (they do not know what to do with this invisible heritage) and will offer solutions through an integrated design. Such work would also identify opportunities for non-traditional partnerships with stronger coalitions and strategies more likely to benefit these communities (Morello-Frosch et al., 2009).

Unlike quantitative research, qualitative research relies on reasons behind various aspects of behaviour. Simply put, it investigates the why and how of decision-making, as compared to what, where and when of quantitative research (Bryman, 2008). Studying the affiliation with heritage such as the Atlantikwall requires the understanding of what the needs are of individuals. Qualitative research has the benefit of depth, but quantitative research has the capability to reach more people. Hence, a quantitative constructive research will be conducted in this case, applied to a larger focus sample to achieve more inclusivity.

Quantitative research was chosen to include the opinion of the residents of The Hague, to provide a design-by-research-method that gave the opportunity to let the residents express their own opinion and not let them be influenced by peer pressure (Van Harreveld, 2022). Given the time and the population size of The Hague and including as many people as possible, qualitative research was not feasible. To understand the residents' needs within The Hague around the Atlantikwall a questionnaire is a feasible way to test and come with results for the design part of this research. In this questionnaire we can translate characteristics into concrete measurable terms, so that they can be measured and expressed in the ultimate design. With attributes, discussed later in this chapter, I will define what I want to measure.

Sampling & ethical considerations

This research has gathered data through an assessment of (grey) literature. After this, the participants for the questionnaires were first selected by purposeful sampling, which is a way of knowingly handpicking persons that allow analysis and understanding of a situation (Bryman, 2008). This resident identification gave impulse for a snowballing effect to acquire more interviewees. The selection of residents was done multiple ways: selection of family, friends and acquaintances and asking them to forward my questionnaires ('snowballing').

The use of the snowballing sampling fences off bias due to self-selection, on the other hand this also includes bias concerning anonymity. I remained aware that anonymity could be guaranteed if an interviewee asked to be anonymous. Jacobsen & Landau (2003) state that: "ethically, snowballing increases the risk of revealing critical and potentially damaging information to members of a network or subgroup. Next to including people I know within the city, I contacted people via local social media platforms such as Facebook and Nextdoor.

Preferably questionnaires are held until the empirical saturation is obtained, but given the timeframe of the Master thesis a decision has been made to conduct until Jan 10, 2023.

Resident questionnaires

Given the limited time of this research and the lack of response by stakeholders, I have decided to solely sample and include the citizens of The Hague. Given time limits around the research, this implies a quantitative study with a large sample to represent the population of The Hague. This being said, as Flyvbjerg (2006) states about case studies versus large sample studies: "A discipline without a large number of thoroughly executed case studies is a discipline without systematic production of exemplars, and that a discipline without exemplars is an ineffective one. In social science, a greater number of good case studies could help remedy this situation" (p. 242). The questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.

Data-analysis: questionnaires & coding

The data collected from the questionnaires were coded and thereafter combined to permit a thematic review. This helped to explain which topics were valuable in the illustration of the case study. The topics were formed by applying an inductive and deductive method. The theoretical and analytical framework provided the interview questions and interviewees' responses. Therefore, this was a deductive approach. Inductively, the interviewees delivered additional information.

From the perspective of social (community and play), cultural (heritage and narratives) and environmental (paths, green and blue) via the theoretical framework seven attributes with two levels were defined to meet the needs of residents. In this questionnaire, design is used as a research tool to present sixteen alternative images of public space to apply in a choice based conjoint analysis. This technique can advise a designer on the spatial needs of residents for reconciliation in public space.

The outcomes of this conjoint experiment are examined through Multinomial Logit Regression Analysis and demonstrates the importance of the seven attributes. The outcomes recommend the design of the existing public space and how to facilitate the residents.

Choice conjoint based analysis & attributes

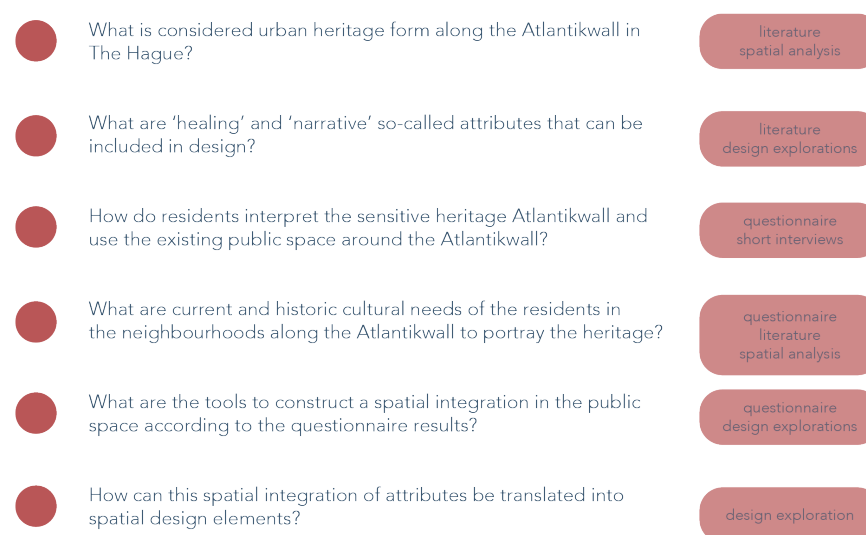
Choice based conjoint analysis is a method often used in marketing, product research or consumer behaviour research to estimate the relative importance of specific attributes of a product or service over other attributes (partially based on Steenkamp, 1985). Used in a questionnaire where respondents get to select their preferred public space from a set of two alternatives. In this research simultaneously used with conjoint experiment or choice based conjoint experiment. To the respondent in the questionnaire in every selection round two alternatives are demonstrated. In one alternative, there can be multiple aspects to pay attention to. These aspects are called attributes in this research.

An Attribute is "A quality, character, or characteristic ascribed to someone or something" (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-a). This research project defines a characteristic of the physical environment, e.g. of (green) public spaces, as used in the choice based conjoint analysis and the spatial analysis.

Urban design

The design of the urban space is practiced in two phases of the research project. First, it is used as a research tool in the survey. The research by design made a composition of sixteen profiles with spatial attributes, see chapter 6. The final phase of the project will use research by design again to demonstrate the survey and analyse outcomes. The results of the Multinomial Logit analysis and of the other questionnaire results are used to accommodate a specific case in The Hague, Atlantikwall. This will demonstrate how an urban public space can be modified to conform the research that has been done.

Figure 4.1 Research questions & related methods



Limitation methods

During this thesis process, choices have been made to include or exclude theories, research methods and certain data, which can influence the outcomes of this research. The main constraints will be discussed in this paragraph, constraints regarding generalisation and researcher assumptions.

Short interviews were held with a relatively small group of residents living in the research area. Therefore, generalization of findings is not warranted (Swanborn, 1996). Also, by selecting a smaller group some information can be overlooked. In terms of generalisation, case studies are less reliable than, for instance, surveys. Also, only those respondents appear in field research reports that were willing to talk to a researcher (Swanborn, 1996).

The selection of a place in the research field is determined by all kinds of subjective factors of the researcher (Swanborn, 1996). I have been born and raised here, therefore this could indicate being biased, but it is also an advantage. I have more connections in this city than I would have in another city.



PART III

ANALYSES



CHAPTER V

HISTORICAL

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the further expansion to the north around the fin de siècle with the neighbourhoods Duinoord, Statenkwartier and Zorgvliet. It will elaborate on the social, cultural and environmental structure and the foundations it lays for the development and events around the Atlantikwall.



In the nineteenth century, The Hague - unlike many other cities - did not grow primarily through massive influx of poor jobseekers, but precisely through the immigration of the relatively well-off. The visitors of the former Dutch East Indies, pensioners (repatriates), people of independent means, embassy staff and of course civil servants flocked to the residence, which thus acquired a wealthy and chic image (Schmal, 2000), see figure 5.1

The Hague also became a magnet for companies that depended on the government for contracts and therefore concentrated their functions there. Moreover, a socio-economic dichotomy already existed, and the north of the current centre were the 'better' neighbourhoods.

Schmal (2000) observed a strong connection between the soil on which the nineteenth-century expansions took place and the social class for which they were built. The better-off settled on the sand in 'high' The Hague, while the working-class population mainly had to settle for housing on peat soils. The sandy soils also derived their attractiveness from the view that it was unhealthy to live on the low and wet peat soils.

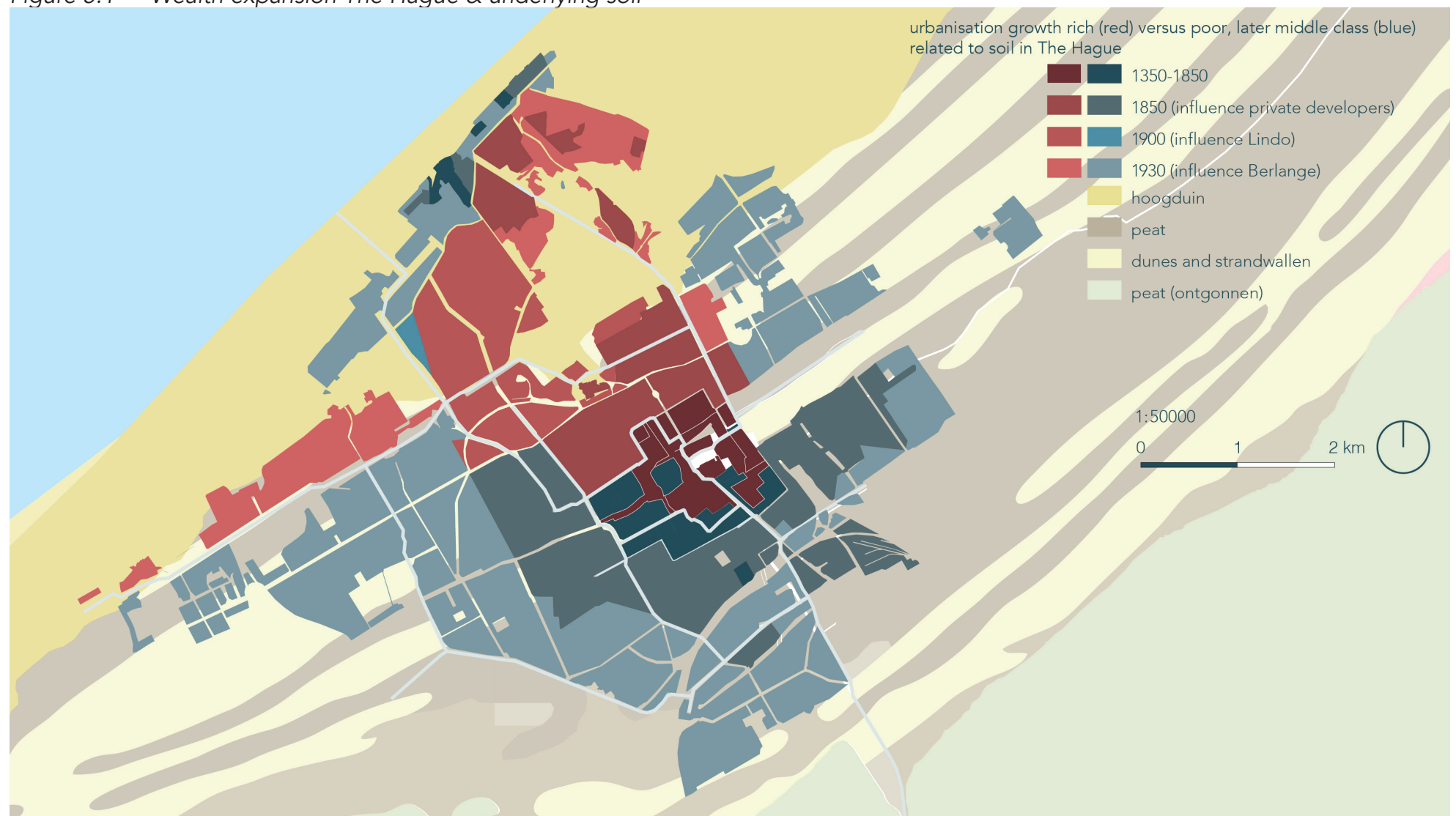
Duinoord

The socio-economic topography trend of The Hague continued to Duinoord: a more expensive neighbourhood on the seaside would attract wealthy residents. The development plan by Haagsche Bouwgrondmaatschappij Duinoord was responsible for construction of the neighbourhood (Brongers et al., 2020). In contrast to neighbourhoods that were built on a grid due to peat soil, the street pattern of Duinoord followed an almond shape with Sweelinckplein as the heart of the neighbourhood. (Shopping) streets, such as Valeriusstraat and Reinkenstraat, curved towards this square.

Social

The Hague had a special bond with the Dutch East Indies; it was 'Holland's window facing the Indies or it was called the 'Indies' widow'. Duinoord, Statenkwartier and Zorgvliet were with (less so) Archipelbuurt popular neighbourhoods to reside. In the early 1920s, pensioners had a slight preference for the Statenkwartier, while those on leave preferred Duinoord.

Figure 5.1 Wealth expansion The Hague & underlying soil



Duinoord fitted seamlessly into the image of the window to the Indies, so a nickname for the neighbourhood was 'rijstepikkersbuurt' (Brongers et al., 2020). Indië-gangers, repatriates, returned to The Netherlands from time to time for leave or early retirement, aged 45. Their position in the colonies determined where in the neighbourhood would come to live; a lower official, cook or 'baboe' could go to Obrechtstraat and someone of higher status could own a house at Sweelinckplein. In addition, teachers, doctors, lawyers and (senior) officials came to live further north in the neighbourhood. From the 1920s onwards, Jews also increasingly settled in Duinoord and left their traditional place of residence in the centre (Brongers et al., 2020). They clustered around Obrechtstraat.

The neighbourhood could be hierarchically divided between wealthy residents living on the northside on sandy soil, closer to the sea, and mid and low incomes closer to the centres on peat soil. The lower incomes were closer to industries in the centre, Gaslaan or close to the Verversingskanaal (Brongers et al., 2020).

Many of these residents were assisted by cooks and baboes and so they gave a tropical color to a neighborhood that was soon called the 'trasibuurt' (Duinoord Den Haag, 2021). In Hotel Duinoord on Sweelinckplein people could stay in style, while certain parts of Obrechtstraat were known as 'trassistraat' because of the smell of fish paste: mainly Indo-European civil servants stayed here.

A sense of community would take place around the square on Sweelinckplein, where returning guests to the pensions resided and interacted with their neighbourhood. The shopping streets Reinkenstraat and Valeriusstraat increased interaction and a leisurely walk with a neighbourly encounter was possible at Stadhoudersplein. Sports activities were possible at Houtrust in the neighbouring Vogelwijk at Verversingskanaal.

Environmental

The Stadhoudersplein was a green park on the northside of the neighbourhood, which connected Statenkwartier and Duinoord. Haagse Beek, a brook flowing from Kijkduin to the centre, was also here. On the main connecting road, Stadhouderslaan and Koningin Emmakade, a canal and green strips ensured more green in the neighbourhood. Sweelinckplein had more 'structured' green.

Trams connected the beach to the centre and the wealthy residents were able to own a car, so the streets were set up for vehicles as well.

Cultural

The neighbourhood had its roots in the colonies so the institutions in the neighbourhood reflected that. Primary and secondary schools were built in the neighbourhood, and higher education was also located here (2e Gemeentelijke Handelsdagschool). Since the neighbourhood had a high influx from other regions and countries different churches served the residents (Catholic, Protestant and synagogue). This in contrast to other neighbourhoods in The Hague or in The Netherlands, where verzuiling determined which religion influenced your choice of school, sport club, church, etc. Duinoord, Statenkwartier and Zorgvliet were newly built neighbourhoods catering to the wealthy. These people came from all different places with different religions, see also figure 5.5.

Figure 5.2 'Indonesian' concentrations



Figure 5.3 Indonesian 'baboe' & 'upper' class in Duinoord

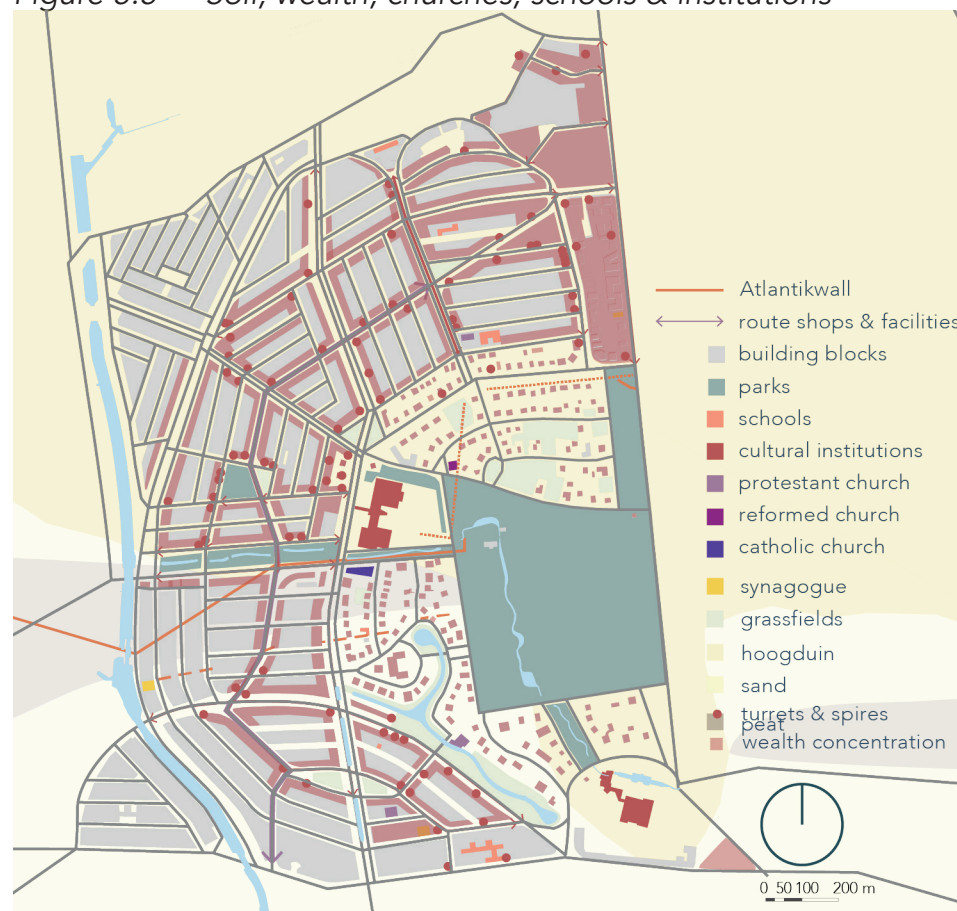


Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Figure 5.4 Wealth, Main Roads & Tram Directions



Figure 5.5 Soil, wealth, churches, schools & institutions



Statenkwartier

Quiet, curving streets and avenues, with ‘virgin’ squares and parks. With only a few people casually passing by. Traffic was directed to Scheveningen beach, by a variety of trams. The trams guided German visitors to the spa in Scheveningen and picked up wealthy residents of Zorgvliet, Statenkwartier and Duinoord. Residents of those neighbourhoods also used the tram to go to the centre.

Social

The neighbourhood was built by private parties who wanted to be distinguished by towers and spires, which was a symbol to display their wealth and power (Schmal, 2000). The towers in the Statenkwartier are not randomly scattered throughout the neighbourhood; they have a special urban significance.

- They mark important roads: Willem de Zwijgerlaan, Statenlaan, Prins Mauritslaan, Johan van Oldenbanveltlaan.
- They line the squares: Frederik Hendrikplein, Statenplein, Prins Mauritsplein.
- They mark corners of building blocks: Willem de Zwijgerlaan – Frederik Hendriklaan, Frederik Hendriklaan – Statenlaan, A. Pauwstraat – A. Heinsiusstraat.
- They accentuate points of sharp corners: Van Boetzelaerlaan – Frankenslag, Frederik Hendriklaan – Paulus Buijsstraat, Frederik Hendrikplein – Vivienstraat.

In addition to the spires, decorated elements were also added, such as Jugendstil-like ornaments. The more expensive and larger homes were situated on the larger main roads and squares. This style can mainly be found in this part of The Hague, the graceful and almost ‘bragging’ elements can be called non-Dutch. Due to the cosmopolitan connection of this neighbourhood, inspiration was derived from abroad and applied to show off to their neighbours (Stal, 1998). Due to the ‘luxurious’ architecture, the neighbourhood was very popular with the wealthy, artists, politicians and former colonists, merchants from Rotterdam, Indonesian servants or war refugees from Belgium.

NSB & Repatriates

The NSB movement gained quite a following in The Hague. The elections in 1935, 12% of the residents of The Hague voted for this party that supported Hitler’s policy. The NSB was especially popular in the newer neighbourhoods where wealthier people lived, such as the Vogelwijk, the Benoordenhout, Zorgvliet, Duinoord and the Statenkwartier. So, why exactly these neighbourhoods?

In previous paragraphs, I explained that in the three neighbourhoods resided a high number of former East Indies repatriates. During the late nineteenth century a new form of nationalism was part of the doctrine in the colonies (De Pater, Groote & Terlouw, 2002): the local population had to be educated to become part of the state. The teacher (superior) or coloniser would teach the local (inferior) to satisfy social needs. The ‘Lebensraum’ had to expand to maintain health, and the fittest (Dutch) would survive the weak. The racial doctrines which were in fashion at the end of the nineteenth century and the evidence of Darwin would support the colonists. This determinism defined the superior outlook of the colonists.

Social cohesion was still low due to recent construction of the neighbourhood and the connections outside of the neighbourhood (residing partly in colonies during the year). Lifestyle choices and education also contributed. But this lack of social cohesion and the feeling of not belonging, the feeling of a second-class citizen (is a product of feeling superior to others), mainly caused the attraction to parties such as the NSB (De Voogd, 2012; 2017).

Environmental

The neighbourhood consisted of squares that were the centre of the main streets. The squares are filled with grass patches and different trees. The Stadhoudersplein, see figure 5.9 in the next page (Atlantikwallden Haag.nl, 2021), was the natural border on the southside with Duinoord of the neighbourhood, had more 'lush' green spaces and connected the Haagse Beek to Zorgvliet. Most of the connecting lanes were enriched by tree lanes, but the rest of the neighbourhood had a more urban character. The tram lines, see figure 5.4, connected the wealthier blocks to the city centre (working places) and the nearby beach. It must be noted that Duinoord and Statenkwartier were built during a time when the car was still a very expensive luxury. Therefore, the streets were designed for slower traffic. In contrast, Zorgvliet was built a little bit later and habited by the very few 'rich and famous'.

Cultural

The main shopping street became the Frederik Hendriklaan with a variety of shops of 'high quality' (Brongers et al., 2020). This shopping street connected other neighbourhood shopping streets of Duinoord (Valeriusstraat and Reinckenstraat). In addition, the Statenkwartier had a number of educational institutions: the Hague Conservatory, Schroevers, the Haagsch Genootschap and the HBS. However, the main attraction was Gemeentemuseum developed by Berlage. This museum drew visitors on their way to the beach along the neighbourhood.

Zorgvliet

Environmental

Before the construction of the Atlantikwall, there was a private villa park, with quiet winding streets and lush vegetation. The park was built on the belt of a forest and dunes. This was planted along the old borders of the Zorgvliet estate. Project developer Adriaan Goekoop was in charge of the construction plan and, with the insistence of the municipality, had preserved the dune landscape with the vegetation. Green spaces and nature were the trump cards with lured wealthy residents.

The plots of the villas were enclosed by green spaces that grew lusher with age. In some places, the original nature was still visible: trees, overgrown dunes and original beds and banks.

This wealthy neighbourhood served its residents; financed by private developers. The tram brought the residents to the beach and the centre of the city. Most of the residents owned a car, but due to the low number of residents it was not congested and dominated by the car. The winding roads with green made the drive pleasurable.

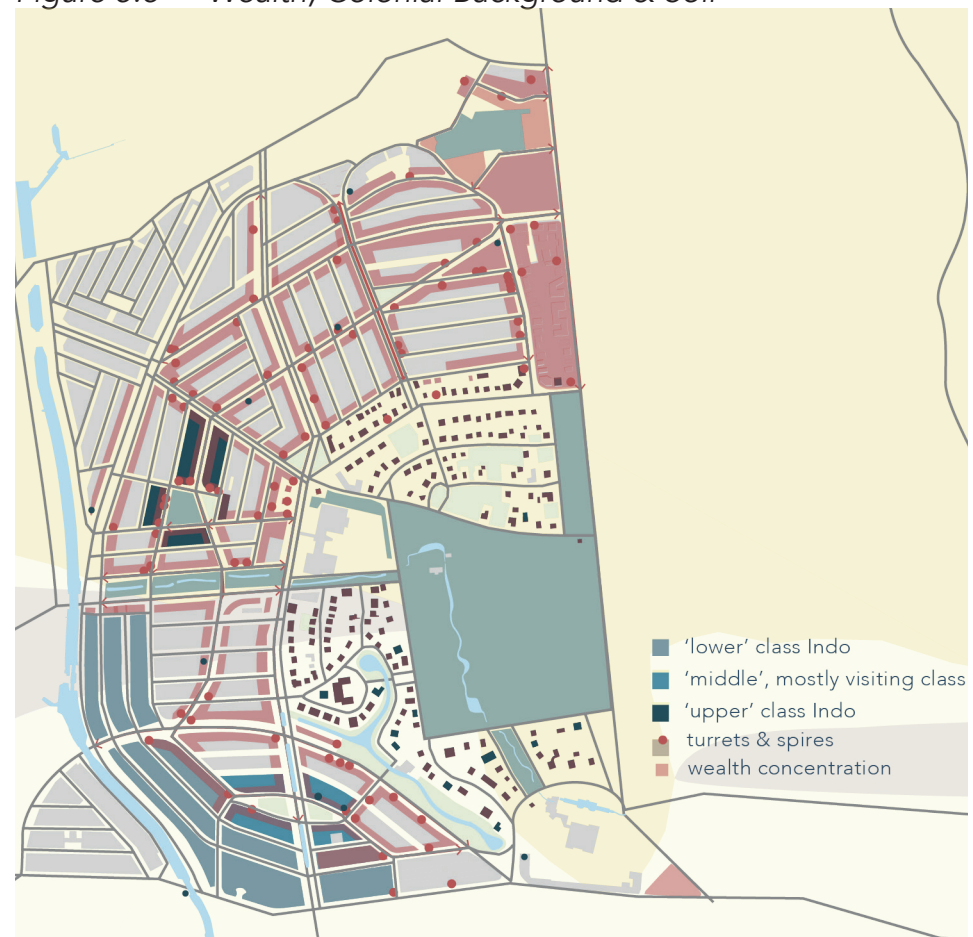
Social: Money & Power

After the emergence of neighbourhoods Duinoord and Statenkwartier, around 1900 there was still a need to expand the city, especially for the wealthy, in the healthy dune area. However, because much of the land between the city and the sea belonged to the Zorgvliet estate, a dune area purchased in 1643 by Council Pensionary Jacob Cats and developed into the Sorghvliet country estate (Stal, 2002). Therefore, clearing or excavating nature was not allowed anywhere, and the most beautiful places had to be preserved.

Figure 5.6 Soil & religion concentrations



Figure 5.8 Wealth, Colonial Background & Soil

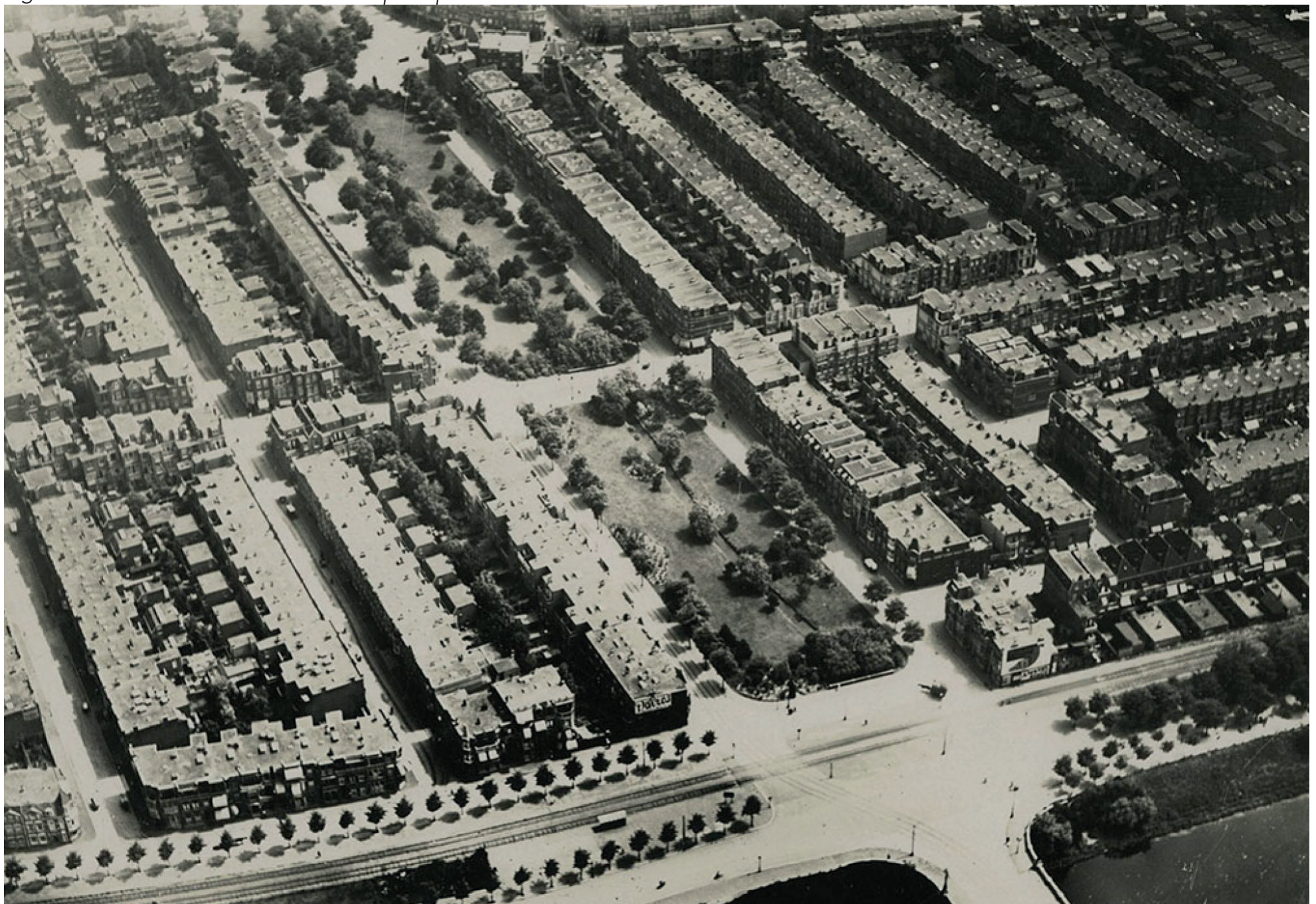


Princess Sophie was the owner of the Zorgvliet estate, but sold it to Adriaan Goekoop. The municipality involved in the speculation of the property to make sure nature was kept and the estate would have a 'walk in the park'-atmosphere. The Housing Act of 1901 made sure that the municipality could prescribe the destination of land and decided it would become a villa park for the elite while retaining its green character (Stal, 2002).

Large villas were built around the Peace Palace, which only the financial top could afford. Since these buildings were difficult to sell, most of the villa park was more compact and streets were closer together and plots were narrow (Brongers et al., 2020). Due to the slow construction and sale of the plots, you can see a variety of architectural styles over two decades, from clean lines to 'non-urban Anton-Pieck views'. Possibly because the residents were not urban and wanted to show off their money more, this is one of the reasons why Jugendstil, and very not sober architectural style, did catch on in The Hague (Brongers et al., 2020).

Anyone who could afford a home in Zorgvliet, without exception, belonged to a wealthy upper class. You saw fewer young families, mostly people who had made a career. They had earned their living in the emerging industries, were members of liberal professions such as doctors and lawyers or held important positions in a trading firm in colonial territories (Smit, 2018). The vast majority therefore had no connection with the city of The Hague and were able to withdraw to this secluded part. The people who lived here valued their privacy and freedom. The lack of connection with the city translated to the political and religious view of the neighbourhood: there were many residents that grew up in different parts of the country or had worked in colonies, were Jewish or Catholic (the predominant religion in this part of the city was protestant). Though, they did have influence and authority over their territory and the municipal administration. This caused invisible friction and the design of the neighbourhood caused less interaction with their estranged neighbours.

Figure 5.9 Aerial Picture Stadhoudersplein prior Atlantikwall



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Zorgvliet was therefore an excellent place for wealthy (old) East Indies visitors who had chosen The Hague as their base. They were therefore present in large numbers: at least one third of the residents of Zorgvliet had had ties with the Dutch East Indies or still had interests in oil or sugar or otherwise, through ownership of plantations. With their fortune earned there, they could easily have the house they wanted built in Zorgvliet.

Cultural

Villa Park Zorgvliet was purely a residential park. There were no shops or businesses. Groceries were delivered to the door or picked up by the staff in Statenkwartier. With some exceptions, special buildings were placed under strict conditions: three churches, three schools, two apartment buildings and two offices. The buildings had to adapt to the scale and shapes of the surrounding villas, not too high and with matching roofs.

Construction of the Atlantikwall

The Hague was an important seat for the Germans due to its location close to the Allied Territories, but above all for the two main reasons: the already instated institutions of the residency and military.

The Nazis in The Hague were initially not convinced of the usefulness of evacuations and construction of the Atlantikwall because they saw that they were at the expense of the war economy. Not only would it endanger the provision of employment, but evictions also would result in an enormous consumption of (scarce) petrol and other fuels (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

It becomes obvious when looking at figure 5.10 that the Atlantikwall did not follow a straight line along the coastal borders of The Hague from Kijkduin to Scheveningen. This had several reasons. Figure 5.10 demonstrates a clear reason why the defence line followed the peat soil and the Haagse Beek: this was easier soil to realise an anti-tank ditch, since it is better material to retain water than sand. However, more importantly, this peat area was a forested park and brook which did not contain sewage pipes that made it more difficult to construct an anti-tank ditch (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

Figure 5.10 Soil and course Atlantikwall

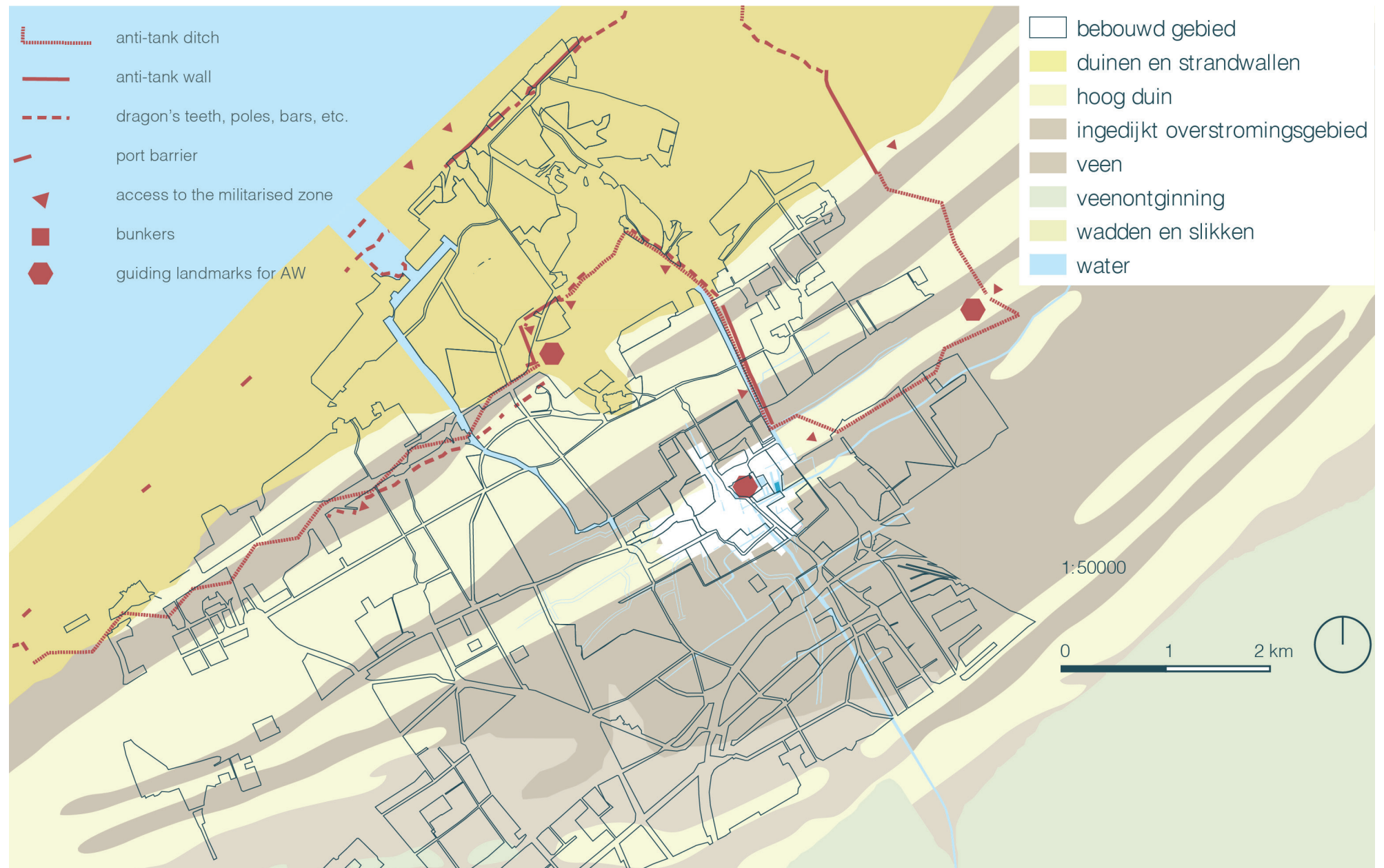


Figure 5.11 Aerial image Atlantikwall former Stadhoudersplein



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Figure 5.12 Start of anti-tank ditch Stadhoudersplein



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Figure 5.13 Construction of anti-tank ditch Stadhoudersplein



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

The zig-zag line with the excavated nature and cleared housing blocks of the anti-tank ditch came to a halt at the Catshuis estate. In the original plans by the Nazis the estate had to make clearance for the wall and then follow the Haagse Beek towards the Catshuis residence (which became a spy school led by Knolle instead) and to Plein, where Seyß-Inquart headquarter was originally planned out. But with some persuasion by the Dutch government the line was directed upwards (Ambachtsheer, 1995). Consequence was that a lot of trees and sand dunes were destroyed and excavated in Van Stolkpark to make place for bunkers, a wall, dragon teeth and the German organization of the Sperrgebiet.

Towards Haagse Bos the Atlantikwall followed an 'easier' route due to the existing canal at Koninginnegracht, where a wall was placed adjacent to the canal. The zoo, which was first an organizational centre for refugees to temporarily take shelter, at Haagse Bos was the starting point of the anti-tank ditch, which is still visible today, into Haagse Bos which led towards the residence, and bunker, of Reichskommissar Seyß-Inquart. His preference was to reside in Apeldoorn near the Veluwe, but due to the location of the Dutch residence being in The Hague, he had to stay there. His compromise was to place his residence at Haagse Bos instead of closer to the beach (Historiek, 2020). This decision had its repercussions on the urban fabric along the Atlantikwall. From the Clingendael bunker a wall followed a route towards the coast again where German soldiers were stationed.

The name 'Atlantikwall' is partly propagandic: it was not a continuous line or wall, but a chain of fortifications to scare off the allied forces to invade. The 'wall' in The Hague was 26 kilometres long and subdivided between 15 kilometres of anti-tank ditch, a 6 kilometres wall and a combination of dragon's teeth and barbed wire. The German military authorities distinguished two different zones that were eligible for evacuation. Zone I was the area within the Stützpunktgruppe (a number of strongpoints consisting of batteries, bunkers, trenches and field positions) up to its eastern border, zone II the area up to one kilometre east of that border, see figure 5.14. For The Hague, this concerned almost 68,000 people in zone I and over 32,000 people in zone II, more than 25,000 homes in total.

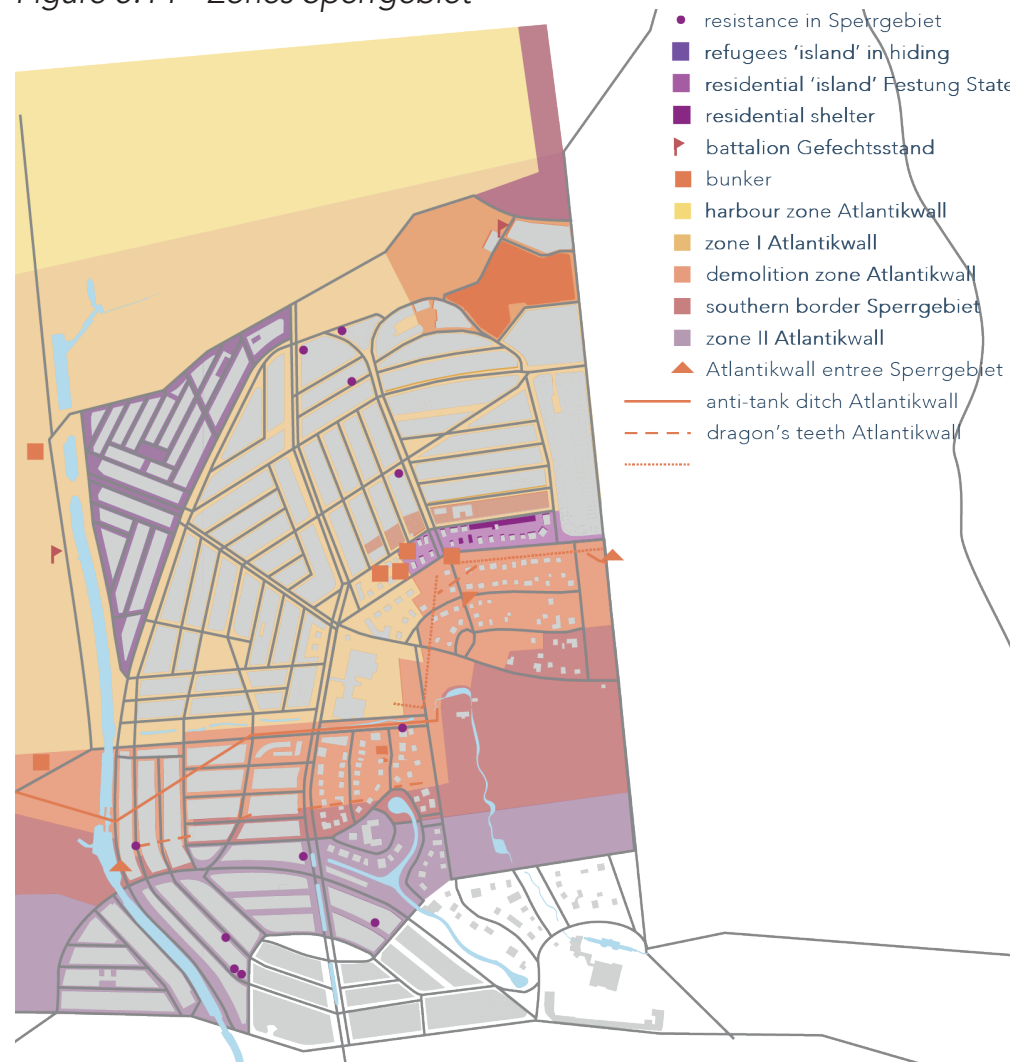
This figure demonstrates the difference the demolition for the Atlantikwall made in block and road layout; even though the focus from the beach towards the centre (north to south) is still intact, the Dudok design created an extra road along the beach and a central park to connect the different neighbourhoods.

Annually, we commemorate the stories around Operation Market Garden where the habitants of Arnhem were evacuated elsewhere (95,000 had to move elsewhere). The evacuation regarding the Atlantikwall in The Hague is amongst one lesser-known narrative. To construct a tank-ditch and a wall within a city, a 26 kilometres long line of 35,000 houses and parks needed to be demolished. Next to this tangible destruction, 143,000 habitants needed to be moved elsewhere, either in the province or even further (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). To make the damage worse, The Hague was chosen in 1944 as the launch site for Hitler's new weapon, the V2-rocket (Ambachtsheer, 1995). This provoked allied bombardments, one of which was fatal for the residents of Bezuidenhout. Bombs intended for the German launchers deployed in the Haagse Bos, destroyed a considerable part of the adjacent neighbourhood Bezuidenhout on March 3, 1945 (Van Der Boom, 1995).

Chain Evacuation

The evacuation unfolded through a process of chain evacuation. The inactive people from the evacuation area had to leave straight away to the east of the country. The workers were housed in specially designated districts within The Hague, but outside the Sperrzone, and in the suburbs: these were the so-called replacement districts. The non-working inhabitants of these neighborhoods in turn had to move to the eastern suburbs. Replacement neighborhoods were located near the demolition zone in front of the anti-tank ditch, such as the Vruchtenbuurt, Bloemenbuurt, Bomenbuurt and Heestersbuurt, as well as in more northerly districts adjacent to the evacuation zone, such as genteel quarters such as the venerable Archipelbuurt and the diplomatic district Benoordenhout. In addition, districts were also designated in which, in the opinion of the central evacuation committee, residents to be evacuated lived with pronounced 'anti-social characteristics', such as the Spoorwijk and the Laakkwartier. A very special and very distressing group of replacement homes formed the homes of 12,000 Jews deported to the extermination camps, a significant part of which was located in the Jewish quarter in the proletarian part of the old city center of The Hague. After Amsterdam, The Hague had the largest Jewish population group in the Netherlands. Initially, it was not the intention not to release these houses for evacuees. In the spring of 1943, these houses became available for people expelled from the Sperrzone.

Figure 5.14 Zones Sperrgebiet



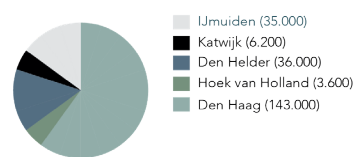


Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.



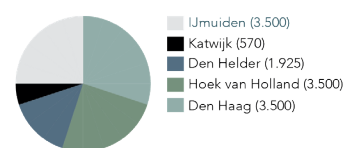
Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022.

Figure 5.17 Numbers demolition for Atlantikwall
total approximately 350.000



Source: Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017

total approximately 15.000

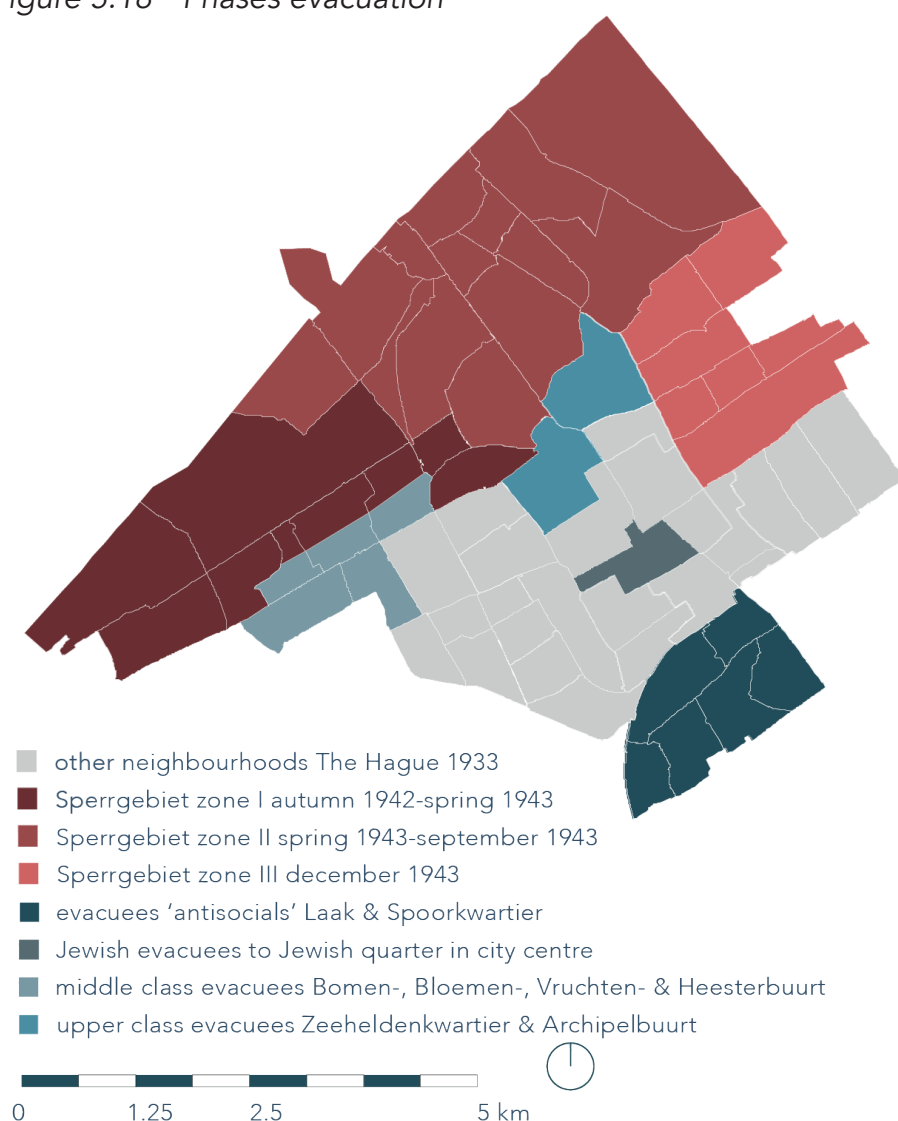


Source: Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017

Homes of Deported Jews

A distressing group of replacement homes were the homes of Jews deported to the extermination camps. Initially it was not the intention to release these houses for evacuees, but in the spring of 1943 these houses became available after all.

Figure 5.18 Phases evacuation



Phases Evacuation

The evacuation took place in stages. The first phase took place from the autumn of 1942 to the spring of 1943. At that time, the entire demolition zone from Kijkduin to the Sorghvliet estate was cleared. By the end of this period, some 100,000 people had already been expelled. But parts of Scheveningen had not

yet been evacuated. The second phase started with the total lightning evacuation of Scheveningen Dune Village in September of 1943. In a few days the entire neighborhood was empty! Other parts of Scheveningen followed. The implementation of the third phase began in December 1943 with the evacuation of Benoordenhout, where Reichskommissar Seyss Inquart resided in the Clingendael estate. The eviction had been decided after all at the insistence of Seyss and Himmler; the Reich Commissioner had the district and estate developed into his fortress.

Effects on Locals

Previous paragraphs described mainly material effects of the Atlantikwall. The following paragraphs will elaborate on the events that took place at the Sperrgebiet and the stories of the people who lived there. In my research I could distinguish three groups: those who were moved to different parts of the country, those who moved to different parts of the city or province or those who remained in the Sperrgebiet.

People Relocated to Other Areas in The Netherlands

About 90,000 of these 135,000 people were allowed to settle outside the evacuation area in the city or in the suburbs. These were those with economic ties to The Hague, with a job or their own business. More than 45,000 people were ordered to settle outside North and South Holland, Zeeland and the west of the provinces of Utrecht and North Brabant. This concerned those without an economic connection to The Hague, such as pensioners, the unemployed and incomplete families. More than 85% of this group turned out to be able to provide accommodation themselves. That percentage was higher than the national average (70%). This is related to the relatively high wealth of the inactive people in The Hague. They were reasonably wealthy and - more importantly - had connections. It was more difficult for the less fortunate to find shelter. They were relocated, in Overijssel or in Achterhoek. In certain cases, this was done along the lines of the then pillarization, or verzuiling.

People who were not able to participate in the workforce (Arbeitseinsatz), e.g., pensioners, unemployed, widows, children played no significant role in local society of the Sperrgebiet. Those who moved wrote in their diaries or stated in interviews that living in the countryside was pleasant. The families were able to get along and had more food than those living in cities. Children seemed to be enjoying themselves and were able to assimilate. The adults were having a tougher time and were missing their homes.

Not every resident was welcomed with open arms: around 600 evacuees from Scheveningen arrived in Winterswijk on 7 and 8 January 1943. The Reformed neighbouring municipality of Aalten received another 500 a few days later. The local authorities were unpleasantly surprised by the composition of the group. Most evacuees were poor to very poor and, in addition to many old people, there were also large families with young children, those who needed support and people in poor health. The group was not considered as addition to the village and seen as outlaws (Historiek, 2017).

Ministry Staff

Simultaneously with the evacuation of the Sperrgebiet, another far-reaching measure was publicly announced in The Hague: the relocation of the ministries and a number of other government institutions from The Hague spread over the

centre and east of the country. As an official reason for the move, the German authorities blamed the increased military danger. Christiansen feared an invasion of the Dutch coast before the summer of 1943 and had therefore strongly urged Reichskommissar Seyß-Inquart to move the Dutch administrative apparatus of 20,000 people (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

People Relocated to Other Areas in The Hague or the Province

This were those who could join the workforce (Arbeitseinsatz) but were obliged to leave Sperrgebiet. Usually, these people had to participate in large construction projects, such as the construction of the Atlantikwall. They had to leave the Sperrgebiet, but were allowed to stay in the west of the country. The Municipality of The Hague decided where they would live and located them in houses with other family members. Sometimes this went well, sometimes it was felt that this group were 'intruders' and caused friction.

People who remained in the Sperrgebiet

These were German soldiers (subgroup 1) and a small number of residents (subgroup 2) with preference for NSB-party members, family of soldiers, labourers of Organisation Todt (OT). The locals were enforced to 'maintain' the normal life in the Sperrgebiet.

Figure 5.20 Relocation in The Netherlands

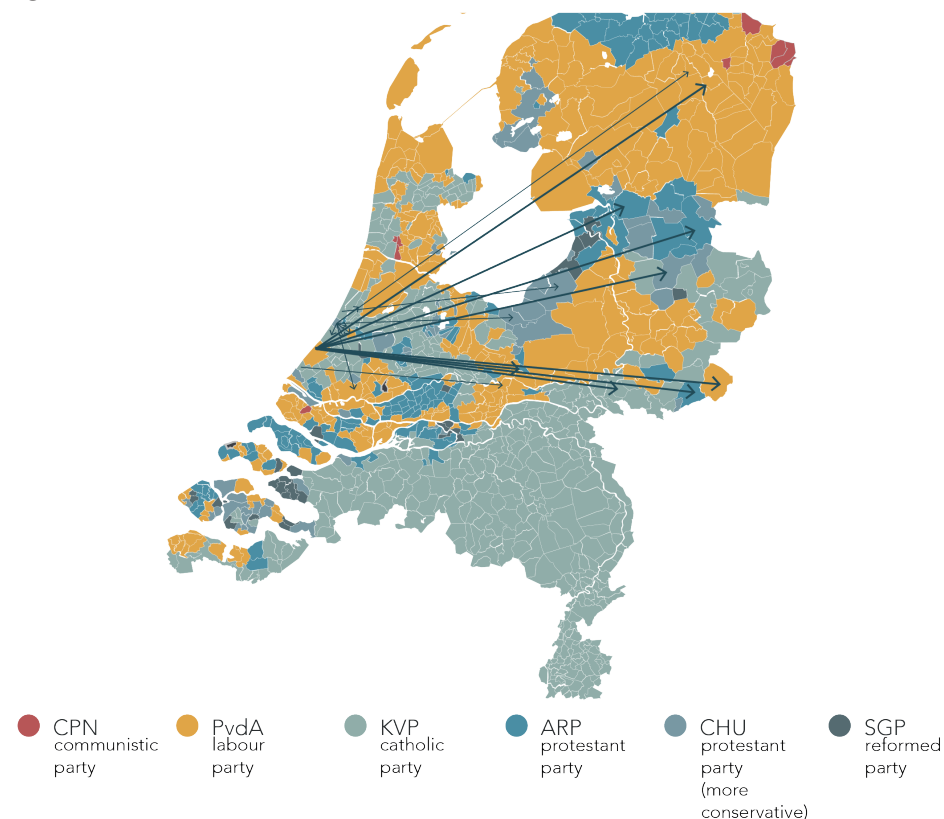
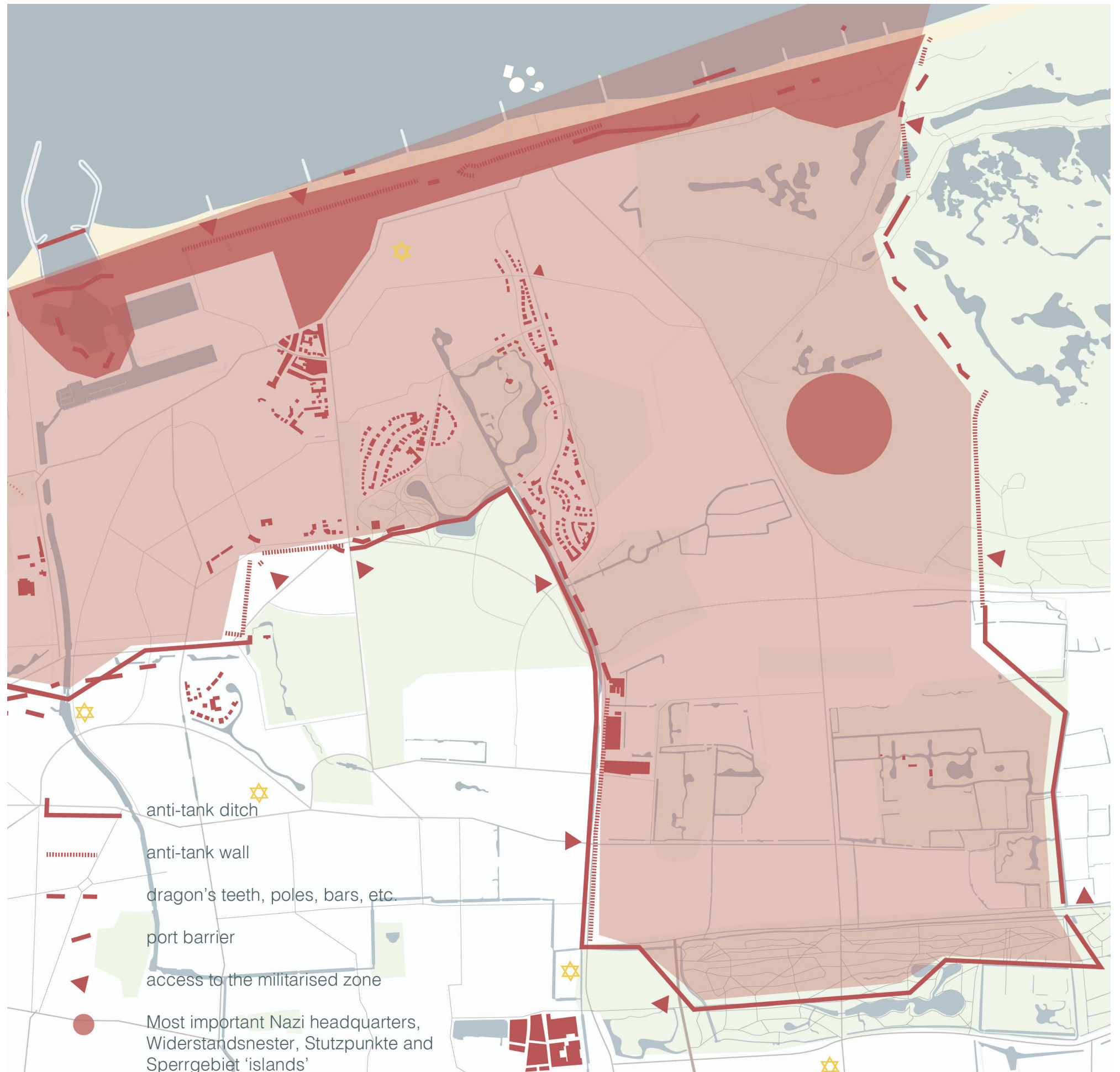


Figure 5.19 Religious Scheveningers in Aalten



Source: Historiek, 2017.

Figure 5.21 Islands Sperrgebiet



German Soldiers

There were two locations of ‘islands’ of German Soldiers: Festung Clingendael and Scheveningen. Festung Scheveningen was built by OT and under command of the Wehrmacht. Festung Clingendael was under SS command and commander Tzschoppe. A total of 5,814 German soldiers lived in the Sperrgebiet in March 1943. The soldiers who arrived in the Sperrgebiet first fought on the eastern front, where they mostly experienced horrific battles. The calm life here in The Hague was a sharp contradiction for them since nothing happened in the Sperrgebiet. They entertained themselves with movies, theatre shows and music performances.

Entertainment was also found with Dutch women. According to Tzschoppe “it was easy contact with the opposite sex. The girls and women were not just interested in the German male beauty but the Dutch women also favoured the Broteste Lebensmittelmarken”. Apparently so many ladies offered themselves that commander Tzschoppe made a ban on loitering at the entrances of the fortress. In addition, the Feldgendarmarie occasionally organized raids on prostitutes together with the SiPo and the Hague police to detect venereal diseases.

‘Leftover’ Civilians

The Sperrgebiet had seven Festungs with twelve entry points. For each entry point you needed an entrance Ausweis. Clingendael had separate Ausweise; only members of air defense services and police had access to both areas. At first, 26,000 people lived in Festung Scheveningen and 17,000 in Festung Clingendael. Due to many false Ausweis (there was more food in the Sperrgebiet) and illegal returns of residents, the Sperrgebiet was closed for public in 1943 (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). The total number of the Sperrgebiet became 10,000. A Festung was a village within the Atlantikwall, where residents in the Sperrgebiet outnumbered the German soldiers.

The residents clustered in five ‘islands’: Belgisch Park, Havenkade-Westbroekpark, Eisenhowerlaan, Keizerstraat, Nieuwe Parklaan. (At Haagse Bos there were two other ‘islands’ at Benoordenhout and Clingendael.) Many of them were NSB-members and medical staff. The Festung had to be able to function on its own; it had a mini town hall, primary school, hairdresser, etc. Due to the presence of the Wehrmacht and hospital Bronovo many doctors and military personnel were located at the Festung, which had consequences for the rest of the city. (The clearance of Rode Kruis Ziekenhuis in Segbroek already put major pressure on the city’s medical staff.) The Festung was a small village in itself with a ‘ons kent ons’-mentality, but the atmosphere was one of greatest silence because there was no liveliness.

NSB-Members (Nationale socialistische Beweging)

Anti-German sentiment was pushed out of the Festung. Many NSB-members were exempted from evacuation. Neighbourhoods Statenkwartier, Zorgvliet, Vogelwijk and Benoordenhout a high percentage of NSB-voters, coincidentally those neighbourhoods that are part of the Sperrgebiet. What is known from motivations by Nazi architect Speer was he deliberately built constructions to clear the Jewish population. “When taking decisions as Director General for Building, Speer always linked his interests with the possibility of discriminating against Jews, making him a racist politician. It was not necessary to link the re-structuring project for the city to the persecution of the Jews, but Speer did so to further his own interest” (Willems in Biere, 2022). This philosophy was adap-

ted and encouraged by NSB head figures such as mayor Westra, Knolle, Rauter, Rost van Tonningen, Wolff, Harster, Knorr and Gustav Lange. The population was also financed if they would track a Jew, hookers, Sinti and Roma, or communist (Mellink, Saal, & Van Schuppen, 2017). Keeping this in mind and looking at figure 5.26, it becomes apparent that the construction of the Atlantikwall and the concentration of German soldiers and Sperrgebiet NSB-residents followed former concentrations of Jewish residents, synagogues, Shabbat poles and brothels (Helmstraat 3, Johan van Oldenbarneveltlaan 97, Frankenslag 316 and Prins Mauritslaan 17, but also visited by German soldiers!) in the Sperrgebiet.

Figure 5.22 Germans killing time through art exhibitions



Source: Delpher, 2021.

Figure 5.23 Rauter, Mussert & Seyss-Inquart



Source: Beeldbank WOII, 2021.

People in Hiding

This were Arbeitseinsatz refusers, people in the (communistic) resistance and Jewish population. The Sperrgebiet had around 2,000 'illegals'. Due to the 'islands' in the Sperrgebiet other areas became secluded and the perfect hiding place. It was relatively safe for people in hiding.

Resistance

The people who migrated to the Netherlands from the Dutch East Indies and the Caribbean before World War II mainly came for education. It was a limited group who could afford this; it involved several thousand middle- or upper-class people. There was a large population in the resistance from the colonies, who lived in a large group in the research area. They did not have a family yet and their parents lived far away so they could not visit due to the war. The migrants from the Dutch East Indies and the Caribbean had grown up in a system in which race and hierarchy were linked. In the colonised societies in the Dutch East Indies and the Caribbean, they had experienced what it was like not to have the same opportunities on the social ladder as Europeans on the basis of origin and appearance. Due to their background, they recognised faster than others the danger of exclusion based on racism and anti-Semitism. Finally, migrants had been active for decades in the anti-colonial struggle against the Netherlands, including through the Communist Party of the Netherlands. They viewed their participation in the resistance as a continuation of their struggle against imperialist colonial rulers, which was temporarily suspended in the context of the global fight against fascism and the preservation of democratic principles (Captain, Oostindie, & Smeulders, 2022).

Dutch Civilians

The adaptation to the circumstances of evacuations does not differ from the compliant attitude that the population actually showed during the entire occupation. It is remarkable, however, that a new phenomenon occurred during the large-scale demolition. The act of demolition itself was no longer perceived as a negative, but rather as an opportunity to make money. It was spoken about openly and without shame (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). Such a freely professed reversal of values did not occur on such a scale during the occupation.

The meek and law-abiding way in which the Netherlands allowed itself to be involved in the mass evacuation of its own population and the demolition of its own cities for the construction of the Atlantikwall is painful to watch, not least because it is so humiliating - that is probably why it is remained unexposed for so long (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017). It feels just as uncomfortable to know that the evacuations largely coincided with the deportations of the Jews. When the largest evacuations were over in March 1943, The Netherlands was already largely 'Judenrein' (Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen, 2017).

Children

Children played and collected wood or food within the Festung, although they were not allowed. Even higher ranked Germans complained about damage that was done in the Festung by 'savage' children. Most of the eyewitnesses in the literature had no particularly negative memories of the evacuations. But at the time they were children and they generally adapt quickly to new circumstances, which also turned out to be because they usually had a great time in the new, unfamiliar world they entered (NIOD, 2016).

Figure 5.24 Children at Sperrgebiet



Residents of The Hague are looking for useful materials and fuel in the evacuated and deserted houses

Figure 5.25 Contractors 'making the most of the situation'



Source: Mellink, Saal, & Van Schuppen, 2017.

Contractors

According to Mellink, Saal & Van Schuppen (2017), the construction industry can be blamed for 'economic opportunism'. It is true that the builders were in a bad economic disposition, so that new orders were welcome, but not all construction companies were 'wrong' either. But the vast majority of the orders went to companies that directly collaborated with owners who were active members of the NSB. They conspired with the German army command and the Räumungskommissar to get maximum benefit from the demolition.

Jews

The Hague had the second biggest Jewish population in The Netherlands (1/30 was Jewish), with 17,000 living at the start of the war in 1940 (Haags Gemeentearchief, 2022). At the end of the nineteenth century until World War II, the number of Jews grew exponentially, due to the influx of Jewish refugees. Most of them ended up in 'poorer' Jewish quarters in the city, such as Centrum and Bezuidenhout. However, in Scheveningen a new Jewish society gained in popularity among wealthier Jews from Antwerp, Belgium (Joodsdenhaag, 2022).

The largest concentration of Jews lived in Centrum, Bezuidenhout and Scheveningen (Duinoord, Statenkwartier, Zorgvliet and Benoordenhout). The Jewish population had very little suspicion towards other Dutch since they were very assimilated with society. After the war 1,500 to 2,000 Jews would return to The Hague and the remaining survivors of the camps moved elsewhere (Haags Gemeentearchief, 2022). Most Jews were deported to either extermination camp Sobibor or concentration camp Dachau.

Registration of Jews

The registration of Ariër statement by clerks in 1940 made it easy for the Nazis to locate Jews in The Netherlands (Annefrank.org, 2022). The Jewish population was almost completely deported (11,000) to concentration camps. However, this registration was not the only easy way to track Jews in The Hague. Shabbat posts and a so-called 'draaggebied' made it very easy for the Nazis to make the area 'Judenrein'. The construction of the Atlantikwall and the deportation of the Jews started the same year. This demarcation of Jewish 'territory' in the city and the registration of the Ariër statement made it really easy to locate the Jewish community within the city. The first 'deportation' contained that all Jews had to relocate to the 'ghetto' in Centrum. Later this would be towards concentration and extermination camps such as Sobibor.

Nazi architect Speer, head of Organisation Todt, established for the construction of the Atlantikwall, was infamous for deliberately building constructions to expel the Jewish population. His 'restructuring project' did not have to be linked to the persecution of the Jews, but Speer deliberately chose to do so. This strategy was adopted and encouraged by NSB leaders such as Mayor Westra of The Hague, with the realisation of the Atlantic Wall.

Figure 5.1 Table deportation Jewish Population

Location	percentage
Scheveningen (wealthy)	69
Bezuidenhout (mid-income)	70
Zuid-Centrum (low-income)	85
Average	78

Source: Stichting Joods Erfgoed, 2022.

Connection Atlantikwall, Draaggebied and Shabbat posts

The Jewish 'draaggebied' has its origins in Exodus 16:29: "every man shall remain in his place, and no one shall go out of his place on the seventh day". This original draaggebied (erouw tekhumim) was extended to the part of the residence that could be closed off. Outside that area, Jews were forbidden to wear anything other than clothing.

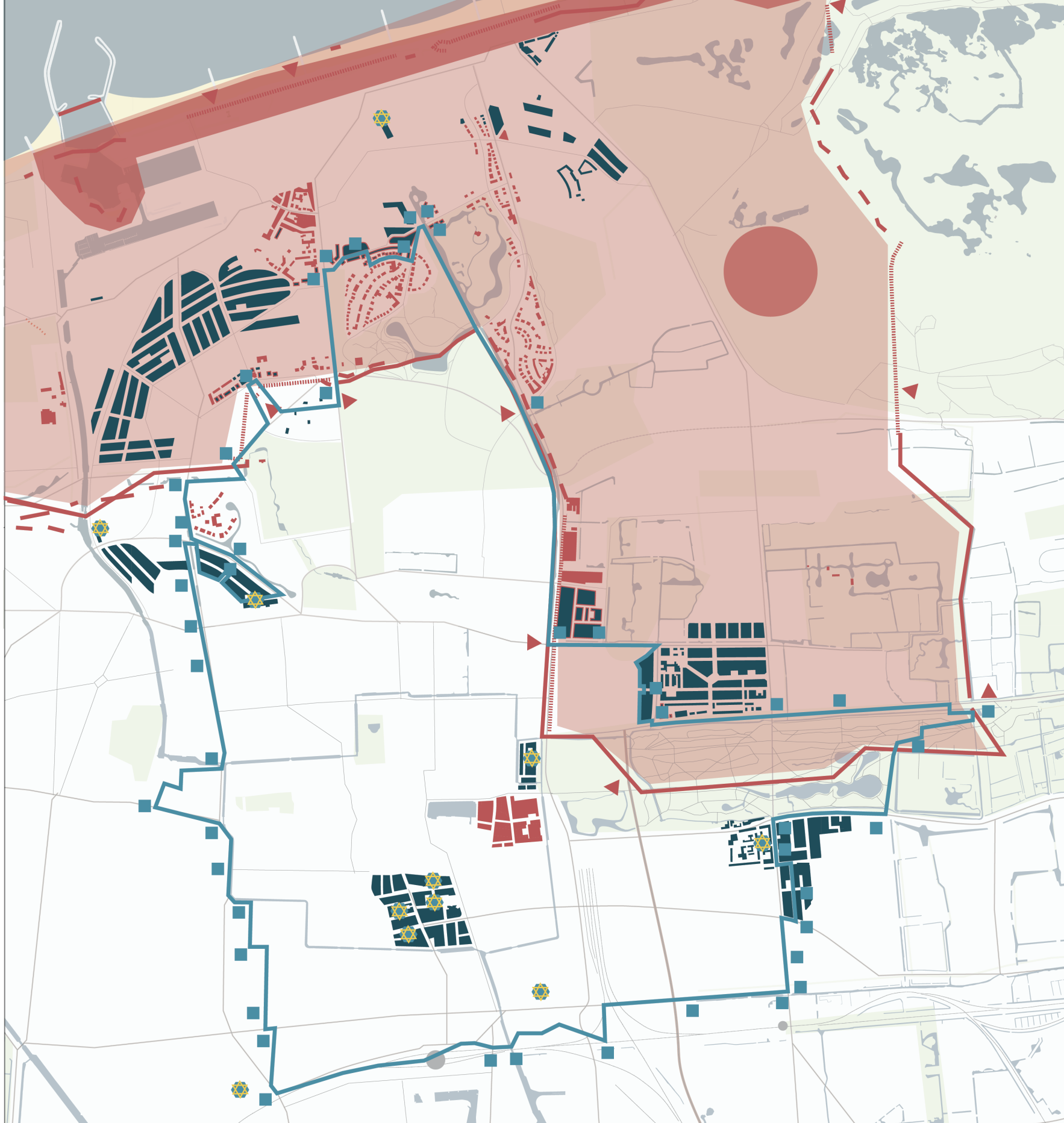
When The Hague received many Jewish residents mid seventeenth century, the newcomers also wanted a closed draaggebied. In many cities this was not a problem, since they had medieval walls, gates or drawbridges. Only, The Hague was not enclosed by walls, and never had been. After long international consultations between, among others, international rabbis, a solution was finally found in 1694. In two places in the city, drawbridges were built over the canals – instead of stone bridges – the Bosbrug and the Wagenbrug. Gate gates were placed on Houtweg, Veenkade and at Buitenom. Jews could now take their tallith (prayer shawl) and their prayer books to the synagogue.










Until around 1850, the canals marked the boundaries of the draaggebied. When the gates and drawbridges eventually disappeared and urban expansions took place outside the canals, the rabbis of The Hague decided to enlarge the draaggebied. Symbolic wooden posts with chains were placed in the city, which subsequently indicated the boundaries of the draaggebied. The posts were on either side of a street corner (Ravoo, 1988).

The Hague continued to expand, and many Jews moved to new neighbourhoods. The draaggebied area had to be expanded. On the figure xx, it can be seen where the posts were in 1925. If we look closely, this line of Shabbat posts is identical to the line of the Atlantikwall. This map of the draaggebied with the shabbat posts might have been a useful guide for the Nazis for a 'Judenrein' The Hague.

Immediately after the start of the German occupation, the German occupiers put an end to the symbolic shabbat posts and the carrying area. A number of posts immediately disappeared. During the war, all Shabbat posts would disappear, and with them the 1694-dating area in The Hague (Stichting Joods Erfgoed, 2019). In 1945 not a single post remained. After the war, the draaggebied in The Hague has not been restored.

Figure 5.26 Draaggebied & Atlantikwall



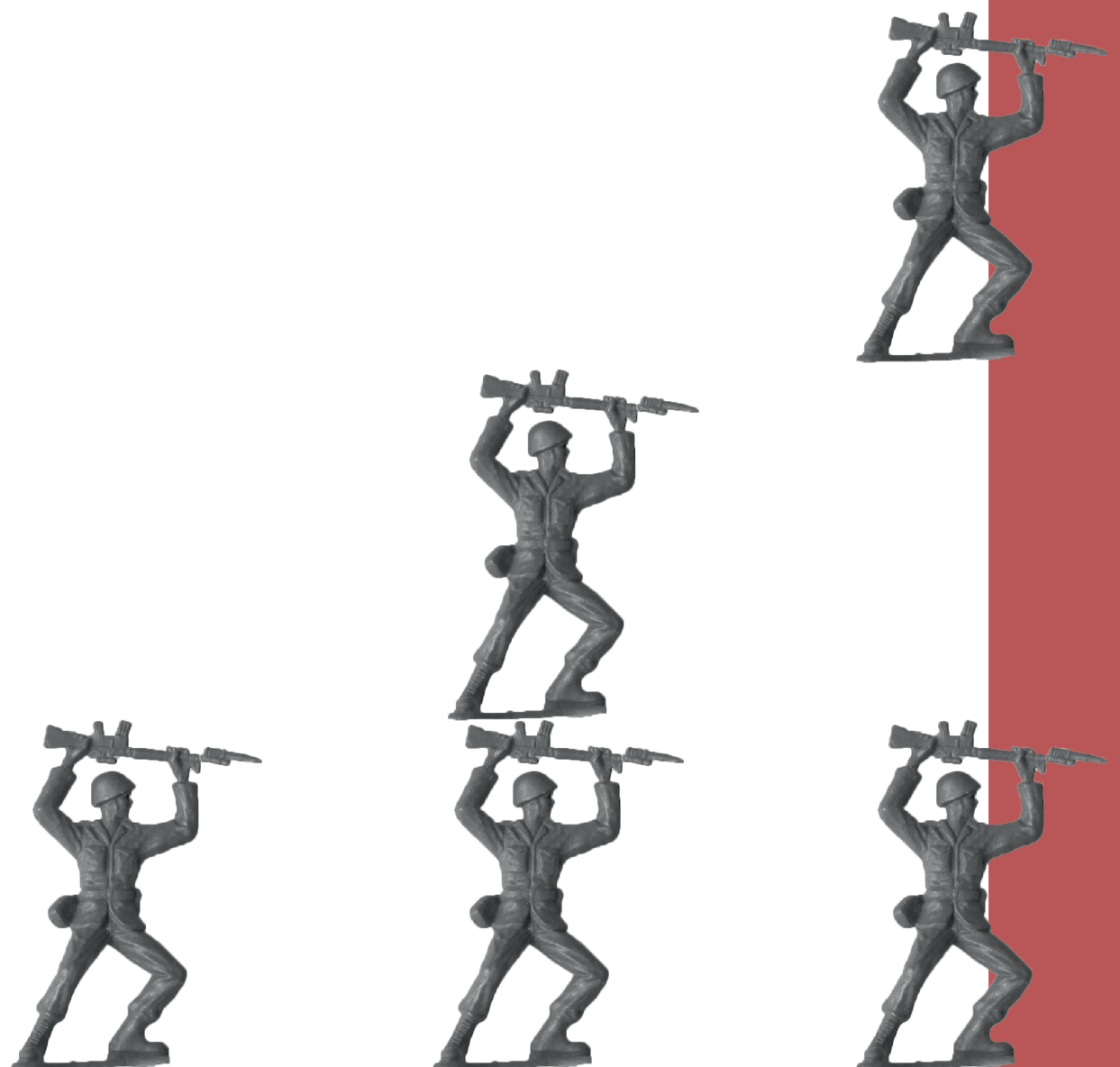
-  anti-tank ditch
-  anti-tank wall
-  dragon's teeth, poles, bars, etc.
-  port barrier
-  access to the militarised zone
-  Most important Nazi headquarters, Widerstandsnester, Stutzpunkte and Sperrgebiet 'islands'
-  border draaggebied
-  shabbat posts
-  synagogue
-  clusters of Jewish people
- 



CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS

The following chapter will look into the analyses of the social, environmental and cultural components of Duinoord, Statenkwartier and Zorgvliet to provide an insight to the current situation. The derived information in this chapter is collected via field observations, literature reviews and short (spontaneous) interviews with residents. Together with the historic analysis from the previous chapter this composes the framework for the design strategy, discussed in the following chapters 7 and 8.



Social: general demographic background

General information

The Hague's neighbourhoods Statenkwartier, Duinoord and Zorgvliet reside 23,445 of the entire 77,380 population of the neighbourhoods along the former Atlantikwall (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). These three neighbourhoods combined make up for 4.2% of the entire population of The Hague (553,417) (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). Compared to other neighbourhoods' population, density is low. However, the neighbourhoods are also compact but most buildings heights low which makes the density average, but other pressures (heat island effect, etc) significant.

Table 6.1 Density districts former Atlantikwall The Hague

SCHEVENINGEN	1242.5	55,717	43.6
SEGBROEK	707.7	60,593	85.8
LOOSDUINEN	1,336	45,895	34.2
HAAGSE HOUT	859.4	44,253	34.3

Source: Gemeente Den Haag, 2022

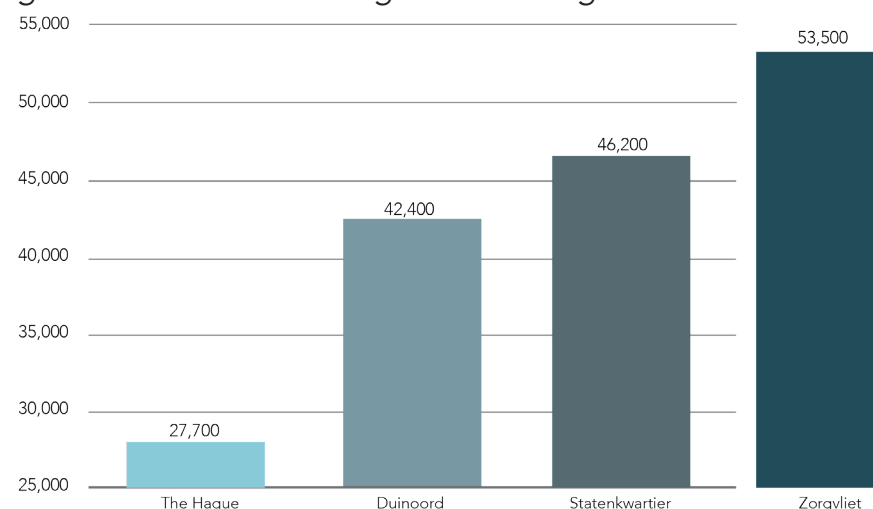
All three neighbourhoods were constructed for a middle to upper class around the 1900s (Schmall, 2000; Stal, 1998). Due to development of other higher-class neighbourhoods, e.g., Benoordenhout, these neighbourhoods stabilised resident's incomes to middle class after World War II, especially with the construction of the Dudok building blocks. However, the higher upper class remained dominant over the years. With the concentration of international embassies, organisations and institutions in the neighbourhoods (and governmental subsidies to stimulate growth of these organisations), a new higher class emerged: the expatriates (Smit, 2018).

Both Statenkwartier and Duinoord have an equal divide of younger and older population, both neighbourhoods are family oriented or are part of a multiple household. The elderly are not the most dominant group. However, it is still a significant percentage and this group has to be taken into consideration. Especially since these elderly people have been living here for a significant time. They are mostly actively involved in the neighbourhood, interact with the environment and formed a strong attachment to the community. To sum these statistics up, the programmes around the houses need to accommodate these dominant audiences.

International connection

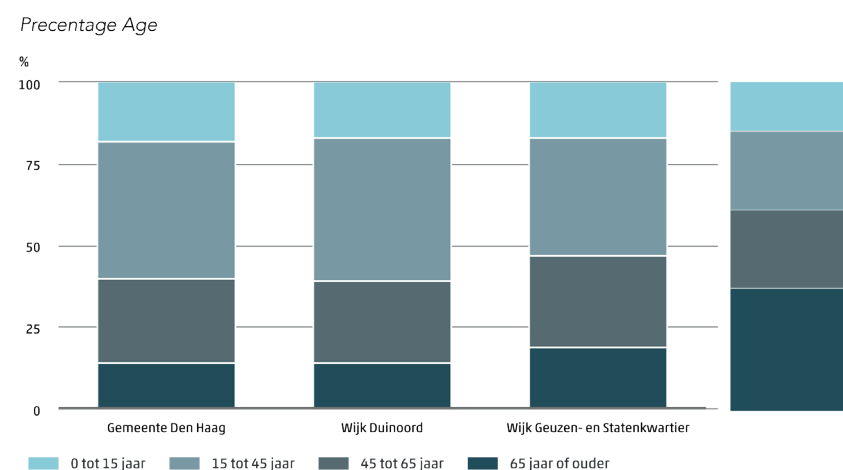
There are three distinguished resident groups in all neighbourhoods: native (Dutch background), western immigrant (also expat), non-Western immigrant (CBS, 2022). Most dominant groups are native and western migrants. Interesting fact is that the elderly are mostly native and are bound to the neighbourhood for many years. The western migrant has mostly a connection to the neighbourhood's or The Hague international organisation character (in total 60,000 expatriates in The Hague). As previously discussed in chapter 4, there has always been a strong global tie. However, the current residents come from other countries and bring their expertise to the international businesses in The Hague (and not the natives bringing the expertise gained in other countries).

Figure 6.1 Annual Average income neighbourhoods



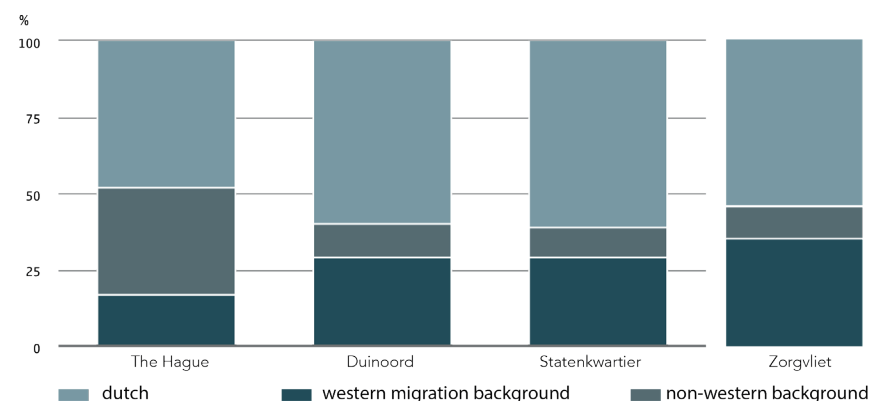
Source: allecijfers.nl, 2022

Figure 6.2 Age percentage neighbourhoods



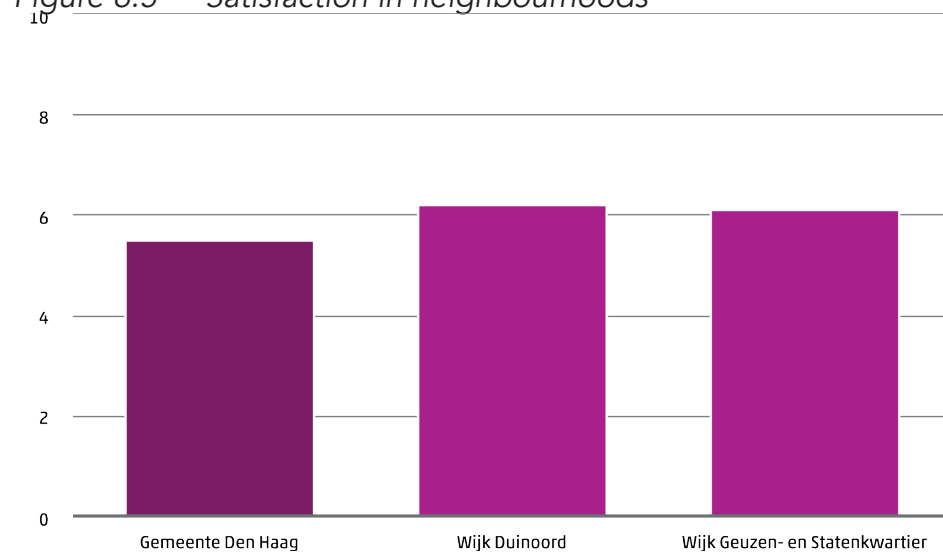
Source: CBS, 2021

Figure 6.3 Migration background



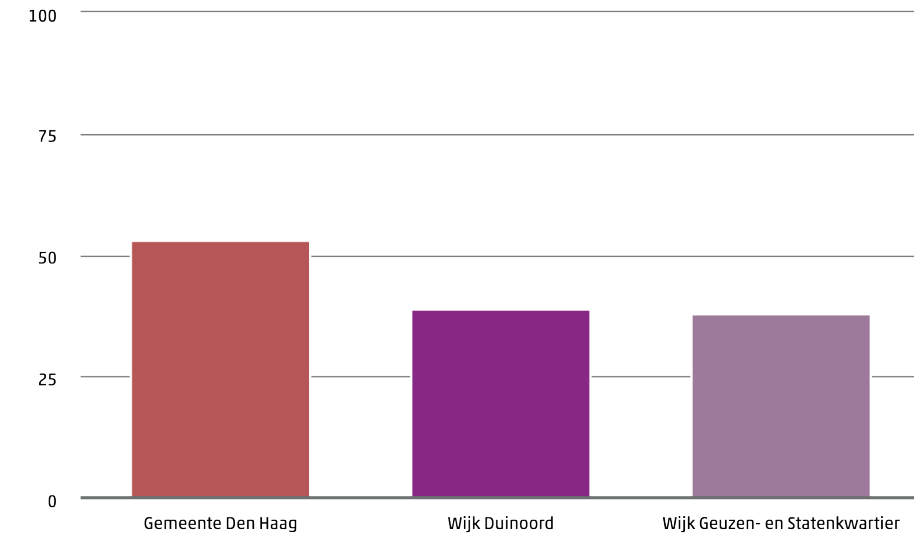
Source: CBS, 2022

Figure 6.5 Satisfaction in neighbourhoods



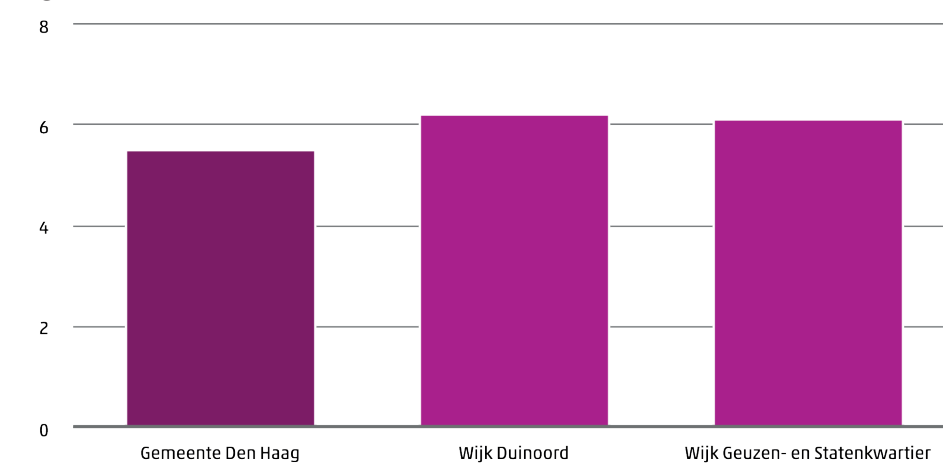
Source: CBS, 2022

Figure 6.6 Percentage loneliness



Source: CBS, 2021

Figure 6.7 Social cohesion



Source: CBS, 2021

Figure 6.4 Cluster, facilities & shops



The growing number of western migrants in the neighbourhoods also had a spatial effect in the neighbourhood. Predominantly, a few areas changed drastically: the neighbourhoods are hosting embassies in villas with Zorgvliet almost entirely occupied by this, the space between Zorgvliet and Statenkwartier are dominated by internationally, protected, organisations and the shopping street at Frederik Hendriklaan is slowly changing to cater the international shopper. The dominance of international organisations, shops and restaurants cause an increase of the property value. With the no-tax income of expatriates and subsidies by the international organisations for housing, it is expected that this group becomes even more dominant here.

As described in the introduction and previous chapter, Duinoord, Statenkwartier and Zorgvliet have strong roots in their international character. Hence, a prominent western migrant population, especially compared to other neighbourhoods in The Hague, is dominant in the neighbourhood. Dominant since shops, institutes and organisations in the neighbourhood cater to this group.

Hybridity

Hybridity forms an interesting case in these neighbourhoods; since the realisation of the neighbourhoods, temporal residents are not uncommon. Residents resided part of the year in the colonies and another part in either Zorgvliet, Duinoord and Statenkwartier. Especially those from countries such as China and India (Smit, 2018).

Figure 6.8 Empty space after Atlantikwall demolition



Source: Haags Gemeente Archief, 2022

Liveability & Social Cohesion

Striking is that the social cohesion in Duinoord is higher than in Statenkwartier. The urban form is similar, but, as seen in figure 6.3, the percentage of expats and international institutions is lower and the connection to the neighbourhood therefore higher (Duinoord, 2022). One of the priorities of the neighbourhood thereby is to let the expat engage with the neighbourhood in diverse activities.

Culture: Dudok Zone & Abundance of Heritage

Dudok conceived the reconstruction of The Hague as a repair of the existing city. According to Dudok, The Hague had its own character. In addition to being

the government centre, it was a residential city and, due to the many international institutions that settled in the city, also a working city. He therefore designed this part of the city with park strips and water features, surrounded by new, high and medium-high apartment buildings. Dudok perceived the reconstruction of the Atlantikwall as an independent element. The connecting route, parallel to the coast, between Westland and Wassenaar was used as a structuring element (Wagenaar, 2011). Along this 'parkway', he replaced the previously low-rise buildings with higher flats. Left of Verversingskanaal, buildings along the parks mainly consisted of houses. In the zone right of Verversingskanaal, he continued the parkway with offices on the north side and south of Stadhoudersplantsoen with housing blocks. This part consisted mainly of urban and cultural functions.

Vital Axis

Dudok's urban plan was set up according to two principles, which at first sight seem to contradict each other: "insertion and thorough reconstruction in voegen en grondige herschepping" (RCE, 2011). The first principle is visible in the completion of the surrounding city. A few examples: almost all side streets are announced and guided by short building blocks. At the same time, this reconstruction area stands alone due to its coherent structure. The park strips form a central role with their water features and are framed by high apartment buildings that contrast with the environment. The green strips form a counterpart and the heart to the squares and green routes. The parkway forms a connection to the surrounding neighbourhoods, but does not serve as one.

Road traffic was at the time of construction very low and the idea of a scenic parkway could service the driver. Currently, traffic has become very congested especially in certain areas. The experience of a parkway and having a leisurely stroll in the park is lost due to this congestion and forthcoming nuisance. The concept is appealing. However, the current state is not, and the park becomes a place of anonymity. Also, the centrality of the Dudok zone erased former Atlantikwall history, and the green strips requested a new interpretation.

Shops & Facilities

Perpendicular to the parkway, Dudok continued former plans of Berlage and Lindo with a continuation of placing facilities in main shopping streets or placing special functions, such as Goudenregenstraat, Fahrenheitstraat and Frederik Hendriklaan. These 'facility lanes' lead to the vital axis of the former Atlantikwall. What was supposed to be a continuation currently feels as a disruption and even breaks up the continuity. The public functions centre on one part, either north or south, of the former Atlantikwall.

Another aspect to create a better sense of community is the interaction at service and public functions. The shops centre around Frederik Hendriklaan and Valeriusstraat, with a dominance at Frederik Hendriklaan. Developments show that local shops had to make place for chains, internationally catered shops or restaurants. This makes the clientele different and attracts visitors from outside, either within the region or the 'living in their bubble' expat. Although the clientele of the shops is somewhat changing, the pedestrian lanes are wide which makes engagement with familiar faces possible. The shopping street also has an open and inviting atmosphere due to the wide sidewalks and open plinths. Prices in these neighbourhoods are high due to their high real estate value (invoegen artikel AD), which makes shopping also more expensive. When a resident decides to shop for better value the interaction will not be around the current shopping streets since there's no intention to visit. This automatically leads to less visitors at the parks and playground in the park.

Final remarks, the former Atlantikwall zone could be of significant social importance by letting it serve as a meeting place of the current shopping streets. Future strategies should take this into account.

Serving the Motorist

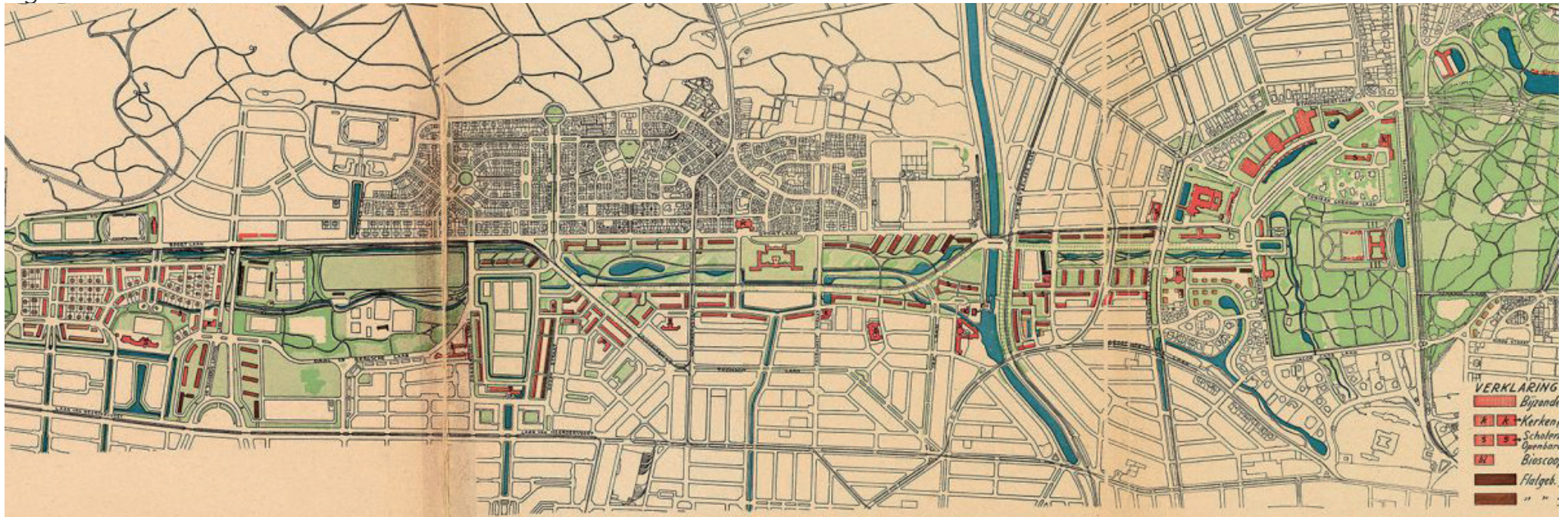
As mentioned before, the entire zone is conceived as a parkway that connects Ockenburg with Scheveningse Bosjes. The route has a connection between buildings and green space. The route's scenic experience is optimized by bends in the road, supported by a well-considered location and clusters of flats. The spatial image is never rigid due to the choice of limited repetition, modest distortions

of flats and special buildings in a sight line or on corner points. In addition to the location of the buildings, cohesion is formed by a strong architectural formal relationship of colour, detailing and use of materials. The design of the public space is complemented with hedges, avenue planting and lawns. The image has changed in some places as the green spaces have matured and sightlines have disappeared.

Figure 6.9 Lindo, Berlage, Atlantikwall & Dudok principles



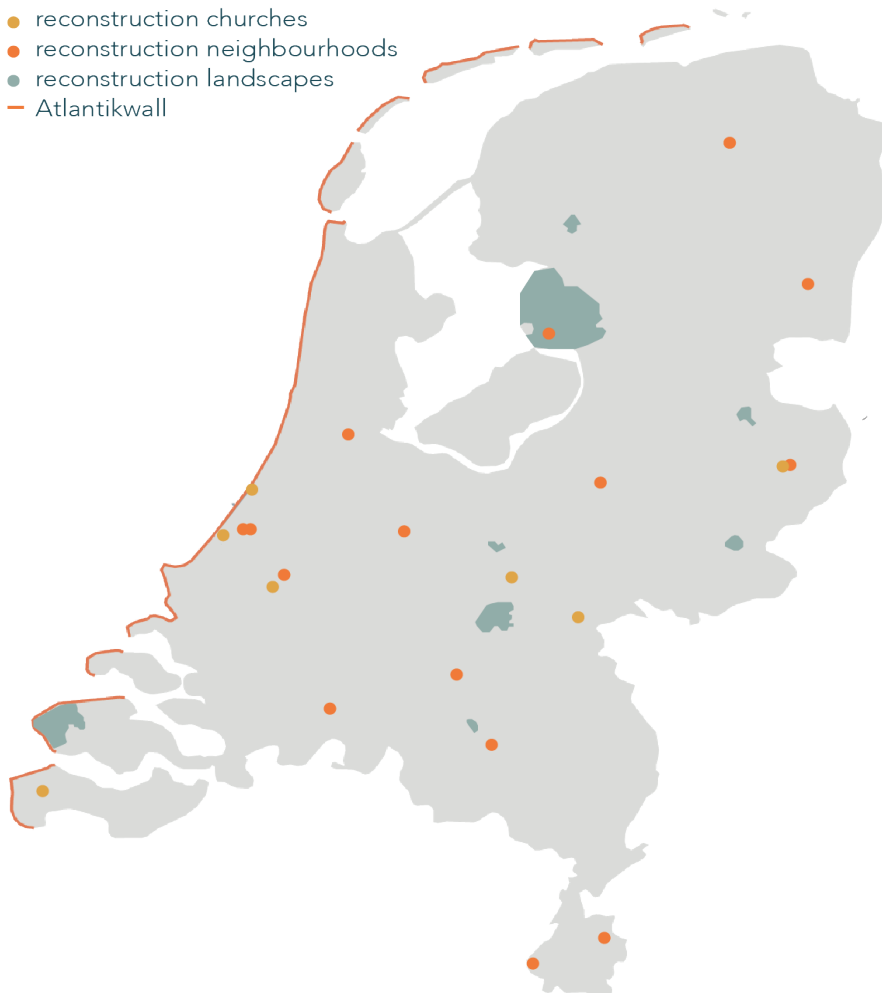
Figure 6.10 Dudok Reconstruction Plan



Source: AtlantikwalDen Haag, 2022.

Figure 6.11 Reconstruction Heritage in The Netherlands

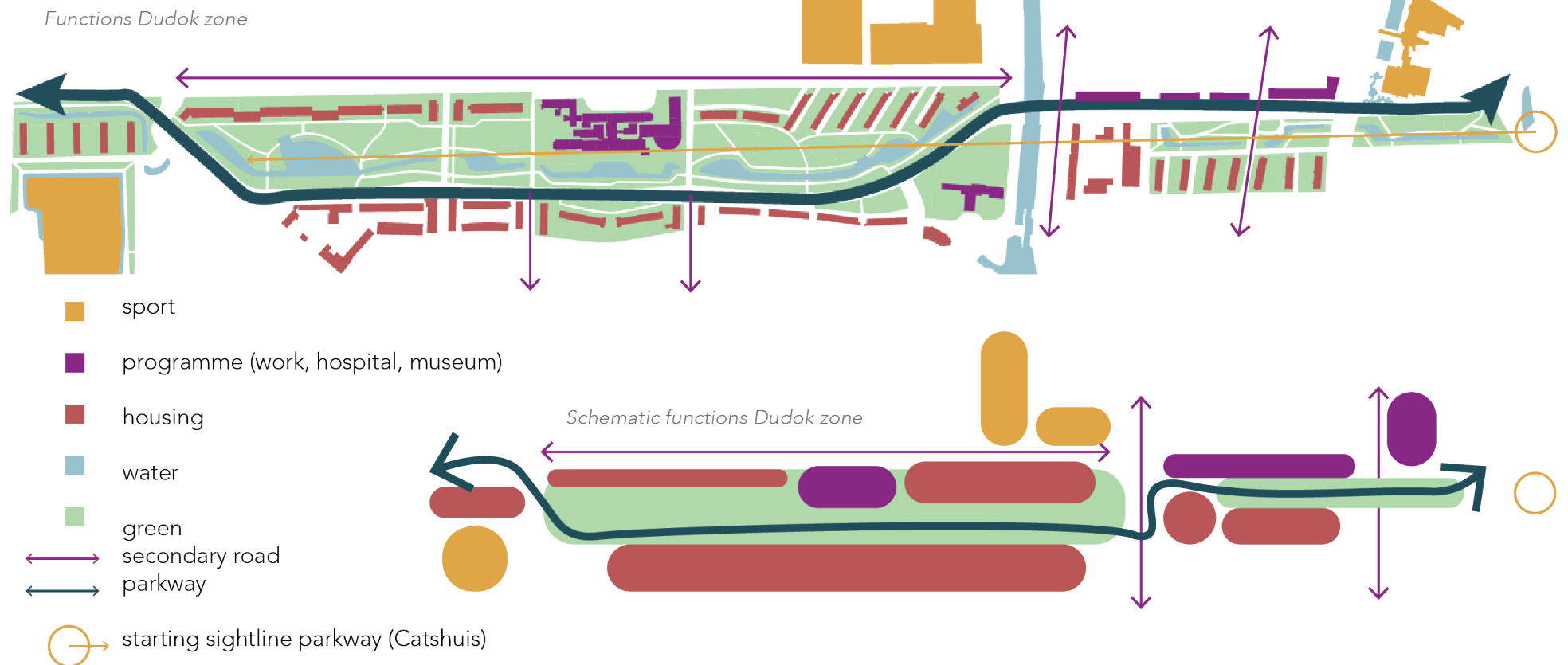
- reconstruction churches
- reconstruction neighbourhoods
- reconstruction landscapes
- Atlantikwall



Division of Zones with Own Character

The Dudok reconstruction in The Hague is one of twenty major reconstruction projects in The Netherlands. It is also considered as one of the most successful reconstruction projects in the country. Although the area in The Hague is set up as a connecting parkway, three zones can be distinguished, each with its own character. The part from the Sportlaan to the Verversingskanaal, dominantly coloured in red in figure 6.12, is set up as a spacious residential street surrounded by green spaces. It is the lively 'parkway' part where housing is 'accommodated' as high-rise buildings. Mixed-use of living and work, characterizes the middle part of the plan. The route continues along the Catshuis estate. This third part of the plan around the Catshuis estate is not part of the selected plan. The westernmost parts of the are still in their original state, both in appearance and in functions.

Figure 6.12 Serving the motorist, Dudok principles



A Family of Buildings in Relation to the Green Spaces

The quality of this reconstruction area is perceived in The Hague as high standing partly due to its architecture. As mentioned earlier, the residential buildings are clustered. Although Dudok left space for individual architectural expressions, each group of buildings has great affinity with architecture. With the application of a yellow brick being the main connecting element. Further similarities are strong rhythm and vertical or horizontal articulation of the facades, an emphasis on the porches and (often) subtle artistic expressions and the use of concrete window frames.

The entire zone is conceived as a parkway – a landscape designed autoroute – which connects the park Ockenburg with the Scheveningse Bosjes. The route has a connection between buildings and (green) space. The route experience is optimised through bends in the road – with ever changing perspectives for the motorist – supported through a grouping of buildings. The buildings mainly consist of clusters of high building blocks. In accordance with their position in the plan, they are slightly set back, perpendicular to the road, parallel to accompanying front or placed obliquely like wings on the longitudinal direction of the park.

The spatial image is never rigid due to the choice of one limited repetition, modest contortions of flats and special buildings in a line of sight or on corners (former VCL now Segbroek, Rode Kruis Hospital). In addition to the location of the buildings cohesion formed by a strong architectural form relationship (colour, detailing, use of materials) and the design of the public space (with hedges, avenue planting, tight lawns). The picture has changed in some places because the green has come to fruition and are sightlines disappeared.

Although the area is designed to be a through parkway three zones can be distinguished, each with its own character. It part of the Sportlaan up to the Verversingskanaal (in the drawing highlighted in yellow) is set up as a spacious residential street in green. It is the lively 'parkway' part where living is housed in high-rise buildings. Mixed living and working characterizes the middle part of the plan (in red). The route continues past the Zorgvliet country estate, but here it is visible that the higher dynamics have some changes in it caused the image. This third part of the plan all around country estate Zorgvliet, is not part of it selected area. The westernmost territories are virtually still in its original condition, both in image and in functions.

Figure 6.13 Serving the motorist

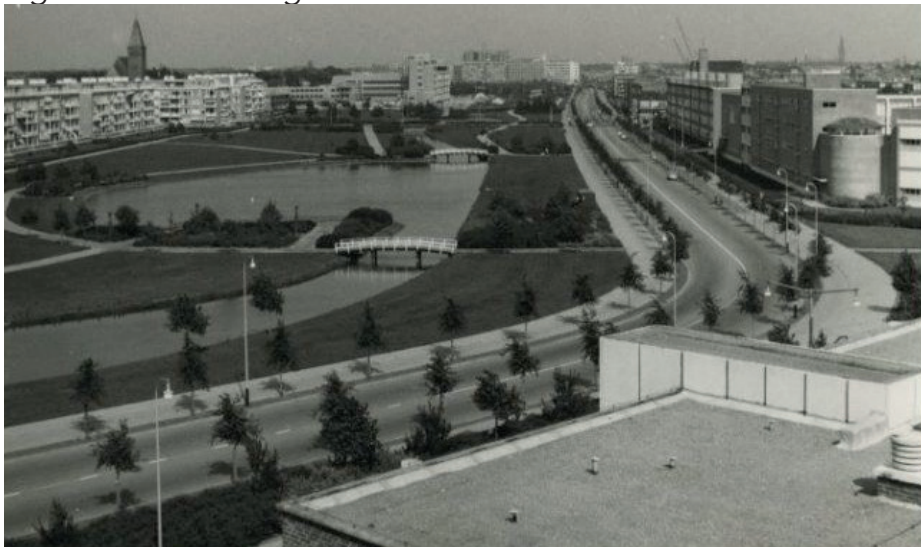


Figure 6.14 Aerial view of the Parkway



Figure 6.15 Early Green and Park Postwar



Figure 6.16 Fifties Architecture Style as Connector



Figure 6.17 High Building Blocks in The Hague

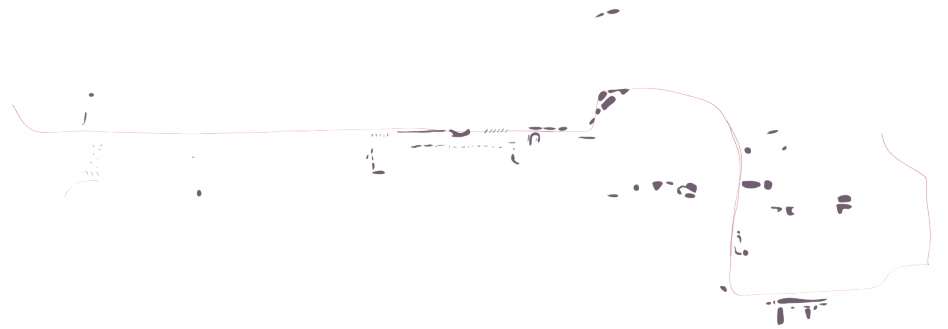
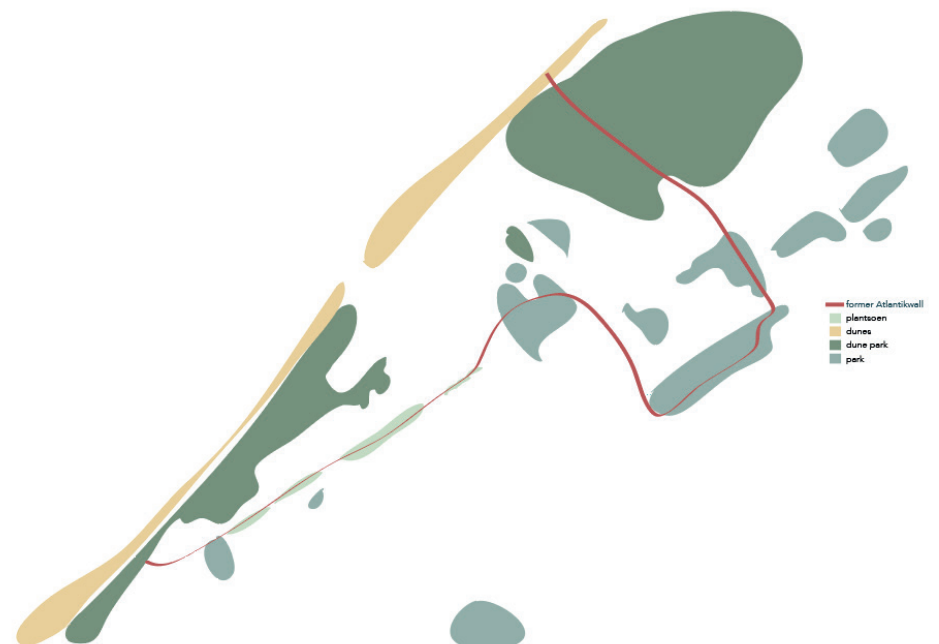


Figure 6.18 Parks in The Hague



Environment

The quality of green borth of Stadhoudersplantsoen is considered lower quality: there is a lot of pavement, the public space is not easily accessible or visible due to busy roads and (international) private organisations. The parks along the wall form a meeting place for the surrounding neighbourhoods. Field observations demonstrated the parks of high or medium quality are mostly used by people walking their dog. There are two big parks of high quality but inaccessible by the public. An entrance fee is required to enter, see figure 6.18.

Figure 6.20 demonstrates the experienced nuisance in the public parks and the placement of benches do not stimulate visitors to rest in the park. The park has much potential to be explored in the design.

Dudok wanted to stimulate interaction between the residents. The green spaces were the place to do this. This would create a sense of place and community. Regardless of the intentions, the spatial outcome demonstrates differently due to significant social and infrastructural developments (increase of car use and footloose society).

There is not a rich faunal diversity in these green areas to be encountered. There are too many obstacles for the animals to overcome. The barriers of road and water intersections turn the different areas into islands. Only winged animals can easily migrate from one area to another. Birds, flying insects and bats are therefore found in reasonable numbers.

Due to the presence of Johan de Wittlaan and President Kennedylaan (Dudok's parkway), the coherence of the inner dune areas with each other and with the Oostduinen, both ecologically and spatially, has disappeared. These roads form almost impregnable barriers that separate the various parts from each other. This has major adverse consequences for flora and fauna, which cannot easily spread due to the presence of these intensively used traffic routes. Moreover, the roads also have an extremely negative impact on pedestrians and cyclists: in places where this is very obvious, it is almost impossible to cross the area without risking your own life. Quite apart from that, the Johan de Wittlaan is landscape-wise an extremely drastic attack on the historically very special design. Playing in green has also traditionally been an important function in this area. A nature playground can be found at the existing playground in the Nieuwe Scheveningse bosjes. This place was chosen precisely because this part of the Bosjes is less generally known to a wide audience. Adding a special play objects will give more publicity and attract a different audience. Currently, smaller playgrounds can be found further up north in the neighbourhoods, see figure 6.23.

The social interaction by the 'Dudok' residents mainly happen within. Although the communal garden spaces of the building blocks were originally envisioned as an open space, the current state has turned into an enclosed block and is truly functioning as a communal space. The residents are now secluded from the public space. Through short interviews, I discovered that residents enjoy this self-enclosed communal space since it encourages interaction with the neighbours, especially during COVID-19-lockdowns this has become a place of interaction without the risk of getting fined for gathering in large groups.

The stimulation of interaction and creating a sense of community outside these building blocks has proven to be more difficult. As discussed before, the parkway road is perceived as a hindrance. Currently, the parks along the parkway are used for dogwalking or getting from A to B, less so for leisure. In the short interviews I conducted in September 2021 a common wish was to turn the parkway into a tunnel so the environment could be better experienced.

Figure 6.19 Quality of green & walking distance

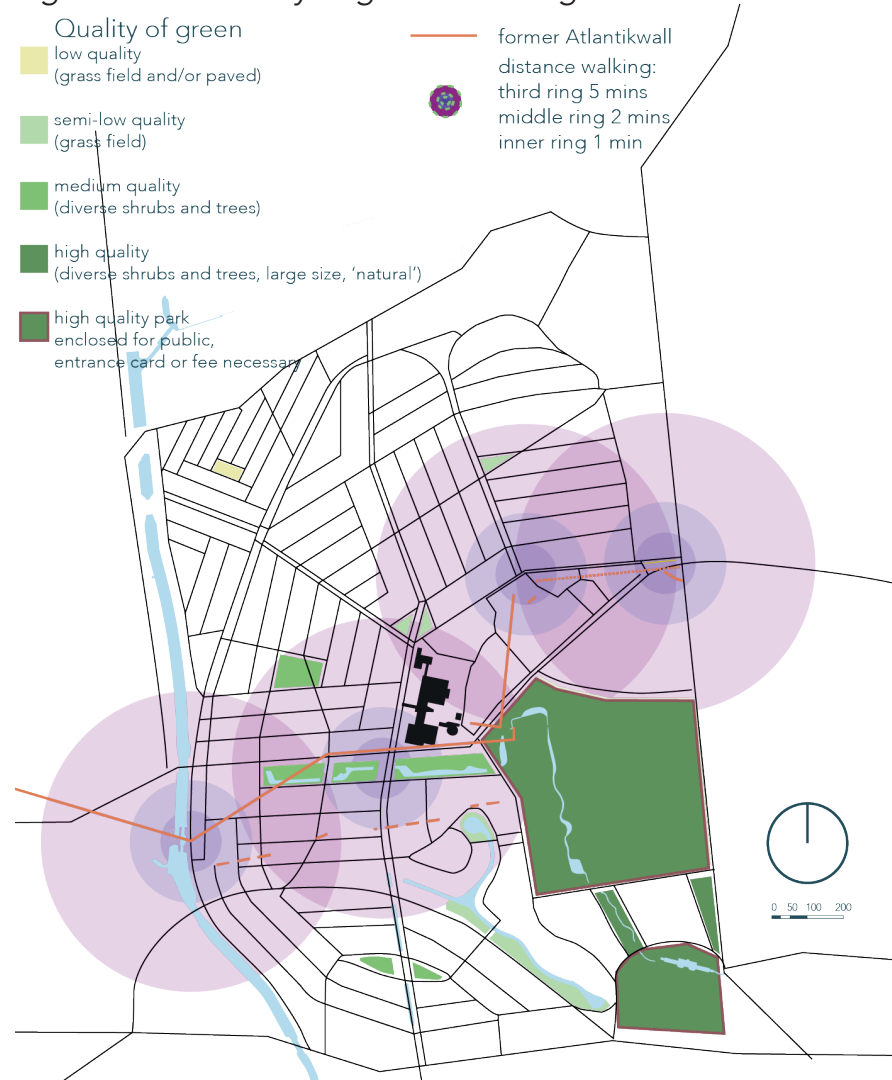


Figure 6.20 Playgrounds



Figure 6.21 *Open and close of the park: an accordion*

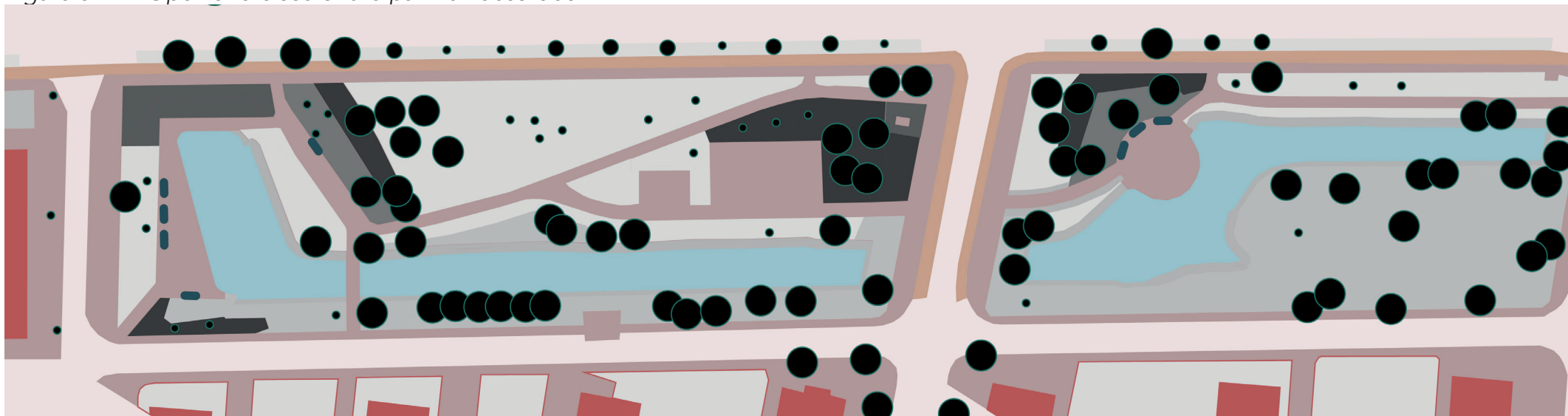
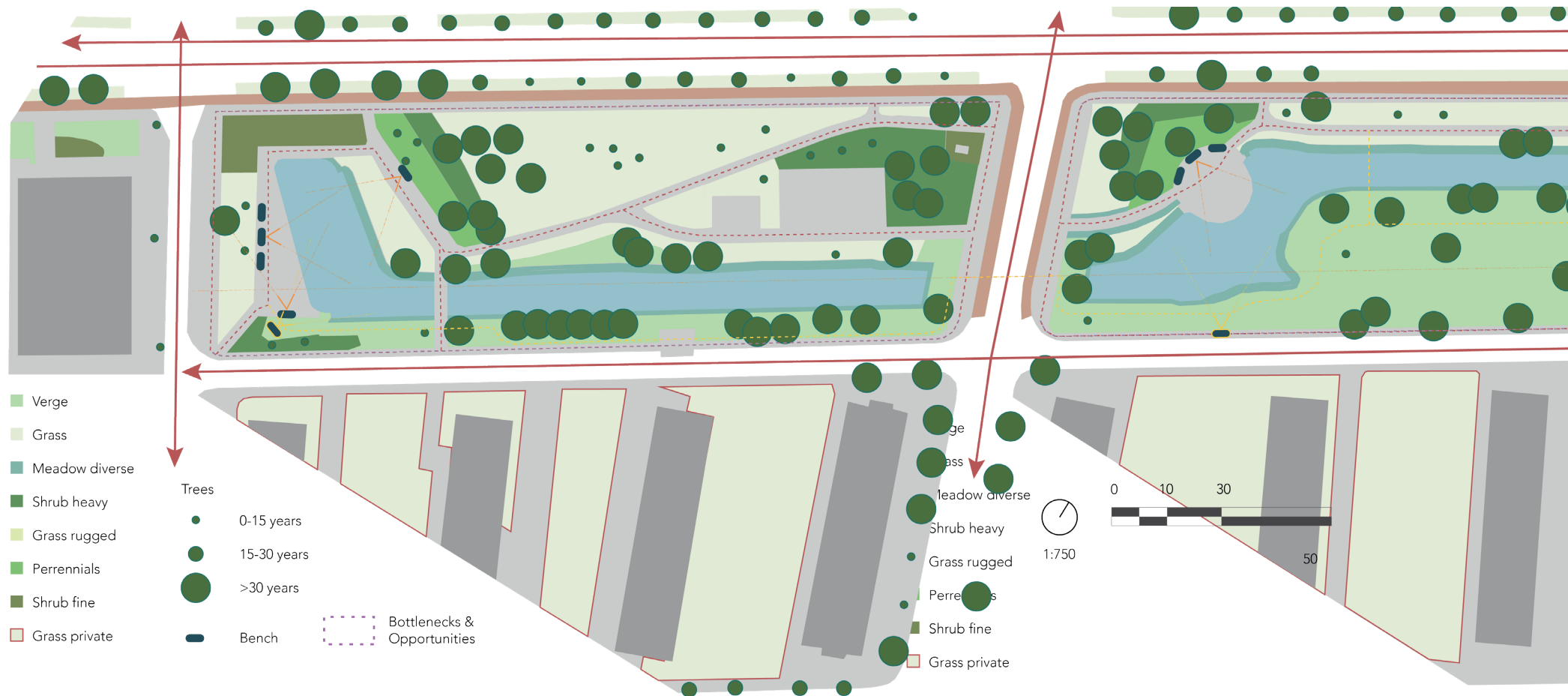


Figure 6.22 *Sightlines green*



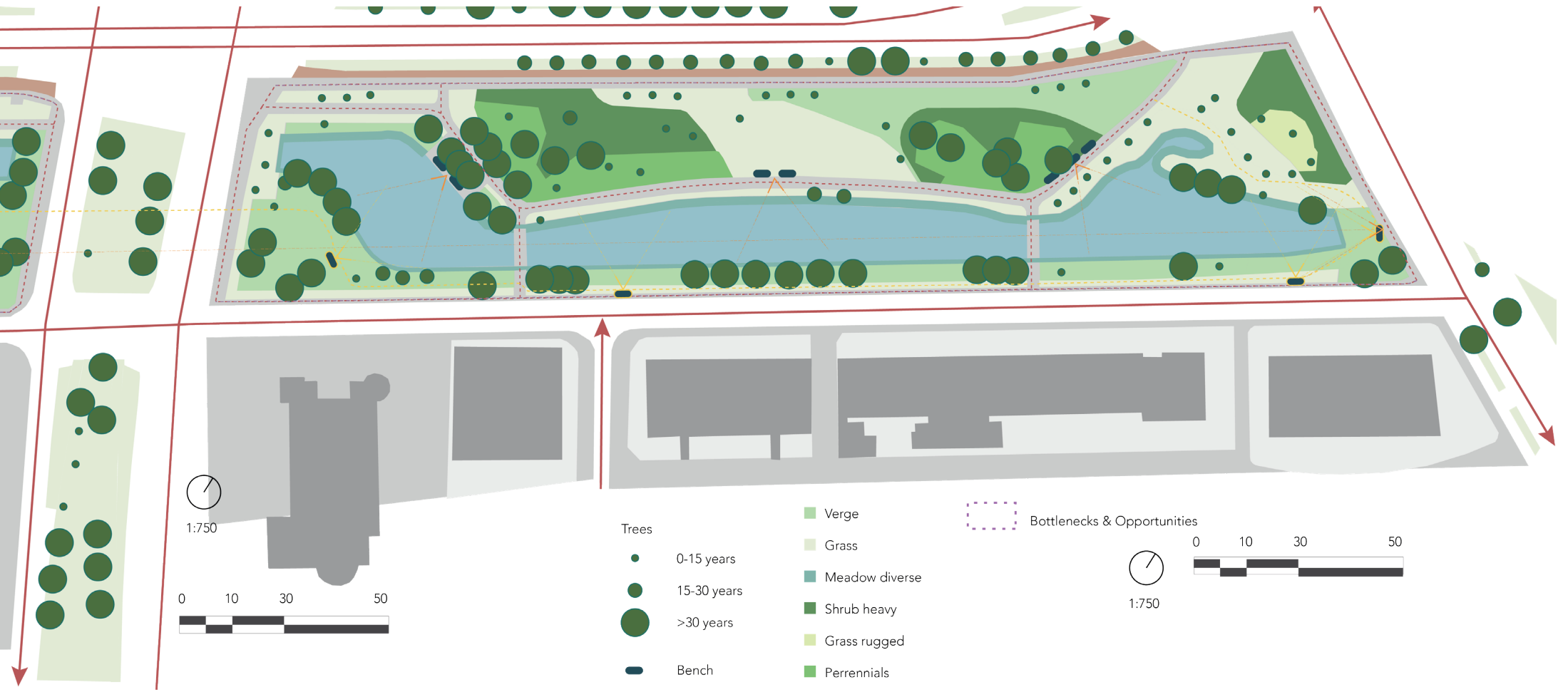
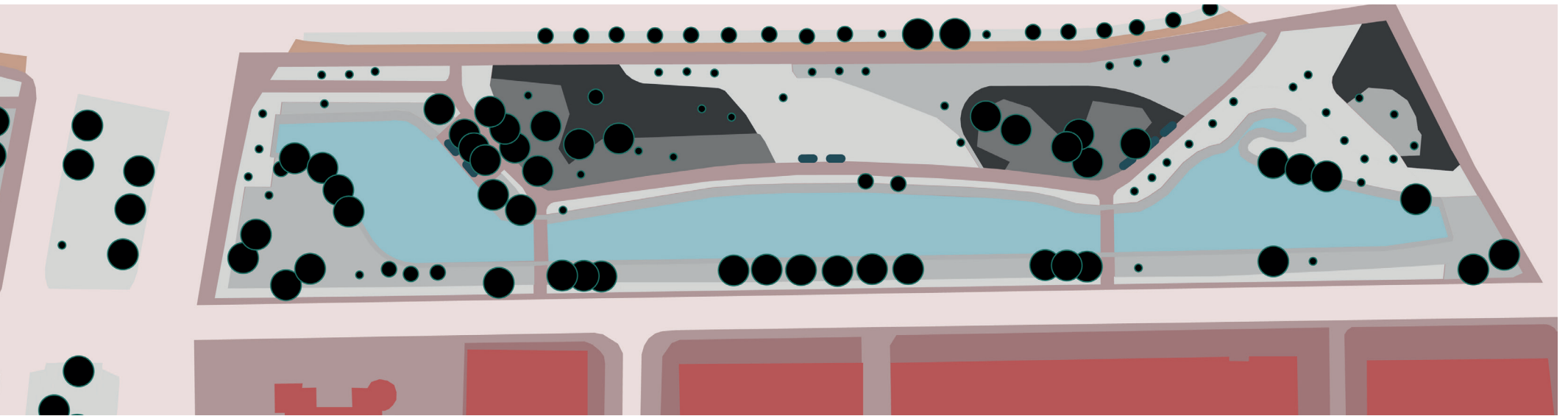
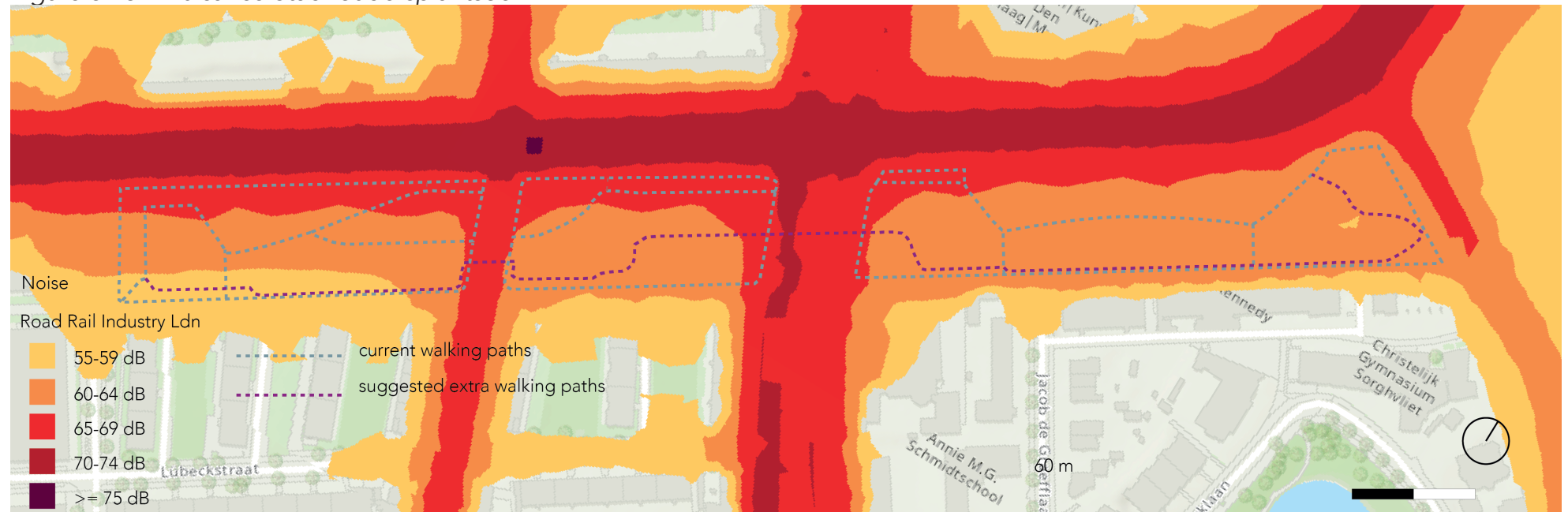


Figure 6.23 Nuisance Stadhoudersplantsoen



Source: Gemeente Den Haag, 2022.

Public transport

The Hague expanded its neighbourhoods along the beach to the west and eastside of Scheveningen. Dudok created a parkway which also functions as a 'ring' to connect the highways. Therefore, focus shifted more from east to west instead of north to south. Tramlines in the neighbourhood are still functioning, but are not the main mode of transportation. OW:bus NZ: tram Due to the introduction of the ring or parkway the separation of the neighbourhoods increased and created more nuisance for the environment. As seen above walking along the parkway is less pleasant due to hindrance of sounds, pollution and a lot of pavement. [insert figure tram, motorway]

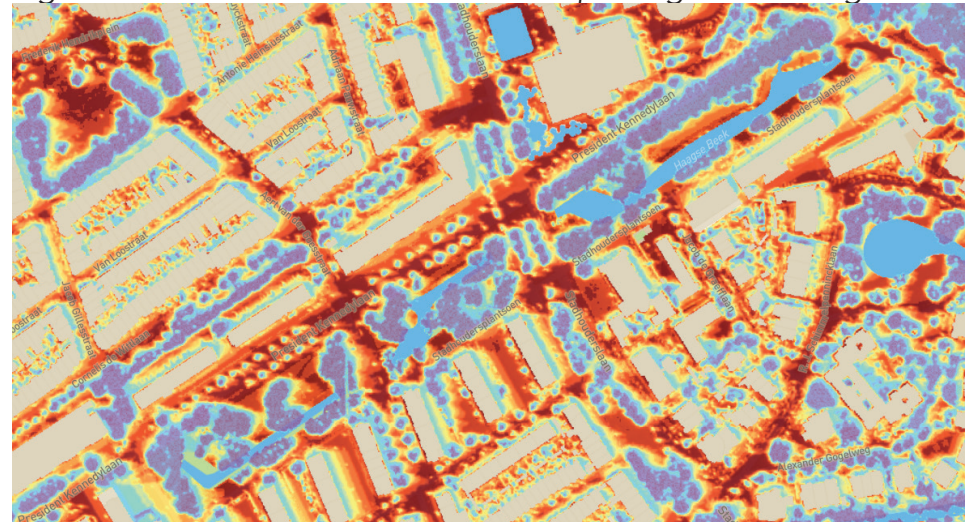
Parking issues

(Duinoord 2019; Gemeente Den Haag, 2022; CBS, 2021)
[insert plaatje over prakeerplekken dominance +foto/experience omgeving]

Pedestrian zone & seating

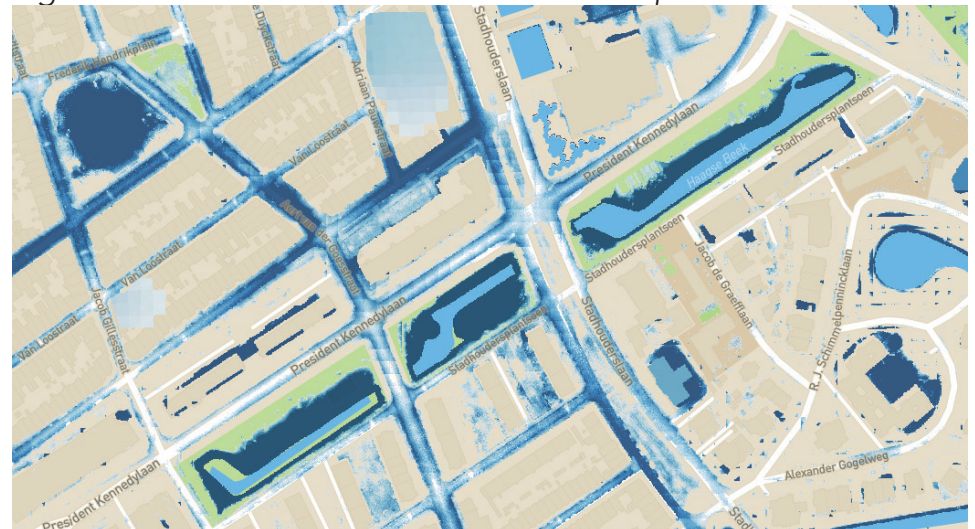
Although the parkway is dominated by car usage and there is a separate bike lane for cyclists, pedestrians find the parkway less usable than the other groups. Nuisance, pollution and the experience of bad pavement make the walk less enjoyable. The most pleasurable pathways and benches are in the park, but are winding (not the first route for a pedestrian to choose when going from A to B) and are exposed to the road noise, they are used more for people walking their dog. Pavements along the building blocks are what people could consider skew, above they are small and narrow.

Figure 6.24 Heatstress at Stadhoudersplein: green cooling effect



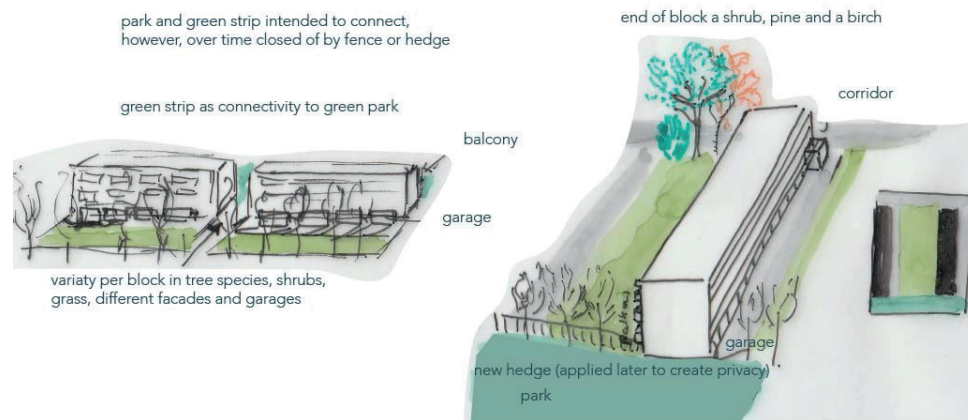
Source: Gemeente Den Haag, 2022.

Figure 6.25 Water disturbance Stadhoudersplantsoen



Source: Gemeente Den Haag, 2022.

Figure 6.26 Dudok Concept Building Blocks



Conclusion

Much debate has been around creating higher densities with higher rise apartments. Recent research has demonstrated that lower and medium density operate very well to create density, sustainability and liveability (Sim, 2019). The social and environmental benefits and impact of these medium high buildings have positive consequences on the urban form. Sim (2019) distinguishes nine criteria for a liveable urban density. These criteria also provide a framework to address the effectiveness of the social (community and play), cultural (heritage and memory) and environmental (green and blue).



PART IV

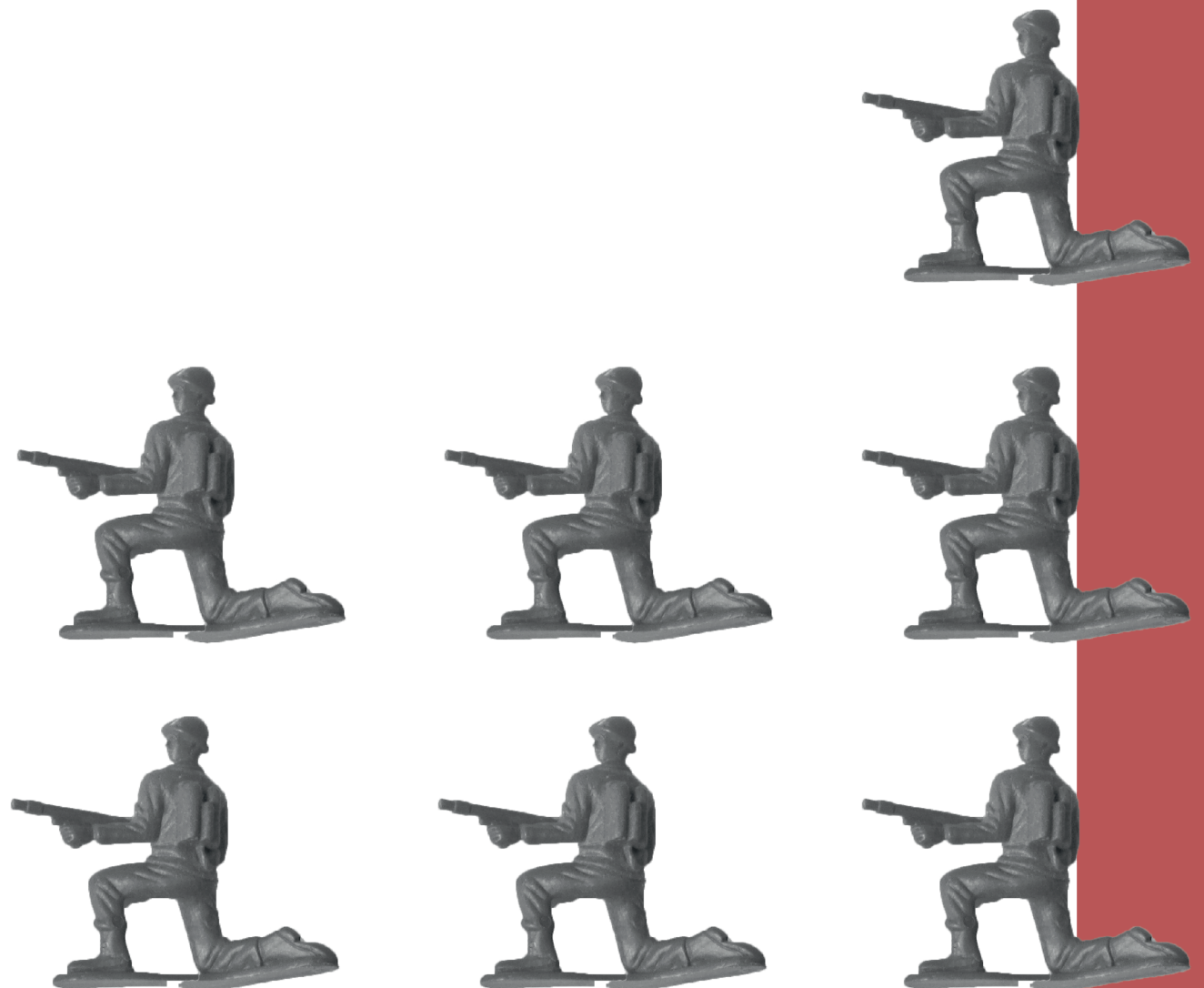
DESIGN



CHAPTER VII

STRATEGIES

This part demonstrates the outcomes of the questionnaire and applies these outcomes in a global urban design strategy for Stadhoudersplantsoen in Duinoord, The Hague. Chapter 7 introduces the sample of the questionnaire's respondents. The descriptive statistical analysis and the elaboration on what the difference would be with further analysis of a choice based conjoint experiment.



Towards Design Strategy

Previous chapter demonstrated that the reconciliation with invisible heritage will be strategised via three aspects: the social with community and play aspects, the cultural with portrayal of heritage and narratives and environmental with green, blue and infrastructural aspects. This combination has shared value in the collective experience in the Dudok parks along the former Atlantikwall. Currently, these aspects are absent or not prominent, so a new inclusive design will be proposed.

Currently, the park does not provide the option for residents to completely intervene, congregate and authorise with the green spaces and the heritage due to the following factors: nuisance and the lack of sense of place related to the Atlantikwall heritage.

The questionnaire composed of five themes:

- 1 general information;
- 2 opinion on commemorating World War II events;
- 3 opinion on commemorating Atlantikwall events;
- 4 the use of public spaces; and
- 5 preferred spatial quality commemorating Atlantikwall in public space.

The first, second and fourth themes are treated to describe the sample. The questions on the Atlantikwall and the use of public spaces exhibit the possible usefulness, opinions and options of public display of Atlantikwall, and to what extent the public space influences the need for Atlantikwall heritage display. Ultimately, the final theme is employed as input for a multinomial logit (MNL) regression analysis to conclude the preferences of adolescents for the display of Atlantikwall heritage in outdoor public space to commemorate. The entire questionnaire and the conclusions can be found in Appendix 1.

Inclusivity in this research is obtained twofold: firstly, by including multiple stories of those affected by the construction of the Atlantikwall to steer away from the binary of oppressor versus victim, and secondly, through creating participation and influence in design decisions via a so-called conjoint questionnaire. This questionnaire is based on marketing research where different attributes are tested to come with the most suitable (saleable and marketable) product for a consumer on the market. Therefore, this form of questionnaire 'tests' which attributes are most suitable for a public space design for the presence of the Atlantikwall. This questionnaire is an exploration of options for The Municipality of The Hague, since they do not know what to do with heritage that is partly or not visible in the urban environment (Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). My job was to come up with suitable attributes that connected portrayal of heritage, narratives and healing with our past.

Participatory Design Strategy: Translation to Attributes

The theoretical framework provided the building blocks for the argumentation of reconciling factors in public space and create an attachment within the public sphere and the narratives, see also chapter 3. The decision has been made to include spatial attributes that have a positive effect on reconciling with the environment and heritage. These attributes can be divided into three categories and each to their own two or three subcategories to apply to the survey and the spatial analyses (described in chapter 4 and 5):

Figure 7.1 Choice set one



Figure 7.2 Choice set two



Figure 7.3 Choice set three



Figure 7.4 Choice set four



Figure 7.5 Choice set five



Figure 7.6 Choice set six



- Social: Community & Play.
- Culture: Heritage & Narratives.
- Environmental: Green, Blue & Paths.

Seven attributes with two levels, varying from absent to present or subtle versus dominant, are operated for the design profile of the sixteen images used in the resident's questionnaire. The levels provide different representations of the attributes. A normal statistical randomisation of a combination of these different levels and attributes would provide a big set of choices for the respondents. Therefore, a decision has been made to apply the basic plan 3 by Addelman (1962, as demonstrated in Steenkamp, 1985). This results in a set of sixteen images for the questionnaire, as seen in Figure xx. A choice has been made to limit overstimulation in a picture. Parked cars, bins, lighting, etc. have been ignored to let the respondent really focus on the attributes.

In the questionnaire, see Appendix XX for full version, the respondent gets a choice between two images and has to make a decision which image appeals the most for a public park design that portrayed the Atlantikwall heritage the best and they find most pleasant to engage in. To support the images, add clarity and avoid ambiguity, a decision has been made to add the text of the portrayed attributes underneath the images.

Cultural: Monuments, Heritage & Narratives

This research project aspires to integrate (invisible) heritage, prioritise the inclusivity of residents in design proposals and puts emphasis on the integration and experience of the residents on the to be realised park. This research searches for ways to visualise heritage and narratives in the urban fabric, with an emphasis on the inclusive aspect, integrating the emotional experience and creating a sense of community. This way the heritage becomes more dynamic and gives importance to the heritage (Verschuure-Stuip, 2019).

Different design explorations have led to the following design objects, see figure 7.1-7.16.

Social: Community & Play

The analyses stated that the segregation of functions of Dudok's heritage is quintessential for this heritage zone and does not cause many social problems for the neighbourhood. However, the places for interaction are positioned next to the busy parkway. Therefore, a decision has been made to position the community and play facilities on the other side of the parkway, closer to the building blocks. Currently, the facilities are used by dominant groups due to the possibility for anonymity caused by nuisance. To enable an inclusive place, the park requires equal access to all (Loopmans et al., 2011). Placing the facilities closer to the building blocks creates eyes on the street by the residents (Jacobs, 1961).

Seating arrangements in the public space can be viewed as a passive instrument to gather residents to a public space. The social engagement between residents can be viewed as a positive effect, however, one can decide not to engage with a person sitting next to them on a bench. Active instruments require more interaction with the emotions and mostly with the direct environment. The emotional dopamine that are released are a lot higher than passive ones. Moreover, the positive rewiring in the brain goes a lot faster with these active stimulations (Perreira et al., 2011).

Community attributes such as playground, sport fields and community gardens are examples. Pötz (2016) discusses that having a community garden

Figure 7.8 Choice set eight



Figure 7.11 Choice set eleven



Figure 7.9 Choice set nine



Figure 7.12 Choice set twelve



Figure 7.10 Choice set ten



Figure 7.13 Choice set thirteen



Figure 7.14 Choice set fourteen



Figure 7.15 Choice set fifteen



Figure 7.16 Choice set sixteen



benefit the residents who use them directly. It can provide educational use and play for children as well. A decision has been made to let the respondent in the questionnaire decide between either passive or active community and play attributes. This result is demonstrated in figure xx.

Environmental: Green, Blue & Infrastructural

Green

Developments for the green spaces require a few aspects: sustainability and (bio) diversity. Although maps demonstrate that the Dudok parks have high biodiversity value, the colour scheme is a rather monotone green and a lack of differentiation. Design proposals should meet requirements for diversity and sustainability. Green, blue and infrastructural punctures can meet this.

Blue

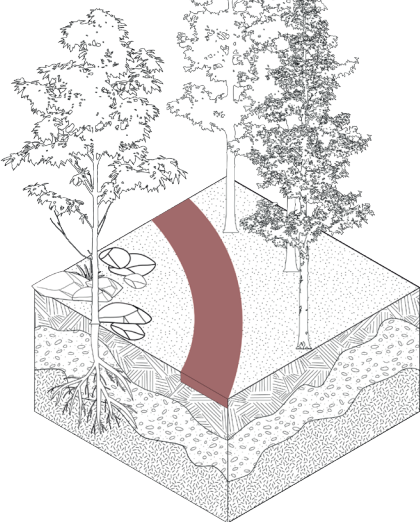
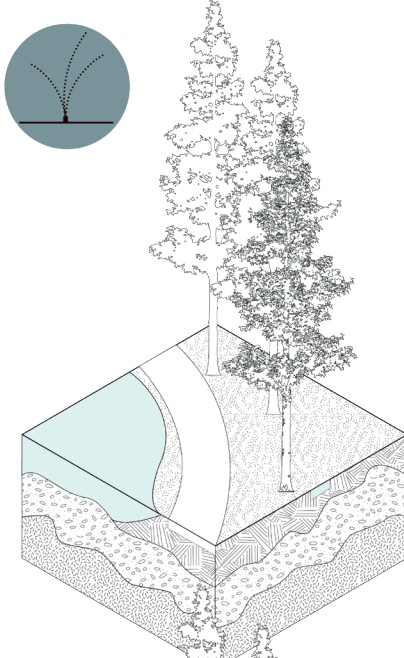
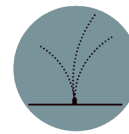
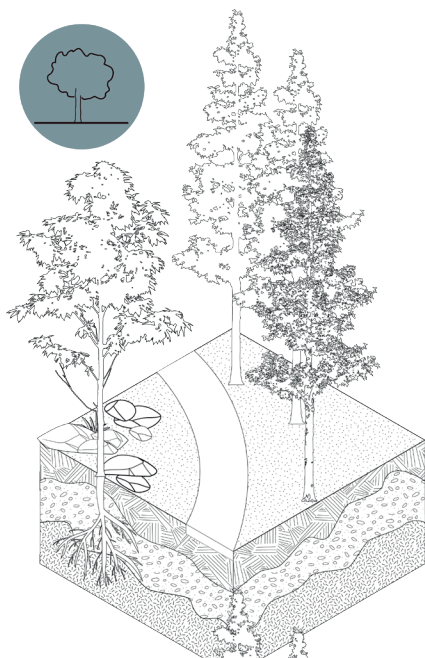
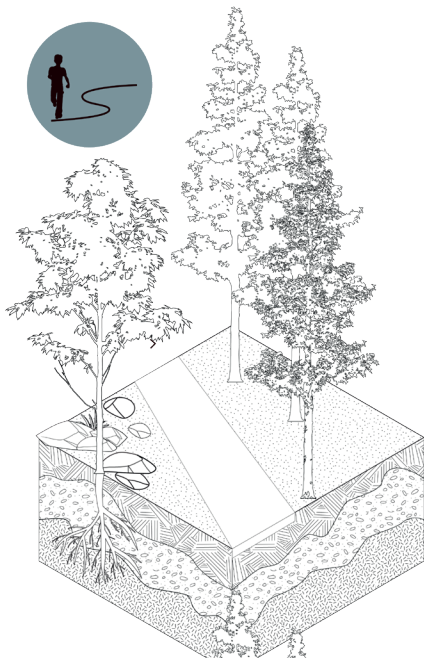
To integrate the emotional aspect an abundance of green and the possibility to move is required. To also incorporate the heritage connection, a decision has been made to follow the line of the Atlantikwall (or anti-tank ditch). Next creating a more diverse environment, these punctures also enhance the sustainability, heat effect and limit flooding (Pötz, 2016). Examples are more flowers, bioswales, small water trenches, paths and bridges to follow the Atlantikwall line.

Infrastructural Punctures

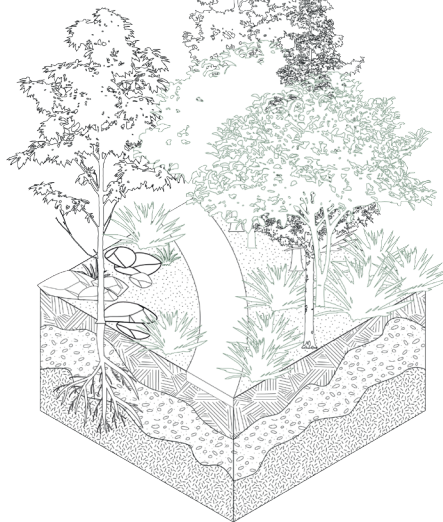
Key locations of the Atlantikwall for improvement, or bottlenecks, are demonstrated in figure xx. A few factors are important to tackle for an optimal experience along the Atlantikwall: mitigating or adapting to the nuisance, demonstration of the actual heritage, more diversity. The bottlenecks and opportunities demonstrate which places are most interesting for the development of social, cultural and environmental punctures to become an integrated experience of the long park which could be considered the Atlantikwall park.

Figure 7.17 'Toolbox' Attributes

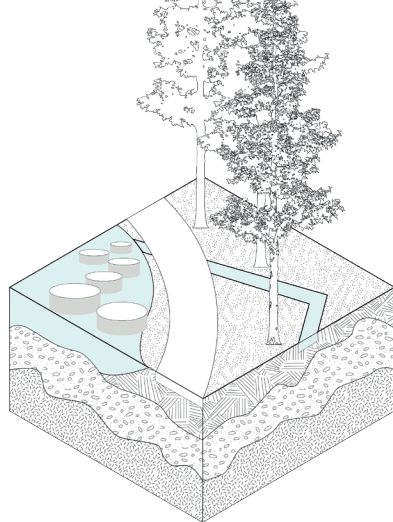
Environment:
Green, Blue & Paths



trail

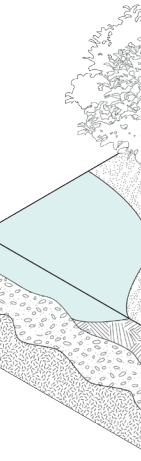


green

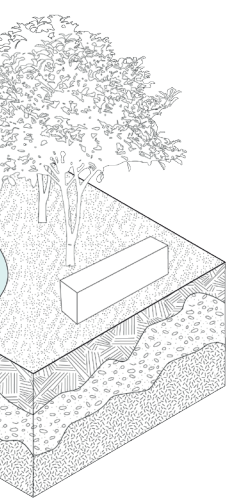


blue

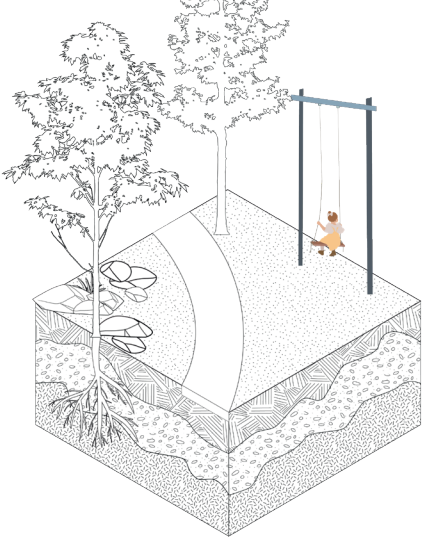
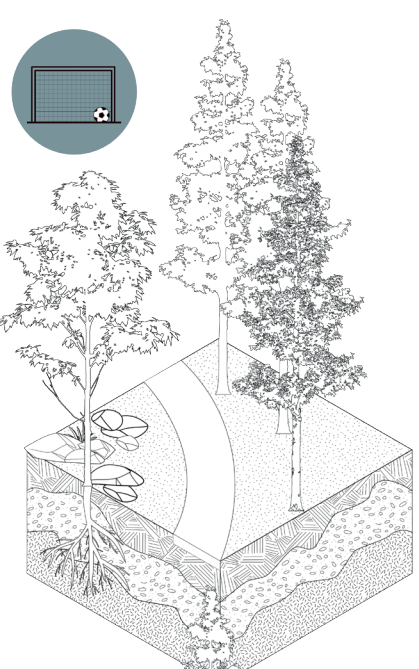
Social:
Community & Pla



y

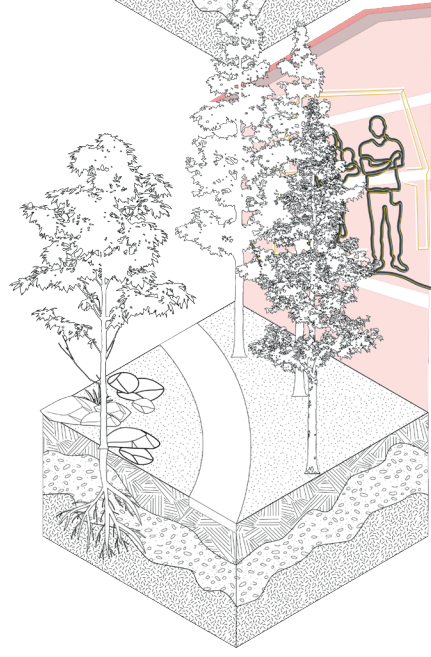
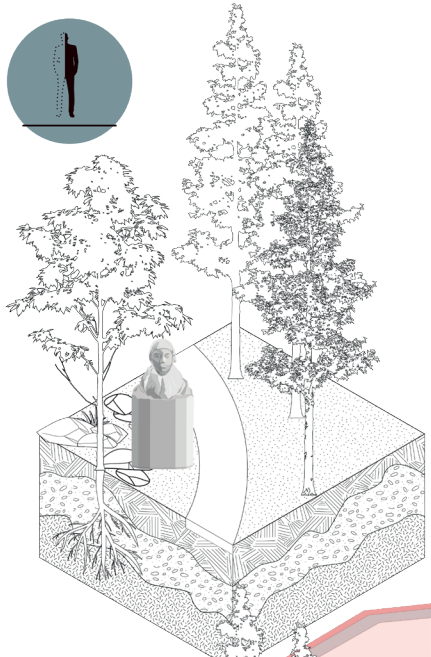


community

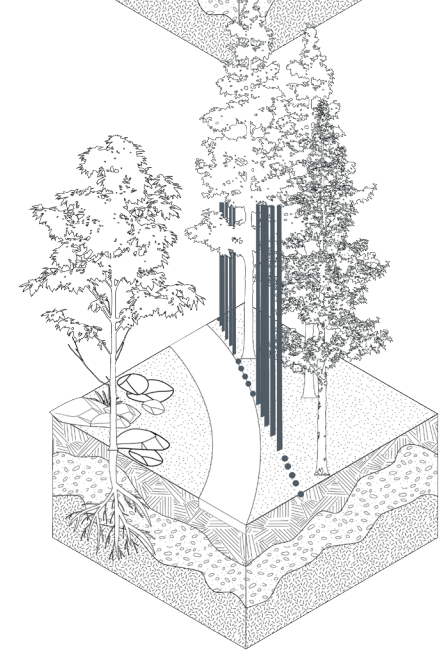
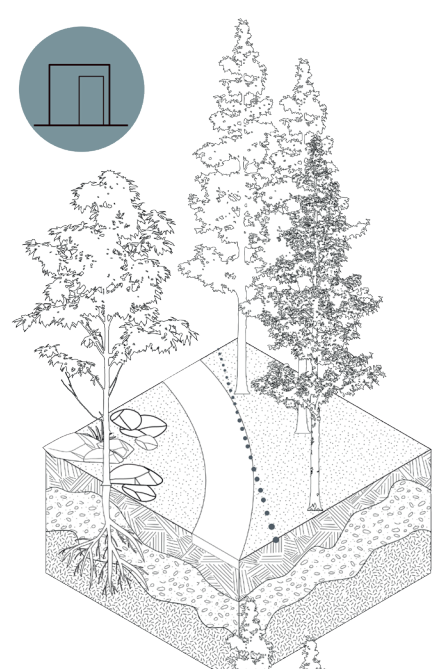


play

Cultural:
Narrative & Heritage



narrative



heritage

Sample Description

The questionnaire resulted into a satisfying total of 368 respondents. When disposing the unfinished responses or who did not fit the target group (e.g. not resident of The Hague), at the end of the general part 309 useful respondents remained and at the end 242 useful results remained. An estimation of my acquired data can be evenly divided between my own innercircle and the use of 'snowballing' against strangers of social media, e.g. the community website Nextdoor.

Theme I: General theme, population statements

The sample existed out of 31 percent male, 68 female and one percent non-binary, see figure 7.17 for diagrams of the questionnaire results. Respondents were aged between 17 and 87, with a mean age of 50.

Looking at the map of postal codes of the respondents it comes apparent that more respondents live closer to the research area and the former Spergebiet of the Atlantikwall. One might conclude that this becomes an impetus to have knowledge of the former presence of the Atlantikwall. Almost half of the respondents are also born in The Hague, which can give them an advantage of knowing the area a little bit better. This is speculation of course, since every person can perceive their environment differently due to their backgrounds and education. Speaking of the latter, the sample population is remarkably high educated; almost 75 percent has either a university or applied sciences degree (two of them noted that they obtained a PhD, which was not a separate option except for selecting other and then specify). Housing prices in neighbourhoods along the coast are relatively expensive. To be able to afford this a higher income is necessary, this can be (partly) related to a higher education.

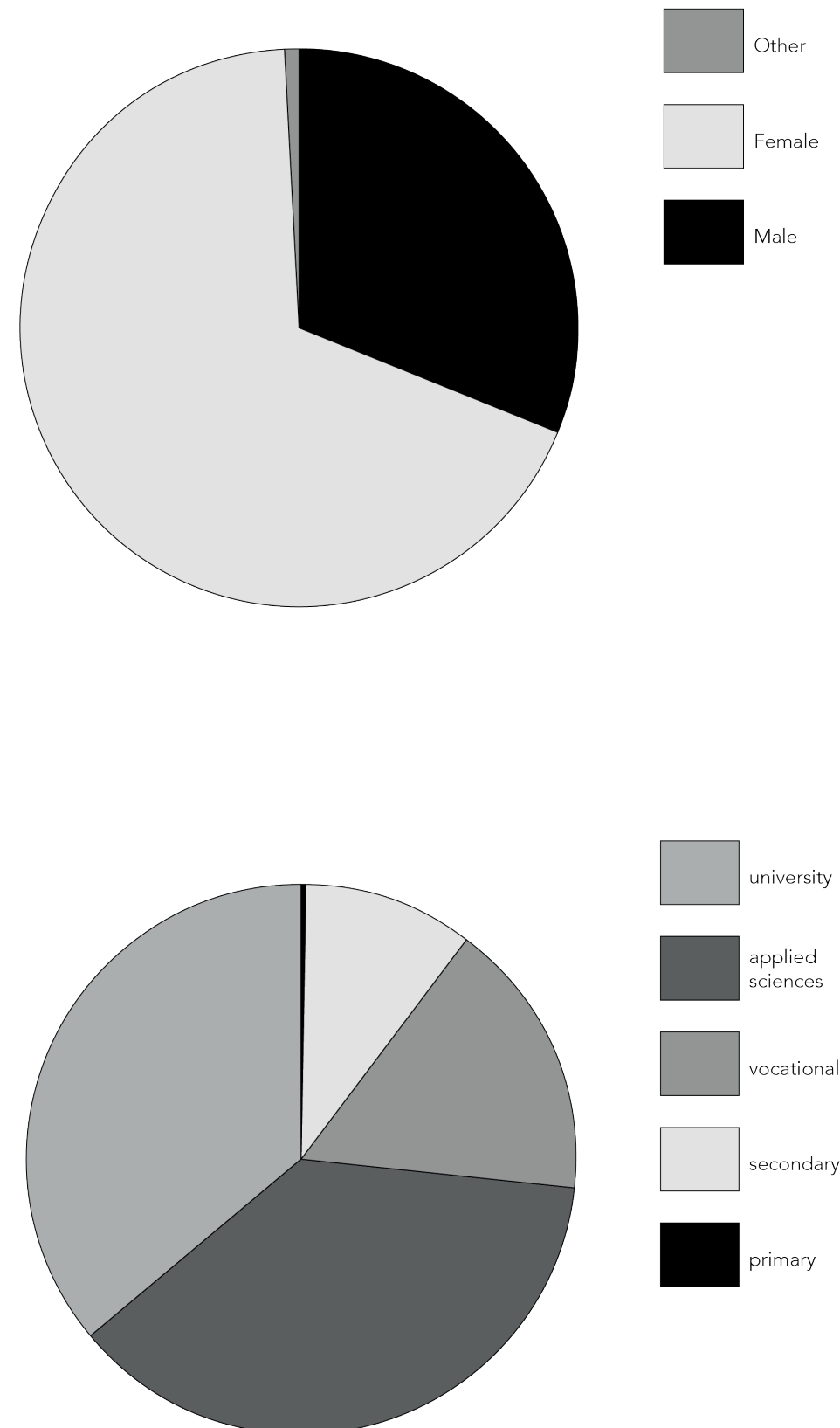
Theme II & III: World War II & Atlantikwall statements

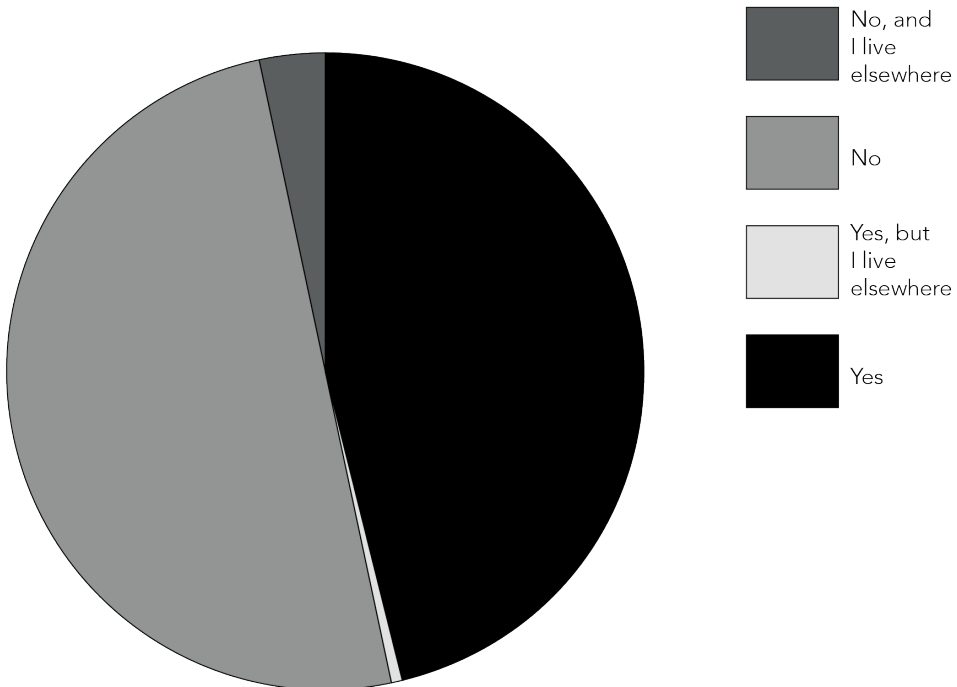
To introduce the participant to the topic, I included the story about the Atlantikwall and the impact on the city, this to convey the impact it had on the city as a whole. Over half of the sample population stated that they were interested in World War II events. The majority stated that it was important to commemorate events that happened in World War II. Noteworthy is that this did not apply to the events of the Atlantikwall; less than half of the population stated that this was important to do this in a public space. It is worth mentioning that commemorating does not have to happen in a public space where the event took place. Interestingly was that over 75 percent knew about the existence of the Atlantikwall. Up until 2015 I was not aware that this existed in my hometown or even had such an effect on the population or the urban tissue.

Theme IV: Public space usage for Atlantikwall integration

Participants were asked how they spend their time if they are in a public space, see also figure 7.19. Evident is that the pleasure of nature is the most crucial and satisfying component to use public space. Predictable is that 'green' would be a favourable attribute in the second part of the questionnaire. Other options such as to exercise, meeting up with people and to relax are also popular scores. These outcomes can be kept in mind when (re)designing the park, e.g. making sure there are plenty of places to sit and interact with each other or pavements that are pleasurable to exercise on. Another added comment by more participants was that the public space was used for a practical matter: to get from A to B or to do groceries. They stated that going through a nice public space on their way to work was favourable way than commuting on a busy road.

Figure 7.18 Results theme I





Theme V: Public space usage for Atlantikwall integration

The second part of the questionnaire contained a choice set of sixteen different options. Each choice set was composed of the first image a fixed set (image 1 to 16) and then a randomly selected image. This set of sixteen questions was also portrayed in a random order, therefore a participant could never get the same order as another participant. All sixteen options were based on the plan of Adelman and every image has a combination of different attributes, see Appendix 3 for basic plan 3.

Due to pressing time, ongoing difficulties with programming and new obstacles it was not possible to execute a MNL-analysis in Biogeme. Therefore, I have decided to do a descriptive analysis based on the observations and selections by the respondents and the following order of images has been chosen:

Table 7.1 Results Chosen Alternatives

Chosen Alternative	Frequency
1	140
9	162
6	182
5	214
7	214
13	216
11	233
10	235
16	244
12	264
3	268
15	270
14	273
8	279
2	306
4	374
Subtotal	3874
ND	1952

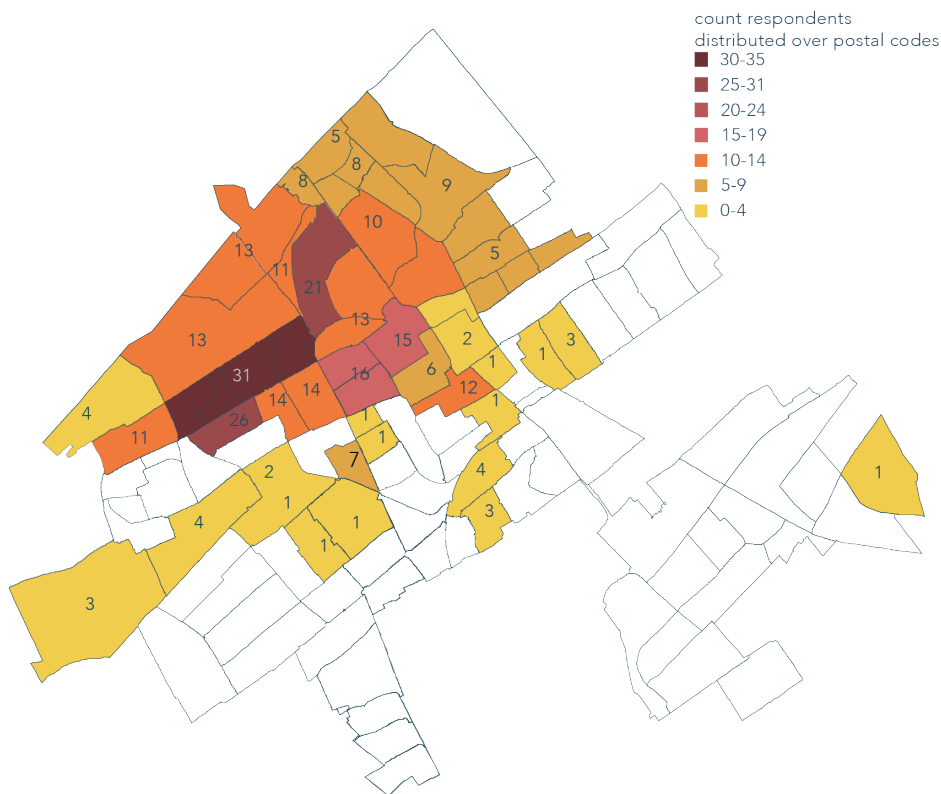
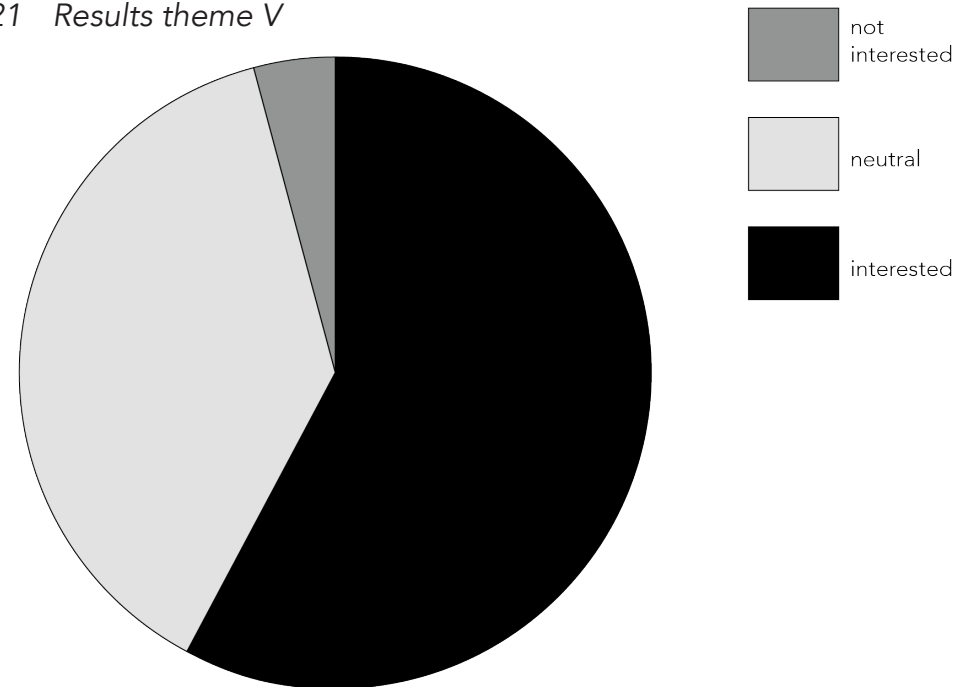


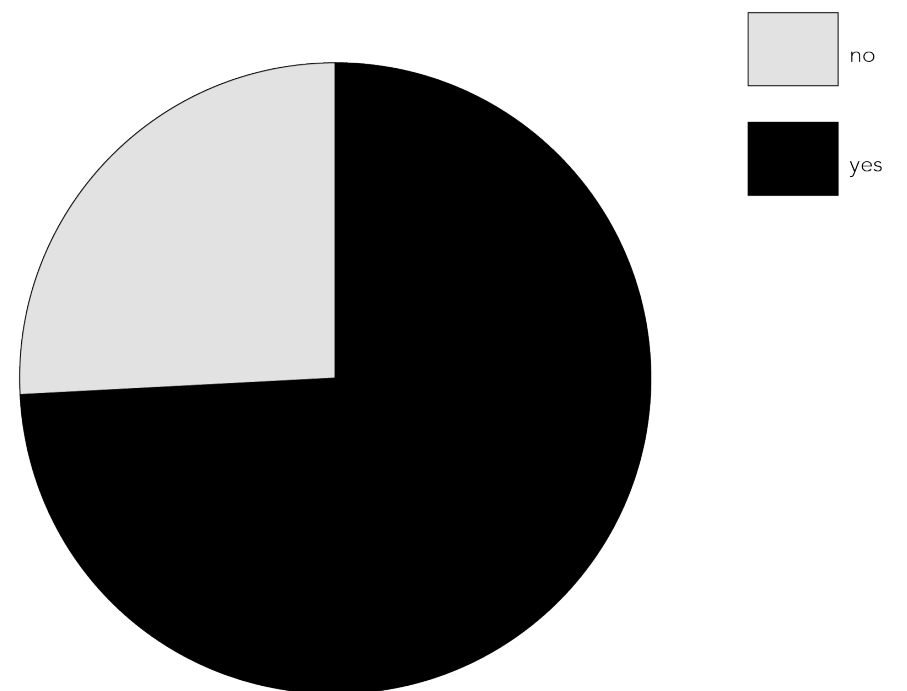
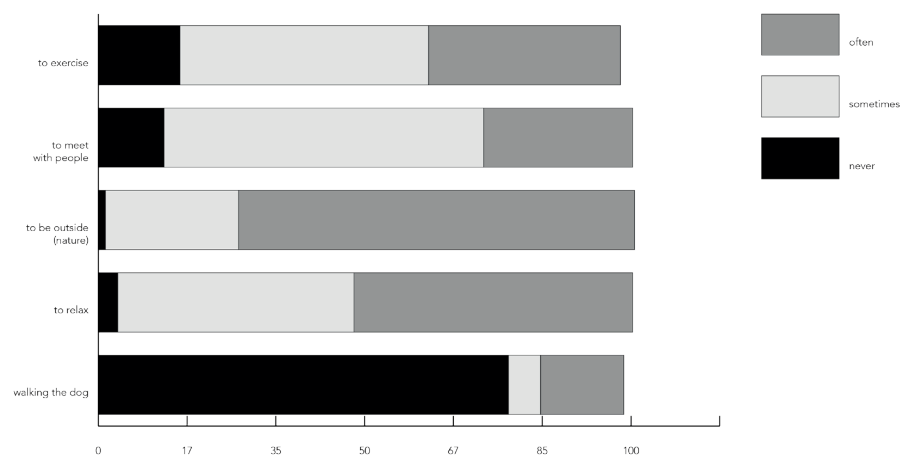


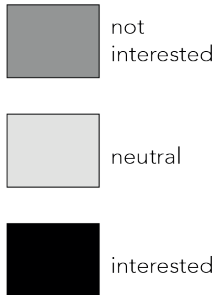
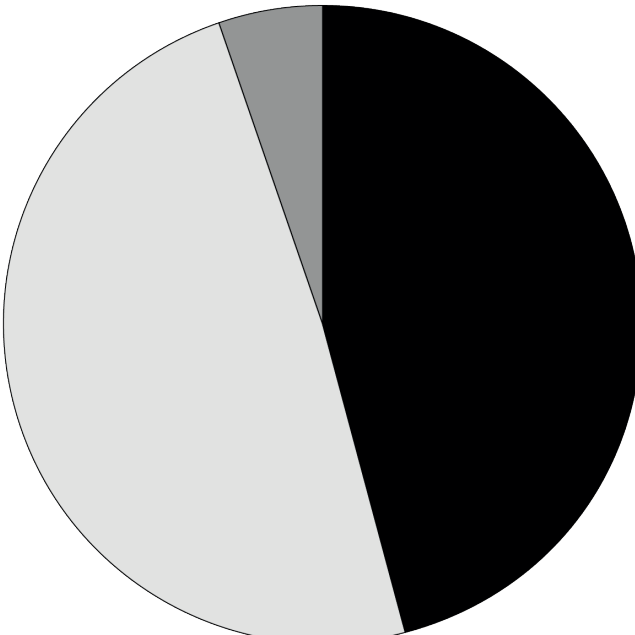
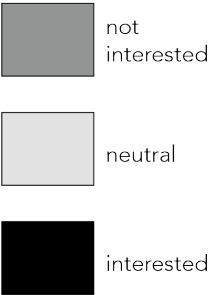
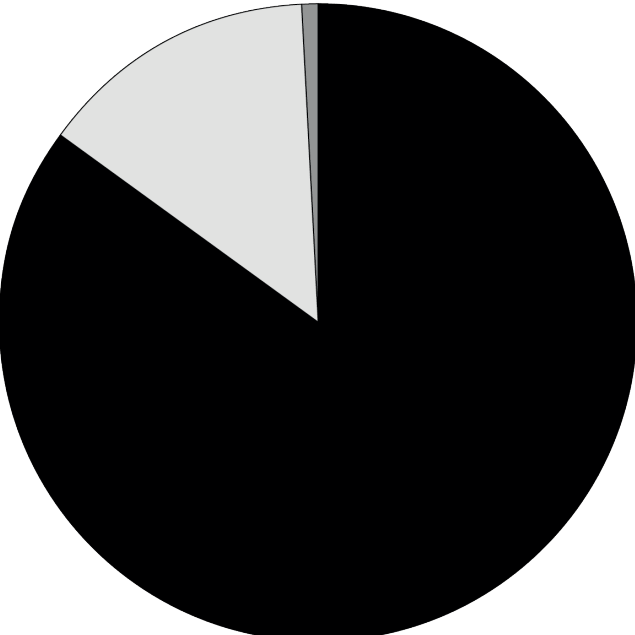
Figure 7.20 Results theme IV

Figure 7.21 Results theme V



The main objective of the questionnaire in this research is to find out the relative importance of the sixteen specific spatial attributes for the use of public space in relation to the Atlantikwall according to the participants. To draw conclusions about the observations of the choice based conjoint experiment in the questionnaire had to be analysed using a multinomial logit regression (MNL) analysis. With an MNL-analysis I would have had the option to make more conclusions about the attributes and also make remarks about the attributes and the general part of the questionnaire. Unfortunately, this is not the case for the P5 and detailed verdicts are not possible. However, the landscape architecture section of TU Delft and I are going to continue working on this and hopefully will get this published. Therefore, I say: to be continued! With the descriptive statistical analysis the composition of image 4 is most valued. The set up for the design of Stadhoudersplantsoen will be a representation of this most chosen image and will be explored in the following chapter.



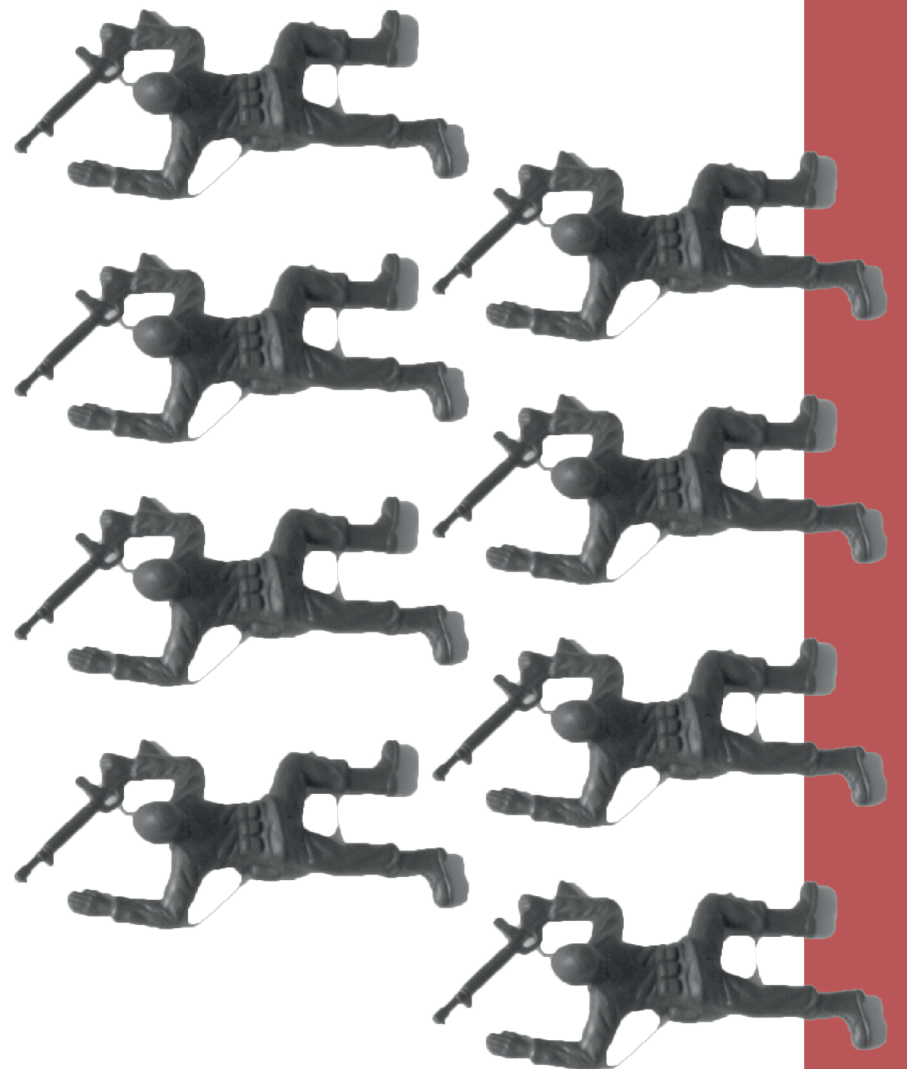




CHAPTER VIII

DESIGN

This chapter visualises the outcomes of the questionnaire and applies these outcomes in a design strategy concept for Stadhoudersplantsoen in Duinoord, The Hague. These strategies assemble the methods discussed in chapter 3 for an inclusive design and an integration of the invisible heritage.



Selection of Park & Results Attributes

The outcomes of the conjoint analyses and the questionnaire preferences will be applied in this chapter to develop and transform Stadhoudersplantsoen. This will be done to demonstrate how the conjoint method can be positioned for the urban design. The selection of Stadhoudersplantsoen in The Hague will demonstrate the translation of the questionnaire results, see also figure 8.4. This park has been selected for its bottlenecks, discussed in chapter 6, and is currently not fitting the criteria for the attributes. Atlantikwall heritage has been completely wiped away in the street pattern.

Figure 8.1 Most chosen image questionnaire



1 Atlantikwall (AW) lijn is subtiel
Atlantic wall (AW) line is subtle

2 Groen is kleurrijk en heeft meer variatie
Green is colourful and has more variety

3 Watergeul wordt toegevoegd en volgt voormalige tankgracht
Small water trench is added and follows former anti-tank ditch

4 Verhalen van getroffen mensen door AW zijn gepresenteerd in beelden
Stories of affected persons due to AW are represented via sculptures

5 Volkstuinjes worden toegevoegd voor de buurt
Community garden will be added for neighbourhood

6 Speeltoestellen in vorm van AW worden toegevoegd
Playground shaped as AW will be added

7 Wandelpad blijft hetzelfde
Sidewalk remains the same

Figure 8.2 displays the impression of the current state and the functionality of the park. Figure 8.1 also reveals the outcomes of the questionnaire and the thereby resulting into a impression of a new design. The process of the new design will be discussed in paragraph 8.2. The preliminary results from the questionnaire* (*note: with an MNL-analysis I would have been able to better specify on the correlation of the attributes, this is now based an assumption due to the most selected image with corresponding attributes) demonstrated the importance of variety of green and presence of water, a subtle Atlantikwall line, the narrative is presented via sculptures, community gardens will be added, a playground will be shaped in the shape of the Atlantikwall and the pavement remains its course.

To make space and meet the criteria for all these attributes some things need to be altered in the public space of Stadhoudersplantsoen.

Transformation & Development of the Park

The research results gave impetus for the proposed design and interventions for Stadhoudersplantsoen as an element for the objectives for design to fit the local conditions. The Dudok design is strategized according to a set of modernist paradigms where functions are separated. This redevelopment area by Dudok is declared national heritage (RCE, 2011). Therefore, the design principles are geared to treat the separation of function 'appropriately' by adding 'punctures' and the refocus of functions. The interventions and insights from this research have translated to design elements, which will be discussed in this paragraph.

Figure 8.2 Current state



Regional Atlantikwall

The Atlantikwall in The Hague is part of a (regional) network and can be designed as a 'wandelknooppunt' or 'fietsknooppunt' for those who want to stretch their legs. This way the park grows into an actual part of the routing network, luring more residents. The addition of themed vegetation, e.g. certain coloured flowers, and paths Stadhoudersplantsoen becomes an actual part of the slow traffic network. If infrastructural barriers are resolved, opportunities for safe connections for slow traffic will immediately arise. The fauna of the area will also benefit directly from these safe connections. The fragmentation can thus be eliminated. Two long-distance cycle paths, the North Sea Route and the Central Netherlands Route, run right through the area. The first runs under the Belvédère dune and the second leads straight through the Scheveningse Bosjes.

Although the Stadhoudersplantsoen with its attachment to the Dudok heritage is very context specific, some design principles can be applied to a regional scale and become part of a network. This research, however, have not looked into possibilities for a regional network.

Dudok 'punctures' adding another park strip

This redevelopment area by Dudok is declared national heritage (RCE, 2011). Therefore, the design principles are geared to treat the separation of function 'appropriately' by adding 'punctures' and refocus of functions, such as refocus the human interaction closer to the living functions instead of next to the parkway to create eyes on the street (Jacobs, 1961).

Figure 8.3 Regional Development



Currently, the separation of functions becomes very clear with the presence of parked cars. Parking spaces are pressing and blocking the view and experience of the park. Chapter 6 demonstrated that removing parking spaces is currently not possible, maybe future scenarios when there will be more shared vehicles. The relocation of the parking spaces towards the building blocks, solely letting destination traffic enter and creating smaller roads for parking and driving, possibilities arise to have a better experience of the park and add some extra green. Figure 8.4 demonstrates this.

The nuisance by the parkway will be muffled due to the relocation of the walking path towards the building blocks. The feeling of safety will also be increased with this relocation due to the presence of lighting on the streetside and the residents living in the building blocks.

Attributes green & blue: experience of pleasant biodiverse environment

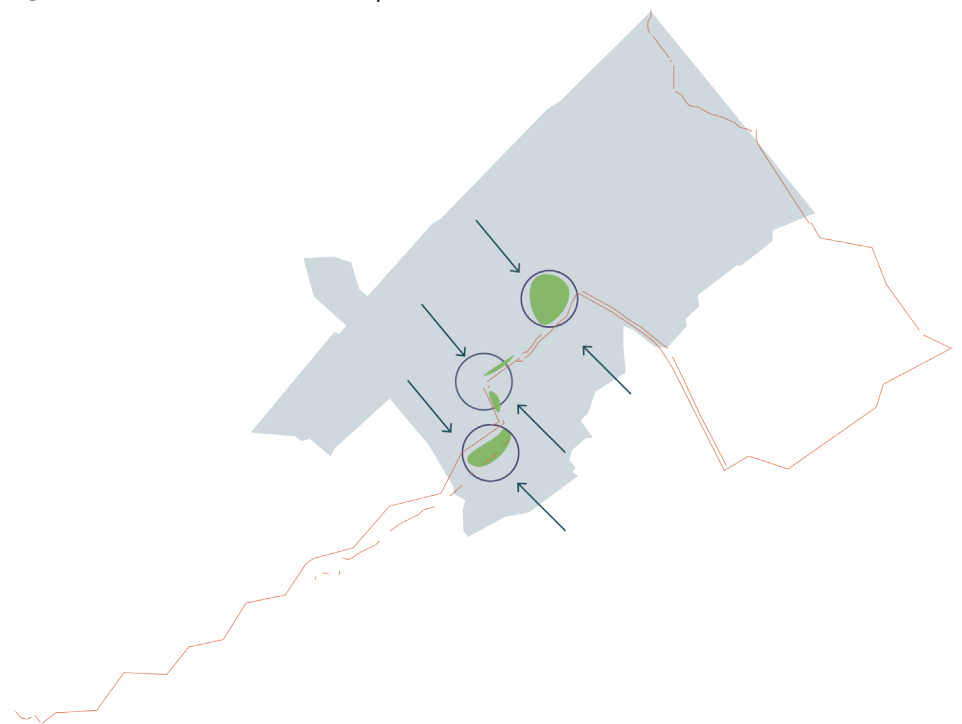
With the addition of the extra walking path and an extra curb along the ditch at Stadhoudersplantsoen 2-24 will create more playfulness in the sightlines. The addition of more green and small water features such as fountains and small ditches in the pavement will also add more variety, colour and biodiversity to the park.

Relocation of the walking path will benefit a better environment and for healing (less exposure to nuisance: smell, sounds and sight). Nuisance is decreased on this side.

Social: community & play, connection meets the neighbourhood

The need to a built environment and community is context specific. Therefore, the questionnaire results, spatial analysis and literature have provided a framework of the resident's needs in The Hague and the three analysed neighbourhoods.

Figure 8.4 Local Development



The questionnaire results desired more space for playgrounds and community garden. This way the spaces of anonymity can become spaces of interaction, community and connection. It is important that a diverse public is capable to interact in the public space, to avoid anonymity and the feeling intimidation by one dominant group. To accommodate this diverse urban space and steer to an inclusive community, it is needed to cater with different functions for different ages and groups. This enforces interaction between these groups and will facilitate the individual's needs of the residents as well.

Addition of community services on the park level next to building blocks will provide and promote interactions of local residents. For example, a community garden will accommodate resident's need and will function as a meeting place for locals.

Culture: heritage actual visibility Atlantikwall & narratives

Concluding from the mostly chosen image in the questionnaire, residents preferred a subtle integration of the Atlantikwall. In the image this was represented as a subtle integrated line to present the Atlantikwall heritage. To represent the different narratives around the Atlantikwall sculptures along the former Atlantikwall line will be placed.

The narratives cater the presence of reconciling and healing experience: QR-codes enable the possibility to add the emotions experienced from the spoken word. Shapiro (1997) concluded that stories that explain our motivations and vulnerabilities move us, and are capable of mitigating our emotional turbulence. Sharing these stories via the portrayal of sculptures linked with spoken word via a QR-code, will bring the Atlantikwall stories alive and makes us better empathise and relate to our past, but most of all reconcile.

The narratives will be represented via four characters who experienced life in the Sperrgebiet and the repercussions of the Atlantikwall. Via their stories you will get acquainted with the history and the human effects that happened in The Hague. Via an QR-code an audioguide will start next to the sculpture and you will follow the parcours along the park, starting from the church (which can

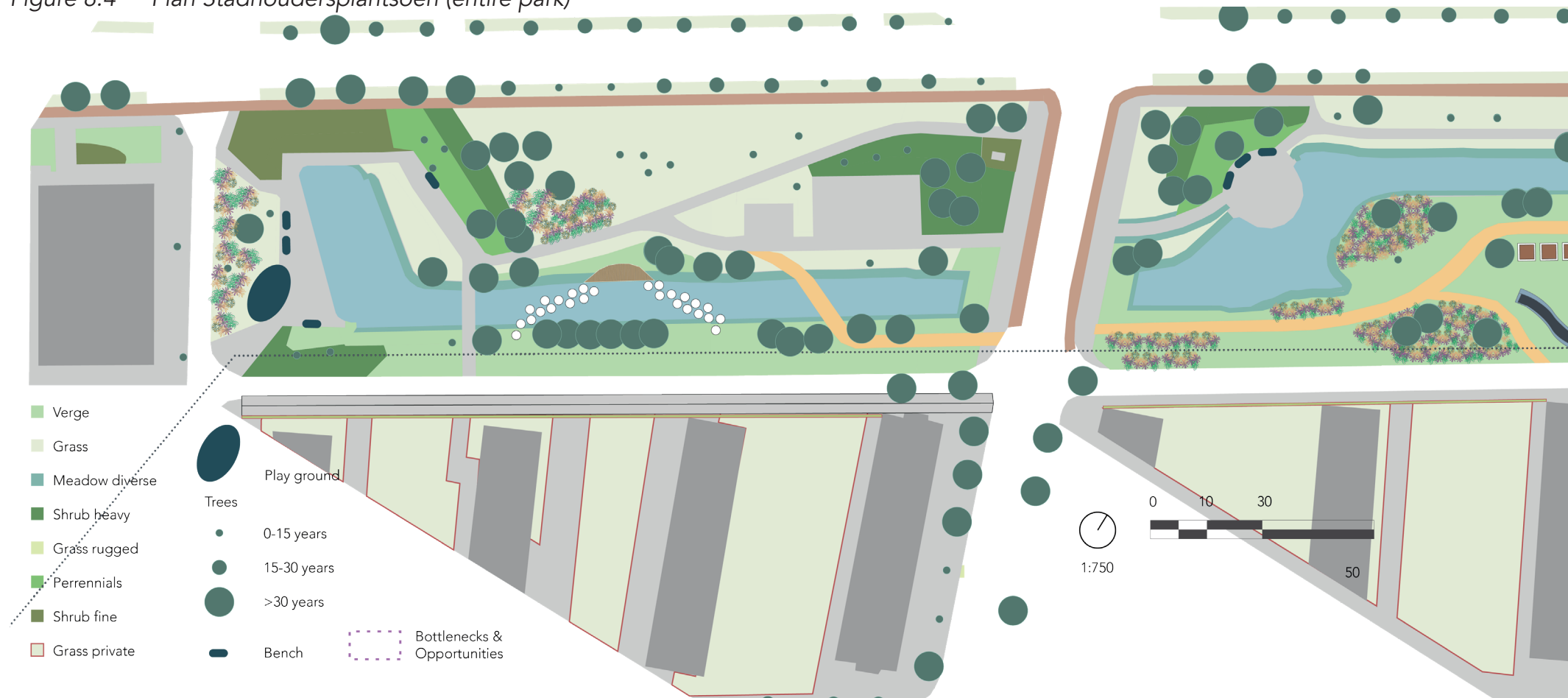
sustain as an Atlantikwall museum). They will give you their view of the conflict, and where they got those ideas from. Four persons can be: the local woman interacting with a German soldier to make sure her familie gets enough food, a young boy playing in the Sperrgebiet looking for old stuff people let behind, the NSB-fanaticus who believed in a superior human being and started a spy school in the Catshuis, and finally a Jew in hiding in the Sperrgebiet.

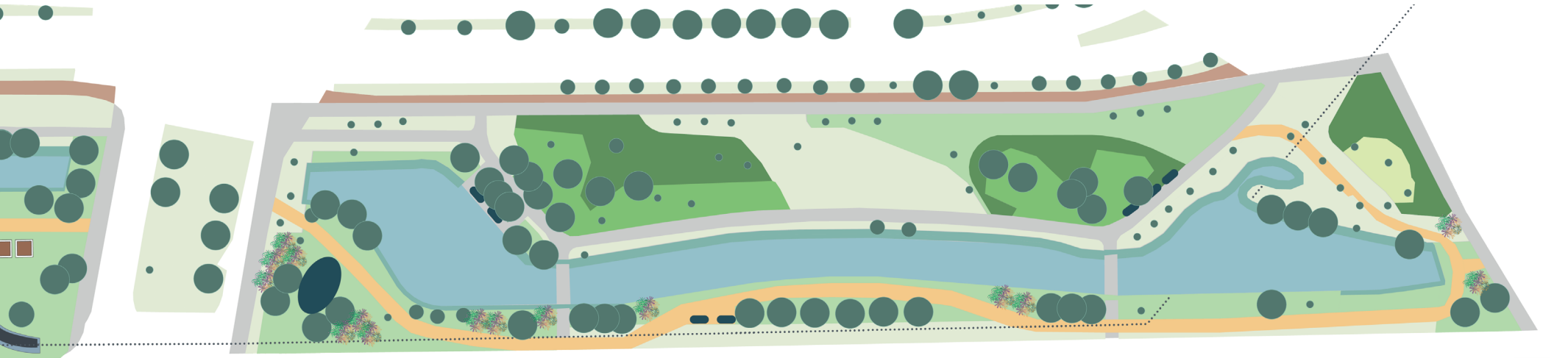
Transformation Stadhoudersplantsoen

The objective of the transformation was to reduce the nuisance of the road while walking through Stadhoudersplantsoen to create a better experience of the park. In addition, more variety in environmental and social functions are added to attract more residents and to create a variety of opportunities for 'reconciling' and interaction with the public space. The attract functions are also located in between the proximity to shopping streets north and south of the park. The stores in these streets function as have a social interaction, especially in the weekend, which adhere to the attract function.

The desired outcome of the end design is that there is a presence of the polyphonic narratives, a subtle representation of the Atlantikwall and more community spaces for belonging and empathy. Creating this in a greener environment not only will benefit the environment, but also contribute our healing and reconciling with past, present and future.

Figure 8.4 Plan Stadhoudersplantsoen (entire park)



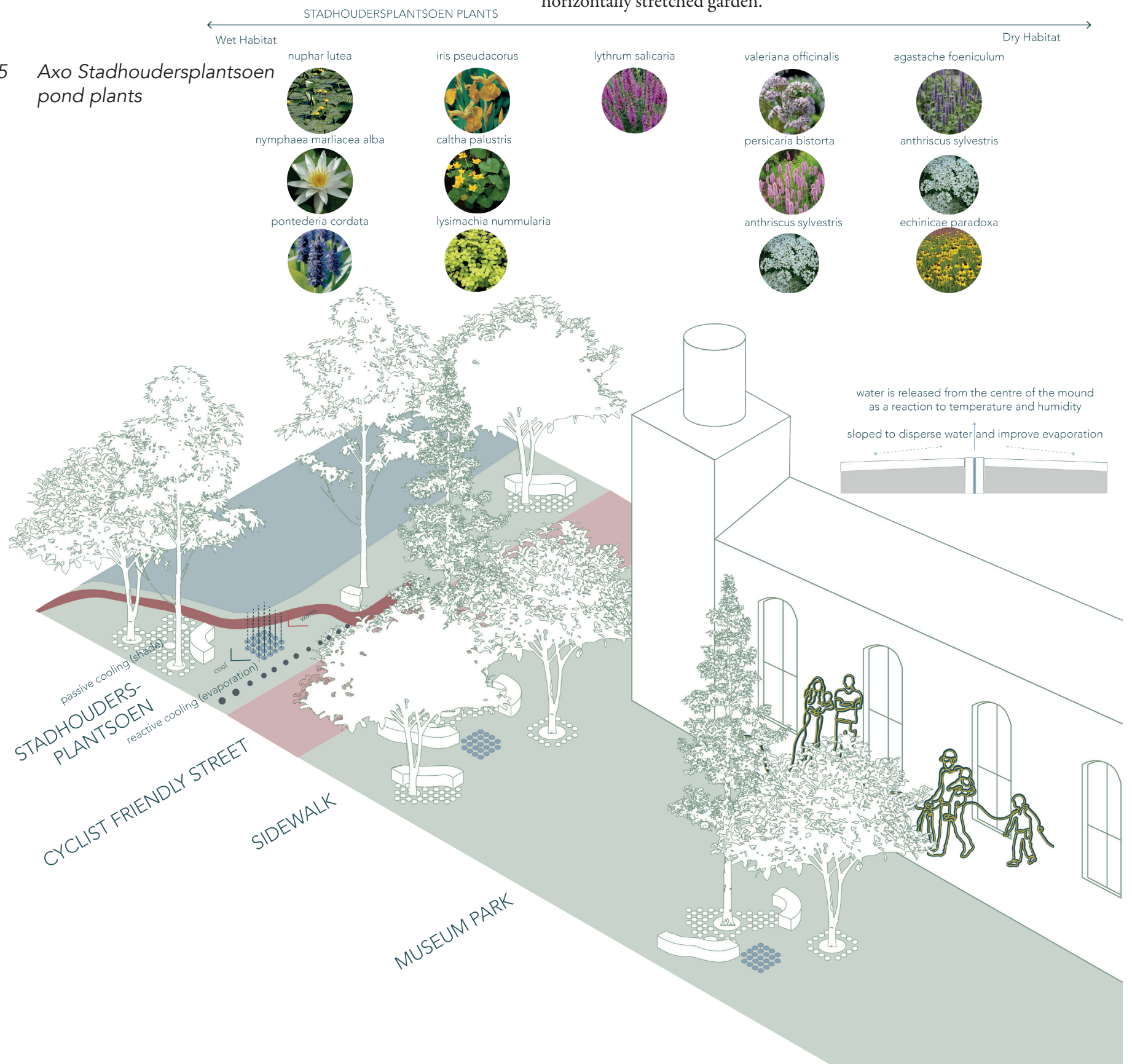


Stadhoudersplantsoen 2-24: water basin & plants

The water way next to the road is widened and lengthened, therefore the water management function of the water way is intensified. The widened primary waterway pushes the ground water level down and is large enough to but terrain water from the neighbourhood in dry or wet periods, and also functions as a connection to water systems outside the neighbourhood. The water way has a gradient bank on one side so that the bank can offer possibilities for water infiltration and flora and fauna.

Rainwater from the road is first filtered through vegetation before entering the water way. Mussels on floating helophyte islands purify the water from the water way. The water basin and grass bank are creating a moist microclimate with soil moisture levels gradually decreasing from the water's edge to the top of the stairs. This gradient of soil moisture levels defines multiple microhabitats. The goal of this site is to highlight the different microhabitat conditions, ranging from dry to finally aquatic, as the border descends into the water. The plant species showcase the different micro habitat conditions. The gradient creates a horizontally stretched garden.

Figure 8.5 Axo Stadhoudersplantsoen pond plants



Varied and colourful urban greenery is good for people's satisfaction and well-being. It promotes social cohesion, prevents impoverishment of neighbourhoods and increases the value of real estate. The greenery alongside the public garden offers an opportunity to turn it into a strong ecological corridor, because trees and shrubs can be a source of nectar and pollen for insects. The waterway also acquires ecological value with a soft bank, opening amphibians and helophytes. All these measures offer numerous possibilities for small mammals, water organisms, insects and birds to make a home here or to outset the road to connect with other living communities.

Pollinators (bees, butterflies and bumblebees) are a base for biodiversity. The following trees, shrubs and plants are selected since pollinators frequently visit these forms of green. There are two caveats to this: in rural areas it may be useful from a natural and/or cultural-historical point of view to give priority to native crops. The second caveat is that highly cultivated forms with double or sterile flowers provide less nectar or pollen and/or bear less fruit. This is less favourable for biodiversity.

Figure 8.6 Section and plan Stadhoudersplantsoen 26-58



TREES

cornus mas sorbus dodong



quercus (Robur)

prunus



tilia

salix



betula



SHRUBS

cephalanthus



caryopteris



buddleja davidii



rosa - ramblers



frangula alnus



erica



PLANTS MUSEUMPARK

agastache



anchusa



aruncus dioicus



asclepias



aster ageratoides



centranthus ruber



echinacea purpurea



sedum spectabile telephium



verbena bonariensis



The current streetscape is dominated by a sober layout with grass, hard-surfacing and few trees. As a consequence, the road lacks a positive identity and the route can become very hot in the summer. The proposed profile offers opportunities to reduce the heat island effect and to create a healthier living environment. The chosen tree species tolerate high groundwater levels and eventually acquire very dense crowns that cast a lot of shadow. Trees will also be planted along all sides of the water, providing shade and better air quality for cyclists and walkers.

Figure 8.7 Plant selection Stadhoudersplantsoen

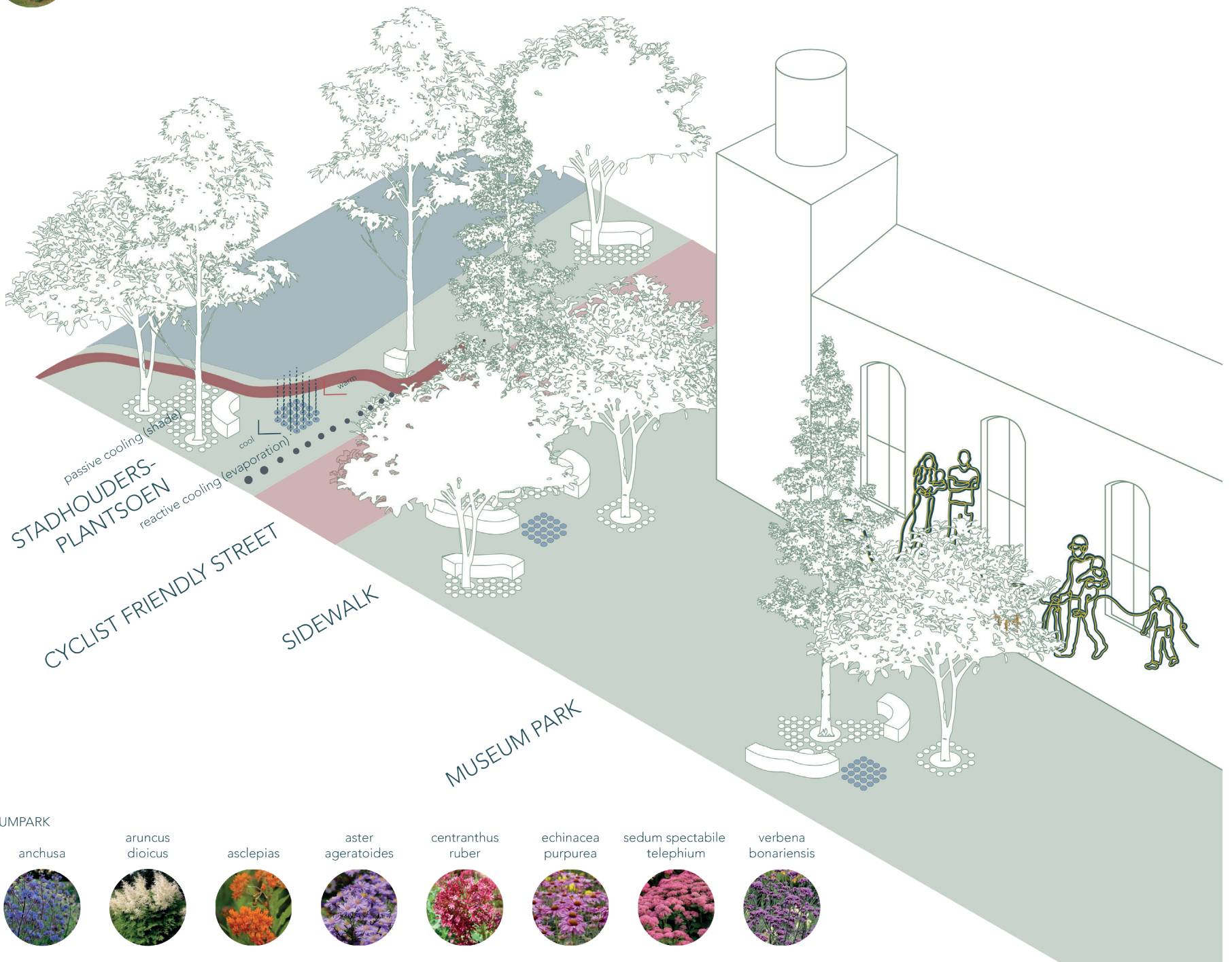


Figure 8.8 Impression Stadhoudersplantsoen 26-58



Figure 8.9 Impression Stadhoudersplantsoen 60-183



Figure 8.10 Impression Museum with guiding narratives

Betty de Kadt-van Aalten



George Maduro



Jaap Boekman



Hendrikus Colijn



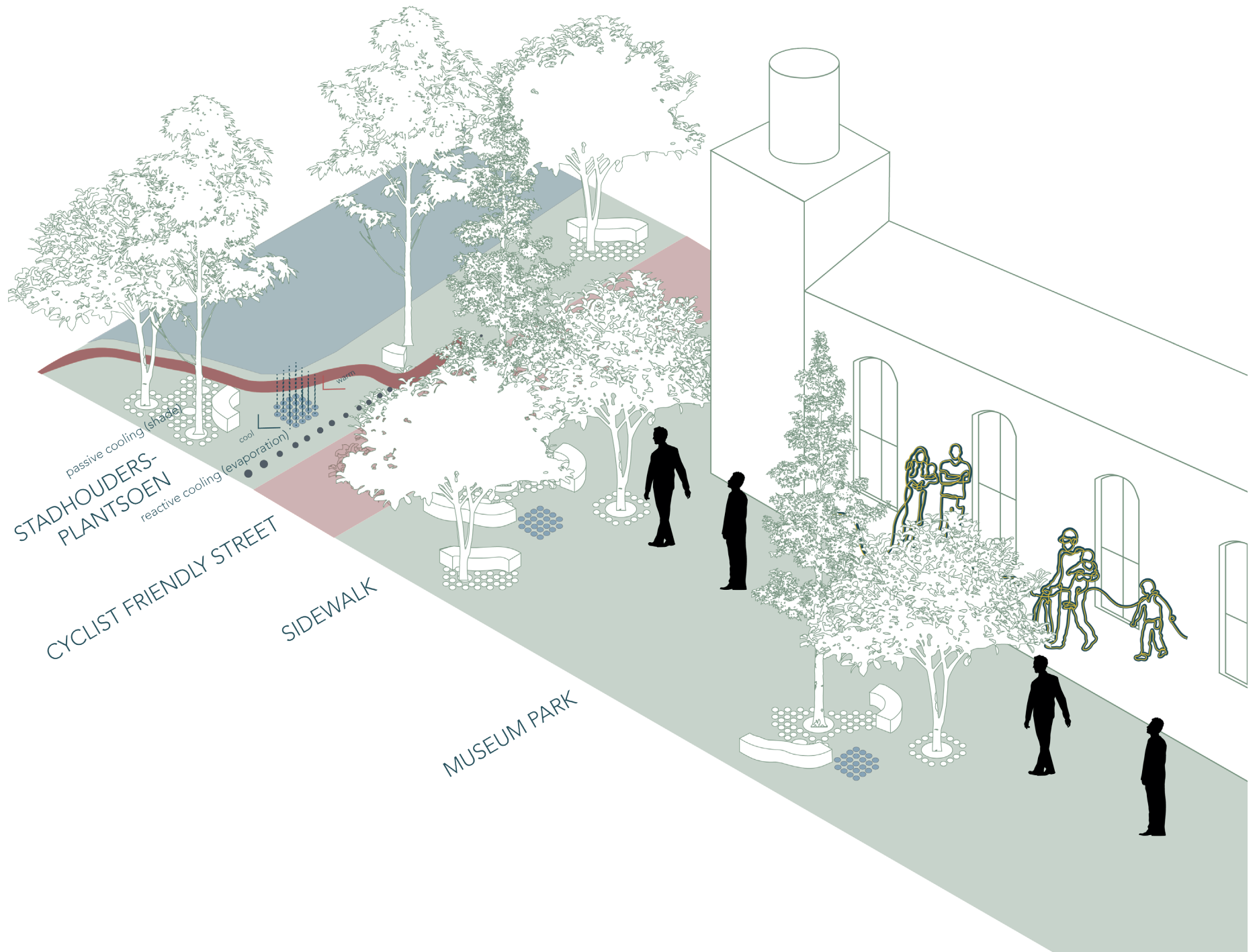
Dries Riphagen



Anton Kessler (left)



Koos Sprey



Park & Museum with Guiding Narratives

The objective of the transformation of the church at the Stadhoudersplantsoen is to give it a new purpose. The Municipality is searching for new directions of its purpose or considering the demolition of the church, which is a shame since it has historical value in the Stadhoudersplantsoen and is a replacement of the former Duinoordkerk which was located across the street. A new purpose could be the starting point of the Atlantikwall walking tour, which will be guided by the chosen attributes and the narratives of the former residents of the Atlantikwall neighbourhoods. In this example I have used stories of different groups (resistance, Jews, NSB-members, etc.) to guide visitors through the Statenkwartier, Duinoord and Zorgvliet former Sperrgebiet.

The narratives will be introduced in the museum and former church at Stadhoudersplantsoen and will guide the visitor, similar to the experience at the Bastogne War Museum in Bastogne, Belgium. A few selected characters who experienced the Atlantikwall demolition will share their personal experience and motivations to join certain groups or the decisions they made that time. They give their perspective on the 'silent' conflict.

The desired outcome of the end design is that there is a presence of the polyphonic narratives, a subtle representation of the Atlantikwall and more community spaces for belonging and empathy. Creating this in a greener environment not only will benefit the environment, but also contribute our healing and reconciling with past, present and future.

Resistance: Haags Communistisch Verzet

Betty Bernardine de Kadt-Van Aalten was a Jewish nurse born in Rotterdam who joined the Haags Communistisch Verzet (Resistance). She was arrested in 1940 in Rotterdam for pre-war communist activities. Later that year she was released and located in Statenkwartier. Her second arrestment brought her to the infamous Oranjehotel, later relocated her to Westerbork and to eventually die in Auschwitz.

Jacob Piet Klaas van Dijk Boekman was of half Jewish descent born in Amsterdam. In the summer of 1942 he became leader of the communist resistance in The Hague, after having played a prominent role in Haarlem. To reduce the risk to his wife and his two children, he had divorced in March 1942. His pseudonym was Klaas van Dijk and also Piet, he was first in hiding at Van Blankenburgstraat 61 (room). He was lured into a trap by the police infiltrator Van Soolingen. He was tortured by the Sicherheitsdienst and at least one police officer. Despite the fact that he remained silent during interrogations, information could be extracted from him by using a cell spy. He was sentenced to death.

Colonies: Indonesian Resistance

Madien Kajat was a member of Perhimpunan Indonesia and was a servant of a repatriant in Statenkwartier. Before the Dutch East Indies ceased to exist and the large group of Indo-Europeans and Moluccans migrated to the Netherlands a large population from the Dutch East Indies were already living in the Netherlands. Relatively many of them participated in the resistance against fascism. Some ended up in the infamous Oranjehotel and in concentration camps. Many of them died in the battle against the German occupiers.

In 1940 the future lay for the vast majority of them in the Dutch East Indies or Indonesia. They were mostly temporarily in the Netherlands and acci-

dentally ended up in a war that was not theirs. Nevertheless, they often showed solidarity with the Dutch population. The important political association Perhimpunan Indonesia, for example, had already called on its members in 1936 to turn against fascism. For this, the struggle for Indonesian independence was temporarily put on the sidelines.

Colonies: Wealthy Locals

George Maduro was born in Curaçao. His family is of Jewish origin and came to Curaçao via Amsterdam in the 17th century. The family belongs to a wealthier group of the population. The wealthier families on Curaçao – and in other Dutch colonies – considered an education in the Netherlands indispensable for the future of their children. Therefore at age ten, Maduro leaves for The Hague. In 1936 he has to pause his studies because he has to join the army.

After the surrender of The Netherlands to the Germans, Maduro remains in service as a reserve officer in The Hague. In June 1940 he is released and returns to Leiden. After all the events during the war, he does not feel like continuing his studies and Maduro joins the resistance. On May 31, 1941, Maduro is arrested and imprisoned in the Oranjehotel. Maduro has been imprisoned in the Oranjehotel for more than seven months. After his release from the Oranjehotel, Maduro goes into hiding. Together with his good friend Oncko, he makes plans to flee to England. Unfortunately, he is betrayed and dies on February 8, 1945 in concentration camp Dachau of typhoid fever.

Dutch Government

Hendrikus Colijn was prime minister of The Netherlands prior to the outbreak of the war. He sharply condemned the flight of the Dutch government in May 1940. Shortly afterwards, in mid-July 1940, he published a booklet entitled *On the Border of Two Worlds*. In this book, Colijn proposed an attitude of accommodation, which meant: accept the reality of German superiority and cooperate with the occupier as far as possible.

When the Nazis started banning Dutch political parties, including the ARP, Colijn changed his position. He rejected the Dutch Union and started to support the resistance against Germany. He was also active for the underground ARP. On June 30, 1941, Colijn was arrested and eventually he ended up in Ilmenau in March 1942. On September 18, 1944, Colijn suddenly died of a heart attack in Ilmenau.

NSB: Wealthy Colonisers

Hermann Anton Joseph (Tonny) Kessler was prior to the war a famous football player and cricketer. His football team HVV was known for having more Jewish players. Kessler came from a wealthy and posh family from The Hague, money made from Indonesian plantations. In World War II he joined the National Socialist Movement (NSB). Kessler was a personal assistant to Anton Mussert as an adjutant. He turned the homeless home that his philanthropic father had founded in The Hague – and which still exists as the Kessler Foundation – into a transit camp for asocials and political prisoners. After the war he was sentenced to four years of internment.

Nazis

Jacobus Sprey joined the SS and was the director of the only German spy School in Western Europe. During the war, the Catshuis was completely sealed

off from the outside world. Armed sentries stood in front of the high walls and the signs that said *Es wird sofort geschossen* were clear enough. The teaching of the saboteurs and would-be spies was multifaceted. In addition to language instruction, they learned how to handle explosives and modern firearms, they learned how to use radio transmitters with secret codes, they received lessons in driving and horse riding, boxing and fencing.

The daily leader of the school was Jacobus Sprey, a former Dutch reserve officer. It ended badly for him. Although married a few months earlier to the daughter of a German general, in December 1943 he was convicted of homosexual acts with Seehof's instructors. He was given the choice by Himmler: either a criminal case before the SS- und Polizeigericht or committing an 'honourable' suicide. Sprey chose the latter (Knolle provided the weapon) and was given an honorable burial; his obituary in *Volk en Vaderland* stated that he had been killed in an accident with hand grenades.

Bounty-hunters

Andries Riphagen did not become a member of the NSB, but of the National Socialist Dutch Labor Party (NSNAP), an extremely anti-Semitic group that was forced to merge into the NSB in 1941. Riphagen saw the German occupation as a good opportunity to earn even more money. Riphagen worked with the Sicherheitsdienst and became an important Vertrauensmann of the Nazis. In the period he expanded his working area to The Hague.

Riphagen took advantage of the anti-Jewish measures by hunting Jews in hiding. This was a lot of money to be made in those days. Not only was he richly rewarded by the occupier (Kopgeld), Riphagen also managed to extort a lot of money from his Jewish compatriots by telling them that he would protect them if they gave him enough money, jewelry or art. Once he possessed these Jewish properties, he still betrayed them. It is estimated that Riphagen was personally responsible for the deportation of more than two hundred Jews.



PART V

CONCLUSIONS



CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS

This final chapter concludes and reflects on the research project and process. Primarily, the main and sub research questions will be answered. The discussion will continue with recommendations and what this means for urban practice, research and design in general. Ultimately, the chapter will be finalised with a reflection on the entire graduation process and decisions that have been made.



Conclusions

This research project focussed on the ensuing main research question: *How can sensitive heritage, such as the Atlantikwall in The Hague, be designed and include the current needs of the urban residents, and highlight the different narratives around the Atlantikwall to facilitate an integrated and reconciling design?* To ensure a fitted answer, sub questions were formulated, also to provide a grid of the research scope and specific aspects of the main question.

5 What is considered urban heritage form along the Atlantikwall in The Hague?

There is an abundance of heritage in Duinoord, Statenkwartier & Zorgvliet. However, Atlantikwall heritage in the urban form has mostly disappeared. Atlantikwall Heritage can be found in many forms: concrete and tangible solely in the dune landscape. Disappeared artefacts, but also demolished zone that made place for reconstruction heritage by Dudok.

3 What are 'healing' and 'narrative' so-called attributes that be included in urban design?

With the summary of the different literature studies three categories were subdivided to samenvatten for healing design: social, cultural and environmental. Social community and play, cultural narratives and heritage and environmental green blue and grey. These components benefit the senses and emotions related to healing and reconciling. Special note is for the cultural aspects of narrative and heritage. Heritage can be portrayed in many ways, over the years different 'trends' have evolved. In this research decision has been made to portray heritage and narratives in an 'inclusive' and healing way: meeting needs of current neighbourhoods, interacting with emotions (Shapiro).

6 & 7 How do residents interpret the sensitive Atlantikwall heritage and use the existing public space around the Atlantikwall?

Importance of aw in public space was perceived fifty fifty. Discussion in general comments at the end were interesting and vividly. Most were intrigued and found it an interesting topic and unaware of the impact it had on the human scale.

5, 6 & 7 What are current and historic cultural needs of the residents in the neighbourhoods along the Atlantikwall to portray the heritage?

7 What are tools to construct a spatial integration in the public space according to the questionnaire results?

8 How can this spatial integration of attributes be translated into spatial design elements?

Heritage in a broader perspective, many layers of heritage in the urban area (Lindo, Dudok, Atlantikwall) but the Atlantikwal heritage has disappeared. Part of the heritage is sensitive, but telling stories is a way we belong and connect. Sharing is a part of healing with our past. Therefore, solutions were sought not only in tangible options but also intangible ones. Heritage is not solely commemorating via artifacts or the preservation, restoration and conservation of artefacts back into the street view, but also demonstrating and adapting to changing desires and intangibility. A concern is a Disneyfication of heritage, as one of the interviewees stated.

Recommendations & Further Research

Regional Perspective

This research has been mainly looked into the design from a walking resident's perspective. To enhance regional integration designing from a cyclist's perspective can be interesting.

This research has been looking less into the regional perspective, but the reconciling component and bringing concealed heritage to the fore can be practiced in other places. The value of recreation, reconciliation and adding nature can be a great benefit for a regional scale. Local interventions can facilitate a powerful regional network and vice versa. Future research can provide this. This research has mainly looked into the design from a walking resident's perspective. To enhance regional integration designing from a cyclist's perspective can be interesting.

The public spaces at the former Atlantikwall in The Hague follows a course along busy regional roads (Segbroeklaan, Johan de Wittlaan, Raamweg, etc.). Therefore, the nuisance of these roads causes some friction in the experience of and reconciling with the environment. This regional road is the only regional road stretching from east to west in The Hague that does not have a tramline. Future research can look into the possibilities of an addition of such a tramline. This might decrease car usage, speeding limits and increase a better perception of the heritage. This a study by itself, therefore this has not been taken into account in this research project.

Further research with MNL-analysis

Unfortunately, a few setbacks caused delays in analysing the MNL-results which would have required a few more weeks of studying to come up with final results for a conjoint analysis. Due to stretching time limits, the decision has been made to conduct a descriptive statistical analysis. This is valuable information, but the work is neither complete nor are it the outcomes I hoped and worked so hard for. With Arie Romein I will continue to finalise the MNL-results, but this will be included in a different paper and not in this report. This new research has been very experimental and time consuming. Future research has to take this into account. A future student can gather the knowledge Van Rijn (2020) and I have already looked into and build from there.

A couple of recommendations can be considered regarding future research for urban design and using the MNL-methods. This approach has been an interesting and refreshing attempt to use a quantifiable method for urban design and heritage research. Future perspectives can look into the results of the MNL-analysis with the sample population and reflect on the new designed public space. This can be an interesting approach to reflect if the outcomes correspond what the respondents would envision for their desired public space and to finetune their definition of attributes. Combining this with a workshop with stakeholders can elaborate on the complete integration of the design and can make inclusivity full circle.

Reflection

Initially, at the start of this graduation trajectory, I wanted to create a sense of place along the Atlantikwall and include as many stakeholders as possible to make an inclusive design. At this time, I did not have a clear scope and knew what my urgencies were. This made it difficult to define my research and narrow

things down. After the provided courses, I was able to define a better scope and was 'pushed' to make decisions. This reflection essay will discuss my epiphanies and conclusions of the courses, which I will take into account while doing further research and design.

AR3U105 & AR3U110: Graduation Exploration

Essentials

The Essentials pushed me to integrate fieldwork with the first steps towards my design and determine urgencies in my area. During my P1 and after my results of the essentials, it was evident that my scope was not clear yet and too broad. My urgencies were undefined and simultaneously, I focussed on too many divergent drivers. This lack of a clear scope and 'overwhelm' of urgencies made it difficult to connect the dots, make a synthesis and, later in the process, a design.

The drivers of change were a bit easier to pinpoint, since the demolition of the Atlantikwall was done so abruptly which made the 'scars' still visible and disintegrate this part of the city. It is almost as if there is a second invisible border within The Hague, also due to the difference between soil and wealth within the city (Schmal, 2000; Stal, 1998). Therefore, the Atlantikwall brings an 'extra' secluded rich dominance within the city.

During the designing process my limiting beliefs and perfectionistic habits are mostly hindering me to make steps forward. Due to the swift shift from analysing to design that was created within the course, I was forced to apply research into practice (design) in a fast manner. The 'toolbox' that was created during the course, was a great steppingstone to have more certainty within myself. It changed my belief that solutions can be 'easy', can be thought through during the process and do not have to be perfect before I start designing. I noticed it is a continuation of trial and error, and then repeat again (Van Doren, 2016).

Intensives: Pattern Language

The initial idea of my research was to make a design where different stakeholders could share their perspective and have an influence in my design. A realisation of inclusion of participants in the design processes needs to include residents and non-governmental institutes to represent the entire population (Chu et al., 2015; Shi et al., 2016). The idea of including different groups with a Pattern Language workshop would meet the requirements of creating inclusivity and giving a voice to different stakeholders.

Working with patterns is a useful communication and design tool, since it is an accessible approach for the non-professional to comprehend and work with. It is a tangible design-form to evaluate a complex task. When a set of patterns is applied in a new design, it can be a great tool to examine a location and what is attainable and desirable amongst stakeholders. Therefore, it is not only a way to understand what is needed physically, but also socially (by co-designing with different stakeholders). It is a utensil, toolbox, to register, compare and reflect. Due to this 'set of patterns or tools', I can imagine, that it will give the designer and stakeholders focus, direction, overview and flexibility.

After the course there were two issues that occurred. The first was that psychological research has demonstrated this form of conceptualising an inclusive participation is not always ideal. This way of inclusive participation influences decision-making and increases the risk of influence and dominance of the 'loudest' (Van Harreveld, 2021). The second issue was that when I was getting in touch with the stakeholders there was a lack of willingness to participate or

to respond. Therefore, my decision has been made to include stakeholders in the design process if they were willing to cooperate. I decided to make a questionnaire for residents, so they can express their values separately. This implementation of different tools would also identify opportunities for non-traditional partnerships with stronger coalitions and strategies more likely to benefit the communities (Morello-Frosch et al., 2009).

Intensives: Projecting Urban Landscapes

This course was good to comprehend the differences and repetitions between and within the neighbourhoods along the Atlantikwall. I chose 1909, 1945 and 2020 as my moments in time. These times demonstrated that the former Atlantikwall is clearly a physical disruption in the urban tissue. In hindsight, a different (extra) time (e.g., 1960 instead of 1945), would have been a wiser decision to see differences and repetitions within the urban tissue, but also to observe the different architectural fashions. Later on, I decided to look at the redevelopment of the Atlantikwall by Dudok in 1960. I noticed a better cohesive design with the former wall, saw the space not solely as a disruption due to the 'parkway' by Dudok and could comprehend better what Dudok's motives were. Choosing the correct time helps to better understand the layering of the part of the city (Vigano, 2013).

During this course I solely looked at a couple of elements to understand this part of the city: roads, parks and building blocks. For future studies I would like to look more into the different cultural institutions and other functional systems, such as (international) organisations which are in abundance in this area. This will give me a better understanding of the evolution. Dudok's perspective was to turn the former Atlantikwall in Zorgvliet into a new cultural centre, which was in line with former based institutions.

With my main focus on roads, parks and buildings during the assignments, I could really see an evolution in the area. However, the structure of the area is still rooted in its past and its central role. It is clear that path-dependency is difficult to steer away from (Storper, 2004): "The meaning of each material belongs to the trace it has left in the past, and the trace it will leave for the future" (Vigano, 2013, p. 286). The different elements make "a sense as a part of the observable ensemble, and the ensemble offers a social text" (Vigano, 2013, p. 288).

Conclusion Graduation Exploration

The courses made me realise to narrow my scope to create more clarity and cohesiveness. Due to the lack of response from the stakeholders, it showed that a different approach than Pattern Language is necessary. During a workshop that was organised in May 2022 it showed again that the stakeholders involved around the Atlantikwall showed limited enthusiasm. Those who participated were even conservative around the idea of inclusive participatory design with heritage. The conclusion was to not introduce Pattern Language since the representation of stakeholders would be skewed.

In sum, I would say the courses gave me a better understanding, self-confidence and building ground to continue my research and design for the Graduation Lab.

AR3U115 & AR4U110: Graduation Lab Urbanism Studio

Theme: Reconciliation and the urban fabric

The reconciliation and wellbeing can be directly linked to the urban fabric: a

healthy reflection of the environment demands a specific form, type, amount and composition of the urban space. The urban space which foresees the physical environment, can enable or hinder specific reconciliation and wellbeing (Gehl, 2022). Public spaces such as parks or squares, enable people to engage in physical and social interaction in the outdoor environment. The design of these outdoor environments impacts the accessibility and availability of opportunities for wellbeing and, thereby, the influence of reconciliation.

The Studio Design of the Urban Fabrics looks into design testing, supported by science and practice, and the complexity of social processes versus the structure of the urban environment. This testing is applied into the search into frameworks of different scenarios. This approach parallels with my research project: I am exploring the relationship between demonstrating (invisible) sensitive heritage and reconciliation with the past and the urban environment. This year's graduation theme was 'At Home'. My interpretation of feeling 'at home' is a place of familiarity, a place of belonging. This was also the common thread I found in the literature: we all want to belong. Throughout this research project this was done by exploration of an inclusive design, supported by residents of The Hague. Furthermore, the proposed design strategies combine solutions involving elements of the landscape and engineering, culminating in spatial configurations, focusing on social development and historical and environmental reconciliation.

Understanding the transformation of the invisible and sensitive heritage, I was driven by the challenge of changing realities of the Atlantikwall and the social injustices of inclusive design using elements of the landscape.

Relation Research and Design

Design is often seen as a complex, indeterminate and personal skill. The process on which this is based is difficult to specify, even for an experienced designer (Van Dooren et al., 2013). Experimentation is central to a design process, where a process comes together or separates, where one makes and reflects, or goes into detail or looks at it from a distance, and then names and values something again, where question and answer alternate and what is studied is what there is and what can be (Van Dooren et al., 2013). The guiding theme in this research was to investigate how and by what means. The idea of trial and error is something that comes later in the process, but is an essential part of the learning and design process of a novice designer. The design process is also not linear, as many starting designers think (Van Dooren et al., 2013, p.60). And, I certainly experienced this experimenting with the conjoint method.

To get to a grip with the task of creating a common space for memory and sharing, analyzing and researching the current buildings and the surrounding urban environment was essential. This is to better understand the context. The location, the former Atlantikwall in the Dudok area and the stories surrounding the Atlantikwall, was a guiding object that the design had to reflect. In addition to the location, the program and the function, the historical and social context formed the basis for the building type of the new design. The guiding vision that would determine the design was to strengthen the urban to landscape transition in the park. The elaboration of this has always been adjusted by adjustments and experiments. Each designer acts from his own context, so did I. The guiding theme strongly influences the design, as it ensures that decisions are made (Dooren et al., 2013; Lawson, 2006).

Using urban design in a premature stage of the project facilitated to juxtapose the results of the survey with prior research discoveries to explore the im-

port of the local context of the former Atlantikwall. Using the results from prior research directly in the neighbourhoods of the Atlantikwall, would have ignored the influence of the local context on behaviour.

The purpose of this research was to apply urban design as a research tool and let it be instructed by literature and site analysis. The outcomes were applied to discover and quantify which spatial features residents select over others to engage with sensitive and invisible heritage in public space. Design, diverted from literature studies, has been applied in a quantitative questionnaire to test the influence of certain spatial attributes. Subsequently, design is implemented to visualise and communicate the public spaces with a variety of attributes in different ways, but still able to juxtapose and discern.

Chosen Methodology

Since this method was solely implemented once by one other student, Van Rijn (2020), this road was a challenge and still experimental. Van Rijn (2020) followed a trajectory of literature research, second setting up the conjoint analysis and design, then site selection and analysis, and finally the design implementation of the results of the conjoint analysis. Her literature research was more broad, designing attractive environment to increase physical activity in Westland, therefore this order made most sense. However, for my research I decided to have a different order, since I already selected my study field prior to conducting conjoint analysis. The literature, historical research and site analysis proved very important to come up with 'reconciling' attributes for the conjoint method. Simultaneously with the execution of the conjoint questionnaire I started to design broad concepts for the final design, since my design decisions in the conjoint analysis were on a micro level. The design solutions on a macro and meso level could be implemented prior to the conclusion of the end results of the MNL.

It is crucial to notice how labour-intensive the setup of the questionnaire and the analysis was. It even required some sessions with another professor at the TBM-faculty in Delft to get further assistance (which he found difficult too!). Therefore, some desired outcomes were not achieved, and different decisions have been made to finalise the project. I did not choose the easy road, which has been challenging and simultaneously enerverend, therefore this paired up with difficulties along the research: choosing a new set of requirements for 'reconciling' design backed up by psychology theory (not my field of practice), an MNL-approach which was a rollercoaster ride itself and then deciding to come up with a descriptive statistical analysis instead due to pressing time of the P5. The end results are therefore not the one I was hoping for, since with descriptive statistics you solely order and summarise your data set. This is valuable, but not complete and not the outcomes I hoped for and worked so hard for. The next step would be to use conjoint analysis that help to decide if my data can be hypothesised and generalised to a larger population.

Conjoint analysis research aids to pre-test design outcomes before initiated to prevent a risk of failure or resistance in the target group. Whereas non-conjoint analysis is not well-equipped for considering demand factors in urban design (although mostly applied in marketing field for products), conjoint questionnaires are a more pragmatic and generalisable methodology which is closer to a representation of people's desired situation. Other discrete choice models simultaneously weigh a set of profiles and choose the one they are most likely to purchase, whereas conjoint analysis assess product profiles independently of each other. Ranking and differences between the products become important

in MNL-analysis and aids to recognise the optimal combination of features in a service.

A second important notice is that the MNL-approach is not a final design, it offers statements and it is limited to 'place making': it offers 'statements' for spatial qualities on a small scale. Hence, this method is not a design method, this role is still inherent to the designer. To increase inclusivity among residents, this is, in my point of view, a great method since it sparked discussion among the people who were willing to participate. In addition, more people can be reached and do not have to invest much time to participate compared to a workshop. It increases the feeling of being seen and heard by the institution.

Literature

There has been an increasing amount of research on the (spatial) variables influencing wellbeing in the environment, however, less so about the combination of reconciling/healing of sensitive heritage and wellbeing. The literature research combined different fields from sociology, history, architecture, urban design, biology and psychology. This research was very labour intensive, but I am satisfied with the end result. Since this combination of variables was based on scientific psychologic research and my field of study is not directed here, some errors may occur and further research is required.

Van Rijn (2020) made a great overview of the literature about conjoint analysis and this was a helpful steppingstone to understand the theory and how the attributes were defined, since the literature was at times ambiguous how the attributes were defined. Methodological discrepancies in research increases the difficulty to juxtapose the findings and determine the meaning of each attribute.

Questionnaires: Survey and finding respondents

Finding respondents

The inclusion of the target group was an essential part of this research to create social inclusivity in urban design. This to comprehend the demands for the public space in relation to the Atlantikwall heritage and to find recommendations for prior research.

As discussed in chapter 4, the structured questionnaire started with a so-called snowball method where I contacted people in my network who live in The Hague. The hope was that this circle of people would forward it to others, but few of them did in the end. This left me with a big population of people in their late twenties and thirties, not a representation of the population of The Hague. Around 150 people in my own circle responded, so I looked for alternatives. At first, I went outside to stand at busy shopping streets to ask for cooperation, but due to weather grim conditions and length of the questionnaire (7-10 minutes) this was not a very fruitful (exciting) approach. In the end I decided to reach out to people on local neighbourhood networks, such as the community 'Nextdoor' and this network provided with a lot of respondents. It led me to a total of 368 respondents. However, since I did not personally know these people the blank questionnaire percentage was much higher. Therefore, some questionnaires were not useful. The total number of useful questionnaires was 242 with 3874 observations, which made it probable to draw conclusions from the results and reflect it on the population of The Hague. In the end, I am quite happy with the results!

Questionnaires

Images and supporting text are applied together in the questionnaire in the choice based conjoint analysis. Choice based conjoint analysis provided me to derive the relative significance of specific spatial attributes for residents' reconciliation with the dormant past with the use of a multinomial logit regression analysis. The figures needed to be distinctive but still comparable, and to be recognised by the respondents. Applying the identical elements and layering them to one profile assisted to do so. The attributes images are supported by text to add clarity and interpretation for the respondent. The results by Boumeester et al. (2008) demonstrated the importance of supporting the images with text when a choice based conjoint method is operated.

Multiple phases of pilot surveys were applied, and it became clear that the attributes of were interpreted in different ways. The significance of an attribute for an individual respondent was dependant on norms, values, their context and experiences. However, it is required to take this interpretation or even bias take into account. Apart from the susceptibility, there were some technical issues prior to launching the questionnaire online: images being too big which made the user experience irritable. I decided to make the images smaller in a way so respondents could have an overview with the other image and could zoom if required. This way demonstrated in trial runs more enjoyable. However, when the questionnaire was live, three persons mentioned it was impossible to zoom and this made impossible to read the provided text. This has probably something to do with the support system the person was using.

Ethical Considerations

Social issues are connected to sensitivities involving world war two crimes. Even though eighty years have passed, some issues are still prominent in people's inherited memories and even 'passed on' traumas and causes public debate or revolt (e.g. naming a boat after a Nazi-criminal Schelte Heerema). The purpose of this research was therefore not to 'glorify' this part of history or create a 'Disneyfication' of the Atlantikwall, but to meet needs of the current residents, include them in decision-making, create a place where people can belong to and educate them what lies beneath reasoning of a Zeitgeist with its sometimes horrific repercussions and which lessons can be learned. I sought a way to find multiple ways for inclusion and reconciling with our past. This is still very subjective to interpretations and that is okay.



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Finally, a special thank you is in order for Arie Romein. I really enjoyed our conversations about peanut butter, while simultaneously, we had our eureka moments and frustrations with all the new unforeseen surprises we encountered with the conjoint analysis.

Cynthia Rensman, February 2023



PART VI

APPENDICES



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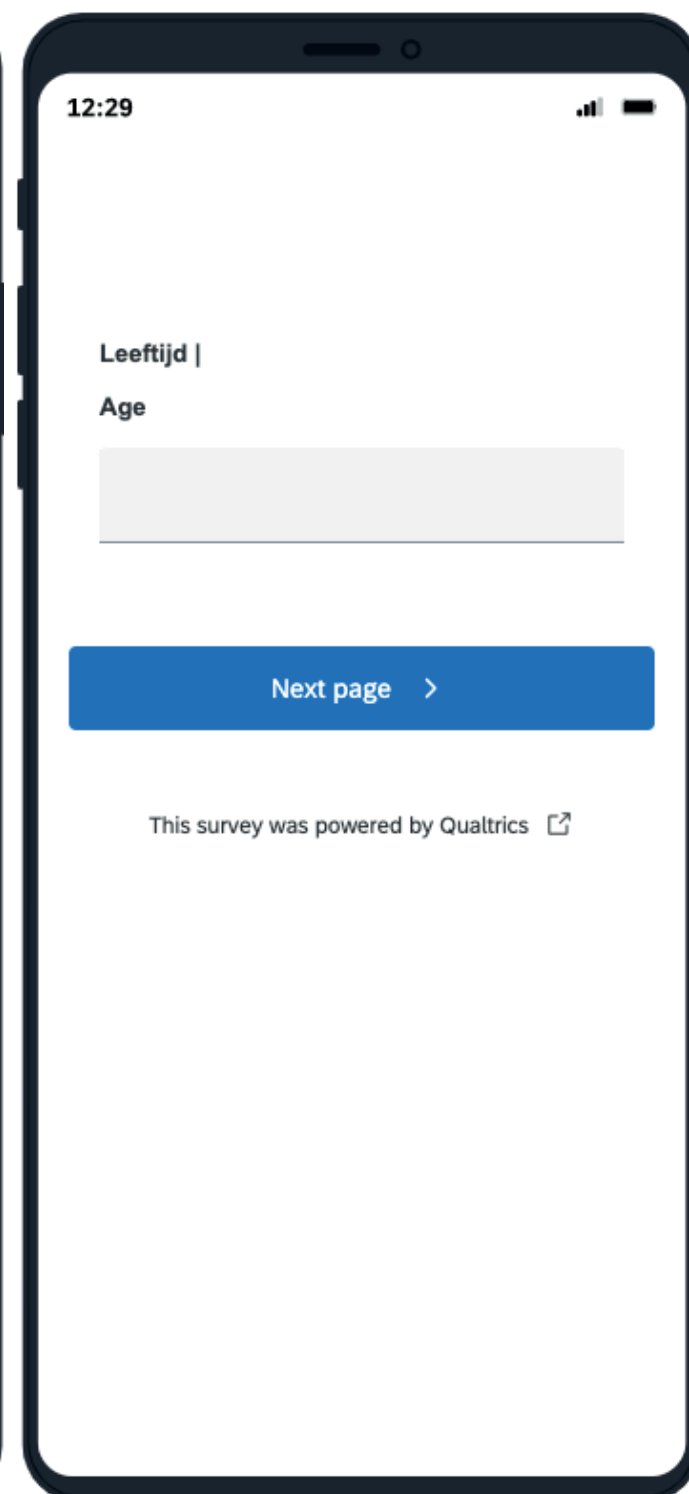
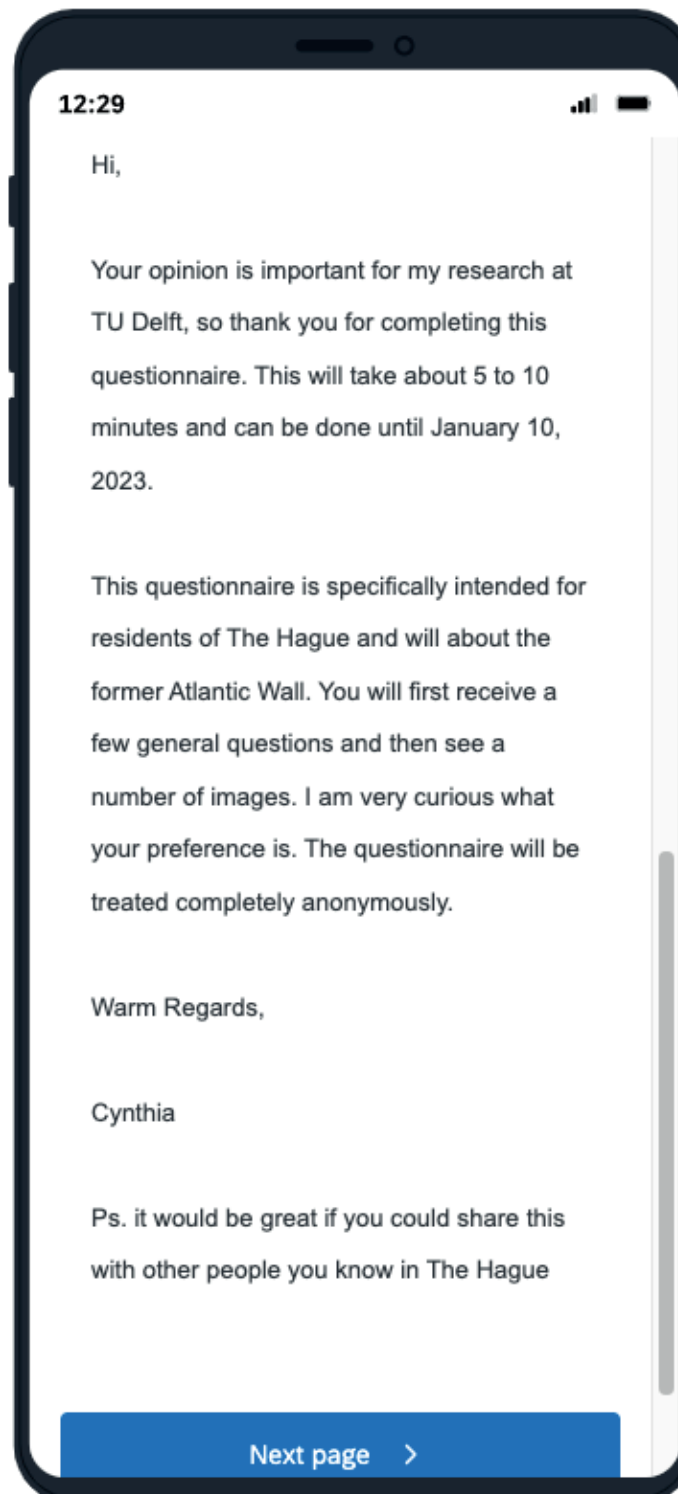
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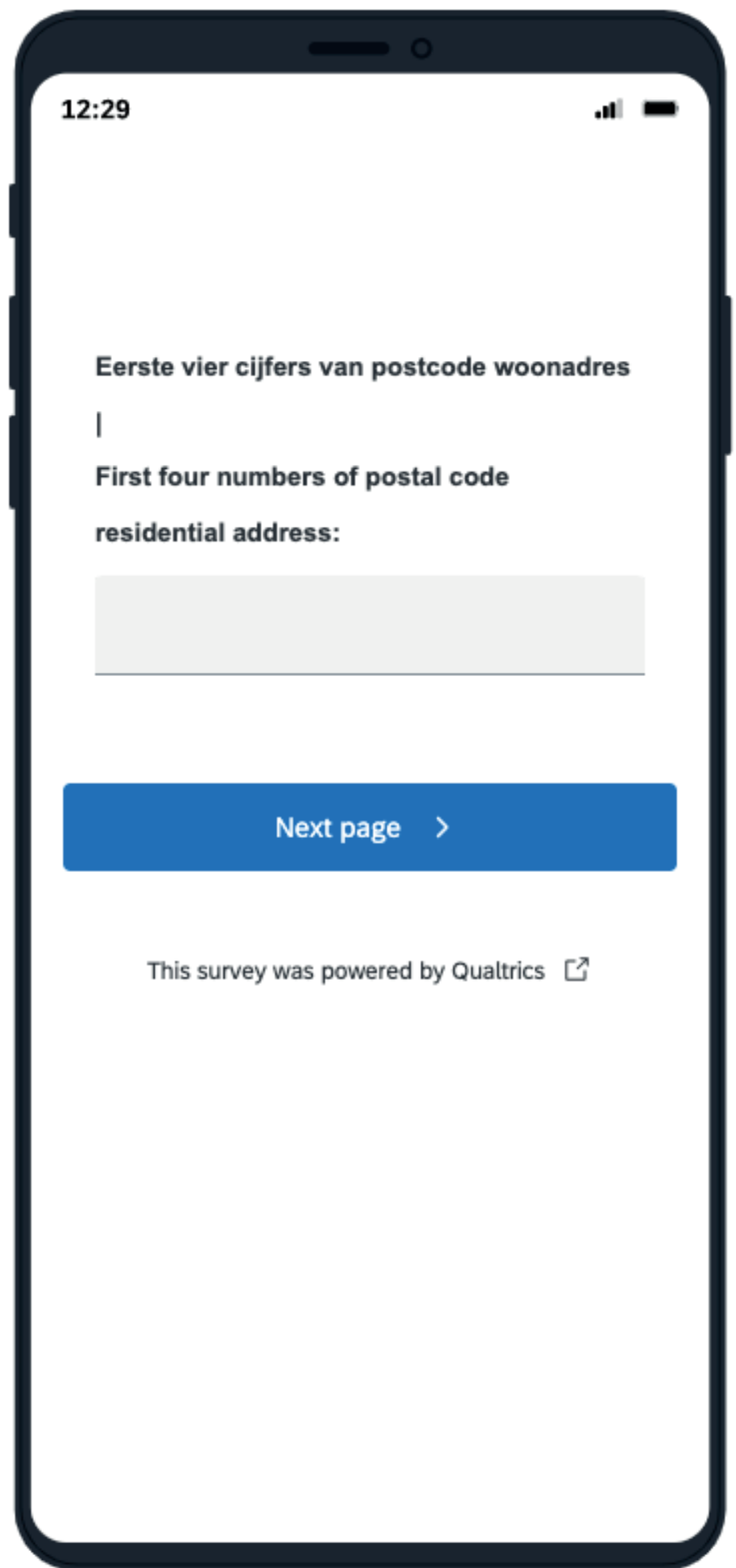
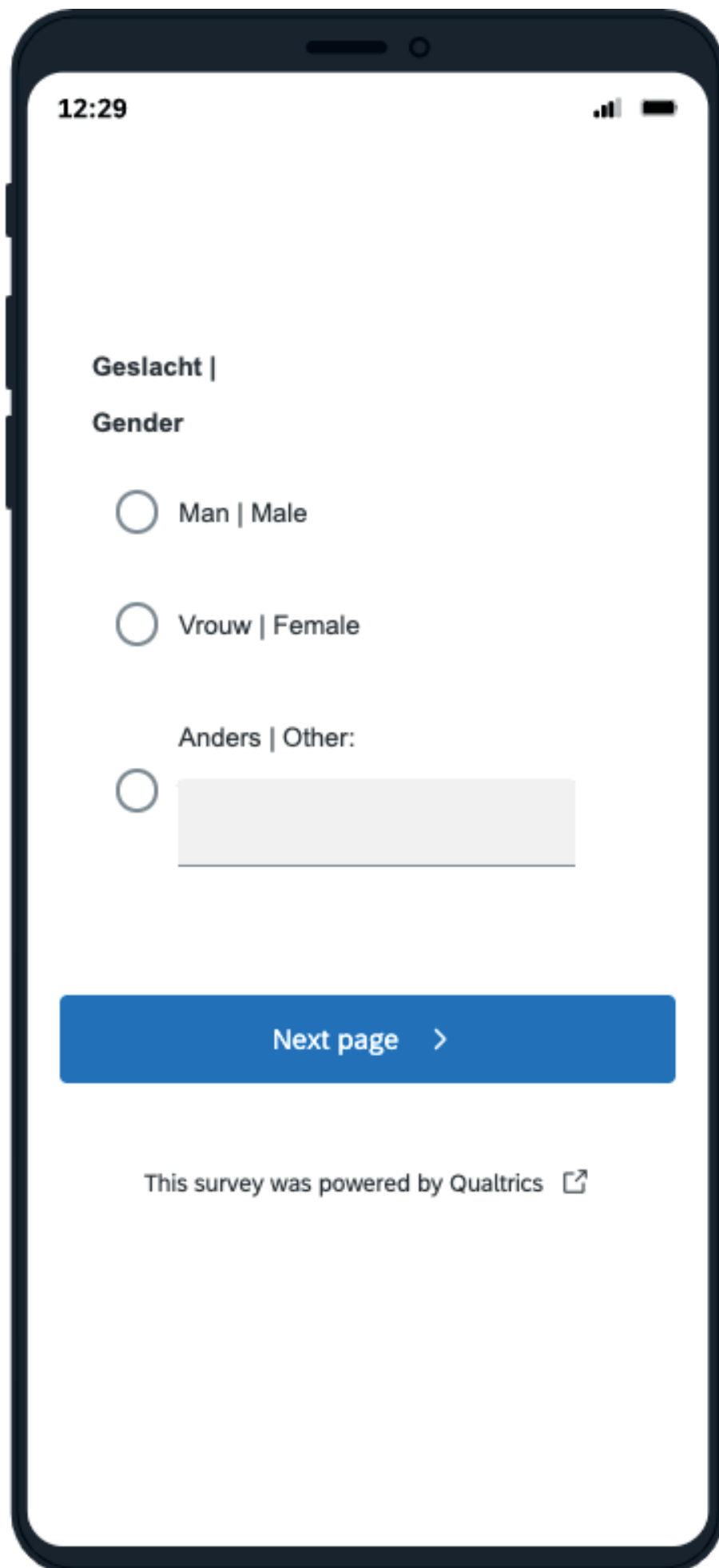
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Zeisel, 2006

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT





12:29



Ben je in Den Haag geboren? |

Are you born in The Hague?

Ja en ik woon hier ook | Yes, and I live here as well

Ja, maar ik woon ergens anders | Yes but I live elsewhere:



Nee, maar ik woon in Den Haag sinds | No but I live The Hague since:



Nee, ik woon ook ergens anders | No and also live elsewhere

Next page >

12:29



Hoogst behaalde opleidingsniveau |

Highest level of achieved education:

Geen opleiding | No education

Basisonderwijs of lager onderwijs | primary school

Middelbaar onderwijs | secondary school

MBO (of soortgelijk) | post-secondary vocational education

HBO (of soortgelijk) | university of applied sciences

Universiteit | university

Anders | Other:



Nu volgen een paar algemene vragen en stellingen over de Tweede Wereldoorlog en de Atlantikwall in Den Haag.

De stad, als bestuurlijk en militair centrum van de Duitse bezetter, werd in de Tweede Wereldoorlog tot vestinggebied uitgeroepen. Den Haag was als Stützpunktgruppe Scheveningen onderdeel van de Atlantikwall; een verdedigingslinie die van de noordpool in Noorwegen tot de Pyreneeën in Frankrijk liep.

De impact van de Atlantikwall op de openbare ruimte in Den Haag is vaak groter dan men denkt. In Den Haag zijn 35.000 huizen gesloopt van Kijkduin tot het Benoordenhout om plaats te maken voor muren, tankgrachten, bunkers of draketanden. Deze verdedigingsvesting was in totaal 26 kilometer lang.

145.000 inwoners, ongeveer 30% van het inwoneraantal, werden gedwongen naar een andere woonplek te gaan: in Den Haag, in de provincie of zelfs daarbuiten. Het gebied dat werd vrijgemaakt en bezet door de Duitsers, heeft een stempel gedrukt op de openbare ruimte en een naslag gehad op de Haagse inwoners.

Following questions and statements are about World War II and the Atlantic Wall in The Hague.

The city was an administrative and military centre of the Germans in The Netherlands during in World War II and a fortress area was declared in Scheveningen (Stützpunktgruppe). The Hague was part of the Atlantic Wall; a defence line that ran from the North Pole in Norway to the Pyrenees in France.

The impact of the Atlantic Wall on the public space in The Hague is often greater than people think. In The Hague, 35,000 houses have been demolished from Kijkduin to Benoordenhout to make way for walls, tank ditches, bunkers or dragon's teeth. This defensive fortress was a total of 26 kilometers long.

145,000 residents, about 30% of the population, were forced to move elsewhere: within The Hague, in the province or even beyond. The area that was excavated and occupied by the Germans left its mark on the public space and had an immense impact on the residents of The Hague at that time.

12:29



**Heb je interesse in de Tweede
Wereldoorlog? |**

Are you interested in World War II?

- Geïnteresseerd | Interested
- Neutraal | Neutral
- Niet geïnteresseerd | Not interested

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This survey was powered by Qualtrics

12:29

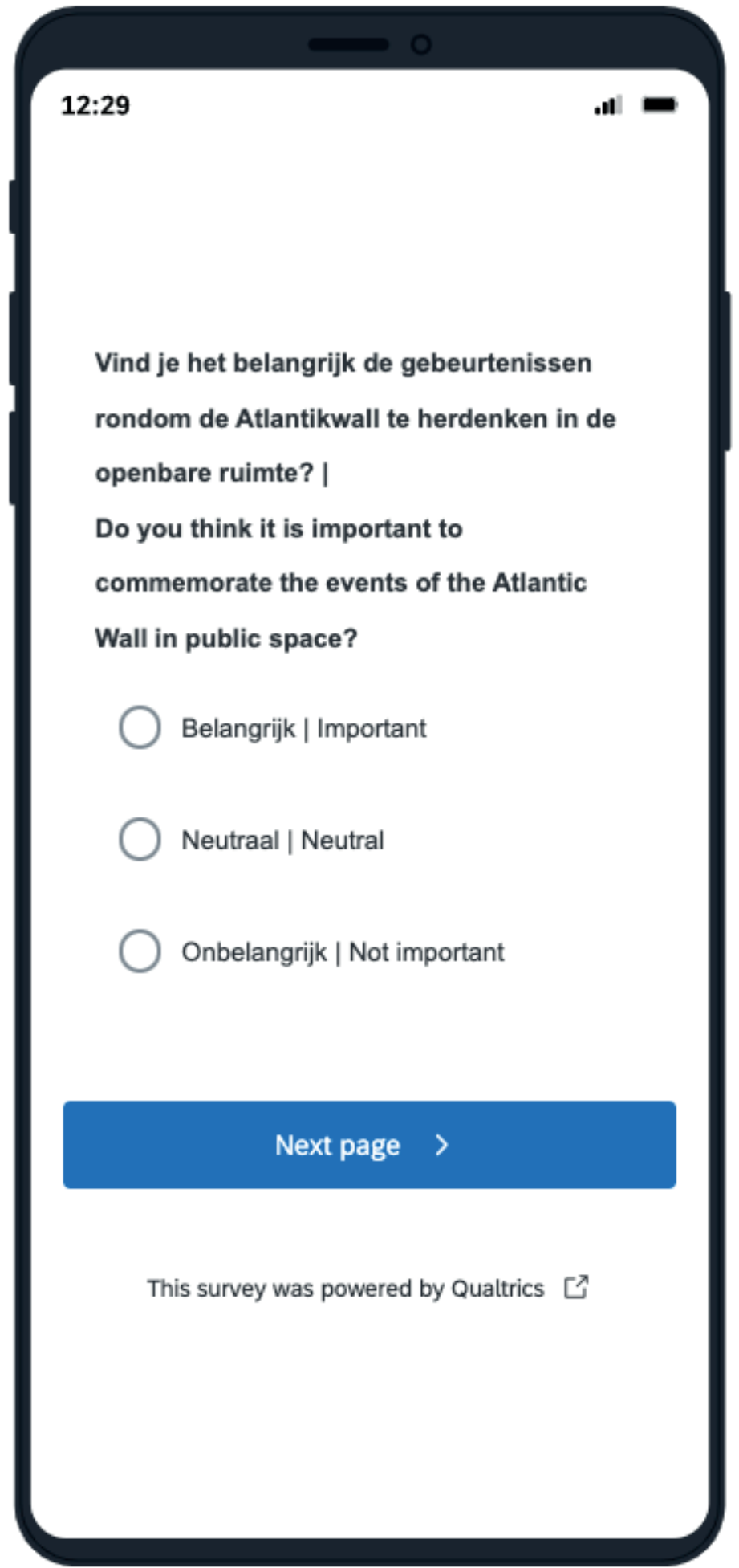
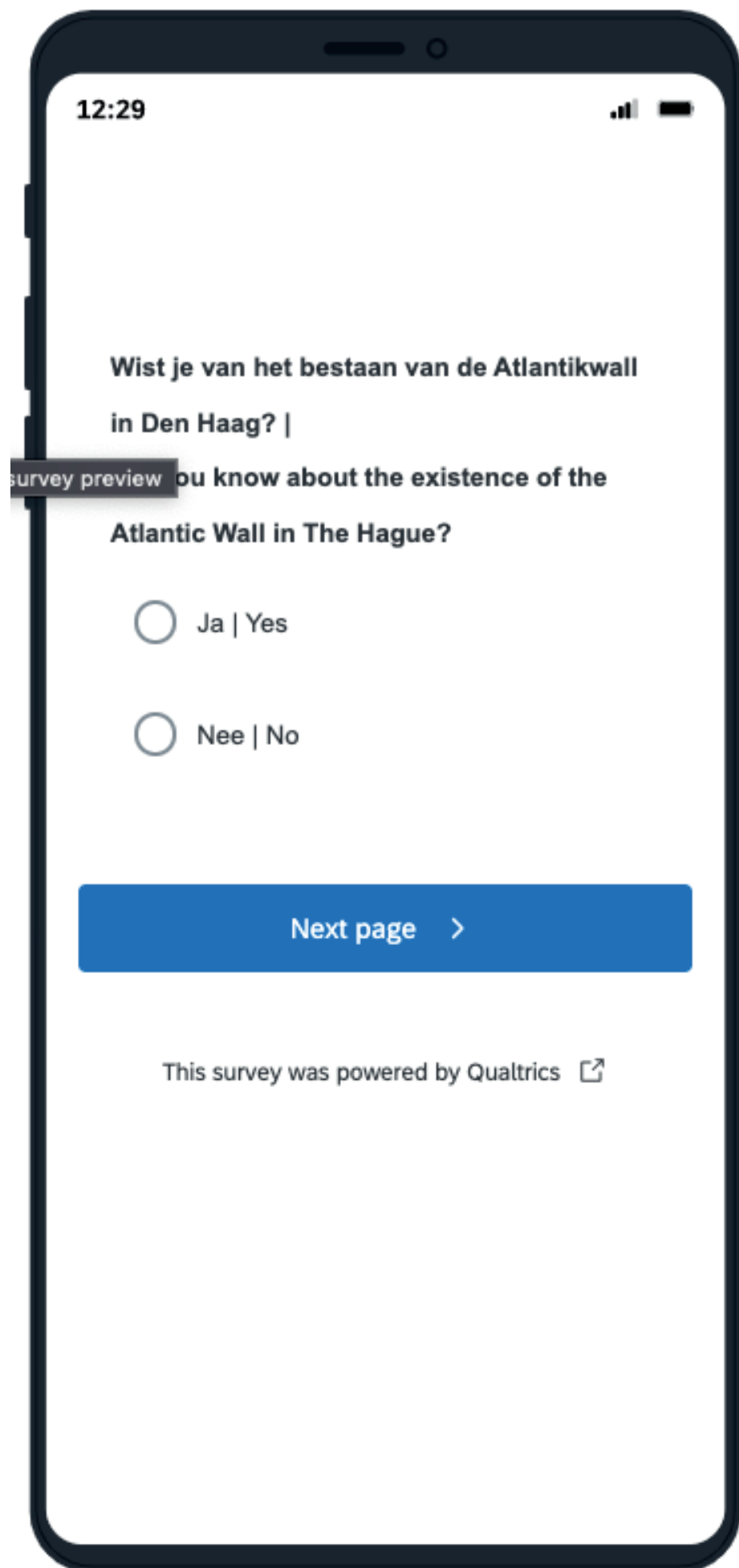


**Ik vind het belangrijk om gebeurtenissen uit
de Tweede Wereldoorlog te herdenken |
I think it is important to commemorate
events from the World War II:**

- Mee eens | I agree
- Neutraal | Neutral
- Niet mee eens | I do not agree

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Dit is een algemene vraag over het gebruik van de openbare ruimte.

Met welke reden ga jij naar openbare ruimtes? Vul bij elke reden in hoe vaak dit voor jou geldt.

Met 'openbare ruimte' worden in deze vragenlijst plekken bedoeld die buiten zijn en waar je altijd naar toe kunt. Voorbeelden hiervan zijn parken, (school)pleinen en het strand. Straten tellen hierbij niet mee.

This is a general question about the use of public space.

Why do you go to public spaces? For each reason, enter how often this applies to you.

In this questionnaire, 'public space' refers to places that are outside and where you can always go. Examples include parks, (school) squares and the beach. Streets do not count.

	nooit never	soms sometimes	vaak (een paar keer per week) often (a few times a week)
om te sporten of te bewegen to exercise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
om met mensen af te spreken to meet with people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
om buiten te zijn (voor frisse lucht, beleven natuur, etc.) to be outside (fresh air, experience nature)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
om te ontspannen to relax	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
om mijn hond uit te laten to walk the dog	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
anders, namelijk: other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text"/>			

Gebruik van de openbare ruimte & Atlantikwall

Je krijgt steeds twee plaatjes te zien van een openbare ruimte. Het is de bedoeling dat je kiest op welke van die twee plekken je eerder zou willen zijn. Je ziet de plaatjes altijd alsof je zelf op die plek bent. Kijk rustig naar beide plaatjes en neem goed in je op wat je allemaal ziet. Let goed op de verschillen: alles wat je op de plaatjes ziet, telt mee voor jouw keuze. Bij elk plaatje is tekst onder het plaatje toegevoegd, zo kun je goed het onderscheid herkennen. Eventueel zou je moeten inzoomen. Hierin staan de dingen die je misschien niet zo goed op het plaatje zelf kunt zien.

Welke ruimte kies jij liever om de gebeurtenissen rondom de Atlantikwall in de openbare ruimte te herinneren?

Use of public space & Atlantic Wall

You will always see two images of a public space. The idea is that you choose which of those two places you would rather be. You always see the pictures as if you were there yourself. Take your time to look at both pictures and take in what you see. Pay close attention to the differences: everything you see in the pictures counts for your choice. With each picture, text has been added under the picture, so you can easily recognise the differences. Possibly you have to zoom in. This contains the things that you may not be able to see very well in the picture itself.

Which space would you rather choose to remember the events surrounding the Atlantic Wall in public space?



- 1 Atlantikwall (AW) lijn is meer aanwezig in het straatbeeld
Atlantic wall (AW) line is more present
- 2 Groen is kleurrijk en heeft meer variatie
Green is colourful and has more variety
- 3 Watergeul wordt toegevoegd en volgt voormalige tankgracht
Small water trench is added and follows former anti-tank ditch
- 4 Verhalen van getroffen mensen door AW zijn gepresenteerd in beelden
Stories of affected persons due to AW are represented via sculptures
- 5 Zitbanken worden toegevoegd
Benches are added
- 6 Speeltoestellen in vorm van AW worden toegevoegd
Playground shaped as AW will be added
- 7 Extra wandelpad volgt voormalige AW lijn
Extra sidewalk follows former AW line



- 1 Atlantikwall (AW) lijn is meer aanwezig in het straatbeeld
Atlantic wall (AW) line is more present
- 2 Groen is kleurrijk en heeft meer variatie
Green is colourful and has more variety
- 3 Water blijft hetzelfde
Water remains the same
- 4 AW verhalen worden gedemonstreerd als kunst op de muur
AW stories are represented as art on housing walls
- 5 Zitbanken worden toegevoegd
Benches are added
- 6 Speeltoestellen worden niet toegevoegd
Playground will not be added
- 7 Wandelpad blijft hetzelfde
Sidewalk remains the same

and

Optie 1 | Option 1

Optie 2 | Option 2

ATTRIBUTES & CODING

Schema 1. 8 profielen, 2 niveaus per attribuut

Plaatje	1 Heritage	2 Green	3 Blue	4 Narrative	5 Community	6 Play	7 Paths
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
8	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
11	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
13	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
14	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
15	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
16	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

