

AT HOME IN THE HAGUE

**Everyday Life in Den
Haag Zuidwest
and Ypenburg**

THUIS IN DEN HAAG

**Het dagelijkse leven in
Den Haag Zuidwest
en Ypenburg**

**Volume 1:
Moerwijk
Noord & Oost**

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In the Spring 2023, 37 students from TU Delft's Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment participated in the Architectural Ethnography course. They conducted micro-ethnographic studies in collaboration with Leiden University Medical Centre students, under the supervision of a team from TU Delft, LUMC, Hogeschool Leiden and the Thesis Hub the Hague Southwest.

The students thoroughly examined residential areas in two districts: Moerwijk, and Ypenburg. Their data collection methods included informal conversations, sketches, photographic surveys, observations, video diaries, and mental mapping. The focus was on understanding how urban and housing design influences interactions among humans, non-humans, and the diverse environmental elements.

Introduction

The booklet "At Home in The Hague" compiles the research reports prepared by the students and showcases diverse research outputs. Its varied materials pay homage to the multitude of personal and group narratives in the city, going beyond stereotypical portrayals of urban life in the vibrant communities of Moerwijk and Ypenburg.

In het voorjaar van 2023 namen 37 studenten van de faculteit Bouwkunde van de TU Delft deel aan het vak Architectural Ethnography. Zij voerden kleinschalig etnografisch onderzoek uit in samenwerking met studenten van het Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum, onder begeleiding van een team van de TU Delft, het LUMC, de Hogeschool Leiden en de scriptiewerkplaats Den Haag Zuidwest.

De studenten onderzochten de woongebieden in twee wijken: Moerwijk en Ypenburg. Ze hebben hun gegevens verzameld door informele gesprekken, schetsen, fotografische enquêtes, observaties, videodagboeken en mentale mapping. De focus lag op het begrijpen hoe stedenbouw en woningontwerp de relatie tussen mensen, niet-mensen en de verschillende omgevingselementen beïnvloedt.

Introductie

Het boekje "Thuis in Den Haag" bundelt de onderzoeksrapporten die door de studenten zijn opgesteld en toont diverse onderzoeksresultaten. De gevarieerde materialen zijn een eerbetoon aan de veelheid aan persoonlijke en groepsverhalen in de stad en gaan verder dan stereotiepe afbeeldingen van het stadsleven in de levendige gemeenschappen van Moerwijk en Ypenburg.

Research Reports

Disclaimer:

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Onderzoeksrapporten

Disclaimer:

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MWN1

Moerwijk Noord Case Study Area 1

Corners *Hoeken*

NATALIA SIMONARSON, SAVVINA MEGALOVASIL, MAX DOUMA, JACKY LAI

Housing and Health in the Hague

The 2022/23 edition of the MSc2 elective course “Architectural Ethnography” explores the interface between the disciplines of architecture, anthropology, microbiology and public health, to investigate how spatial configurations and social practices influence and are influenced by the interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota. Working in collaboration with students, teachers and researchers of Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) and Hogeschool Leiden, this report examines a case study areas located in Moerwijk Noord, one of the neighbourhoods of Moerwijk, in the Dutch municipality of The Hague. Using a pioneering combination of environmental microbiome research with ethnographic research and spatial analysis this research aims at answering the following research question:

how urban and housing design influences interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota and promotes lung-friendly behaviour?

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Introduction

Moerwijk Noord is a neighborhood located in the south of The Hague, Netherlands. It is a densely populated area with a diverse population that includes people of various nationalities, ethnicities, and socioeconomic backgrounds.

1. Introduction

The interface between architecture, anthropology, microbiology, and public health is the focus of this research paper, which investigates the relationship between the built environment and environmental microbiota in Moerwijk, a residential area in The Hague, Netherlands. The aim of this research is to identify how urban and architectural designs influence the interactions between humans, non-humans, and the diversity of environmental microbiota, and how these designs can promote lung-friendly behavior. The study specifically focuses on the experiences and social practices of Magdalena, an employee of a supermarket located on the fringe of the case study area, to understand how the built environment and environmental microbiota in Moerwijk impact her lung health and wellbeing.

Moerwijk Noord, the specific neighborhood being studied, is a multicultural community with immigrants accounting for about 30% of the population. The population has a young median age of

34 years, and 25% of the population has completed tertiary education, which is lower than the national average. The neighborhood has a significantly lower median household income than the national average and has a high percentage of low-income households. Moerwijk Noord faces various health-related challenges, including a higher prevalence of mental health issues, chronic diseases, obesity, and smoking compared to the city average. However, the neighborhood has a strong sense of community and resilience with a vibrant

The aim of this research is to identify how urban and architectural designs influence the interactions between humans, non-humans, and the diversity of environmental microbiota, and how these designs can promote lung-friendly behavior.

cultural scene that showcases its diversity.

Crime in Moerwijk Noord has been decreasing in recent years, with property-related offenses remaining the most common types of crime in the area. The neighborhood has a range of community services that cater to the social, cultural, and spiritual needs of residents, including medical centers and schools. Despite these services being valuable, they face financial and logistical constraints that can limit their ability to

provide services to all those who need them. Moerwijk Noord has good transport links, making it easy for residents to travel around the neighborhood and beyond.

The architecture of Moerwijk Noord reflects its social stratification.

Moerwijk Noord was built in the mid-20th century using functionalist architecture, a style that emphasized practicality and efficiency over decorative elements. The buildings were designed to provide affordable housing for the growing population and were primarily composed of concrete. The neighborhood also featured ample green spaces and parks that were designed to meet the needs of the community, promoting social cohesion. However, over the years, there have been efforts to modernize and update the buildings in the area while incorporating sustainable building practices. Despite these changes, concerns remain about the quality and availability of social housing units in the area, and the architecture of Moerwijk Noord reflects its social stratification, with primarily apartment buildings and high-density housing units indicative of low-income and working-class residents.



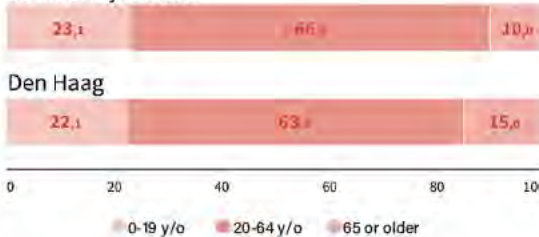


Socio-economic Characterization

Moerwijk Noord is a multicultural community with a young population and low educational attainment. The median household income is significantly lower than the national average, and 60% of households are low-income. The area faces health-related issues and property-related offenses are the most common types of crime. Despite these challenges, the community has a strong sense of resilience and there are various community services available, although they face financial and logistical constraints.

Inhabitants by age percentage

38 Moerwijk-Noord



A horizontal histogram depicting the age distribution in Moerwijk Noord and Den Haag

a. Demographics and Income

The population of Moerwijk Noord is relatively young, with a median age of 34 years. About 27% of the population is under the age of 18, while 40% is between the ages of 25 and 44. The older population, aged 65 years and above, accounts for about 12% of the total population.

The gender distribution in Moerwijk Noord is relatively balanced, with females accounting for 51% of the population and males accounting for 49%.

Moerwijk Noord is a multicultural community, with residents from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Approximately 30% of the

population is immigrants, with the largest groups being of Turkish, Moroccan, and Surinamese origin. The remaining 70% of the population is of Dutch origin, while a significant number of people come from countries such as Turkey, Morocco, Antilles and Suriname.



38 Moerwijk-Noord

Dutch Migrant

A pie chart showing the percentage of migrant versus Dutch population in Moerwijk Noord

Due to the ethnically diverse background of Moerwijk Noord, two multicultural supermarkets are an essential part of the community, serving as gathering places for people from different cultural backgrounds. These stores offer a unique shopping experience, where customers can find ingredients and products that they might not find in regular supermarkets.

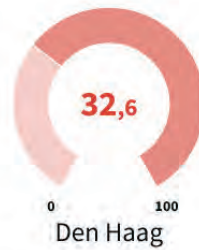
Additionally, these supermarkets also provide economic benefits to the community by creating job opportunities for people from different backgrounds. They also support small and local businesses by sourcing products from local suppliers.

In terms of education, there is a lower percentage of residents with higher education degrees compared to the national average. There is also a higher unemployment rate in Moerwijk Noord compared to the rest of The Hague. More than half of the households (60%) are low income, with the average disposable household income being almost 12.000 euros below the city average.

The educational attainment of the population in Moerwijk Noord is lower than the national average. About 25% of the population has completed tertiary education, while 43% has completed secondary education. The remaining 32% of the population has completed primary education or less.

The median household income in Moerwijk Noord is €21,400, which is significantly lower than the national average of €36,500. About 48% of the households in the area have an income of less than €20,000 per year, while only 7% have an income of more than €50,000 per year.

% of persons aged 19 and older with one or more long-term illnesses/disorders



% of persons (19 years and older) with a high risk of an anxiety disorder or depression



% of people (19 years and older) who feel seriously lonely



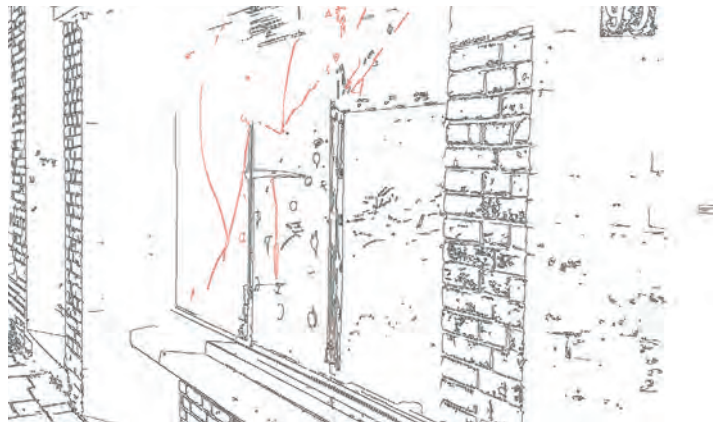
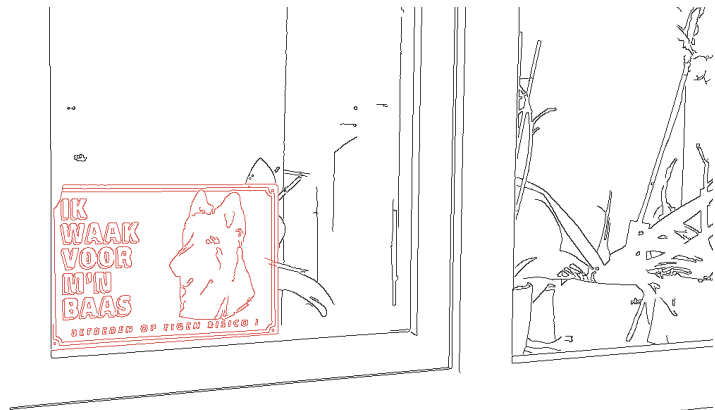
b. Health and Healthcare

In terms of health issues and medication, in some cases the average percentages identified in Moerwijk Noord are higher compared to those of the city average, which may be related to the socio-economic challenges faced by the neighborhood. These health issues include:

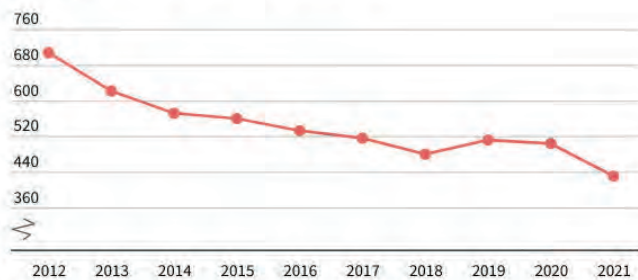
1. **Mental Health:** Moerwijk Noord has a higher prevalence of mental health issues and loneliness with higher risk of depression / anxiety disorder compared to other areas in The Hague.
2. **Chronic Diseases:** There is a higher prevalence of chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cholesterol in Moerwijk Noord.
3. **Obesity:** 20% of residents in Moerwijk Noord are overweight, while the average percentage of The Hague is 15.8.
4. **Smoking:** 25.5% of residents are regular smokers in contrast to 20.6% which is the average value for the city.

Several measures have been taken to address the health-related issues in Moerwijk Noord. For example, the government has invested in initiatives to improve access to healthy food, increase opportunities for physical activity, and provide mental health support to residents. Community organizations have also played a significant role in promoting health and well-being in the area, such as organizing sports and recreational activities, providing access to healthy food, and offering mental health support services.

Despite the challenges, Moerwijk Noord is a neighborhood with a strong sense of community and resilience. There is a vibrant cultural scene in the neighborhood, with many events and activities that showcase the diversity of the community.



Development all crimes total number



● 38 Moerwijk-Noord

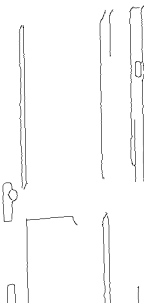
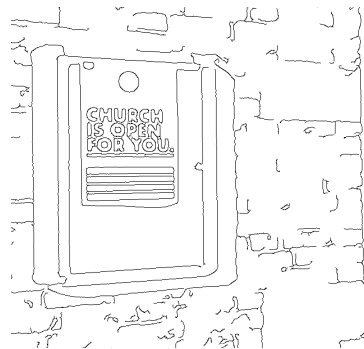
c. Crime

According to the latest available data, crime in Moerwijk Noord has been declining in recent years. In 2019, there were a total of 1,065 reported crimes in the area, which was a decrease of 10% compared to the previous year. The majority of the reported crimes were property-related offenses, such as theft and burglary. However, there were also incidents of violence, with assault and threats being among the most common types of violent crime reported.

The police in The Hague have implemented a range of measures to address crime in Moerwijk Noord. These measures include increased patrols, targeted interventions, and community engagement. The police have also established a community policing team in the area, which works closely with local residents and community organizations to identify and address crime and safety issues.

The community in Moerwijk Noord has also taken action to address crime and safety issues. Local residents have formed neighborhood watch groups and established community initiatives to promote safety and prevent crime. These initiatives include community clean-up events, awareness campaigns, and educational programs aimed at reducing crime and improving safety in the area.

Despite these efforts, crime and safety issues continue to pose a challenge in Moerwijk Noord. Some of the factors that contribute to this include social and economic inequality, poverty, and drug-related crime. These issues require a multi-faceted approach, involving not only law enforcement but also social and economic interventions to address the root causes of crime in the area.



d. Community Services

The church in Moerwijk Noord is an important community service provider that offers a range of services and activities to residents. The church provides a space for worship and spiritual reflection, and it also hosts community events, such as food banks, clothing exchanges, and language classes. The church is particularly active in supporting vulnerable groups, such as refugees, migrants, and the elderly, and it provides a safe and supportive space for people to come together and connect with each other.

The Party Centrum Ons Huis is another important community service provider in Moerwijk Noord. This organization offers a range of services and activities that promote social cohesion and community engagement. The Party Centrum Ons Huis provides a space for people to come together and take part in cultural, recreational, and educational activities. These include dance classes, music lessons, and sports clubs. The organization is particularly active in supporting young people, and it offers a range of activities and programs that help them to develop new skills and interests.

Both the church and the Party Centrum Ons Huis play an

important role in supporting the social, cultural, and spiritual needs of residents, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds. They provide a safe and supportive space for people to come together, connect with each other, and take part in activities that promote well-being and quality of life.

However, it is important to note that the provision of community services by these organizations is not without its challenges. Both the church and the Party Centrum Ons Huis rely on volunteer support and donations to operate, and they face financial and logistical constraints that can limit their ability to provide services to all those who need them. Additionally, there may be issues around accessibility and inclusivity, particularly for those with disabilities or who come from non-Christian backgrounds.

One of the most important community services in Moerwijk Noord is healthcare. The neighborhood has a number of general practitioners, dental clinics, and pharmacies that



provide essential medical services to residents. Additionally, there are several hospitals and specialist clinics located within easy reach of the neighborhood, ensuring that residents have access to a wide range of medical services.

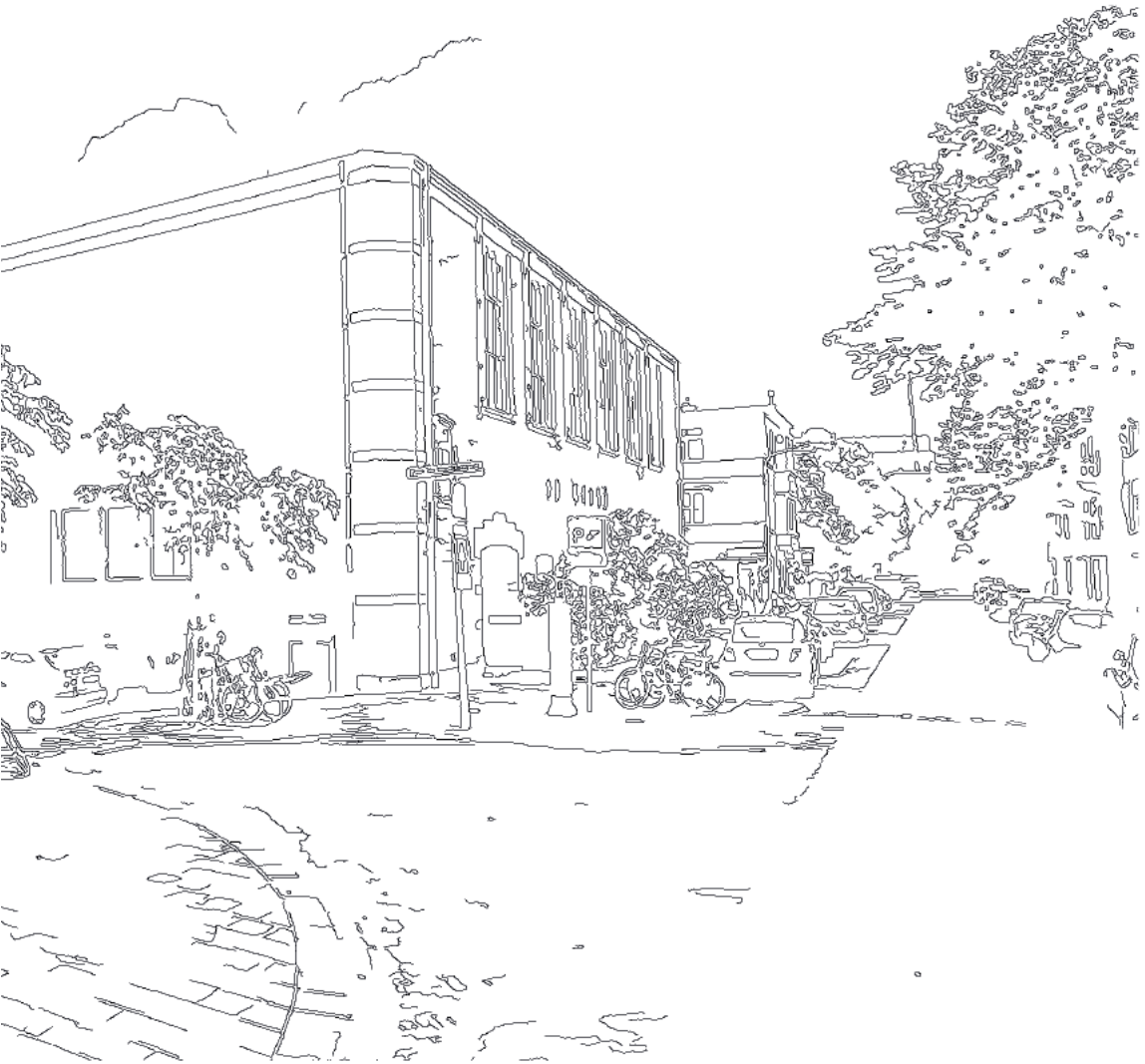
Another crucial community service in Moerwijk Noord is education. The neighborhood has a number of primary and secondary schools that provide education to children from the area. These schools offer a high standard of education and have a diverse student population, reflecting the multi-cultural nature of the neighborhood. There are also several adult education centers in the neighborhood that offer courses and training programs to help residents develop new skills and improve their career prospects.

Moerwijk Noord also has several community centers that provide a range of services and activities to residents. These centers offer a safe and welcoming space for people to come together, socialize, and take part in cultural, recreational, and educational activities. The centers also host events and workshops that promote social cohesion and help



residents to connect with each other.

In terms of transport, Moerwijk Noord has good links to other parts of The Hague and beyond. The neighborhood is well-served by public transport, with several bus and tram routes running through the area. There are also several cycle paths and pedestrian routes that make it easy for residents to travel around the neighborhood and beyond.





Spatial Analysis

Moerwijk Noord in The Hague is a mid-20th century neighborhood, designed for affordable housing and ample green spaces. It has a high percentage of social housing units, reflecting social stratification, with limited and poorly maintained public spaces. Moerwijk Noord has a mix of green spaces, including street trees and sustainable initiatives. The area is dominated by multi-storey residential buildings and a significant landmark, the Zuidertoren, which has undergone recent renovations. Concerns exist about the quality and availability of social housing units in the area.

**SPATIAL
ANALYSIS
AND HEALTH
INDICATORS**

-0.21

Leefbaarometer¹
Total Score
Scale: Grid

80

Residential Density
Dwellings / Hectare

21.1%

Intake of more than 5+
types of medication²
Scale: Ypenburg, 2017

40%

Ground Space Index
Groundfloor Surface
Occupation / Hectare

73%

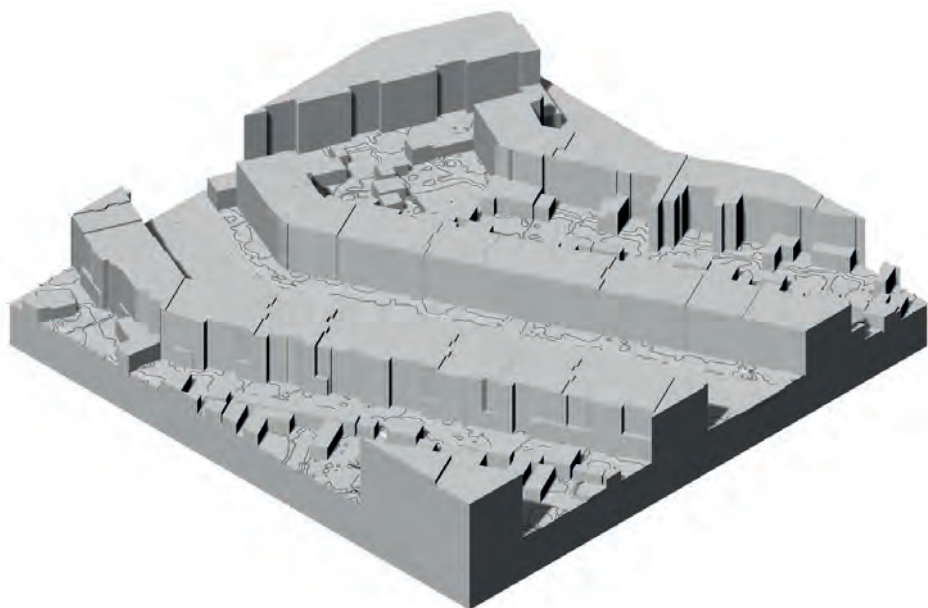
Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 18-65³

50.0m²

Average Household
Footprint
10,000 x GSI / Households

52%

Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 65+³





Localization of
following historical
images

a. Architectural Historical Background

Moerwijk Noord is a neighborhood in The Hague, Netherlands, that was built in the mid-20th century to accommodate the city's growing population. The architecture of the area is reflective of the functionalist style that was popular during this time period.

The functionalist style emerged in the early 20th century in response to the Industrial Revolution and the need for practical, efficient, and affordable housing. It emphasized the importance of function over form and rejected the ornate decorative elements of earlier architectural styles. The style was heavily influenced by the principles of modernism and reflected the belief that architecture should be reflective of the needs of its occupants.

In the case of Moerwijk Noord, the functionalist style was particularly suited to the needs of the area. The neighborhood



was built to provide affordable housing for the city's growing population, and the buildings were designed to be practical, functional, and efficient. The architecture of the area featured flat roofs, straight lines, and a uniform color scheme. The buildings were primarily composed of concrete, which was a practical and affordable material.

The functionalist style was also reflected in the design of public spaces in Moerwijk Noord. The neighborhood featured ample green spaces and parks that were designed to meet the needs of the community. The emphasis on public spaces reflected the belief that architecture should serve the needs of the community and promote social cohesion.

The functionalist style emerged in the early 20th century in response to the Industrial Revolution and the need for practical, efficient, and affordable housing.

Over the years, the architecture of Moerwijk Noord has undergone some changes. While the functionalist style remains prevalent, there have been





Plan with
Moerwijk Noord
at the center,
showing years of
construction

- >2000
- 1960-1980
- 1920-1940
- <1920





efforts to modernize and update the buildings in the area. This has included the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing ones, with a focus on incorporating modern design principles and sustainable building practices.

b. Urban Development Nowadays

Today, social housing is an important feature of the housing landscape in Moerwijk Noord. The neighborhood has a significant amount of social housing. According to data from the municipality of The Hague, as of 2022, approximately 47% of housing units in Moerwijk Noord were social housing units. This is a relatively high proportion compared to other neighborhoods in The Hague and reflects the important role that social housing plays in providing affordable housing for residents of Moerwijk Noord. Social housing in Moerwijk Noord is intended to provide affordable housing options for a range of different households, including families, single-person households, and seniors. While social housing is an important resource for many residents of Moerwijk Noord, there are also

concerns about the quality and availability of social housing units in the neighborhood. Some social housing units may be in need of maintenance or repairs, and there may be waiting lists for households seeking social housing units.

The architecture of Moerwijk Noord is reflective of its social stratification. The neighborhood is primarily composed of apartment buildings and high-density housing units, which are indicative of low-income and working-class residents. These buildings are often clustered in specific areas of the neighborhood, creating pockets of poverty and social exclusion. In contrast, more affluent areas of the city tend to have more spacious and expensive housing options, such as single-family homes and large apartments.

Parks, public squares, and other amenities encourage social interaction and community engagement. Moerwijk Noord has limited public spaces, and those that do exist are often poorly maintained and lack the necessary resources.

c. Public Space

In addition to housing, the architecture of Moerwijk Noord also reflects class distinctions through the availability and quality of public spaces. Wealthier areas of the city tend to have well-maintained parks, public

squares, and other amenities that encourage social interaction and community engagement. In contrast, Moerwijk Noord has limited public spaces, and those that do exist are often poorly maintained and lack the necessary resources for community events and activities. This contributes to social isolation and reinforces existing inequalities.

The case study area is in effect a triangle shaped by the canals at Troelstrakade Street and Moerweg Street, and Melis



Plan with
Moerwijk Noord
at the center,
showing trees

- Koningslinde
- Platanus
- Chinese Pear
- Turkish Hazel
- Elm tree

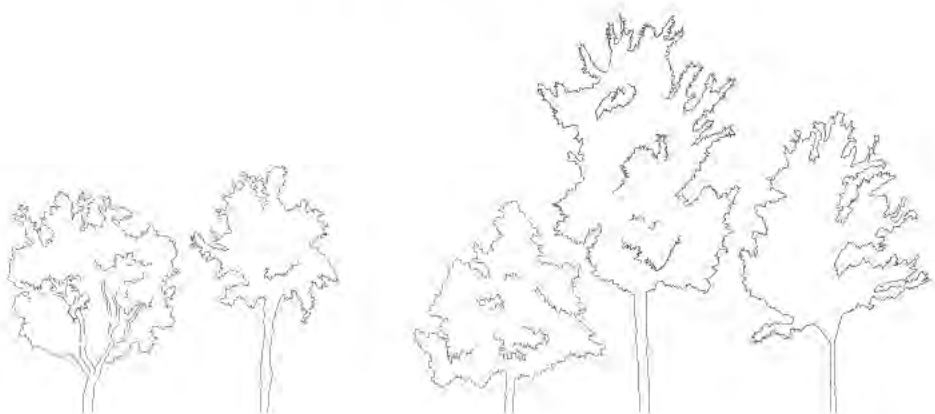


Stokelaan Street with the trail rails at the south. In terms of land use, it is primarily a residential neighborhood, with relatively little commercial activity. The neighborhood consists primarily of low-rise apartment buildings and townhouses, with relatively little open space between buildings. The higher building blocks are situated on the edges, forming a kind of wall, and lower housing units in rows with backyards and front yards are in the center. Most houses have a brick exterior and incorporate vegetation containers on the façade. Moreover, most of the houses have added dormers on the roofs.

The district is characterized by high building density which can contribute to a sense of crowding and can also limit the availability of open space for residents. The neighborhood has a low number of green and open spaces between the housing units. Zuidpark is a large public park located at the western frontier of the area. The park covers an area of approximately 13 hectares and is an important public amenity for residents of Moerwijk Noord and the surrounding neighborhoods.

d. Greenery and Vegetation

The neighborhood of Moerwijk Noord is characterized by a mix of green spaces, ranging from small parks to larger recreational areas. The spatial organization of greenery in Moerwijk Noord is primarily based on a combination of historical planning,





accessibility, and community input. The neighborhood has a few large parks, such as the Zuiderpark, which serves as a major recreational hub for residents. Additionally, there are several smaller parks, playgrounds, and green areas distributed throughout the neighborhood.

One notable feature of the greenery in Moerwijk Noord is the presence of architectural pots for plants by the entrances to many buildings. These little pocket-gardens kindle for

residents to engage with the local community and add to the overall greening of the neighborhood its ecological sustainability.



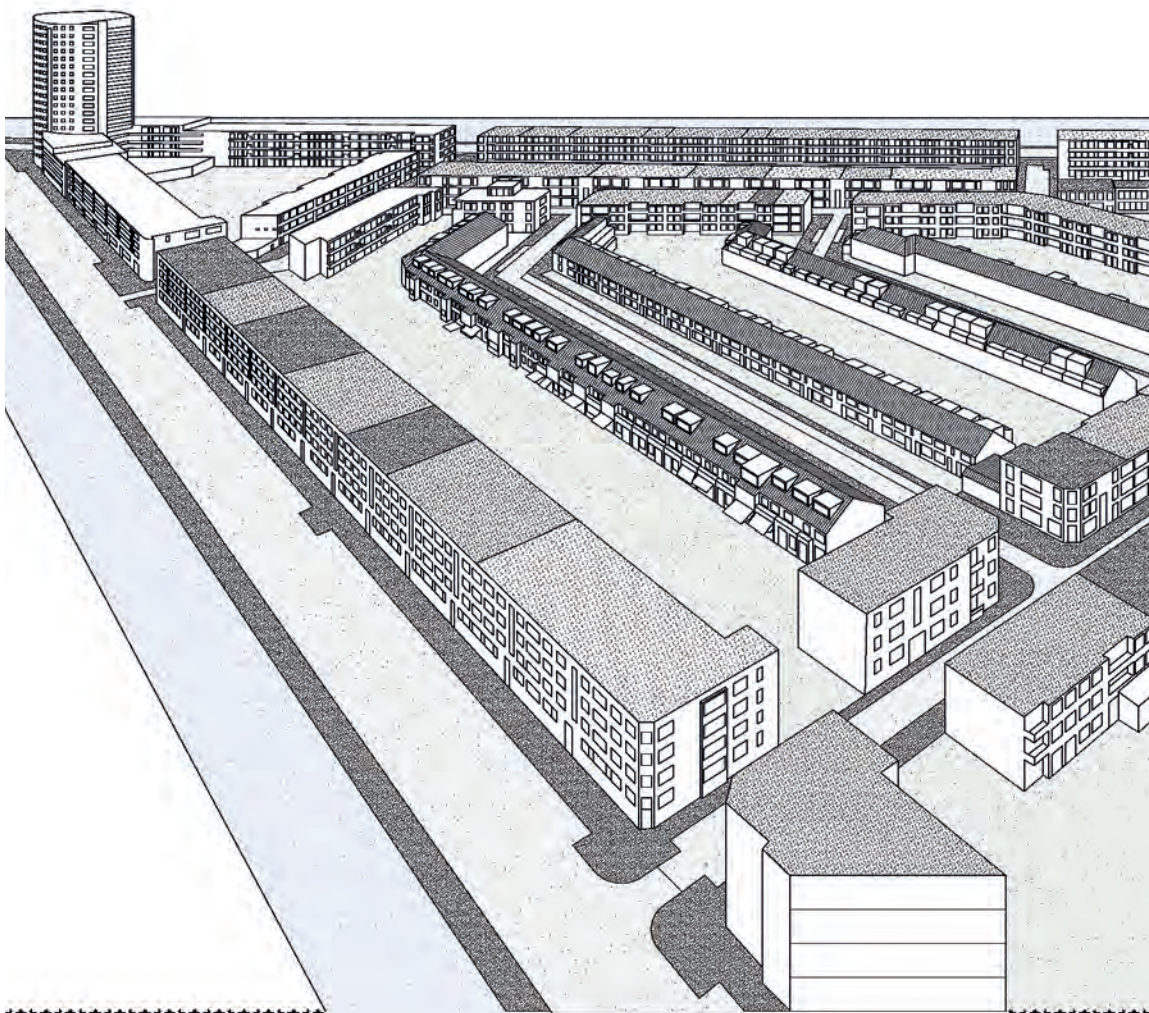
Another notable feature of the vegetation in Moerwijk Noord is the presence of street trees. The neighborhood has

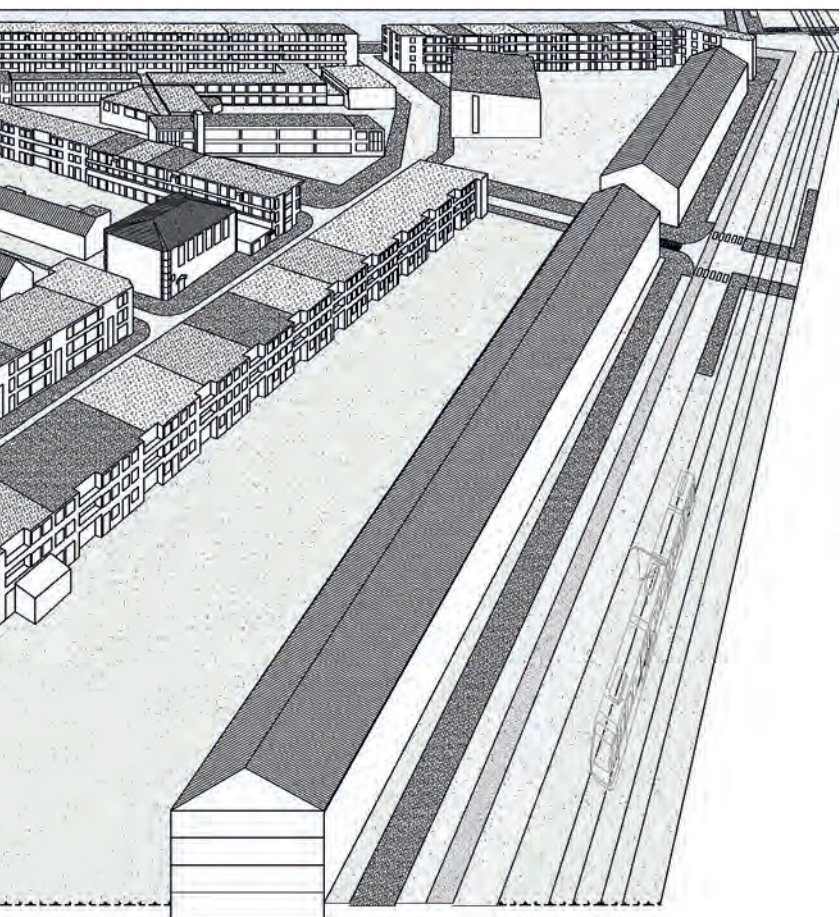
a significant number of trees lining its streets, providing shade and improving air quality. The most common trees are the Turkish Hazel, the Chinese Pear, the Elm tree, the Koningslinde and the Platanus. These trees also play an important role in reducing the urban heat island effect, which can contribute to higher temperatures in densely populated urban areas.

Moreover, the spatial organization of greenery in Moerwijk Noord reflects the importance of ecological sustainability. The neighborhood has implemented several initiatives to promote sustainability, such as green roofs, rain gardens, and water retention ponds. These initiatives aim to reduce the negative impact of urbanization on the natural environment and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Despite the positive aspects of the greenery in Moerwijk Noord, there are also some challenges that need to be addressed. For example, some areas of the neighborhood have limited access to green spaces, which can contribute to social exclusion and health inequalities. Additionally, there are concerns about the quality of the green spaces, as some areas may be contaminated by pollution or lack adequate maintenance.







e. Urban and Architectural Characteristics

The area of subject in Moerwijk Noord is a triangular shaped area that presents a unique challenge in urban organization due to its location. The area is bounded on one side by water (along which you can find multiple inhabited boat houses), on another by a busy street with no street lights for pedestrians to cross, and on the third side, it is bordered by a tram. This arrangement has influenced the architectural typologies of the area, which are dominated by three main types of buildings.

The outermost ring of buildings in Moerwijk Noord comprises multi-storey residential buildings that have a repetitive aesthetic. These buildings have the most amount of floors

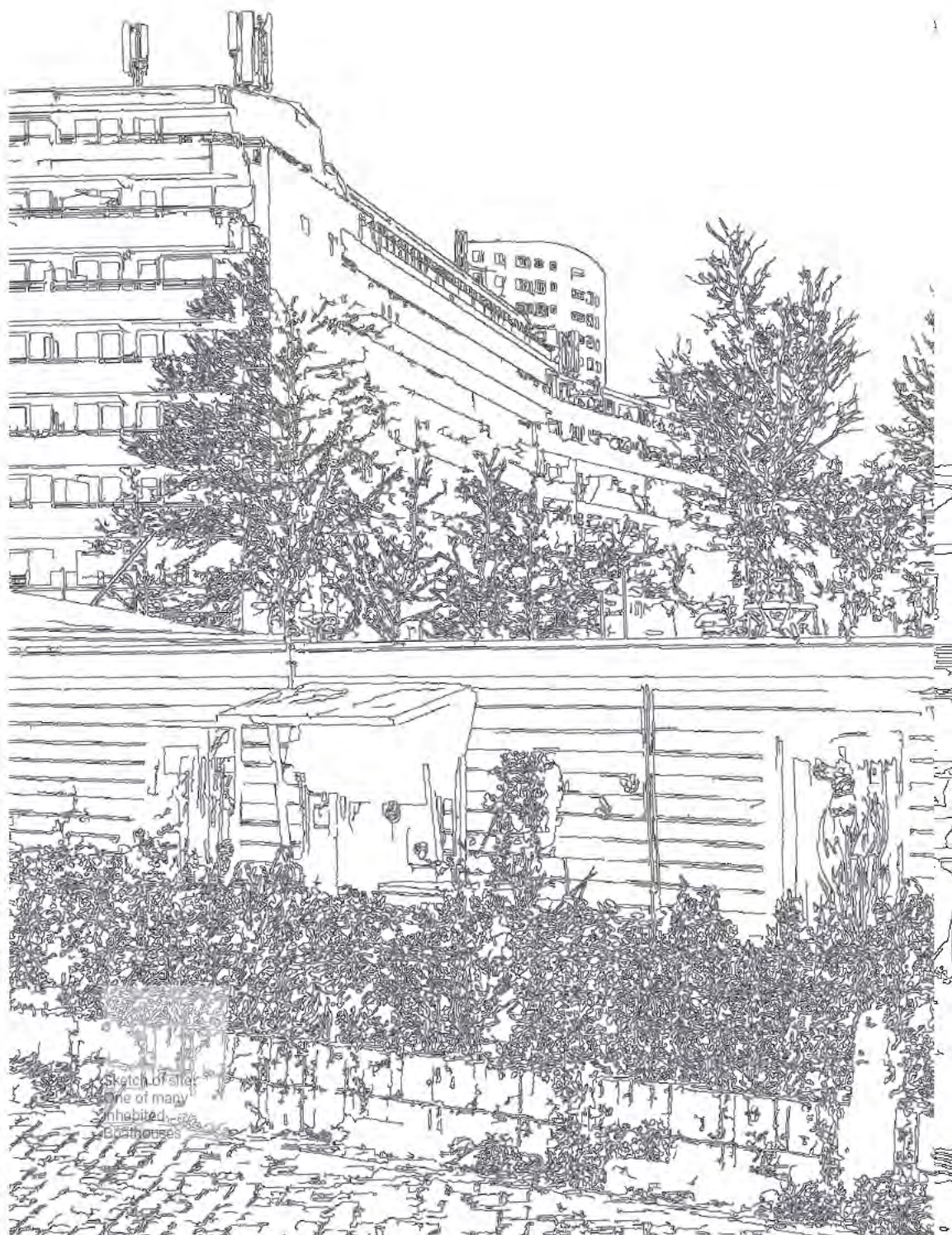
When Zuidertoren was built in the late 1960s, it represented a new era of modernization and progress for the area. It was a symbol of the city's commitment to improving the quality of life for its residents, particularly the ones from the disadvantaged areas.

and appear to be uniform in design. This monotony in architecture creates a sense of uniformity, but also a lack of individuality. These buildings serve as a boundary between the rest of the area and the outside world, protecting the inner area from the noise and traffic of the busy street.

The next ring of buildings, located closer to the center of the area, is made up of smaller but still multi-storey residential houses. These buildings have a more varied design and offer a greater sense of individuality to their residents. The smaller size of the buildings and their location create a more intimate environment that fosters a sense of community among residents.

Finally, at the center of Moerwijk Noord, there are three





Sketch of site
one of many
inhabited
bathhouses

somewhat protected streets of row houses. These houses express themselves more individualistically through their gardens and additions to their private houses such as dormer windows. The protected location of these streets makes them quieter and more peaceful than the surrounding area. The row houses, with their unique designs and personal touches, offer a sense of pride and ownership to their residents.

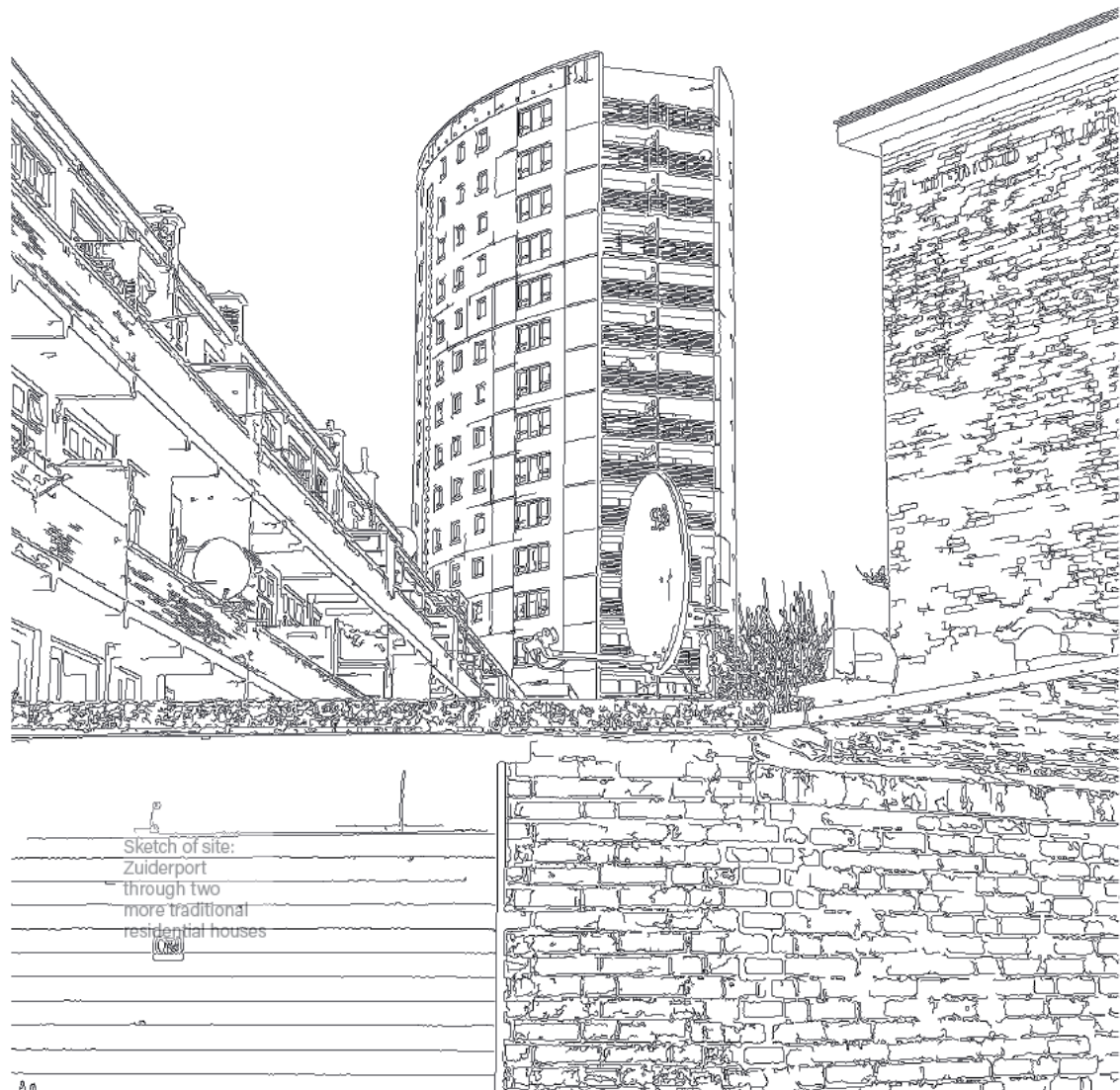
The Zuidertoren, also known as the South Tower, stands



at a height of 70 meters and was completed in 1968. It was designed by architect H.A. Maaskant.

The tower's architecture is characterized by its tall, slender form and its distinctive triangular shape. It is made of concrete and features a glass façade.

The Zuidertoren primarily functions as a residential building, with over 200 apartments located within its walls. However, it also serves as a community center for the surrounding



neighborhoods, offering various facilities and services to residents.

The tower holds significant meaning for the Moerwijk Noord neighborhood and its surrounding areas. When it was built in the late 1960s, it represented a new era of modernization and progress for the area. It was seen as a symbol of the city's commitment to improving the quality of life for its residents, particularly those living in the more disadvantaged areas of the city.

Over the years, the tower has continued to play an important role in the community. It has provided affordable housing for thousands of families, many of whom might not have been able to afford to live in the city otherwise. Additionally, the community center located within the tower has been a hub of activity for residents, offering programs and services that help to strengthen the social fabric of the area.

In recent years, the Zuidertoren has undergone several renovations to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of its residents. These renovations have included updates to the building's infrastructure, such as its heating and electrical systems, as well as improvements to its common areas and amenities.

Overall, the Zuidertoren is an iconic building that has played an important role in the history and development of Moerwijk Noord and its surrounding neighborhoods. It serves as a reminder of the city's commitment to providing affordable housing and community services to all its residents, regardless of their backgrounds or socioeconomic status.



Synthesis Participatory Action Research

The research team is investigating how social practices and community networks can promote health and wellbeing in Moerwijk Noord, a low-income neighborhood in The Hague, Netherlands. Drawing from architectural ethnography, they are using various research methods, to observe and document the everyday practices and behaviors of a participant and others at a supermarket. Magdalena, a 29-year-old employee at the supermarket, provides useful insights into the social practices, daily routines, and perceptions of the residents of Moerwijk Noord.



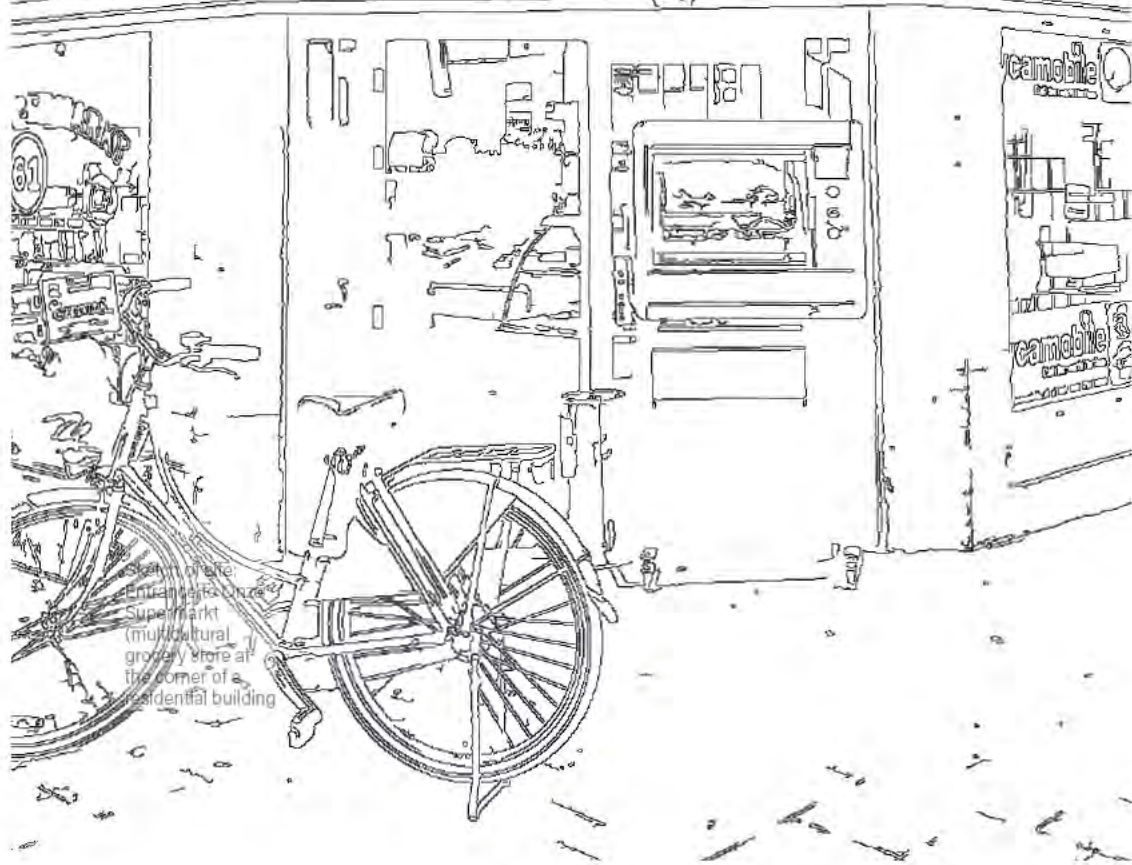
MARKT
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WELKOM BIJ
ONZE
SUPERMARKT
(multicultural
grocery store at
the corner of a
residential building)

a. Research Goals and Methods

The team intended to explore how social practices and community networks can promote health and wellbeing in a low-income, working-class neighborhood, with a high number of inhabitants with migrational backgrounds. Finally, the team aimed to develop tools and methods for architectural ethnography that can capture the unique experiences of individuals and their social networks within a larger urban community.

In order to achieve the research goals, the following research methods were applied:

Mapping and spatial analysis: The researchers can use mapping techniques to document and analyze the space of Onze Supermarkt, as well as the arrangement of products. This can help to identify patterns and connections between different elements of the built environment and social life.

Visual ethnography: The researchers can use photography, video and sketches to document the architecture and design of Onze Supermarkt, as well as the surrounding built environment. This can help to reveal the ways in which architecture and urban design shape social practices. Photography can be used as a tool for documenting parts of the research that are difficult to be represented by text, drawings etc.

Interview: The researchers can conduct interviews with Magda, to gain a deeper understanding of the social and spatial dynamics of the neighborhood.

Participatory research: The researchers can involve Magda in the research process by inviting her to participate. This can

ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

help to ensure that the research is community-driven and can lead to more relevant and meaningful findings.

- Floor plan activity and timeline. By incorporating these methods the researchers and the participant form a more partner-like relationship in documenting everyday life, the daily routines, and the relationship of the participant with his space, and how these have changed over the years.to be described by other means or by only one method.

Capturing the unique experiences of individuals and their social networks within a larger urban community.

Participant observation: The researchers can observe and document Magda's everyday practices and behaviors, as well as those of her

coworkers and customers at Onze Supermarkt in Moerwijk Noord. This will involve spending time in the neighborhood, talking to residents, and participating in community events. This process could be documented by daily written field notes, journals, sketches as well as materials and documents collected at the supermarket.

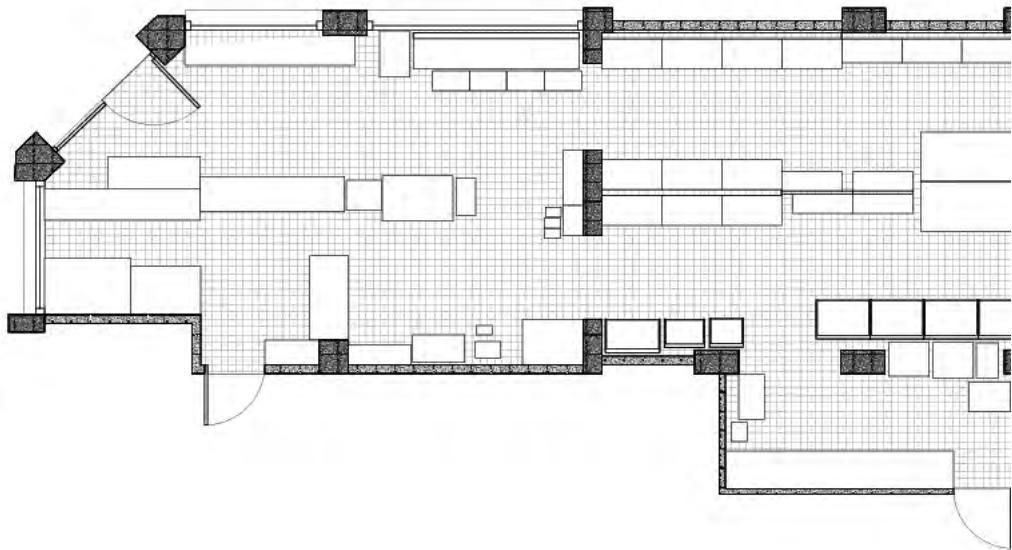
b. Mapping and Spatial Analysis & Visual Ethnography







An isometric sketch of a cafe in Moerwijk Noord, which also serves as a communal hub for the Turkish neighbourhood.

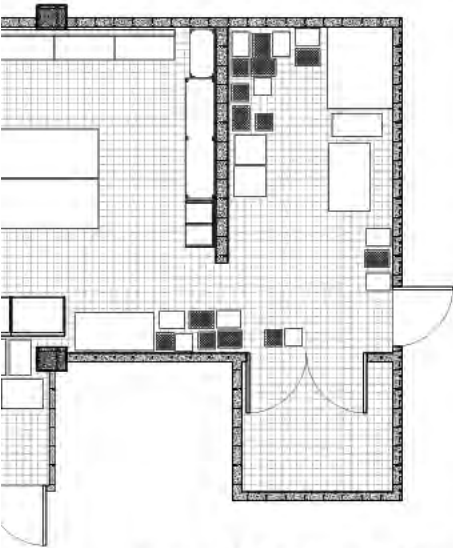


Floor plan of
Onze Supermarkt

c. Interview and Participatory Research

The interviewee, Magdalena, is a 29-year-old resident of and employee in Moerwijk. She wakes up at 7 am every weekday and takes her four-year-old daughter to school before heading to work at 9:30 am. She works until 12 pm or sometimes until 5 pm. Magdalena's husband owns his own company and works 200 km away from Den Haag, which is why she needs to plan her day around her daughter's schedule. She only has her mother who can sometimes watch her daughter. Magdalena speaks six languages: Russian, Bulgarian,

Polish, Dutch, Turkish, and English. She buys her groceries at the supermarket where she works and has been working there for almost two years. Magdalena likes Moerwijk for its multiple playgrounds but thinks people make too much of a mess. She believes the architecture in Moerwijk is nice and renovation in the Netherlands is of high quality. Magdalena finds the traffic annoying but thinks there is a lot of public transportation available in Moerwijk that can take you anywhere.



Hello Magdalena. Thank you

so much for meeting with me. Can you tell me about your daily routine?

In the morning, every day from Monday until Friday, I wake up at 7am. I make have breakfast with my little family and bring my four-year-old daughter to school. My job starts at 9:30am and ends at 12:00pm, sometimes 5:00pm. I usually pick up my daughter after work. If the weather is nice, we go for a walk. Sometimes we go to the playground or to the beach in

Scheveningen. I work every day except for Saturday. That's my day for cleaning, shopping and cooking. And, you know, my daughter needs some attention too, so we sometimes go to the swimming pool or a park. My husband has his own company and works 200km away from Den Haag. That means, it takes him around 2 hours to get there and another 2 hours to get back. That's why I need to plan my day around my daughter. I can only go to work when she is at school, because I only have my mom who can sometimes watch her. She lives around 500 to 700m away from where I live. That's the only reason why I smoke – there's a lot of stress. I don't have an easy life and not much luck. Life is crazy.

The way we found you as our volunteer was because I asked you something about an item in Polish in the supermarket, you work at. Therefore, I know that you have a Polish background. How come you moved to the Netherlands and how long ago is that?

Yes, I grew up in Poland and once I finished high school at the age of 20, I came to the Netherlands where my mother was and still is. I worked for and with her and met my now ex-boyfriend and my daughters father. I moved in together with him in Transvaal and continued working with my mother. That was seven years ago. I moved to Moerwijk because I broke up with my ex and, together with my daughter and now also my husband, I found a home here.

How do you like it in Moerwijk?

Moerwijk is a very beautiful area. What I like most about it is that it doesn't just have one playground but multiple. There are so many children, so every two to three streets there is a playground. The only issue is that people make such a mess.

They don't have respect for anything.

What do you think about the architecture in Moerwijk?

I think the architecture in Moerwijk is really nice. Especially when it's sunny like now. Spring is the best season. Maybe I would answer differently if you asked me in October. But in general renovation everywhere in the Netherlands is very high standard. The city really cares. I never saw any house in the Netherlands that was really destroyed or ugly.

What do you think of the traffic and the public transport in Moerwijk?

The traffic is really annoying. Sometimes it takes me 15 to 20 minutes just to get out of my street by car. But I also use the tram or anything else for transportation in the Hague. You can go everywhere whenever you want. That's what I like – there is a lot of public transport in Moerwijk that takes you everywhere. It's a very big plus.

How long have you been working at Onze Supermarkt and do you purchase products there for yourself?

I have been working there since almost two years – in June it will be two years. Before that I worked in my mother's supermarket, but I needed to do my own thing.

Do you purchase products at Onze Supermarkt for yourself?

I do buy my groceries there and even did so before working there.

Do you feel comfortable, working at Onze Supermarkt?

It's the best job ever. It feels very comfortable. Some people make me angry of course but I don't care because I have a very good relationship with my boss. I usually know everybody that shops here. Like 80% of clients. I know what they want to buy – sometimes I know exactly what they want, even before they say it.

What kind of products to you buy then? Do you have certain go-tos?

Uhm, probably bread, cola, beer, wine – honestly, everything that is there.

Onze Supermarkt has a lot of products from different cultures. Do you make use of all of them?

I am familiar with the different cultures, so I also buy the products from other cultures. I also know all the products really well. That is why I am such a good employee at Onze Supermarkt – I speak six languages. All of my colleagues speak multiple languages too. I can communicate with everybody; I know most of the people and what they want. Because of this business is good and we have more clients.

Which languages do you speak?

Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Dutch, Turkish and English. My husband is Bulgarian which was difficult in the beginning but now I can speak Bulgarian too and it is better. I speak Polish to my daughter and my husband speaks Bulgarian to her. In school she will learn Dutch and someday English. And then she can work wherever she wants to.

Can you tell us about any cultural or social practices that you have brought with you from Poland or your husband from

Bulgaria?

I think it is something that most people, coming from another place, bring with them. People want to be together and belong. If somebody has a good-hearted idea, other people follow, and we don't care about different nationalities. For example, when the war in the Ukraine started everybody in the supermarket wanted to help. So, we collected clothes. Everybody together not just the Turkish or Polish or whoever.

Do you sometimes miss things or people from Poland, and would you ever move back?

No, I wouldn't move back. I like it here. My daughter and my husband are my home now. Sometimes I miss my family in Poland but it's not that far away. And I like that the Netherlands is so multi-cultural. Ever since I got my daughter, my whole world became about her. What I need is not important anymore. The Netherlands is my home now – it's where my daughter and my husband are.

Do you see yourself as someone who brings different cultures together?

I think it is very helpful and I am trying to be a good person and help wherever I can, but I don't like always having to talk to people in their languages. Sometimes I like to just persist on speaking Dutch if I notice that people are not trying to integrate into this culture. It is a-social.

Talking about social circumstances: Have you noticed any changes in the social dynamics of Moerwijk Noord since moving here?

Yes. In the past two years or so it has gotten difficult here

because a lot of Bulgarian and Romanian people moved here. Don't get me wrong, my husband is Bulgarian, but a lot of them don't seem to have any desire to integrate and follow the rules. Often when I am at the playground with my daughter, they smoke and drink coffee there, instead of just going out of the playground. It doesn't set a good example for the kids and they leave their cigarettes everywhere which makes it dirty and unhygienic. I don't see this anywhere but in Moerwijk and Transvaal in the Hague. It annoys me. I am trying to be good for my daughter and all other children. People should try to be good. They might influence the decisions, that my daughter will make in the future. It seems like those people don't accept that they now live in the Netherlands and things are different here. They don't greet in the supermarket, and they act like they are the boss in the streets and don't have any respect for others. And sometimes the fact that I speak multiple languages is even more of a barrier to those people.

Do you have an example of how your multilingual knowledge can be a barrier?

For example, usually I think in Dutch. But recently I had a car accident and I said "Kurwa". In Polish this is normal when something stresses you out or makes you angry. It's like saying "shit". But the other person was Bulgarian and, in their language, the same word means bitch, so she got really angry with me until I explained the situation to her.

I see how that can be tricky. Overall, how do you feel about living in Moerwijk Noord, and what are some of the challenges, you face? Do you feel like the level of noise and activity in the neighborhood affect your stress level or overall health?

I like it a lot in Moerwijk. If there was anything I didn't like, I

would just move. So that's a good sign, I guess. Honestly, all the challenges that I face have to do with my ex. The father from my daughter is not my husband. Other than that, I just try to be good for the neighborhood and nature and I try to teach my daughter the same. Not to be good just for herself but also everybody else. Why do people not want to be better? My problems are not really about the area, the city or the architecture.

I see. That is interesting to hear as an architecture student. However, have you noticed any changes in the design or layout of the supermarket over time, and how have these changes affected your clients' shopping experience?

I changed every furniture and rearranged all the products – of course I asked my boss, but he is fine with everything. I changed and fixed everything you see in the market. Easy is what most people want. And those things need to be in the front. Things like bread, cola, beer, chips. "Easy shelves". The orders are my job too – whenever somebody places an order, I try to listen to hear what they actually want. I try to always make it easy for people.

And how do you think architecture and design of the surrounding built environment impact your overall sense of wellbeing and your health?

I think that green space, nature, and cleanliness is really really important. There is always so much mess next to the trash containers and it's really annoying. How to change this? I tried talking to people. Whenever I see somebody, I try to make them aware. For example, I often tell Romanians and Bulgarians at the playground "Go outside of the playground area if you want to smoke". Sometimes it helps. Greenery is

No. I wouldn't have the time for that. My day is so busy that there is no time for anything else but routine. I always help though whenever anybody needs anything. However, my daughter is my priority no. 1.

I have one last question: If you could wish for anything for the future of Moerwijk, what would it be?

More control over residential houses. There are too many people in one home. People make black money. It's just too many people. It's a big minus. The city cannot take care of everybody and doesn't have control anymore. That's how all the problems start. This is no way to raise children. I was looking for two to three months for a home for my small family even though we both had legal jobs. We just weren't married. And it was so difficult. There was so much trouble to get this home of ours. So many documents. This concern is about the future of the children and the nature of course.

d. Participant Observation

A stop-motion film -
"A day in the life of Magda at Onze Supermarkt"



In the rain, we cycled from Den Haag Holland Spoor, arriving from the main roads and entering the neighborhood from the north

As we didn't want to disturb the employee and the customers of the supermarket, we walked towards the inner end of the shop (left side in the drawing) and stood still to sketch the floor plan



After 10 minutes, an employee came towards Jacky and asked,
"sir how may I help?"

He stopped his sketching and introduced himself as a student trying to finish his homework for his study. He had a slight doubt but didn't bother Jacky after all. He kept sketching for a 10 minutes more and there's another employee came up to us, trying to open a more easy-going conversation and showing his interest to the drawings.





Conclusion

Moerwijk Noord has a young population and a diverse and resilient community but faces socio-economic challenges, with many health-related issues . The architecture reflects social stratification, with pockets of poverty. The research team studies community networks promoting health in the low-income area, while developing tools for ethnography. The research participant Magdalena, a 29-year-old resident, and employee of Moerwijk provides useful insights into the social practices, daily routines, and perceptions of the residents of Moerwijk Noord..

5. Conclusion

a. Moerwijk Noord

Moerwijk Noord is a neighborhood in The Hague, Netherlands, built in the mid-20th century using functionalist architecture. The community is characterized by a young population, with immigrants accounting for about 30% of the population, and a lower than the national average educational attainment, with 25% of the population having completed tertiary education. The median household income in Moerwijk Noord is significantly lower than the national average, with 60% of households being low-income, and the unemployment rate is higher than the rest of The Hague. Despite these challenges, Moerwijk Noord has a strong sense of community and resilience, with a vibrant cultural scene that showcases the diversity of the community. However, the neighborhood faces various health-related issues due to its socio-economic challenges, such as mental health issues, chronic diseases, obesity, and smoking.

The architecture of Moerwijk Noord reflects social stratification, with primarily apartment buildings and high-density housing units indicative of low-income and working-class residents.

In terms of crime, Moerwijk Noord has been experiencing a decrease in the number of reported crimes in recent years, with property-related offenses remaining the most common types of crime in the area. The police have implemented measures to address crime and safety

issues, including increased patrols and community engagement, while local residents have also formed neighborhood watch groups and established community initiatives to promote safety. However, social and economic inequality, poverty, and

drug-related crime continue to contribute to crime and safety issues in Moerwijk Noord, requiring a multi-faceted approach to address the root causes.

Moerwijk Noord has a range of community services that cater to the social, cultural, and spiritual needs of residents, including medical centers, schools, community centers, churches, and the Party Centrum Ons Huis. Despite these community services being valuable, they face financial and logistical constraints that can limit their ability to provide

The research team is developing tools and methods for architectural ethnography to capture the unique experiences of individuals and their social networks within a larger urban community.

services to all those who need them. Moerwijk Noord has good transport links, making it easy for residents to travel around the neighborhood and beyond.

The architecture of Moerwijk Noord reflects social stratification, with primarily apartment buildings and high-density housing units indicative of low-income and working-class residents. This results in pockets of poverty and social exclusion in certain areas of the neighborhood, while more affluent areas of the city have more spacious and expensive housing options. The neighborhood has limited public spaces that are often poorly maintained, contributing to social isolation and reinforcing existing inequalities. The area has a high building density, which can contribute to a sense of crowding and limit the availability of open space for residents. Moerwijk Noord has a mix of green spaces, ranging from small parks to larger recreational areas, primarily based on historical planning, accessibility, and community input.

In conclusion, Moerwijk Noord is a multicultural and diverse neighborhood that faces various socio-economic challenges, including lower educational attainment, low median household income, and higher unemployment rates. The neighborhood experiences health-related issues such as mental health issues, chronic diseases, obesity, and smoking. The community is characterized by a strong sense of community and resilience despite these challenges. The architecture of Moerwijk Noord reflects social stratification, with limited public spaces and pockets of poverty and social exclusion. The neighborhood has a range of community services that cater to the social, cultural, and spiritual needs of residents, but they face financial and logistical constraints. Finally, Moerwijk Noord has good transport links, making it easy for residents to travel around the neighborhood and beyond.

The research team is investigating how social practices and community networks can promote health and wellbeing in a low-income, working-class neighborhood with a high number of residents with migrational backgrounds. The team is also developing tools and methods for architectural ethnography to capture the unique experiences of individuals and their social networks within a larger urban community. The research methods include mapping and spatial analysis, visual ethnography, interviews, participatory research, floor plan activity and timeline, and participant observation. The team will observe and document the everyday practices and behaviors of a participant named Magda, as well as those of her coworkers and customers at a supermarket in Moerwijk Noord.

b. The Life of Magdalena in Moerwijk Noord

Magdalena, a 29-year-old resident and employee of Moerwijk, was interviewed as part of the research. She wakes up at 7 am every weekday and takes her four-year-old daughter to school before heading to work at 9:30 am. Magdalena works until 12 pm or sometimes until 5 pm. Her husband owns his own company and works 200 km away from Den Haag, so she needs to plan her day around her daughter's schedule. She speaks six languages: Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Dutch, Turkish, and English. She buys her groceries at the supermarket where she works and has been working there for almost two years.

Magdalena likes Moerwijk for its multiple playgrounds but thinks people make too much of a mess. She believes the architecture in Moerwijk is nice and renovation in

the Netherlands is of high quality. Magdalena finds the traffic annoying but thinks there is a lot of public transportation available in Moerwijk that can take you anywhere.

Magda's daily routine shows that she has a busy schedule that revolves around her daughter's schedule. Her daughter's school hours determine her work hours, and she is only able to go to work when her daughter is at school. She also takes care of her daughter when she is not working. The fact that her husband works far away from their home means that Magda is the sole caretaker of their child. This situation causes her a lot of stress, which is why she sometimes smokes. Magda's multilingualism is an asset in her job at the supermarket, where

Her multilingualism is an asset in her job at the supermarket, interacting with customers who speak different languages.

she interacts with customers who speak different languages.

Magda's positive views of Moerwijk's multiple playgrounds and the area's architecture show that these factors have a significant influence on her perception of the neighborhood. However, her negative views on the mess that people make in the area suggest that there is a need for better public education on keeping the environment clean. Her comments on the high-quality renovation of the houses show that the municipality's efforts to maintain and improve the housing stock in the neighborhood have been successful.

Magda finds the traffic in Moerwijk annoying, but the availability of public transportation is a significant advantage. She believes that it is easy to get anywhere in the area because of the many public transportation options available. This statement shows that the municipality's efforts to provide an accessible transportation network in the neighborhood have been successful.

The interview with Magda provides useful information for the research team. It gives them an insight into the life of an employee in the area, highlighting the challenges of being a working mother in the neighborhood. Magda's multilingualism and her experience with customers in the supermarket give the researchers an idea of how language barriers might affect social practices in the area. Her comments on the quality of renovation in the neighborhood and the availability of public transportation show that the municipality's efforts to maintain and improve the area have been successful. Overall, the interview provides useful insights into the social practices, daily routines, and perceptions of the residents of Moerwijk Noord.

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Pink, S., Kühl, H., Mantovani, N., & Postill, J. (2017). *Methods for researching homes: Ethnography and Design*. Routledge.

Databases and Digital Platforms

Leefbaarometer
(Database with indicators on quality of life)
www.leefbaarometer.nl

Development of The Hague SouthWest
(Municipality of The Hague)
<https://www.denhaag.nl/nl/in-de-stad/wonen-en-bouwen/ontwikkelingen-in-de-stad/ontwikkelingen-den-haag-zuidwest.htm>

AllCharts.info
(Statistical data about neighbourhood in The Netherlands)
allcharts.info

Den Haag in Cijfers
(Data profiles on neighborhoods in The Hague)
<https://denhaag.incijfers.nl/dashboard/wijkprofielen/bevolking>

Media References

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<https://denhaag.incijfers.nl/dashboard/wijkprofielen/bevolking>.

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<https://denhaag.incijfers.nl/dashboard/wijkprofielen/bevolking>.

List of Illustrations

Megalovasili, Savinna. *Localization of following historical images.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Figure ground plan with Moerwijk at the center.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketches from the site. top: a window-sign warning of a security dog. bottom: broken window.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketches from the site. top: a window-sign warning of a security dog. bottom: broken window.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch from the site. Sign with "Church is open for you".* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch from the site. Inside the Party Centrum Ons Huis.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch from the site. Church building in residential context.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Plan with Moerwijk Noord at the center, showing years of construction.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Plan with Moerwijk Noord at the center, showing water and green spaces.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Plan with Moerwijk Noord at the center, showing trees.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Architecturally integrated pots by the entrance of a multi-storey residential house.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Playground with bikes in the front.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Playground.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Axometry of the built environment in Moerwijk Noord.* CAD drawing.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: One of the three typologies - this one being of medium height.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: One of many inhabited Boathouses.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: More private, protected, individualistic Rowhouses.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Zuiderport through two more traditional residential houses.* Sketch.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Entrance to Onze Supermarkt (multicultural grocery store at the corner of a residential building).* Sketch.

Lai, Jacky. *3D scanning of Onze Supermarkt.* 3D Scanning.

Simonarson, Natalia. *Sketch of site: Inside Onze Supermarkt by the Entrance.* Sketch.

Lai, Jacky. *Floor Plan of Onze Supermarkt.* CAD drawing.

Megalovasili, Savinna. *Snapshot of the research team's Visual Narrative*. Stop-motion film.



Translations

VERTALINGEN

ÇEVIRILERI

مچارت

Samenvatting in het Nederlands

De Buurt

Moerwijk-Noord is een wijk in Den Haag met een diverse gemeenschap. Hier wonen veel jongen mensen en immigranten, maar helaas zijn er problemen, zoals lage cijfers in het onderwijs, weinig inkomen en veel werkloosheid. Hierdoor is het een gebied met armoede en sociale ongelijkheid. Ondanks deze problemen laten bewoners van de wijk zien dat ze sterk zijn en samenwerken. Er heerst een levendige cultuur waarin ze diversiteit omarmen. Verder zorgt de economische ongelijkheid voor een verslechterde gezondheid van de inwoners. Ze hebben vaker mentale problemen, chronische ziekten, obesitas of roken meer. Gelukkig zijn er steeds minder misdaadmeldingen in Moerwijk-Noord. Vooral diefstal neemt af omdat politie, inwoners en buurtpreventie-groepen samenwerken. Helaas blijven problemen zoals ongelijkheid, armoede en drugs gerelateerde misdaden een uitdaging. De wijk heeft belangrijke sociale instellingen, zoals ziekenhuizen, scholen, buurthuizen, kerken en een feestzaal genaamd 'Party Centrum Ons Huis'. Deze instellingen kampen echter met geld- en organisatieproblemen waardoor ze niet iedereen kunnen helpen. De bouwstijl in Moerwijk-Noord toont de ongelijkheid in de wijk. Mensen met lagere inkomens wonen vaak dicht op elkaar in flats. Er zijn weinig goed onderhouden parken en pleinen, wat zorgt voor eenzaamheid en meer ongelijkheid. Gelukkig is het openbaar vervoer in de wijk goed, waardoor mensen makkelijk naar andere plekken kunnen reizen. Om de gezondheids- en welzijnsproblemen aan te pakken, doet een onderzoeksteam in Moerwijk-Noord onderzoek naar de lokale gemeenschap. Deze brengen ze in kaart doormiddel van foto's, interviews, analyses van de ruimtelijke omgeving en andere methoden om te begrijpen hoe deze diverse gemeenschap met elkaar omgaat. Het doel is om de gezondheid en het welzijn van de inwoners te verbeteren.

Het proces

Moerwijk-Noord in Den Haag is een wijk die in het midden van de 20e eeuw is gebouwd en ontworpen voor betaalbare huisvesting met ruime groene gebieden. Het hoge aantal sociale huurwoningen en de slecht onderhouden openbare ruimtes weerspiegelen de sociale verhoudingen in de wijk. Twee lokale multiculturele supermarkten zijn belangrijk voor de gemeenschap. Ze worden niet alleen gebruikt voor boodschappen, maar ze zijn ook een ontmoetingsplek voor mensen met diverse culturele achtergronden. Daarnaast hebben de winkels unieke producten die meestal niet in reguliere supermarkten te vinden zijn. Als onderdeel van een onderzoeksproject is er een interview afgenomen met de 29-jarige Magdalena, inwoner en werkend in Moerwijk. Magdalena's dagelijkse routine is afgestemd op het schema van haar dochter. Hierdoor kan ze alleen gaan werken wanneer haar dochter op school is. Het interview met Magdalena weerspiegelt het leven van een werkende moeder in de buurt en benadrukt de uitdaging hiervan. Magdalena's meer-taligheid en haar interacties met supermarktklanten geven de onderzoekers inzicht in hoe taalbarrières invloed kunnen hebben op sociale interacties in de gemeenschap. Magdalena's opmerkingen over de kwaliteit van verbeteringen in de buurt en de beschikbaarheid van openbaar vervoer, geven aan dat de inspanningen van de gemeente om de buurt te onderhouden en te verbeteren hun vruchten hebben afgeworpen. Kortom, het interview heeft waardevolle inzichten opgeleverd in de sociale praktijken, dagelijkse routines en de beleving van bewoners van Moerwijk-Noord.

Türkçe Özet

Mahalle

Hollanda'nın Lahey kentinde bulunan Moerwijk Noord, önemli bir göçmen varlığı ve genç bir nüfusa sahip bir mahalledir. Canlılığına rağmen, bölge düşük eğitim düzeyi, düşük hane halkı geliri ve yüksek işsizlik oranları gibi sosyo-ekonomik zorluklarla boğuşuyor ve bu da yoksulluk ve sosyal eşitsizliğe neden oluyor. Bununla birlikte, bu zorlukların ortasında, mahalle, bu çeşitliliği ile canlı bir kültürel sahnenin kanıtladığı bir topluluk duygusu göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, Moerwijk Noord, zihinsel sağlık sorunları, kronik hastalıklar, obezite ve sigara içme gibi sosyo-ekonomik mücadeleleriyle karmaşık bir şekilde bağlantılı, çeşitli sağlıkla ilgili konularla karşı karşıyadır. Olumlu bir not ise, bölgede bildirilen suçlar, özellikle polisle ilgili topluluk üyelerinin işbirlikçi çabaları sayesinde, özellikle mülkle ilgili suçlarda bir düşüş görüldü, ve yerel mahalle izleme grupları oluştu. Ancak, sosyal ve ekonomik eşitsizlik, yoksulluk ve uyuşturucuya bağlı suç devam eden zorluklar olarak hâlâ görülmektedir. Mahallede tıp merkezleri, okullar, toplum merkezleri, kiliseler ve eğlence merkezi Ons Huis dahil olmak üzere temel toplum hizmetleri mevcuttur. Bununla birlikte, bu hizmetler finansal ve lojistik sınırlamalarla karşılaşmakta ve tüm sakinlere hizmet etmede etkinliklerini kısmen engellemektedir. Moerwijk Noord'un mimari manzarası, düşük gelirli ve işçi sınıfı sakinleri arasında yaygın olan yüksek yoğunluklu konutlarla sosyal tabakalaşmayı daha da güçlendiriyor. Bakımlı kamusal alanların azlığı, sosyal izolasyona ve mevcut eşitsizliklere katkıda bulunuyor. Bu zorluklara rağmen, mahalle sakinlerinin bölgedeki ve ötesindeki hareketliliğini artıran iyi ulaşım bağlantılarından yararlanmaktadır. Sağlık ve refah endişelerini gidermek için, Moerwijk Noord'da özel bir araştırma ekibi, haritalama, mekansal analiz, görsel etnografi, röportajlar, katılımcı araştırmalar gibi çeşitli yöntemler kullanarak topluluk ağlarını aktif olarak inceliyor ve topluluğun arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkartmaya çalışıyor. Amaç ; mahalle sakinlerinin sağlık ve refah konusundaki durumunu dağa iyi bir hale getirmektir.

Süreç

Lahey'deki Moerwijk Noord, 20. yüzyılın ortalarında inşa edilmiş, uygun fiyatlı konutlar ve yeşil alanlar için tasarlanmış bir mahalledir. Temel olarak sosyal farklılıkları yansıtan sosyal konut birimlerinden oluşur, ancak sınırlı ve bakımsız kamusal alanlar nedeniyle zorluklarla karşı karşıyadır. İki çok kültürlü süpermarket, farklı geçmişlere sahip insanlar için buluşma yerleri olarak hizmet vererek toplumda çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadırlar. Bu mağazalar, normal süpermarketlerde yaygın olarak bulunmayan benzersiz ürünler sunmaktadır. Bir araştırma projesinin bir parçası olarak, Moerwijk'te oturan 29 yaşında ve işçi olan Magdalena ile bir röportaj yapıldı. Magdalena'nın günlük rutini, kızının okul saatleriyle uyumlu olan programı etrafında dönüyor. Bu, mahallede çalışan annelerin karşılaştığı zorlukları vurgulamaktadır. Magdalena'nın birden fazla dili konuşma yeteneği ve süpermarket müşterileriyle olan etkileşimleri, dil engellerinin toplumdaki sosyal etkileşimleri nasıl etkileyebileceği konusunda fikir vermektedir. Mahalle tadilatlarının kalitesi ve toplu taşıma erişilebilirliği hakkındaki yorumları, belediyenin bölgeyi iyileştirme çabalarının başarılı olduğunu göstermektedir. Röportaj, Moerwijk Noord sakinlerinin sosyal uygulamaları, günlük rutinleri ve algıları hakkında değerli bilgiler veriyor.

ملخص باللغة العربية

الحي

مورفايك نورد، تقع في لاهاي، هولندا، هو حي متنوع مع وجود كبير للمهاجرين والسكان الشباب. وعلى الرغم من حيويتها، تواجه المنطقة تحديات اجتماعية واقتصادية مثل انخفاض التحصيل العلمي، وانخفاض متوسط دخل الأسرة، وارتفاع معدلات البطالة، مما يؤدي إلى جيوب من الفقر والطبقات الاجتماعية. ومع ذلك، وسط هذه الصعوبات، يظهر الحي المرونة والشعور القوي بالمجتمع، كما يتضح من المشهد الثقافي الحيوي الذي يحتفل بتنوعه. ومع ذلك، تواجه مورفايك نورد العديد من القضايا المتعلقة بالصحة، بما في ذلك مشاكل الصحة العقلية، والأمراض المزمنة، والسمنة، والتدخين، المرتبطة بشكل معقد بنضالاتها الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. من الناحية الإيجابية، شهدت الجرائم المبلغ عنها في المنطقة انخفاضاً، لا سيما الجرائم المتعلقة بالممتلكات، وذلك بفضل الجهود التعاونية للشرطة، وأعضاء المجتمع المشاركين، ومجموعات مراقبة الحي المحلي. ومع ذلك، لا يزال عدم المساواة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والفقر والجرائم المتصلة بالمخدرات تشكل تحديات مستمرة. تتوفر في الحي الخدمات المجتمعية الأساسية، بما في ذلك المراكز الطبية والمدارس والمراكز المجتمعية والكنائس وحزب سنتروم أونس هويس. ومع ذلك، تواجه هذه الخدمات قيوداً مالية ولوجستية، مما يعيق فعاليتها في خدمة جميع السكان. يعزز المشهد المعماري لمورفايك نورد بشكل أكبر التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي، مع انتشار الإسكان عالي الكثافة بين السكان ذوي الدخل المنخفض والطبقة العاملة. تساهم ندرة الأماكن العامة التي تتم صيانتها بشكل جيد في العزلة الاجتماعية وعدم المساواة القائمة. على الرغم من هذه التحديات، يستفيد الحي من خطوط النقل الجيدة التي تعزز تنقل السكان داخل المنطقة وخارجها. لمعالجة المخاوف المتعلقة بالصحة والرفاهية، يقوم فريق بحث متخصص في Moerwijk Noord بدراسة الشبكات المجتمعية بنشاط باستخدام طرق مختلفة، مثل رسم الخرائط، والتحليل المكاني، والإثنوغرافيا المرئية، والمقابلات، والبحوث التشاركية، و نشاط مخطط الطابق، ودراسات الجدول الزمني، ومراقبة المشاركين. ويتمثل هدفهم الشامل في اكتساب فهم شامل للتجارب الفريدة والشبكات الاجتماعية داخل هذا المجتمع الحضري المتنوع والمتعدد الثقافات، بهدف نهائي هو تحسين نتائج الصحة والرفاهية. والسعي إلى تعزيز نتائج الصحة والرفاهية.

العملية

Moerwijk Noord في لاهاي هو حي تم بناؤه في منتصف القرن العشرين، وهو مصمم للسكن بأسعار معقولة والمساحات الخضراء. وتتكون بشكل أساسي من وحدات الإسكان الاجتماعي، مما يعكس الاختلافات الاجتماعية، ولكنها تواجه تحديات بسبب الأماكن العامة المحدودة والتي لا يتم الحفاظ عليها بشكل جيد. اثنين من محلات السوبر ماركت متعددة الثقافات تلعب دورا حاسما في المجتمع، بمثابة أماكن اجتماع للأشخاص من خلفيات متنوعة. تقدم هذه المتاجر منتجات فريدة لا توجد عادة في محلات السوبر ماركت العادية. كجزء من مشروع بحثي، أجريت مقابلة مع ماجدالينا، وهي مقيمة وعاملة تبلغ من العمر 29 عامًا في مورفايك. يدور روتين ماجدالينا اليومي حول جدول إبتها، ويتوافق مع ساعات دراستها. وهذا يسلط الضوء على التحديات التي تواجهها الأمهات العاملات في الحي. توفر قدرة ماجدالينا على التحدث بلغات متعددة وتفاعلاتها مع عملاء السوبر ماركت رؤى حول كيفية تأثير الحواجز اللغوية على التفاعلات الاجتماعية في المجتمع. تشير تعليقاتها على جودة تجديدات الأحياء وإمكانية الوصول إلى وسائل النقل العام إلى أن جهود البلدية لتحسين المنطقة كانت ناجحة. تعطي المقابلة رؤى قيمة حول الممارسات الاجتماعية والروتين اليومي وتصورات سكان مورفايك نورد.

MWVN2

Moerwijk Noord Case Study Area 2

A MONUMENT IN MOERWIJK

*Een monument in
Moerwijk*

ELENA CIUCCI, CHIEL MOLENDIJK, CAROLINE ROSENZWEIG

Housing and Health in the Hague

The 2022/23 edition of the MSc2 elective course “Architectural Ethnography” explores the interface between the disciplines of architecture, anthropology, microbiology and public health, to investigate how spatial configurations and social practices influence and are influenced by the interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota. Working in collaboration with students, teachers and researchers of Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) and Hogeschool Leiden, this report examines a case study areas located in Moerwijk Noord, one of the neighbourhoods of Moerwijk, in the Dutch municipality of The Hague. Using a pioneering combination of environmental microbiome research with ethnographic research and spatial analysis this research aims at answering the following research question:

how urban and housing design influences interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota and promotes lung-friendly behaviour?

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Introduction

This research project investigates the relationship between health, housing, and air quality in the neighbourhood of Moerwijk North, located in The Hague South. Based on our initial observations and spatial analysis of the neighbourhood, we have focused on the relationships between residents and outdoor spaces. Despite Moerwijk's 'grey area' label, we discovered several public green spaces, counted a high density and variety of trees, and observed lots of resident activity in the private gardens both in front and at the back of their homes.





Esmoreitplein

We were especially drawn to the relationship between residents and outdoor spaces due to the unique layout of our case study. Within the neighbourhood of Moerwijk North lies the Esmoreitplein building complex which was built in 1935 by architects L. Cusell and JN Munnik and commissioned by the reformed housing association Patrimonium. The housing complex is notable for the area. Initially built for social housing, the block consisted of 36 single-family homes and 135 apartments across 3 levels which shared a private interior courtyard. The centre of the block bends around a small public park, creating a cul-de-sac environment in an area with otherwise linear streets and housing blocks.

...built in 1935 by architects L. Cusell and JN Munnik and commissioned by the reformed housing association Patrimonium.

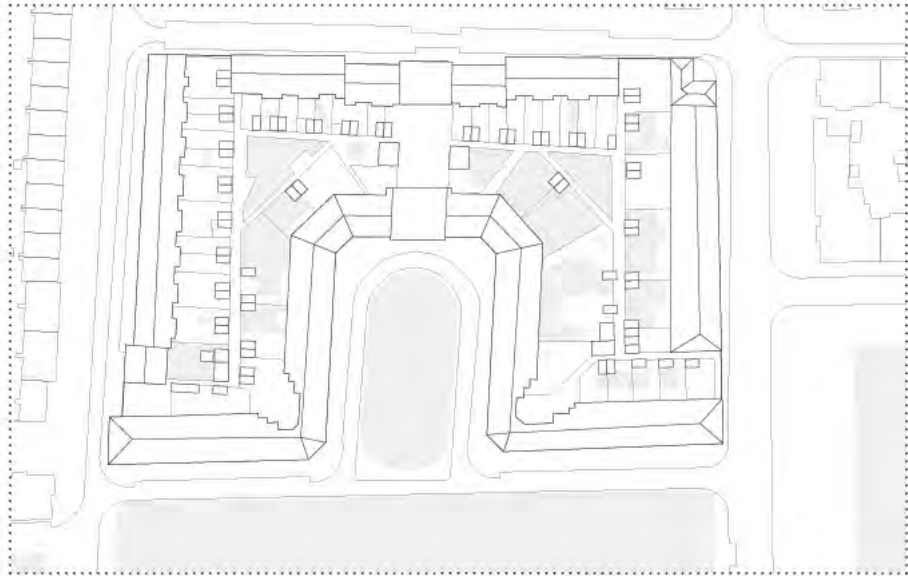
Building Renovation

Prior to 2007, the block worsened in condition. Many of the windows in the

apartment typology were boarded up and many residents had moved out. According to a current resident, "junkies hung around" the public park so it wasn't a place safe for raising families. However, in 2007 Van der Leij Bouwbedrijven finished the redevelopment of the building complex. The houses along the north and west-facing sides were kept as social housing and the 135 apartments were turned into 42 large family homes, an unusual housing option for the area. The plots were sold to buyers for an initial investment of 20,000 before paying for the following renovations. The renovation gutted the units, allowing for residents to choose their layouts for the 1st and 2nd floors. The attic space was left untouched which residents were left to renovate in their own time if desired.

Top: 1936
Esmoreitplein plan
drawings, Den
Haag Archives.
Bottom: 2007
promotional
booklet plot
diagram, from
research
participant

CASE STUDY AREA: MWN2



Initial Observations

Since the start of the research project, we have visited the site four times: twice during the weekend and twice during the week. Our observations of the area were different to what we had expected. Moerwijk has a poor image in the media and ranks low on Socioeconomic status (SES) and Leefbaar indices. According to a research group at Leiden University, the SES score is based on health, education levels and housing status, Moerwijk ranks -0.7. The Hague has an average score of -0.1, so it is shocking to see such a decrease within one of its neighbourhoods. The leefbaar score indicates a similar image, ranking the neighbourhood as slightly to very negative in every category except for Facilities. On closer inspection of the rating, which combines several factors elaborated on later, it seems that insecurity contributes the most to the low score.

With this prior knowledge of the neighbourhood, we were surprised to walk through a well-maintained urban area with plenty of green spaces. The Esmoreitplein stands out with its unique architecture and embrace of a small, well-kept private park. The density of green spaces caught our interest and triggered questions about the effect of the close proximity of green areas on the health of the residents.

Walking around the block we noticed the different characters of the four sides and inner cul-de-sac. The houses differ greatly in size and in relationship to buildings across the street. Along the south side, tall, 3-4 bedroom family homes face the long stretch of green used as a playground and dog park. In the cul-de-sac, the same building typology looks onto the pristine private park, and along the east, it faces a wide road, a few amenities, and a large sports field. Along the north side, a smaller, 1-2 bedroom housing typology forms a low street of row housing, facing more modern, taller houses that receive a lot of daylight. To the west, this smaller typology runs along a narrower street.



Left: Leefbaar score of Moerwijk, from www.leefbaarometer.nl



Top Left: Along the North side, facing West.



Top Right: Along the East side, facing South.



Middle: The U-Shaped private park.

Bottom Left: Along the south side, facing East.

Bottom Right: Along the West side, facing North

All images taken by research group during site visits.



ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Below:
Diagrammatic
render of
Esmoreitplein,
showing the path
followed during air
sampling.

Produced by
research group,

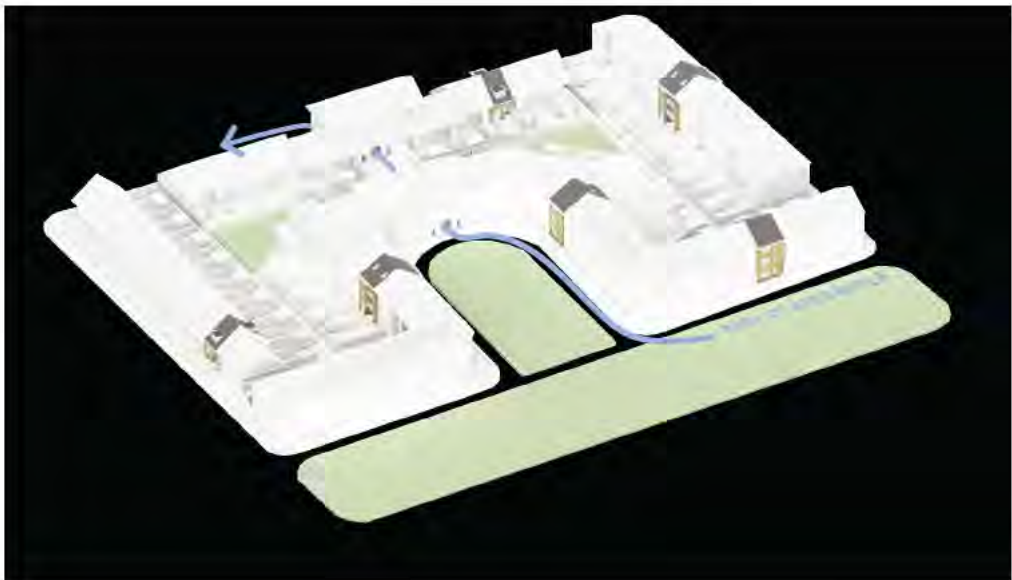
Data Collection

In our aim to link air quality, health, and housing, we have collected various data from site visits, interviews, participatory research activities, and online databases.

Air Quality

During our first site visit, we used a Sniffer to collect an air sample. This sample was cultured and sequenced by Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) to determine the number and identity of bacteria and fungi species in the air. We walked through Esmoreitplein, holding the sniffer at head level and facing the direction of the wind for 30 minutes. Our aim was to gather a representative air sample, so we started by the park in front of the block, walked through the arches that link the south and north sides and cut through the interior gardens, and then along the north side of the housing block.

The air sample collected 201 species, with a deviation of for the bacteria species 4.290 and for the fungi species 2.832. Students



from Hogeschool Leiden Microbiology Department revealed that the air sample had higher levels of anti-inflammatory and pro-inflammatory species than was expected for an industrial area. Despite there being higher levels of anti-inflammatory than pro-inflammatory species, the large presence of pro-inflammatory species contributed to an overall negative reading of the air quality.

Health Data

Through discussions with researchers from LUMC and Hogeschool Leiden, and population health data from LUMC, we created a set of questions to gather health data from residents. According to Haidar Wilo, a researcher from LUMC, a leading cause of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a low social-economic status (SES), prior lung issues, high BMI, being male, and smoking. SES can be calculated by a number of factors including education degree, employment status and housing situation.

A leading cause of CPOS is low social-economic status, prior lung issues, high BMI, male sex and smoking.

We created a set of questions to gather this data from residents of Esmoreitplein:

About your household:

1. Which street do you live on? Rederijkerstraat, Minstrelstraat, Van Maerlantlaan, Anna Bijnslaan, or Esmoreitplein
2. How many people do you live with?
3. How many of the residents are under 18?
4. How many of the residents have allergies?
5. How many of the residents have lung problems?
6. How many of the residents are smokers?

ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Top: Health
Questionnaire
flyer, with Dutch
and English
translations.

Bottom: Our initial
research flyer for
finding research
participants.

About you:

7. What's your age?

8. What's your gender?

9. Do you work at the moment?

10. What education level do you have?

And...

do you have any comments about your neighbourhood and how it is good or bad for your health?

We printed a flyer, with Dutch and English translations on them, and headed to the neighbourhood Saturday afternoon to gather data from residents. We had expected to meet residents on the street, but after a couple of circles around the block, we had not come across many residents. We were also sensitive to the fact that they may not wish to stop and share health information with students who had already come by once before. We decided instead to take the opportunity to ask if we could enter the private courtyard. Luckily, we met a resident who not only let us in but was willing to answer our questionnaire. The meeting turned into an hour-long conversation and house tour, and we received one set of health information! We decided we could better spend our time talking to residents and gaining insights through discussion rather than asking for a few data points. For this reason, we didn't continue with the health form, although looking back it may have filled in a few missing gaps in our research.

The health data we received from this family was useful to build a profile for them. Below is the data we received: Reflecting on this method of data gathering, it would have been useful to separate each resident, to have individual data

House #	Street	# Residents (R)	# R <18	# with Allergies	# Lung Problems	# Smokers	Genders of R	Ages of R	Working Status of R	Education Level of R
17	Esmoreitplein	5	1	3	3	4	M F F M M	54 49 25 23 14	Y N Y Y N	MBO HBO MBO MBO School

Woont u aan het Esmoreitplein?

1 minuut voor 1 koekje of een bloem?

Hallo, wij zijn architectuurstudenten van de TUDelft en doen onderzoek naar de relatie tussen gezondheid, wonen en luchtkwaliteit.

Onze casestudy is het bouwblok Esmoreitplein. Woont u daar? Zou u slechts 10 korte vragen voor ons willen beantwoorden?

Over uw huishouden:

1. In welke straat woont u? Rederijkerstraat, Minstrelstraat, Van Maerlantlaan, Anna Bijnslaan, of Esmoreitplein
2. Met hoeveel personen woont u samen?
3. Hoeveel bewoners zijn jonger dan 18 jaar?
4. Hoeveel bewoners hebben allergieën?
5. Hoeveel bewoners hebben longproblemen?
6. Hoeveel van de bewoners roken?

Over u:

7. Wat is uw leeftijd?
8. Wat is uw geslacht?
9. Werkt u momenteel?
10. Wat is uw opleidingsniveau?

En...

Heeft u opmerkingen over uw buurt en hoe deze goed of slecht is voor uw gezondheid?

Meer weten over ons project en meedoen?
Bel ons op: + 3165344993
E-mail ons op: c.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl

Do you live at Esmoreitplein?

1 minute for 1 cookie or a flower?

Hello, we are architecture students from the TUDelft and we are studying the relationship between health, housing and air quality.

Our case study is the Esmoreitplein building block. Do you live there? Would you answer just 10 quick questions for us?

About your household:

1. Which street do you live on? Rederijkerstraat, Minstrelstraat, Van Maerlantlaan, Anna Bijnslaan, or Esmoreitplein
2. How many people do you live with?
3. How many of the residents are under 18?
4. How many of the residents have allergies?
5. How many of the residents have lung problems?
6. How many of the residents are smokers?

About you:

7. What's your age?
8. What's your gender?
9. Do you work at the moment?
10. What education level do you have?

And...

do you have any comments about your neighbourhood and how it is good or bad for your health?

Want to know more about our project or get involved?
Call us at: + 3165344993
E-mail us at: c.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl

Wilt u uw wijk helpen?

Denkt u dat de gemeente Den Haag meer kan doen om Moerwijk te verbeteren?

Geachte heer/mevrouw!

Wij zijn Chiel, Elena en Caroline, architectuur studenten aan de TU Delft. Wij onderzoeken de relatie tussen ruimtelijk- en woningontwerp, luchtkwaliteit en mentale- en fysieke gezondheid en willen graag leren van de bewoners van het Esmoreitplein!

Wilt u ons helpen en deelnemen aan het onderzoek?

We spreken de komende weken een paar keer met u af in het wijkcentrum op de Jan Luykenlaan 29, Moerwijk, en leren samen hoe uw woning en buurt uw gezondheid beïnvloeden. Met deze kennis laten we de gemeente Den Haag zien hoe zij de wijk gezondere leefomgeving kunnen maken voor de gemeenschap.

Het wordt niet saai! We hebben leuke ideeën voor hoe we samen kunnen leren.

Wilt u meer weten, kom dan naar de Kinderspeelplaats, Van Maerlantlaan op zaterdag 25 van 14:30-16:00 of neem contact met ons op via het onderstaande telefoonnummer of email-adres.

Heb je ons gemist, maar ben je geïnteresseerd in deelname aan ons project?

Bel ons op: + 3165344993
E-mail ons op: c.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl

Wilt u uw wijk helpen?

Denkt u dat de gemeente Den Haag meer kan doen om Moerwijk te verbeteren?

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Bel ons op: + 3165344993
E-mail ons op: c.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl

ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

in order to calculate SES per resident, rather than a mixed data set per family.

Additionally, we sent Haidar the postcodes of the block for him to search an encrypted health database from the Hague Hospital to assess the lung health of the residents. Eventually we received health data for the postcode 2531, which was useful in gaining an overview of the health of residents in large post-code areas, and comparing them to those in Ypenburg. However, we did not hear back with the results of the specific post codes which would have given insights on a smaller scale - that of each street of the housing block.

We discovered that 2531, (which contains MWN1, WMN2, MWO1, and MVO2 research sites), had higher levels of COPD and Asthma than the average of Moerwijk and Ypenburg. Population health data showed that 10.4% of residents in 2531 have Asthma, and 4.3% have COPD. Compared to Moerwijk's average of 10.0% and 3.3%, and Ypenburg's average of 9.9% and 1.5% respectively.

We were unable to find sufficient health data to calculate SES and establish a relationship with health outcomes. Unfortunately, this aspect of the project research is the least complete. We instead rely on the insights gained from the two families we met with to inform us of the health status of the neighbourhood. This qualitative data provides useful insights, but is not enough to draw on to make an empirically based conclusion. We share our insights from residents in the Participatory Research chapter.

Housing

Our research into housing design and resident activity included online research of the history of the area and building, a visit to the Den Haag archives, knocking on doors of Esmoreitplein to find research participants, two house visits, and one floorplan timeline mapping activity with a mother and her son. We will present the information in detail in the following chapter.

As part of our architectural ethnographic research project in Esmoreitplein, Moerwijk, The Hague, we had the opportunity to visit the neighbourhood and its housing units over the course of two months, with a focus on outdoor areas, architectural features, and resident behaviours. During our visits, we were able to capture images that showcase the atmosphere of Esmoreitplein, including its unique housing and neighbourhood characteristics.

One of the notable aspects we observed during our research was the renovation and green aspects of the site. In particular, we noted the private spaces of a building block, where we discovered a back garden system that hides the site's focus on green spaces. These green spaces, which we initially discovered through Google Maps and Earth, became a central focus of our research and led to the next chapter of our project.

The images we captured during our visits provide a glimpse into the neighbourhood's unique character, and we hope that they will help to further situate our research and insights. We should note that all of our visits took place during the daytime, with only one visit on a rainy afternoon. Overall, our research project offers a qualitative understanding of Esmoreitplein, Moerwijk, The Hague, with a focus on housing and green spaces.

Green Spaces

During our architectural ethnographic research project at Esmoreitplein Moerwijk in The Hague, we explored the green/natural aspects of the site. The area is characterized by a range of outdoor spaces, from front gardens to a shared private garden and trees lining the streets. We gathered data on the trees in the area, as well as asked permission to walk through the private garden shared walkway, and gathered images of the front gardens, as we were interested in the affect of greenspaces and resident relationships with outdoor areas. This allowed us to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of green spaces in the area and its impact on the community.

Esmoreitplein in Moerwijk, The Hague, boasts several green and natural elements that contribute to the well-being of the community. During our research, we observed and documented several of these features.

In addition to the sustainable design features, Esmoreitplein has several green spaces and elements that promote outdoor activity and social interaction. There is central square surrounded by trees and seating areas, but it also surrounded by a low fence and no dogs allowed sign. The activity in this park is less than the nearby playground, but remains clean and free to access - we heard that the neighbourhood children camp in it during the summer, and the residents who look over it are happy for it to remain less populated. Additionally, the site has several playgrounds, community gardens, and even a small farm. These spaces not only provide opportunities for physical activity and socialization but also contribute to a sense of community ownership and pride.

Finally, the back garden system we discovered during our research project is another example of the green and natural aspects of Esmoreitplein. Every house has a private garden to the back of the house. Many of the gardens have sheds too, which residents store their bikes which they ride to school or work on.

Overall, the green and natural aspects of Esmoreitplein contribute to a healthy and sustainable environment for the community. The integration of green infrastructure and sustainable design features, as well as the provision of green spaces and community gardens, promote physical and mental health, social interaction, and a sense of community ownership

Report Contents

The following chapters summarize our research findings and present. We have paid particular attention to the spatial analysis and the participatory activities, as we felt we gained the most insight from our multiple site visits and conversations with residents.



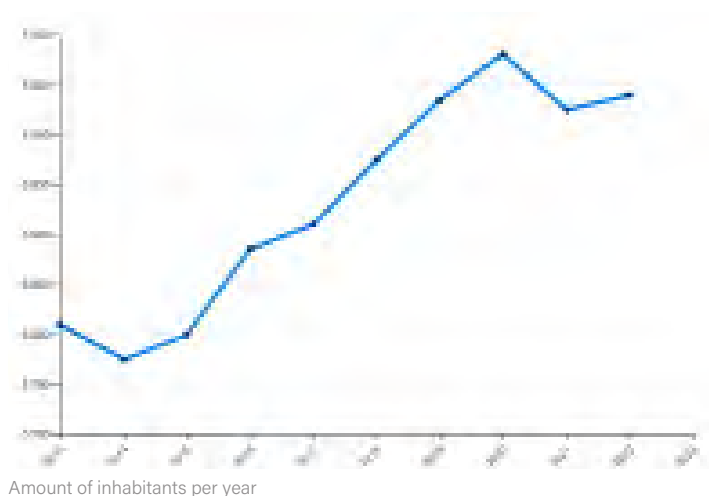
Socio-economic Characterization

To build a better picture of the area we were researching, we gathered socio-economic data from data from the website allcharts.info. While this data is based on Moerwijk Noord, and not specific to Esmoreitplein, it adds some context to the neighbourhood. Our aim is to better understand the neighbourhood's current situation and how it has changed over the past 15 years. The data also helps to explain the low Leefbaar index score.

Neighbourhood Description

Moerwijk Noord is a neighbourhood located in The Hague, Netherlands. The social-demographic context of the neighbourhood is characterized by various factors, such as population size, age distribution, dwelling prices, and types of houses. Additionally, the neighbourhood has a significant impact on criminal activities in the area, as seen in crime rates such as theft, environmental, scam, traffic, destruction, and total crimes.

The Esmoreitplein in Moerwijk, The Hague, has been the subject of significant urban renewal efforts aimed at improving its livability. The area was previously characterized by high levels of crime, social deprivation, and a lack of community cohesion. However, recent developments, such as the construction of new housing units, improved transport links, and the establishment of community spaces, have contributed to a significant improvement in the area's livability. While challenges such as ongoing socio-economic inequalities and issues with affordable housing persist, the Esmoreitplein represents a promising case study in the successful transformation of urban areas towards greater livability and



Population

Moerwijk Noord has seen a 6.3% increase in population over the past 15 years, with the largest age group being 30-44 years old. The neighborhood is home to over 11,000 people, and its population is diverse in terms of age distribution. While the area had previously suffered from high levels of crime and social deprivation, recent developments have contributed to improvements in the neighborhood's livability and community cohesion.

Population per age group

Allcharts.info provides data on the population per age group in Moerwijk Noord. In 2022, the largest age group is 30-44 years old (24.8%), followed by 45-64 years old (22.9%), 18-29 years old (18.8%), 0-17 years old (18.1%), 65-79 years old (10.6%), and 80 years and older (4.7%).

Population growth

According to allcharts.info, the population of Moerwijk Noord in 2022 is 11,030. The website also provides data on population growth over the past 15 years. In 2007, the population was 10,375, which increased to 11,030 in 2022. This represents an increase of 6.3% in the population over the past 15 years.

Housing

Moerwijk Noord, a neighborhood in The Hague, has undergone significant urban renewal efforts to improve its livability. While the area still faces challenges with affordable housing and socio-economic inequalities, recent developments such as new housing units have contributed to a 50% increase in dwelling prices over the past 15 years. The neighborhood is characterized by a diverse range of dwellings, with a majority being apartments and a mix of rental and privately-owned properties.

Dwelling prices

The average value of dwellings in Moerwijk Noord in 2022 is € 183,000. Allcharts.info also provides data on the process of the average value of dwellings over the past 15 years. In 2007, the average value of dwellings was € 122,000, which increased to € 183,000 in 2022. This represents an increase of 50% in the average value of dwellings over the past 15 years.

Characteristics of ownership and type of house

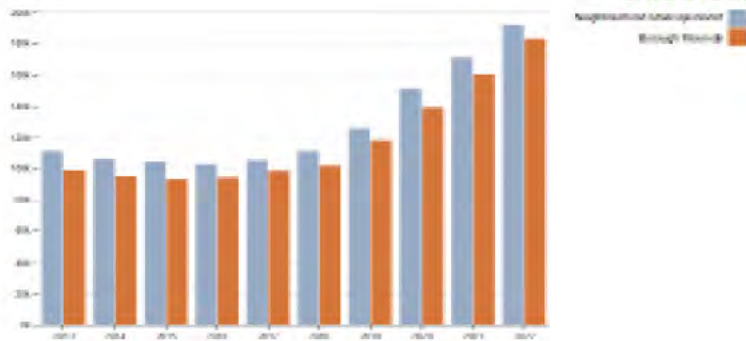
Allcharts.info provides data on the characteristics of ownership and type of house of the 3144 dwellings in Moerwijk Noord. Of the total number of dwellings, 28% are owned by social housing corporations, 39% are privately owned, and 33% are rental properties. Additionally, the majority of dwellings in the neighborhood are apartments (64%), followed by single-family homes (27%) and other types of houses (9%).

Crime rates

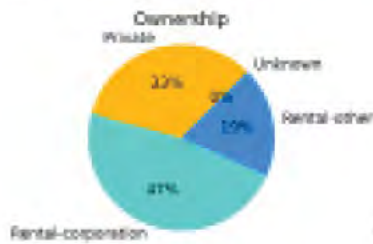
According to allcharts.info, the crime rates in Moerwijk Noord in 2022 are as follows: theft (196), environmental (36), scam (56), traffic (115), destruction (52), and total crimes (503). These crime rates have decreased since 2007, where the total crime rate was 790.

In conclusion, the social-demographic context of Moerwijk Noord is characterized by population growth, dwelling prices, characteristics of ownership and type of house, population per age group, and crime rates. The neighborhood has seen an increase in population and dwelling prices over the past 15 years. Additionally, there are a significant number of rental properties and apartments in the area. The population is diverse in terms of age, with the largest age group being 30-44 years old. Finally, the crime rates in the neighborhood have decreased over the past 15 years.

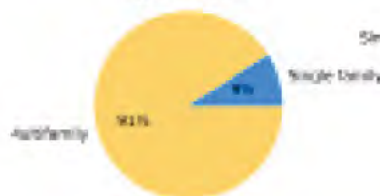
CASE STUDY AREA: MWN2



Average WOZ home value per year



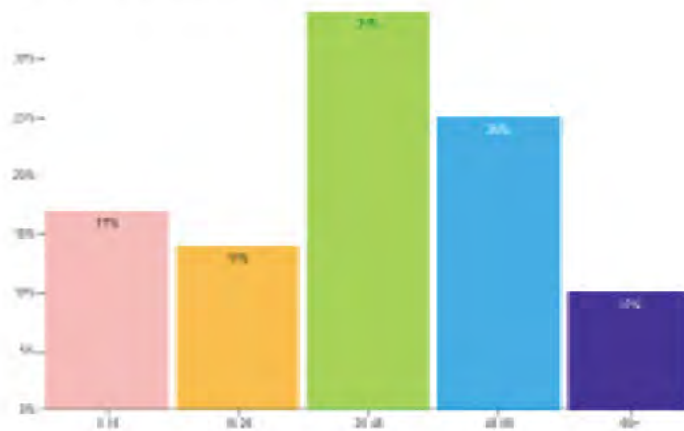
Type of house



Construction year



Characteristics of Dwelling



Population per age group



Spatial Analysis

As part of our Architectural Ethnographic research into the relationship between health, housing, and air quality, and given our skillset as architects to observe, document, and analyse the built environment, we analysed the spatial qualities of Esmoreitplein. We used several scales to understand the relationships between different spaces and their effect on behaviour, and therefore the health of the residents. The scales of investigation move from the neighbourhood to the Esmoreitplein block, to the individual units.

Housing and
Health Data for
MW2 . Sourced
from Architectural
Ethnography
Spring 2023
Syllabus

**SPATIAL
ANALYSIS
AND HEALTH
INDICATORS**

-0,25

Leefbaarometer¹
Total Score
Scale: Grid

98

Residential Density
Dwellings / Hectare

21,1%

Intake of more than 5+
types of medication²
Scale: Ypenburg, 2017

26,5%

Ground Space Index
Groundfloor Surface
Occupation / Hectare

73%

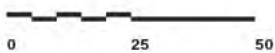
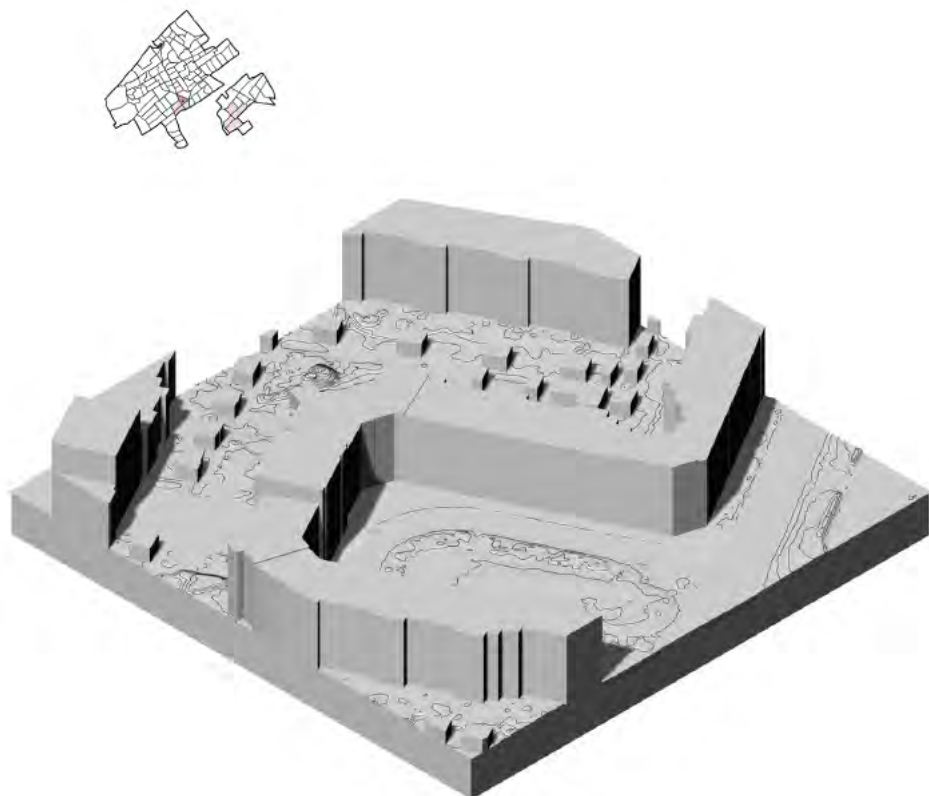
Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 18-65³

29,78m²

Average Household
Footprint
10,000 x GSI / Households

52%

Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 65+³





Neighborhood

The Esmoreitplein neighborhood in Moerwijk is part of a larger district in the south of the city of Den Haag, which was designed as part of Willem Dudok's urban plan, shortly after the end of World War II. The plan aimed to provide affordable housing to people who were affected by the war. As a result, the neighborhood was constructed with several multi-story apartment buildings, which were intended to maximize living space.

The neighborhood's infrastructure is well developed, with a well-connected network of roads and public transportation systems. The presence of the railway line that was constructed in 1849 has greatly contributed to the connection between the district and the city centre. However, walking through the district axially, one encounters an architectural barrier on each side, which contributes to a sense of disconnection between the neighborhood and the surrounding areas. Even though the district is well equipped with facilities, it lacks any attractive pole that would make it a viable district on the scale of the city.

The presence of green spaces, such as the Zuiderpark, plays an important role in the spatial design of the Esmoreitplein neighborhood. The Zuiderpark was designed in 1908 by Hendrick Petrus Berlage, but construction began in 1923, while the official opening took place in 1936. The planning of the Zuiderpark was a key step in the identification of the district. The park provides a large area of green space, which contributes to the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood and provides residents with a pleasant environment.

The neighborhood's vegetation is also an important aspect of its spatial design. The presence of trees and green spaces contributes to the neighborhood's aesthetic appeal and

provides residents with a pleasant environment. A map of the trees laid out in the neighborhood can provide a useful resource for understanding the distribution of green spaces.

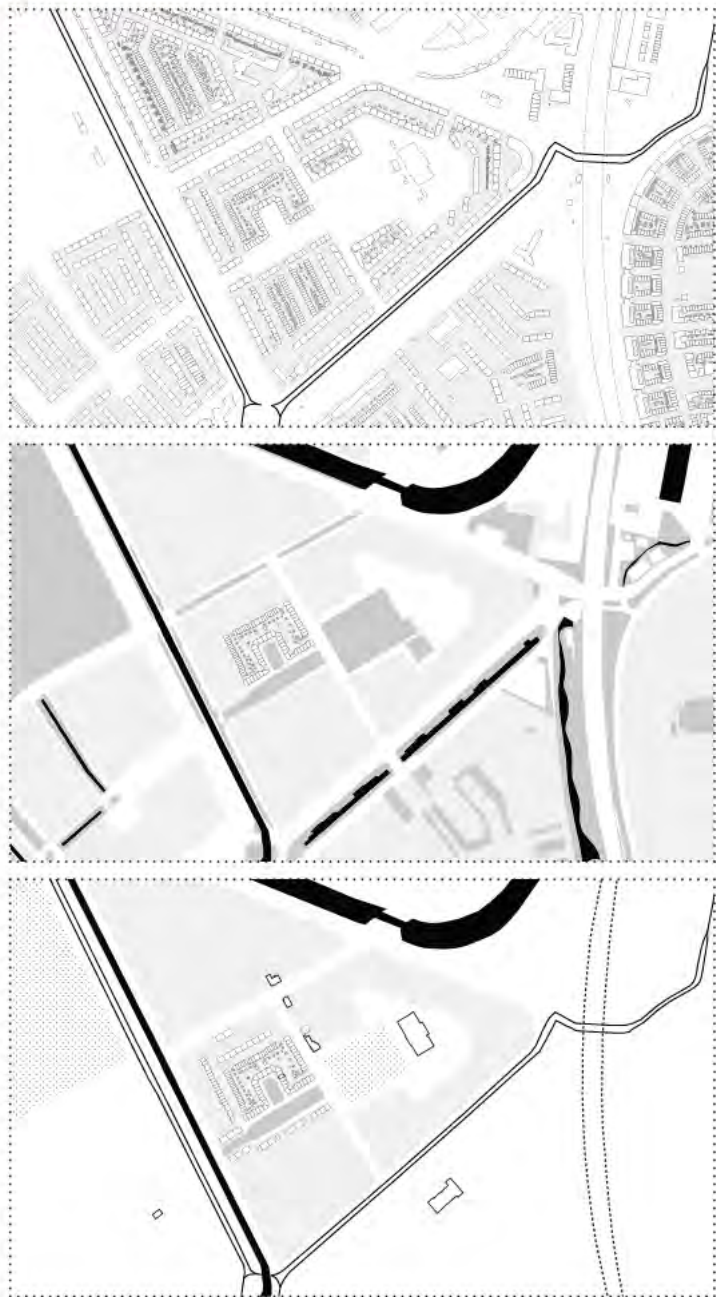
The proximity of playgrounds is another important aspect of the neighborhood's spatial design. The presence of playgrounds in the neighborhood provides children with a safe and accessible space to play and interact with their peers. The proximity of playgrounds also contributes to the overall livability of the neighborhood and can enhance social cohesion.

The spatial design of Esmoreitplein neighborhood in Moerwijk has important implications for its relationship to the surrounding neighborhoods. The neighborhood's multi-story apartment buildings and well-developed infrastructure provide a stark contrast to the adjacent neighborhoods, which are predominantly composed of single-family homes. This contrast can result in a sense of disconnection between the neighborhood and its surroundings. However, the presence of green spaces and playgrounds can also serve as a means of connecting the neighborhood to its surroundings and enhancing social cohesion.

Overall, understanding the spatial design of the Esmoreitplein neighborhood is essential for enhancing its livability and promoting community development. By incorporating the neighborhood's infrastructure, urban development, vegetation, and proximity to playgrounds, researchers can gain a better understanding of the neighborhood's relationship to its surroundings and its potential for promoting social cohesion.

The subtheme of housing types in Esmoreitplein is an important aspect of the chapter on spatial analyses in the architectural ethnographic research report.





Block

The Esmoreitplein building block in Morweijk, designed in 1935 by L. Cusell and J.N. Munnik, is an example of a housing complex that was created to encourage and facilitate community unity through shared spaces. The designers' intention was to create a sense of community by aggregating the houses in a manner that allows for the organic arrangement of equal-status individuals, similar to how a mass of people would arrange themselves on rough terrain.

The building block's shape creates an enclosed space that is left to public greenery, giving a sense of appropriation. The complex's grand entrance with three arches and larger units provides a landmark that helps in feeling a sense of ownership towards the place. The designers' vision of breaking away from uniformity and military discipline is evident in the complex's layout, which features a diverse range of public, semi-private, and private green spaces.

The spatial quality of the shared spaces within the complex is enriched by the presence of numerous trees, which create a diverse range of vegetation. In the complex alone, there are seven different species of planting, without considering the trees planted by private individuals in their own gardens. In addition, the park overlooking the housing complex has a further 12 species of trees within a radius of a few meters, making a total of 19 different species of trees. This diversity in vegetation can be interpreted as a form of care towards the space and a way to provide an enriching experience for the residents.

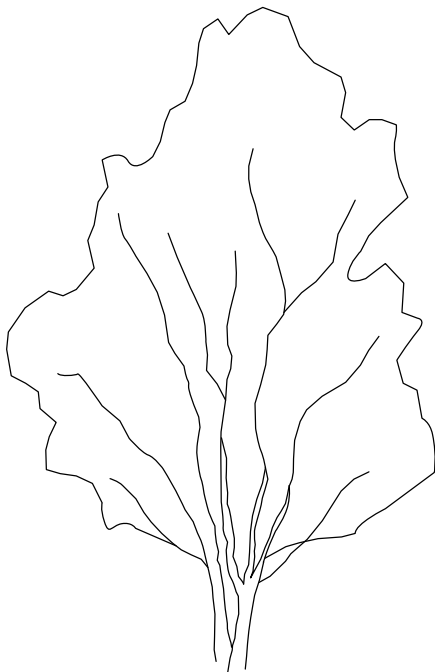
The building block has a variety of public, semi-private, and private green spaces that provide diverse opportunities for interaction between inhabitants, promoting healthy social

interactions. The exterior public space includes the playground, which is used mostly by families during sunny days. Some families feel safe enough to leave their doors open and let their kids play back and forth. The U-shaped park is a fenced space that provides a view of all the inner-looking units, but it does not enhance its use as a public park.

The interior semi-public triangular-shaped park has tall trees on both sides, making them potentially suitable places for community gatherings and spaces for children to play. This park can be seen as a space for the inhabitants to take ownership of and transform it into a space that suits their needs. These types of small peculiarities give a sense of appropriation towards the space, which is an essential aspect of community building.

In comparison to Hufeisensiedlung Bruno Taut, which was designed during the same historical period, the Esmoreitplein building block is more focused on the creation of public and shared green spaces that promote healthy social interactions. Taut's design was more focused on creating an affordable and functional housing complex that addressed the housing shortage in Berlin. While both designs aimed to create a sense of community, the Esmoreitplein building block places a stronger emphasis on providing opportunities for community interaction through shared green spaces.

Overall, the Esmoreitplein building block is an excellent example of how thoughtful design can promote social cohesion and community building. The building block's green spaces provide a variety of opportunities for residents to interact with each other, promoting social cohesion and community building. The diversity in vegetation and the presence of public and semi-public spaces provide residents with a sense of ownership towards the space, encouraging them to take care of it and use it for their benefit.



Prunus cerasifera

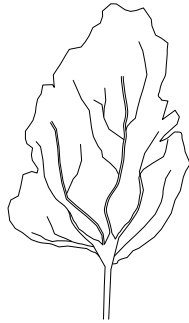
Height:
6 - 8 m

Toxicity:
usually non-toxic to humans, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
fertile and moist

Application:
tree containers, roof gardens

ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY



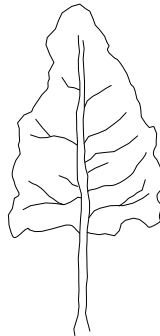
Golden elm

Height:
7 - 12 m

Toxicity:
Usually not toxic to people, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
moist and light, favours calcareous soils

Application:
avenues and broad streets, coastal areas,
industrial areas, small gardens



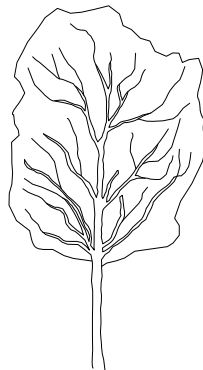
Hanging Silver Lime

Height:
20-30 m

Toxicity:
Usually not toxic to people, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, peaty
soil, all soil types

Application:
tree containers, roof gardens, coastal
areas, industrial areas



Honey Tree

Height:
15 - 20 m, fast growing

Toxicity:
has toxic components (fruits)

Soil type:
clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil,
calcareous soil

Application:
avenues and broad streets, tree
containers, roof gardens, industrial areas

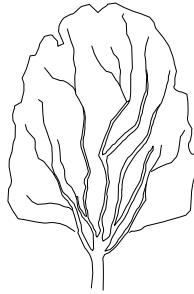
Ulmus Lobel

Height:
15 - 18 m

Toxicity:
Usually non-toxic to humans, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
moist and airy, lime-loving

Application:
avenues and wide streets, coastal areas,
industrial area



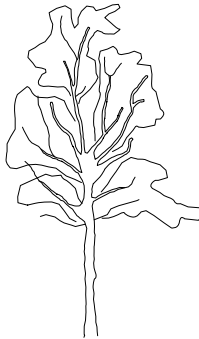
Prunus Xyedoensis

Height:
6 - 10 m

Toxicity:
Usually non-toxic to humans, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
all, not on wet soil

Application:
avenues and broad streets, tree
containers, roof gardens



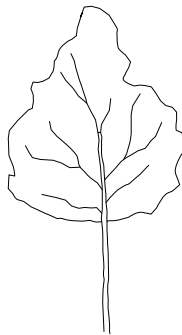
Crataegus persimilis splendens

Height:
8m

Toxicity:
Usually non-toxic to humans, (large) pets
and livestock

Soil type:
loamy soil, sandy soil

Application:
avenues and broad streets, small
gardens, patio gardens

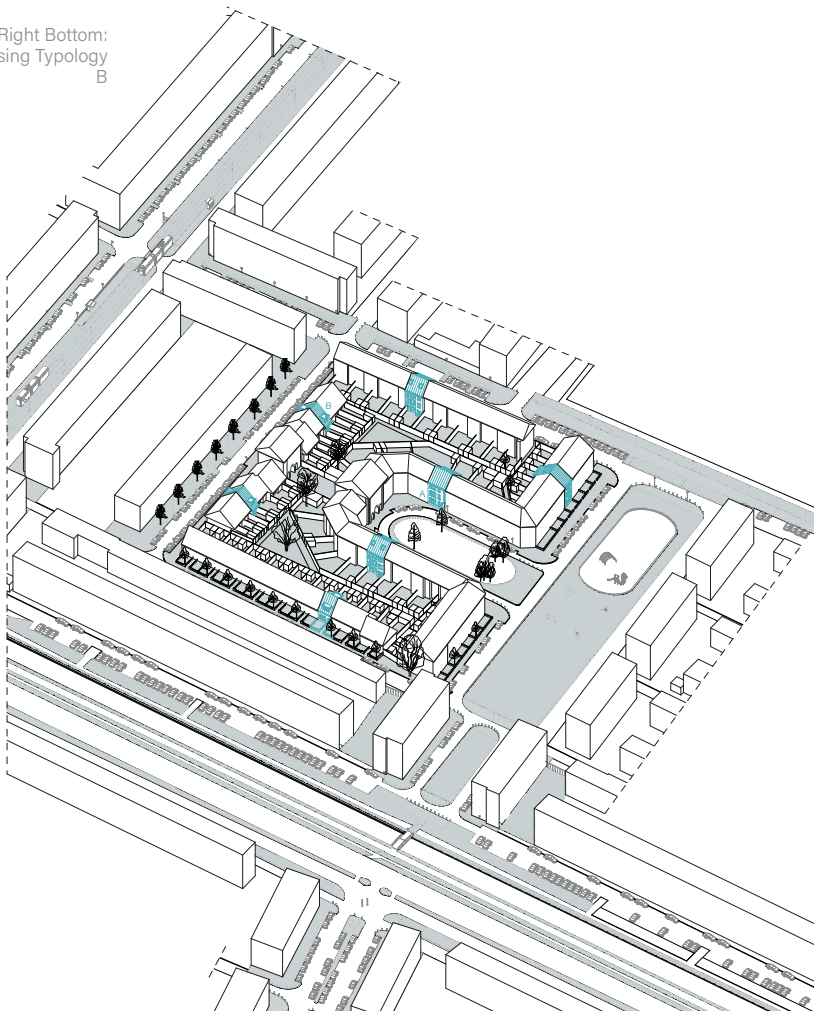


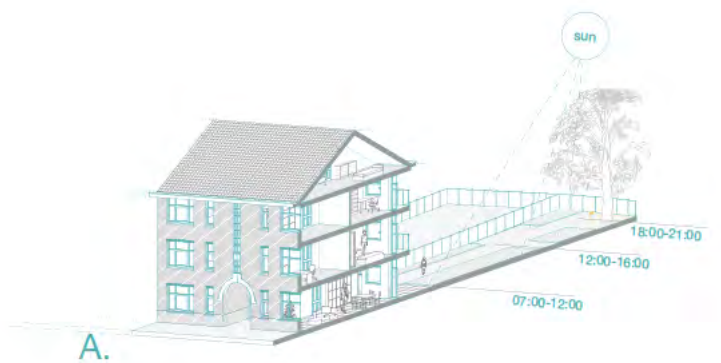
ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Left: Axonometric drawing of our observed area.

Right Top:
Housing Typology
A

Right Bottom:
Housing Typology
B





Unit

The subtheme of housing types in Esmoreitplein is an important aspect of the chapter on spatial analyses in the architectural ethnographic research report. The focus of this on the scale of the housing units, their spatial design, and their relation to the building block of Esmoreitplein.

This section explores the different types of social housing at Rederijkerstraat, Minstrelstraat, and Esmoreitplein, including the transformation of apartments to family houses. One key aspect of the subtheme is the comparison of the two categories of housing types, especially in their placement towards the building block. The presence of both typologies creates a sense of "competition" on the left wing of the building block.

In the Esmoreitplein and Anna Bijnslaan building blocks in Moerwijk, there are two types of housing: social housing and family houses. The social housing units are further divided into two types: those on Rederijkerstraat and those on Minstrelstraat. The biggest difference between the two is the front garden. The social housing on Rederijkerstraat has no front garden, while the social housing on Minstrelstraat does have one.

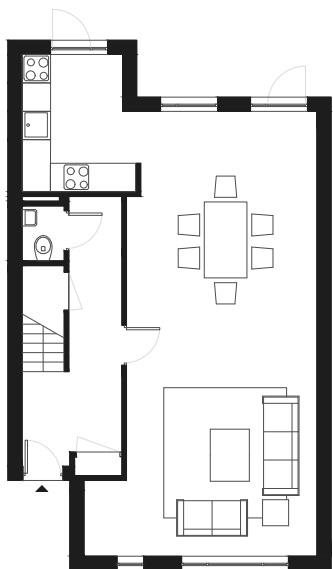
The family houses are located on the Esmoreitplein and Anna Bijnslaan. The apartments in these buildings were transformed into family houses. The main differences between the two types of housing lie in the square meters and the height of the buildings. The family houses are taller and have more square meters than the social housing units.

The placement of the two categories of housing types is important to note, especially in their relation to the building block. On the left wing of the building block, there is a

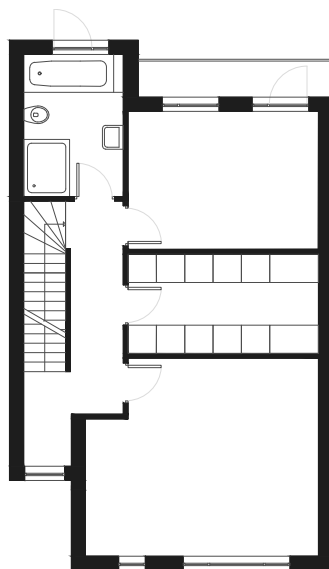
“competition” between the two typologies. Furthermore, while each housing type has a back garden, the larger homes have on average slightly larger gardens. Some of each typology also have a smaller front garden, which is commonly paved and less green and active than the back gardens.

Stairs used to serve the 3-storey unit, so in the past there wasn’t any economic difference between the residents in the small houses compared to the tall ones. It may have even been reversed. The attic is the main space modified in the tall units. It was not a coincidence that the small units were inaccessible during the research. The missing information on them is still information.

The spatial and social economic relations between the housing types are complex. The family houses are taller and have more square meters, which may suggest a higher economic status of the residents. The social housing units have a front garden, which could indicate a lower economic status. However, the location of the two types of housing in relation to each other creates a competition and blurs the line between the two social classes. It is also important to consider the history of the buildings, particularly the transformation of the apartments into family houses, and how this may have affected the social

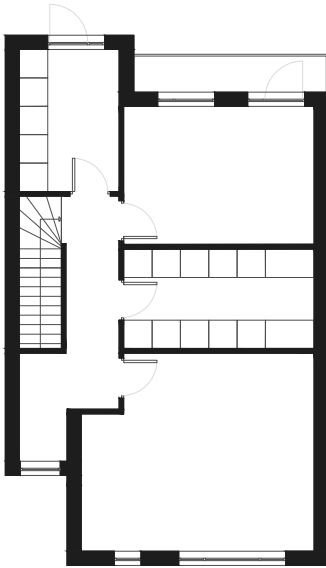


Ground floor
1:100



1st floor
1:100

Plans of Type A.
Sourced from
course material,
originally drawn
from archival
material.



2nd floor
1:100



Synthesis Participatory Action Research

As part of our architectural ethnographic research, we conducted participatory action research in order to learn from the residents of Esmoreitplein and gain insights into their behaviours and opinions of their neighbourhood. We used several methods, including interviews, video diaries, drawing exercises, and unrecorded house tours.

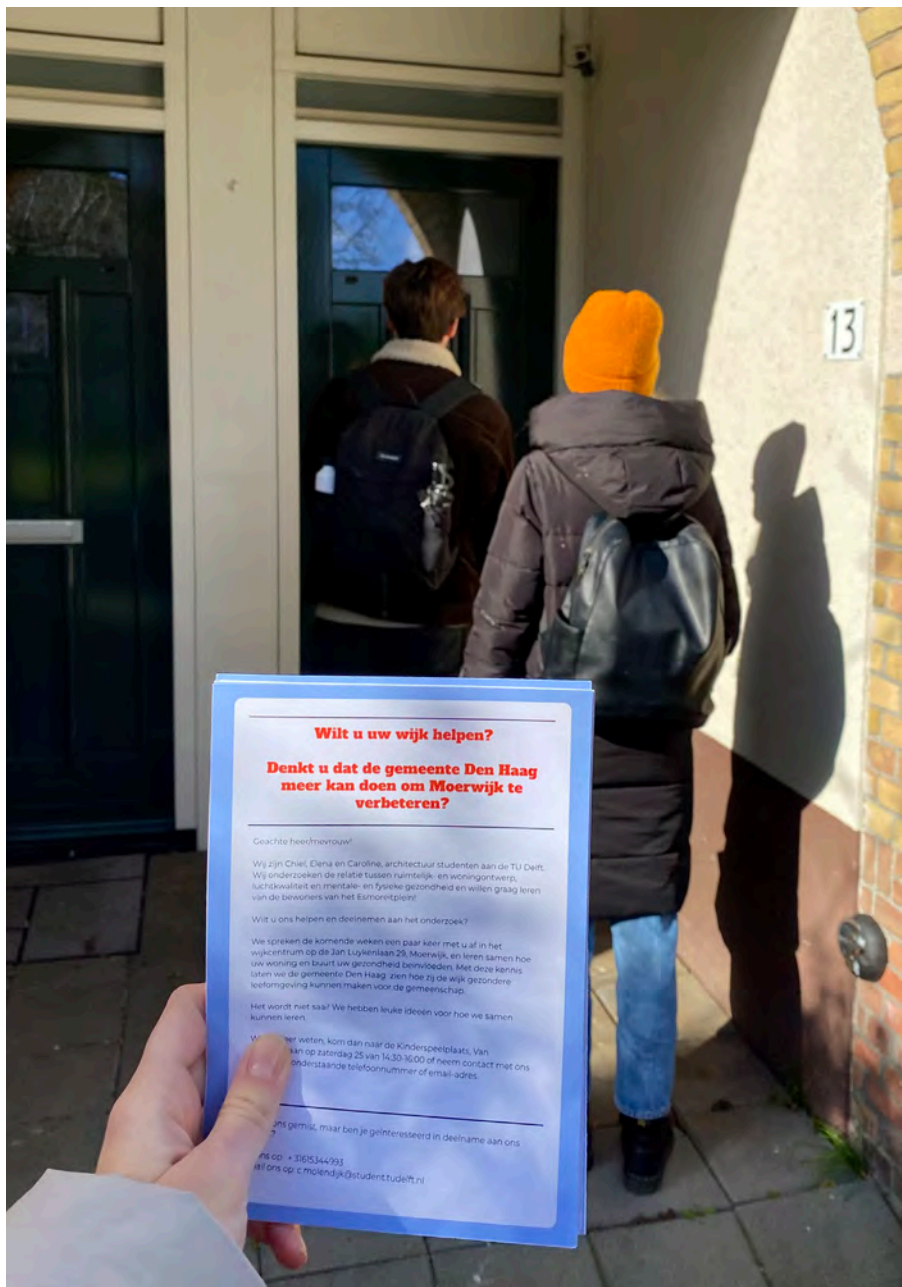
ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Due to the short length of the course, our team didn't want to waste any time meeting residents and finding research participants. While there was an offer to arrange a community centre event, we thought it would be faster and more effective to meet people by being in the neighbourhood.

Our initial approach was to stand by the playground on a sunny Saturday, approach passers by, and sketch details of the building block to gather qualitative data and intrigue residents. We decided to print 50 flyers to hand out, which would explain our research in Dutch. In our team of three, we only had one fluent Dutch speaker. Having a flyer in Dutch would resolve any potential confusion if the non-dutch speakers couldn't answer questions to non-english speaking residents.

Once we arrived at the playground, we realised there was not as much foot traffic as expected. It was a sunny afternoon, and there were lots of children in the playground, but we weren't sure if they were residents of Esmoreitplein and felt uncomfortable approaching them without parents around. Fortunately, we noticed a few of the children run to one of the houses of Esmoreitplein and saw them interact with the mother. We decided it'd be more effective to knock on some doors, so approached the house the children had just left, and spoke to the mother ourselves.

Our approach was the same for the following 15 houses. Chiel, the dutch speaker, introduced us, our research, and explained that we were looking for research participants. Depending on the resident's reactions, he either made it brief and left a flyer with them, explained the two parts of the participation and pointed to our contact information on the flyer, or, if they seemed enthusiastic and turned their attention to the two non-dutch speakers standing smiling behind Chiel, would



Wilt u uw wijk helpen?

Denkt u dat de gemeente Den Haag meer kan doen om Moerwijk te verbeteren?

Geachte heerd/mevrouw!

Wij zijn Chiel, Dena en Caroline, architectuur studenten aan de TU Delft. Wij onderzoeken de relatie tussen ruimtelijk- en woningontwerp, luchtkwaliteit en mentale- en fysieke gezondheid en willen graag leren van de bewoners van het Euroretplein!

Wilt u ons helpen en deelnemen aan het onderzoek?

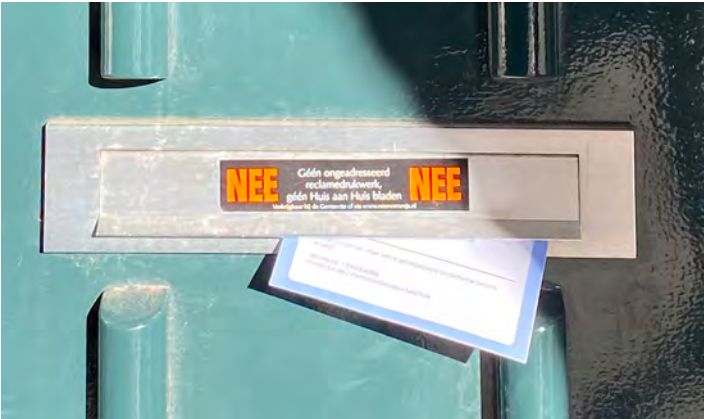
We spreken de komende weken een paar keer met u af in het wijkcentrum op de Jan Luykenlaan 28, Moerwijk, en leren samen hoe uw woning en buurt uw gezondheid beïnvloeden. Mer deze kennis laten we de gemeente Den Haag zien hoe zij de wijk gezondere leefomgeving kunnen maken voor de gemeenschap.

Het wordt niet saai! We hebben leuke ideeën voor hoe we samen kunnen leren.

Wanneer u meer wilt weten, kom dan naar de Kinderspeelplaats. Van maandag tot zaterdag van 14.30-16.00 of neem contact met ons via de onderstaande telefoonnummer of email-adres.

Wanneer u ons gemaild, maar ben je geïnteresseerd in deelname aan ons onderzoek?

Stuur ons op: c.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl
of ons op: +31 653447933



switch to English and together we'd explain our background and expectations for the research project. Having had a few courses in Dutch, Caroline was able to nod along with the conversations, which seemed to reassure some residents as they searched our faces for answers.

Following the visit, Chiel wrote up his speech (see appendix)

On reflection, we realised we had slightly misunderstood the outcome of the research, and overpromised on the impact our research would have on the municipality. However, we were clear about our background, our interest in learning about the relationships between health, housing, and air quality, and the exhibition that will be set up this summer. We have since made it clear to the active research participants what the scope of our research is.

That Saturday, our second visit to the site after our air sampling session, we knocked on about 20 doors, and spoke with about 13 residents. We made notes of who we had spoken to and how much we expected an email from them. (See next page). Our expectations weren't too accurate, but we were grateful to have at least two emails the following days.

Following our knock-on-doors approach, we received emails from two interested households. One participant was an elderly lady who had lived in a social-rent house for 25 years, #230. The other participant was a middle-aged woman from a 4-story house, #25, whose daughter studies at TU Delft.

We had already explained the two elements of their participation during our initial meeting, a video diary to film themselves, and a drawing activity that we would do together. Being sensitive to their available time and their privacy, we

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suggested dates and locations via email, as well as sending an outlined pdf for how to film the video diary.

While the course had hand-held video cameras available for this part of the participatory research, we opted to ask the participants to use their phones. The cameras were not immediately available, as other research groups were using

House #	House Type	Who	Expected Reply?	Note
#21	4-Story	White family on corner	Probably yes	
#210	2-Story	Middle-aged white woman	No, too busy	
#208	2-Story	old white lady	Maybe	
#67	4-Story	white middle-aged man and family	probably yes	
#69	4-Story	middle-aged white man	No, not enough time	
#73	4-Story	middle-aged white man	No	
#83	4-Story	Middle-aged white woman	Unlikely	gave flyer because she was sick
#13	4-Story	Middle-aged black man	Maybe	
#80	2-Story	middle-aged white lady and son	Unlikely	Smoking inside and in the garden, seemed uninterested
#82	2-Story	old white man	Maybe	
#230	2-Story	Elderly white lady lived	Probably	lived here 25 years and "seen a lot of change"
#11	4-Story	middle-aged woman (perhaps South-east Asian)	Maybe	Spoke Dutch and English language
#17	4-Story	middle-aged white man	Maybe	
#25	4-Story	White middle-aged lady	Probably	Spoke in English at the end. Daughter at TUDelft
#33 #36 #72 #70	Apartments	-	-	Left flyers in their doors

them, and we felt it would be better for our research and the participant enthusiasm to begin with the diary straight away and have it complete before the drawing activity, which may have influenced what was filmed.

Unfortunately, we didn't hear back from the elderly lady. We didn't attempt to push it further, as her response during our

W.
03

Wijk-onderzoek Moerwijk

Richtlijnen Onderzoeksopgave

Participant

I. Video Dagboek

A. Waarom een Videodagboek?

- Voor dit project onderzoeken we relaties tussen woningontwerp, gezondheid en luchtkwaliteit. De deelnemers kunnen beslissen welke momenten en situaties ze filmen, zonder andere specifieke eisen met betrekking tot de duur van het filmen. Wij laten ons leiden wat voor u belangrijk is in een gezonde leefomgeving.
- Het is een manier om te leren hoe mensen worden beïnvloed door het ontwerp van hun huis en de luchtkwaliteit is door bewoners te laten zien wat zij zien als positieve en negatieve bijdrage aan de gezondheid.
- Videodagboeken zijn een manier voor bewoners om hun ervaring met hun huis en buurt te delen zonder dat wij studenten erbij zijn.
- Het geeft u de vrijheid om uw huis en buurt op elk moment van de dag te filmen, zonder dat mensen u volgen.
- Het betekent ook dat je de vrijheid hebt om je video's te filmen, te bewerken of te verwijderen voordat je ze deelt, zodat niets van wat je privé wilt houden te zien is.


C. Hoe maak je het videodagboek?

In geval u een telefoon heeft met videofunctie willen wij u vragen deze te gebruiken om je videodagboek te maken. Wij vragen u een van deze dingen te doen;

- Stuur het fragment na het maken over whatsapp naar het nummer; [+316 15344993](https://www.whatsapp.com/channel/0029931615344993)
- Stuur het film fragment na het maken naar het email-adres; C.molendijk@student.tudelft.nl

Mocht u dit niet willen of kunnen, dan kunt u de video's delen op een manier die u prettig vindt. Neem hierover graag contact met ons op video telefoon of email.

Houd de telefoon horizontaal; Dit laat meer van je omgeving zien en maakt duidelijk wat je laat zien.



B. Voorbeelden van activiteiten of objecten

U mag zoals eerder benoemd is alles op beeld brengen waarbij u denkt dat dit een positieve of negatieve invloed heeft.

Het is belangrijk dat u zelf kiest wat u op film vastlegt. Dit mag alles zijn en wij laten u hier geheel vrij in.

Mocht u niet een goed idee hebben wat precies bedoeld wordt kunt u met ons contact opnemen en geven wij u voorbeelden/tips.

- U kunt korte video's of lange video's maken, wat voor u het beste uitkomt.
- Het is de bedoeling dat u uitlegt geeft waarom u iets op film vastlegt. Mocht u zich hierbij niet fijn voelen kunnen we de fragmenten ook bespreken tijdens de Floorplan TimeLine ontmoeting.
- Richt uw camera van u af en naar het object of activiteit zodat u niet te zien bent, dit helpt ons uw informatie privacy te behouden.

Architectural Ethnography research
 Caroline Rosenzweig, Elena Ciucci,
 Chiel Molendijk
 Professor Nelson Amorim Mota
 AR0106

Insights from Videos

The video camera tool was useful to observe the site from another point of view. The camera tool, placed at eye level, allows the viewer of the videos to completely immerse themselves in the shoes of another person. Participant #1 lent us his eyes in this sense.

Our participant mainly highlighted the positive aspects to her neighbourhood. Green space was certainly the main focus of her videos, either directly or indirectly mentioned.

She captured the presence of large open spaces, her own private garden, the internal connections leading to the shared garden, and the Esmoreitplein square. She also particularly appreciated the tram connection in the vicinity of her house, optimal for staying close to the rest of the city.

In relation to his own home Participant #1 pointed out how the common spaces are shared especially at mealtimes, and sometimes movies watched on the sofa. Facing two sides, the house is very prone to ventilation, and Participant pointed out to us that he pays close attention to opening the windows on a daily basis, telling us repeatedly about this gesture.

Finally, she confided in us that she has fond memories of the neighbourhood, and that she would somehow like to relive the atmosphere of old Moerwijk.



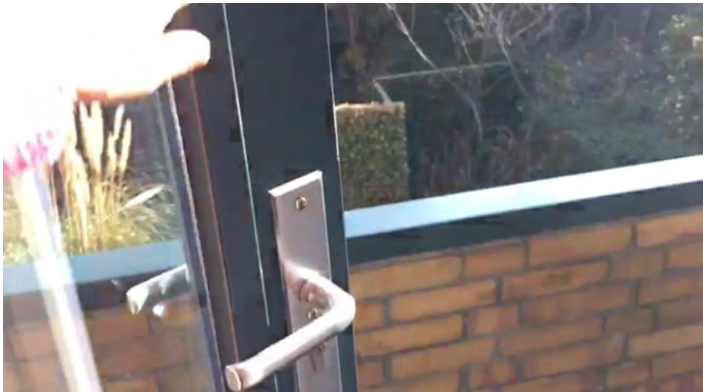
Screenshots from
Video Diary

Top-Bottom:

Flowers in the
nearby park.

Using the balcony
door in bedroom.

Nearby train
station



Insights from Drawing Exercise

Background

The workflow map tool was used as a more in-depth and conscious method of conversation than behaviour within one's own home. Very often there were moments of longer reflection during the conversation: it is easy to overlook one's own everyday life.

After agreeing with Participant #1 on a time to meet, we presented ourselves with a set of paints, stickers, post-it notes together with the floor plans of the building itself. With the Participant's consent, we recorded the conversation so that we could reflect on it again and collected a series of photographs with the same objective.

Proceedings

Unexpectedly, once Participant #1 arrived, he involved his son in the conversation, which took place almost entirely in Dutch. The participants were immediately open and willing to spend time with us, even offering us coffee. Afterwards, they showed us a publication, a product of the 2003 renovation. Leafing through it with them we had the opportunity to talk about "Old Moerwijk", towards which Participant #1 was once again very nostalgic. During the conversation, Elena sketched the layout of the house in its interior details, paying attention to the arrangement of the furniture and the way it marked out the spaces.

Insights

The conversation that emerged from the collective drawing exercise revealed details of the Participants' everyday life that were otherwise untraceable.

Particularly in relation to what was mentioned in the videos,

private gardens and their connection within a fenced area revealed their importance even more: Participant #1's connection to the outside of the building is mainly through the corridors resulting from the division of private gardens, a faster and safer way to access the street.

The participants revealed that they move a lot in relation to the sun, thus justifying an extended use of the outdoor area. Furthermore, the separation of the different private areas presents itself in varying degrees. Sometimes, as in this case, the fences are very low and interaction with neighbours thus becomes more frequent and relevant.

As for family routines, the most prominent is the weekly attendance of Sunday mass. This habit marks the passing of the weeks and constitutes a moment of unity for the family. However, they are generally very attached to collective moments. For example, for all meals all family members are expected to attend. On the other hand, neighbours mentioned that they had some problems with social housing residents, claiming that some people with mental issues had been moved here as cheap housing.

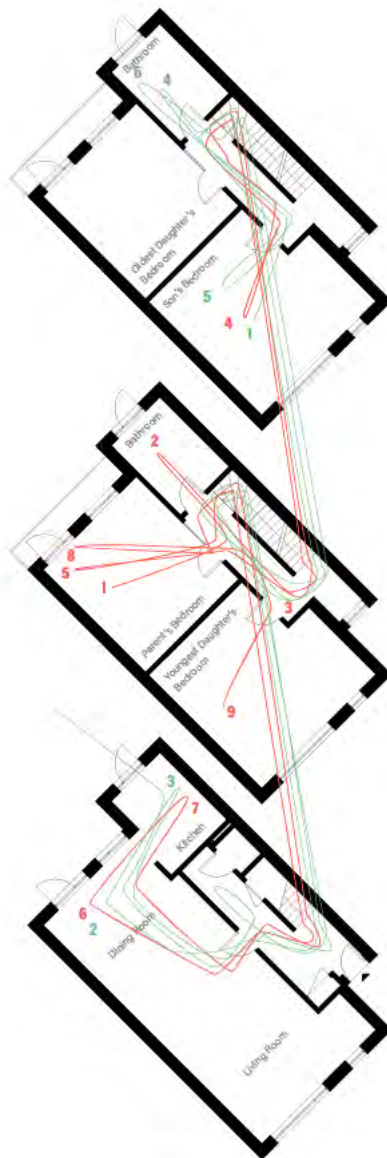


Picture from the drawing exercise, taken on the dining room table.

Weekday Morning

- 1 - Wakes up and gets dressed
- 2 - Tidies up clothes in bathroom
- 3 - Tidies up hallway
- 4 - Wakes up son
- 5 - Opens balcony door in bedroom
- 6 - Breakfast with family
- 7 - Clears table
- 8 - Closes balcony door in bedroom
- 9 - Gets daughter ready for school

- 1 - Woken up by Mother
- 2 - Breakfast with family
- 3 - Helps to clear table
- 4 - Brushes teeth
- 5 - Packs bag
- 6 - Reads newspaper on toilet
- 7 - Leaves for school from back door

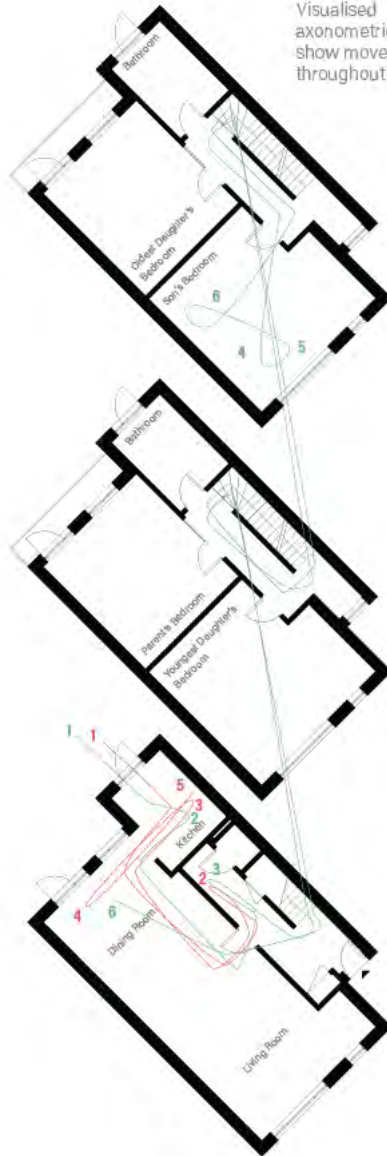


Weekday Afternoon

- 1 - Comes home through inner garden
- 2 - Puts bag down in the hall
- 3 - Prepares dinner in the kitchen
- 4 - Sets the table
- 5 - Cleans up kitchen

- 1 - Comes in through the backdoor
- 2 - Grabs a snack
- 3 - Hangs up bag in hallway
- 4 - Goes to his room
- 5 - Does homework
- 6 - Chills in room
- 7 - Comes down for dinner

Digitised drawings from drawing exercise. Visualised axonometrically to show movement throughout house.



Weekday Evening

- 1 - Washes dishes after dinner
- 2 - Reads the newspaper at the table
- 3 - Starts daughter on music practice
- 4 - Does laundry
- 5 - Rummages in the attic
- 6 - Makes tea downstairs
- 7 - Parents drink tea on the couch
- 8 - Checks in on daughter
- 9 - Tidies upstairs
- 10 - Watches a movie on the couch
- 11 - Prepares tomorrow's breakfast
- 12 - Takes alcohol from the cabinet
- 13 - Parents have an alcoholic drink
- 14 - Puts clothes in closet
- 15 - Puts away things in bathroom
- 16 - Checks if the children are in bed
- 17 - Goes to sleep

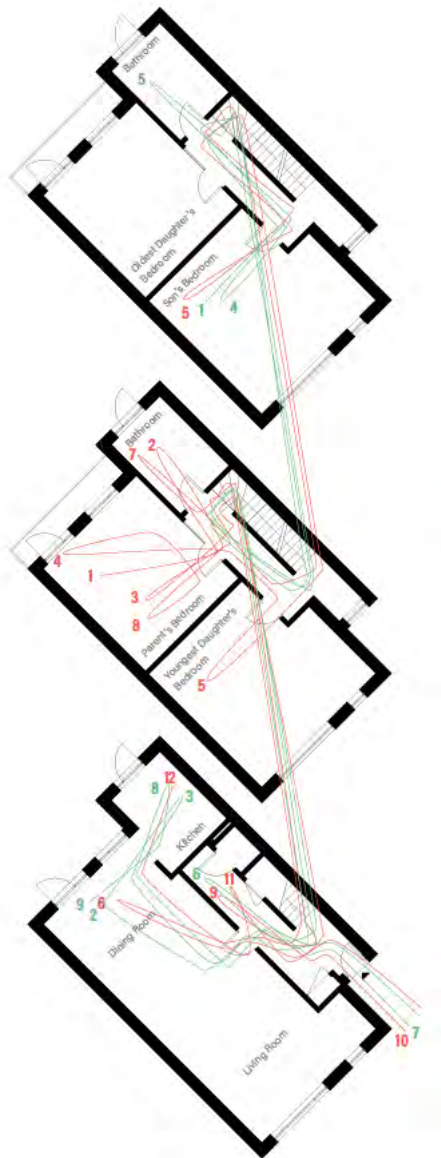
- 1 - Helps wash up after dinner
- 2 - Finishes homework upstairs
- 3 - Plays video games
- 4 - Sits with parents on couch
- 5 - Chills somewhere upstairs
- 6 - Has a snack with parents
- 7 - Reads the news on the toilet
- 8 - Goes to bed



Weekend Morning

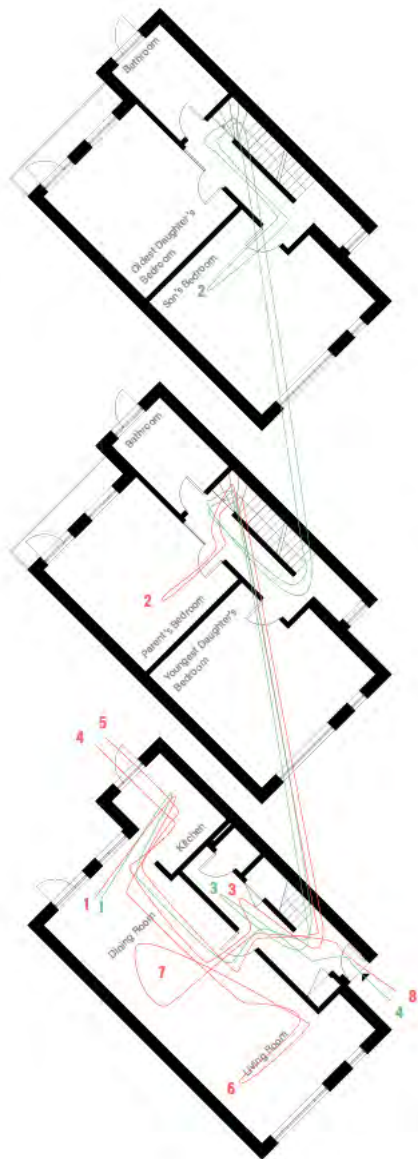
- 1 - Wakes up
- 2 - Showers
- 3 - Gets dressed
- 4 - Opens balcony door
- 5 - Wakes up children
- 6 - Has breakfast with family
- 7 - Brushes teeth
- 8 - Gets dressed for church
- 9 - Gets jackets and shoes
- 10 - Leaves for church with family
- 11 - Comes home and puts jacket away
- 12 - Prepares drinks for family

- 1 - Woken up by Mother
- 2 - Breakfast with family
- 3 - Helps to clear table
- 4 - Gets clothes
- 5 - Showers
- 6 - Gets shoes
- 7 - Leaves for church
- 8 - Prepares drinks
- 9 - Sits at table with family



Weekend Afternoon

- 1 - Clears the table
- 2 - Changes clothes
- 3 - Gets bike key
- 4 - Leaves through the backdoor
- 5 - Comes home and makes drinks
- 6 - Reads a book on the couch
- 7 - Cleans up downstairs
- 8 - Leave for pizza night at the church

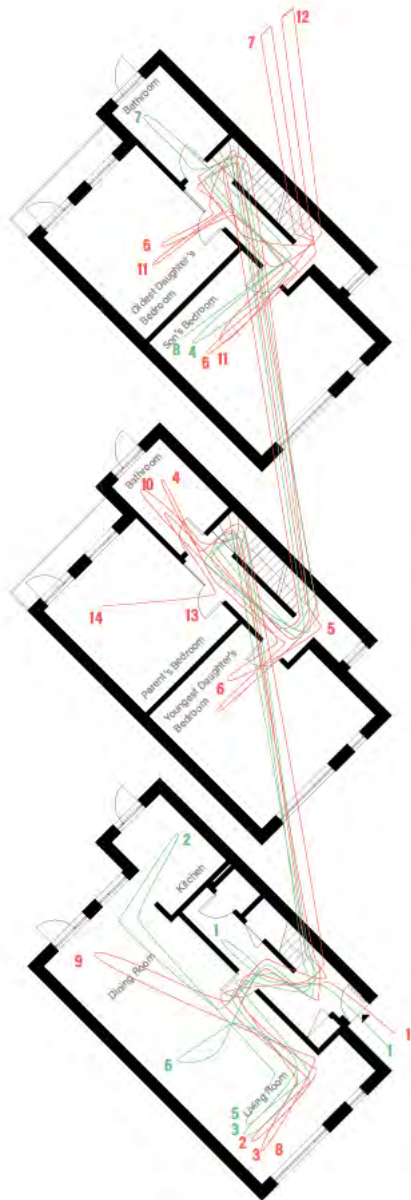


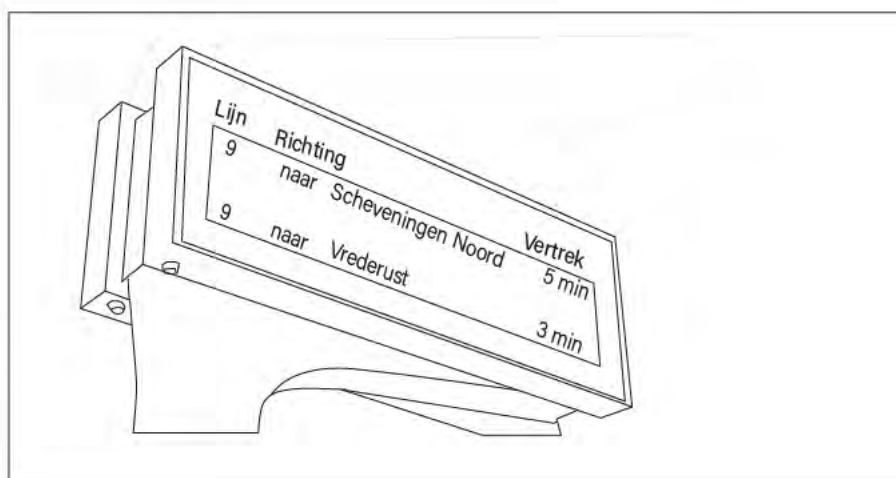
- 1 - Helps clear the table
- 2 - Chills in his room
- 3 - Puts on jacket
- 4 - Goes to the church for pizza night

Weekend Evening

- 1 - Comes home from pizza night
- 2 - Family has a drink on the couch
- 3 - Reads a book
- 4 - Does laundry
- 5 - Cleans the hallway
- 6 - Checks on children
- 7 - Does laundry in attic
- 8 - Has a drink on the couch
- 9 - Sets the table for the next morning
- 10 - Brushes teeth
- 11 - Checks on children
- 12 - Gets work bag from the attic
- 13 - Puts bag in corner of bedroom
- 14 - Goes to bed

- 1 - Hangs up coat in hallway
- 2 - Helps make drinks
- 3 - Has a drink on the couch
- 4 - Chills in bedroom
- 5 - Has a snack with parents
- 6 - Feeds pet rats
- 7 - Brushes teeth
- 8 - Goes to bed





House Tour A

Following the participant activity, we assessed our data and felt we were missing some from the health aspect of our research question. We had quantitative and qualitative data on the housing, and an air sample that had been cultured, but we didn't have sufficient data for health.

As outlined in the introduction, we asked Haidar from Leiden UMC for health data on the postcodes but didn't hear back. We decided to return to the housing block with a health questionnaire, and as explained, fortunately, met a woman who lived there who let us into the courtyard and invited us into her home.

For this visit, only Elena and Caroline were free, so we approached the residents knowing we would be speaking English. We thought this might be a problem, but the family we met and spoke with seemed intrigued to hear from two international students and were very willing to share stories and opinions with us in English.

We were given permission to take some pictures during a house tour they gave us after talking at their dining table for close to an hour. We did not record this conversation, but our notes show what insights were made during the meeting.

House Tour B

Background

In the repetition of the visits over the weeks, we got to know other Participants. In this case, with new leaflets in hand concerning information on the residents' health situation, we came across Participant #2.

Having expressed the intention to observe the structure of the gardens inside the courtyard, Participant #2 invited us inside his house. Here we met three other family members, who sporadically participated in the conversation.

Proceeding/Methodology

We had not expected to visit someone's home that day. We were not equipped with sketching materials and were sensitive not to ask for too much time. Nevertheless, we ended up staying for 1.5 hours. At first, we sat at their dining room table and discussed our research and findings so far. We took notes on paper, but didn't formally record anything else. After half an hour, the couple asked if we'd like to look around their house. We were allowed to take some pictures without their faces in them. Our enthusiasm seemed to encourage their stories!

Insights

After a few minutes of introduction, Participant #2 felt confident enough to share a beautiful photo from the year her household, including her brother and parents, moved to Esmoreitplein. They immediately referred to a community formed en masse through a series of coordinated moves between friends and families. In 2003, the neighbourhood community was much more solid than it is today.

They then brought out the same book as Participant #1, showing us the flexibility of changes within the project setting. From this strictly technical architectural premise, we guessed that Participant #2's husband was familiar with the subject.

In fact, shortly afterwards, he took us on a tour of the house, highlighting the small-big improvements he had made to the house, also encountering the additional insulation layer from the renovation of 2003. The biggest intervention was certainly the construction of the top floor of the staircase, complete with an attic and a new room, flanked by a small cinema.

The conversation then turned more to health-related habits. Here Participant #2's family revealed that they are predominantly smokers. Of the family group, two people also suffered from allergies and asthmatic tendencies.

Finally, the relationship with neighbours and social-rent homes was posed similarly to the family of Participant #1: both agreed that people stay in these homes because of their affordability, and not because of any particular sense of belonging to the community or neighbourhood.



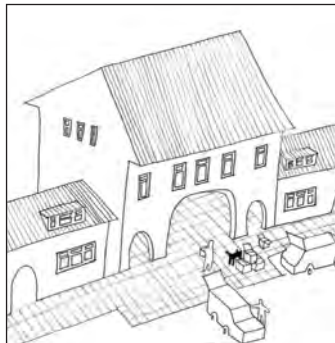
Drawing our Narrative

These conversations gave us the majority of insights for our narrative, which we formed into a card set of hand drawn sketches of the neighbourhood. We have a spread of observations and locations, to paint a picture of Esmoreitplein throughout the year. Below is a snippet from the card set, including the story and background of the card set.

Story

Once upon a time, there was an old woman called Esmee. Esmee lived in Moerwijk, in a small brick house, in the company of her husband and their cat, Kiki. In winter the small brick house sheltered them from the cold, and in summer they

spent a lot of time looking at their neighbourhood from their garden. Sometimes they took strolls in their courtyard and stopped at the neighbours' for dinner.

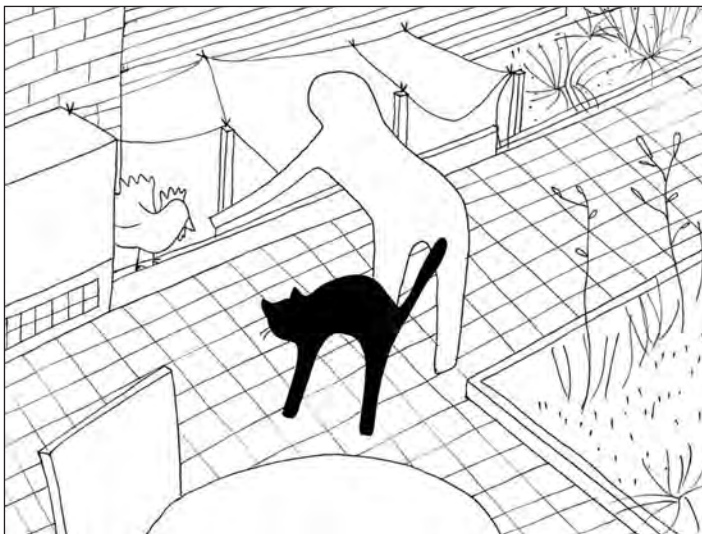


One day the kind lady was left widowed: unfortunately, her husband had left her

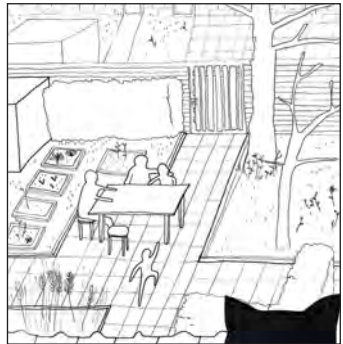
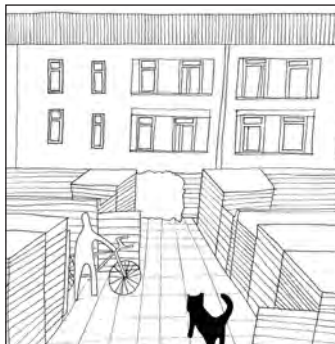
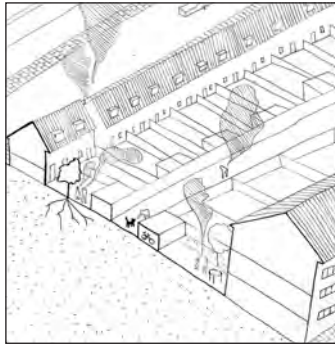
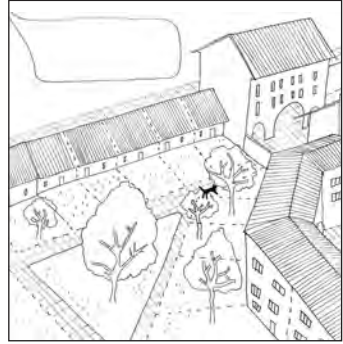
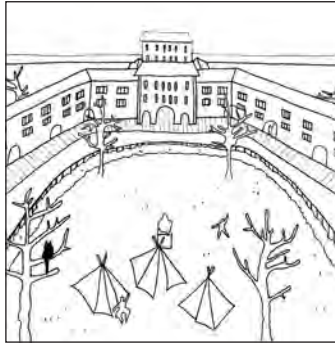
because of a bad lung infection. Since then Esmee had taken to filling her days with walking around the neighbourhood. She often chatted with those she met and, alarmed by her husband's death, paid close attention to the health of others. Sometimes, after a caring conversation with someone, she would leave them a red apple as a way to say thank you.

Today at the Esmoreitplein, a bronze statue lies in her memory. It is right in the centre, and watches over the citizens in all the buildings around it, with an apple in her hand.

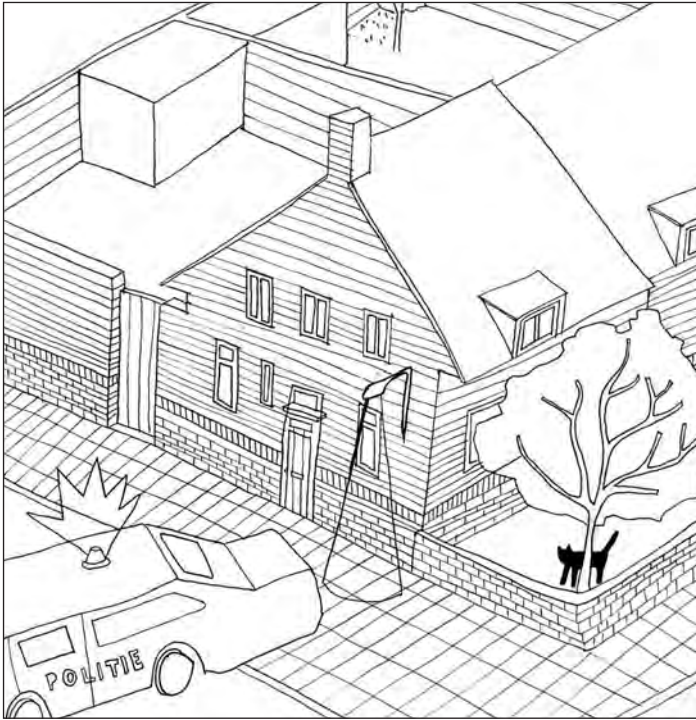
Kiki the cat still lives at Esmoreitplein. She continues Esmee's habit of walking around the neighbourhood, and every time she spots something interesting or curious about her neighbours, she lingers for a while. Kiki pays attention to the health of others too, but without Esmee, she finds it difficult to understand what she observes. Can you help her?



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The data and insights presented in this game are qualitative information gathered by Caroline, Chiel, and Elena, three students from the Faculty of Architecture in TU Delft. The data was collected through five surveys over a period of ten weeks,



with a particular emphasis on health, housing, and air quality in the Esmoreitplein neighborhood in Moerwijk. This approach highlights the partiality of the point of view conveyed by the game, which aims to spark new reflections.

It's important to note that this research is not a comprehensive scientific overview but rather a qualitative study based on interviews with two families and observations made during multiple visits to the neighborhood. However, by presenting the findings through the eyes of Kiki the Cat, the game provides an engaging and unique way for players to reflect on the research and gain a new understanding of the neighborhood's characteristics and issues. We hope you will enjoy our story and our game!



Conclusion

After conducting a comprehensive research study on the Neighbourhood Esmoreitplein in Moerwijk, The Hague, we gathered valuable insights into the community's history, architecture, and characteristics.

We utilized a practical and efficient methodology for establishing relationships with residents, opting for a hands-on approach that included physically engaging with them and printing Dutch flyers to communicate the research. Although

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we encountered some challenges with low foot traffic, the team was able to engage with 13 active participants and noted their feedback.

One interesting finding from the study is that the spatial design of the neighbourhood plays a crucial role in promoting community development and enhancing livability. The Esmoreitplein neighbourhood showcases the significance of well-developed infrastructure, green spaces, and playgrounds in creating a pleasant and attractive environment for residents. The Esmoreitplein building block highlights the importance of shared spaces in creating a sense of community and promoting social interaction. The diversity of vegetation and the variety of public, semi-private, and private green spaces provide opportunities for residents to take ownership of the space and transform it to suit their needs.

Additionally, in our search for relationships between health, housing, and air quality, we used various data sets in the study, including air quality and health data. While the data from other disciplines and our relationships with partnering teams had its strengths and weaknesses, we were able to focus our own data gathering and interview questions around the information we received. As a result, we found that activities such as smoking and the government's use of social housing for mental illness had a significant impact on the health of the area. Through our conversations with residents, we were able to conclude that the renovation of the neighbourhood split demographics, with larger changes transforming the community's composition and causing some long-term residents to feel disconnected.

Overall, this case study emphasizes the need for architects and urban planners to consider the social implications of spatial design and to create environments that promote healthy

and cohesive communities. It also highlights the importance of community engagement in research projects and the need for clear communication to ensure active participation. The research study on the Neighbourhood Esmoreitplein in Moerwijk serves as an insightful and comprehensive case study that provides valuable lessons for future community development projects.

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Databases and Digital Platforms

Leefbaarometer

(Database with indicators on quality of life)

www.leefbaarometer.nl

Development of The Hague SouthWest

(Municipality of The Hague)

<https://www.denhaag.nl/nl/in-de-stad/wonen-en-bouwen/ontwikkelingen-in-de-stad/ontwikkelingen-den-haag-zuidwest.htm>

AllCharts.info

(Statistical data about neighbourhood in The Netherlands)

allcharts.info

Media References

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Translations

VERTALINGEN

ÇEVIRILERI

مچارت

Samenvatting in het Nederlands

De Buurt

De buurt Esmoreitplein in Moerwijk is onderdeel van een grotere wijk in het zuiden van Den Haag. Na de Tweede Wereldoorlog is de buurt gebouwd om betaalbare huisvesting te bieden aan mensen die door de oorlog zijn getroffen. In de wijk zijn hoge appartementen gebouwd om meer leefruimte te creëren met gemeenschappelijke groene ruimtes. De vorm van het bouwblok zorgt voor een afgesloten ruimte met openbaar groen, wat inwoners een gevoel van eigenheid geeft. Groene ruimtes zoals het Zuiderpark zijn belangrijk voor de opzet van de buurt. Esmoreitplein heeft een goede infrastructuur met goed verbonden wegen en openbaar vervoer. Inspanningen om de wijk te vernieuwen hebben er een betere woonomgeving van gemaakt. Voorheen was er veel misdaad en sociale onrust, maar recente verbeteringen, zoals nieuwe woningen en beter vervoer, hebben een positieve impact op de omgeving. Hoewel uitdagingen als ongelijkheid en huisvesting blijven bestaan, is Esmoreitplein een veelbelovend voorbeeld van succesvolle verbetering voor een beter leven in stedelijke gebieden.

Het proces

Dit onderzoeksproject richt zich op de relatie tussen gezondheid, huisvesting en luchtkwaliteit in Moerwijk-Noord, een wijk in Den Haag Zuidwest. Ondanks de bestempeling 'grijs gebied', heeft de buurt diverse openbare groene ruimtes, veel verschillende bomen en betrokken bewoners bij hun privétuinen. De focus van het onderzoek lag op het nabijgelegen Esmoreitplein, waar 13 actieve deelnemers aantonen dat ruimtelijke inrichting aanzienlijk invloed heeft op leefbaarheid en de ontwikkeling van de gemeenschap. Bewoners benadrukken het belang van goed ontwikkelde infrastructuur, groene ruimtes en speeltuinen bij het creëren van een aantrekkelijke omgeving. Het Esmoreitplein onderstreept de rol van gedeelde ruimtes bij het bevorderen van gemeenschapsgevoel en het stimuleren van sociale interactie. De gevarieerde begroeiing en verschillende openbare, semi-openbare en privé groene ruimtes geven bewoners de mogelijkheid om het gebied naar hun wensen te personaliseren. Daarnaast werden datasets (luchtkwaliteit en gezondheidsgegevens) gebruikt om de impact van roken weer te geven en het gebruik van sociale huisvesting door de overheid voor mentale problemen. De renovatie van de buurt zorgde voor demografische verschuivingen waardoor sommige langdurige bewoners zich niet meer verbonden voelden. Het onderzoek laat zien hoe belangrijk het is dat architecten en stedenbouwkundigen rekening houden met de sociale aspecten van ruimtelijke vormgeving. Dit om gezonde en verbonden gemeenschappen te bevorderen, en bewoners te betrekken bij onderzoeksprojecten. De casestudy van de wijk Esmoreitplein geeft waardevolle inzichten voor toekomstige initiatieven op het gebied van gemeenschapsontwikkeling.

Türkçe Özet

Mahalle

Esmoreitplein Moerwijk mahallesinin, Den Haag'ın güneyinde, büyük bir parçasıdır. II.Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra savaştan etkilenen insanlar için uygun fiyatlı konut sağlamak için planlandı. Mahalle, daha fazla yaşam alanı oluşturmak için ortak yeşil alan yaratan yüksek apartmanlara sahiptir. Bloğun şekli, kamu yeşilliği ile kapalı bir alan yaratır ve bu da bir sahiplenme duygusu verir. Zuiderpark gibi yeşil alanlar mahallenin kuruluş amacı kurulduğu konusunda bir fikir vermektedir. Esmoreitplein, iyi bağlanmış yollar ve toplu taşıma araçları ile iyi bir altyapıya sahiptir. Bölgeyi yenileme çabaları onu yaşamak için daha güzel bir yer haline getirdi. Eskiden çok fazla suç ve sosyal sorun vardı, ancak yeni konut ve daha iyi ulaşım gibi son gelişmeler olumlu bir etki yarattı. Devam eden eşitsizlikler ve konut sorunları hâlâ var, ancak Esmoreitplein, kentsel alanların daha

Süreç

Bu araştırma projesi, Güney Lahey'in bir mahallesi olan Moerwijk North'ta sağlık, konut ve hava kalitesi arasındaki bağlantıyı araştırıyor. Bir 'gri alan' olarak etiketlenmiş olmasına rağmen, mahalle çeşitli halka açık yeşil alanlar, yoğun ve çeşitli ağaçlar dizisi ve özel bahçelerle ikamet edenlerin aktif katılımını sağlamaktadır. Çalışma, mekansal tasarımın topluluk gelişimini ve yaşanabilirliğini önemli ölçüde etkilediğini ortaya çıkarmak için 13 aktif katılımcıyla etkileşime giren Neighbourhood Esmoreitplein'e odaklandı. İyi gelişmiş altyapı, yeşil alanlar ve oyun alanlarının sakinler için çekici bir ortam yaratmada önemi açıktı. Esmoreitplein önemli bir merkez olarak, bir topluluk duygusunu teşvik etmede ve sosyal etkileşimi teşvik etmede ortak alanların rolünü vurgulamaktadır. Çeşitli bitki örtüsü ve çeşitli kamusal, yarı özel ve özel yeşil alanlar, sakinlere bölgeyi şekillendirmek ve kişiselleştirmek için fırsatlar sunuyor. Ek olarak, hava kalitesi ve sağlık verileri de dahil olmak üzere veri setleri, sigara içmek ve hükümetin ruhsal rahatsızlıklar için sosyal konut kullanımı gibi faaliyetlerinin bölgenin sağlığı üzerindeki etkisini ortaya çıkarmak için kullanıldı. Mahallenin yenilenmesi demografik değişimlere yol açarak, mahallenin bazı uzun süreli sakinlerinin kendilerini mahalleye yabancı gibi hissetmelerine neden oldu. Çalışma; mimarların ve şehir planlamacılarının mekansal tasarımın sosyal yönlerini göz önünde bulundurma, sağlıklı ve bağlantılı toplulukları teşvik etmek ve sakinleri araştırma projelerine dahil etmenin önemini vurgulamaktadır. The Neighbourhood Esmoreitplein vaka çalışması gelecekteki toplum geliştirme girişimleri için değerli bilgiler sağlar.

ملخص باللغة العربية

الحي

حي إسموريتبلين في مويرفايك هو جزء من حي أكبر في جنوب دن هاغ. تم التخطيط بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية لتوفير مساكن بأسعار معقولة للأشخاص المتضررين من الحرب. يحتوي الحي على مباني سكنية طويلة لكسب المزيد من مساحة المعيشة، مما يخلق منطقة خضراء مشتركة. شكل الكتلة يخلق مساحة مغلقة مع المساحات الخضراء العامة، مما يعطي شعورا بالاستيلاء. المساحات الخضراء مثل زويدربارك مهمة في كيفية إنشاء الحي. تتمتع Esmoritplein ببنية تحتية جيدة، مع طرق ووسائل نقل عامة متصلة جيدًا. جعلت الجهود المبذولة لتجديد المنطقة مكانًا أجمل للعيش فيه. لقد كان لديها الكثير من القضايا الإجرامية والاجتماعية ، لكن التحسينات الأخيرة ، مثل الإسكان الجديد والنقل الأفضل ، أحدثت تأثيرًا إيجابيًا. لا تزال هناك تحديات مثل عدم المساواة المستمرة وقضايا الإسكان ، لكن إسموريتبلين هو مثال واعد على تحسين المناطق الحضرية بنجاح من أجل حياة أفضل.

العملية

يتعمق هذا المشروع البحثي في العلاقة بين الصحة والإسكان وجودة الهواء في مورفايك نورث ، وهو حي في لاهاي الجنوبية. على الرغم من تصنيف الحي على أنه «منطقة رمادية»، إلا أنه يتميز بمساحات خضراء عامة مختلفة، ومجموعة كثيفة ومتنوعة من الأشجار، ومشاركة نشطة للمقيمين في الحداثك الخاصة. ركزت الدراسة على الجوار إزموريتلين، حيث شاركت مع 13 مشاركاً نشطاً للكشف عن أن التصميم المكاني يؤثر بشكل كبير على تنمية المجتمع وقابليته للعيش. كانت أهمية البنية التحتية المتطورة والمساحات الخضراء والملاعب في خلق بيئة جذابة للسكان واضحة. تؤكد كتلة بناء Es-moritplein على دور المساحات المشتركة في تعزيز الشعور بالمجتمع وتشجيع التفاعل الاجتماعي. توفر النباتات المتنوعة والمساحات الخضراء العامة وشبه الخاصة والمختلفة للسكان فرصاً لتشكيل المنطقة وتخصيصها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، مجموعات البيانات ، بما في ذلك جودة الهواء والبيانات الصحية، تم استخدامها للكشف عن تأثير أنشطة مثل التدخين واستخدام الحكومة للإسكان الاجتماعي للأمراض العقلية على صحة المنطقة. أدى تجديد الحي إلى تحولات ديموغرافية، مما تسبب في شعور بعض السكان على المدى الطويل بالانفصال. تؤكد الدراسة على أهمية المهندسين المعماريين والمخططين الحضريين الذين يفكرون في الجوانب الاجتماعية للتصميم المكاني، وتعزيز المجتمعات الصحية والمتصلة، وإشراك السكان في المشاريع البحثية. تقدم دراسة حالة الجوار إزموريتلين رؤى قيمة لمبادرات تنمية المجتمع في المستقبل.

MWO1

Moerwijk Oost Case Study Area 1

ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE SQUARE

*Een dag uit het leven
van het plein*

FLOYD JANSEN, TINGWEI DU, WEILI HUANG, MARIANNA LAPPÀ

Housing and Health in the Hague

The 2022/23 edition of the MSc2 elective course “Architectural Ethnography” explores the interface between the disciplines of architecture, anthropology, microbiology and public health, to investigate how spatial configurations and social practices influence and are influenced by the interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota. Working in collaboration with students, teachers and researchers of Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) and Hogeschool Leiden, this report examines a case study areas located in Moerwijk Oost, one of the neighbourhoods of Moerwijk, in the Dutch municipality of The Hague. Using a pioneering combination of environmental microbiome research with ethnographic research and spatial analysis this research aims at answering the following research question:

how urban and housing design influences interactions between humans, non-humans and the diversity of environmental microbiota and promotes lung-friendly behaviour?

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Introduction

This booklet shows the result of a spatial and socio-economic study of the neighbourhood of Moerwijk-Oost in the city of The Hague.

Throughout this booklet, we tried to develop a narrative which tells the story about Moerwijk-Oost and specifically how we ended up with our narrative 'a day in the life of the square.'

This booklet is an addition to the data collection poster and the storyboard.



Socio-economic Characterization

Moerwijk-Oost has 2750 inhabitants (0,5% of the city's population). Almost 60% of the households (57,8%) are single while the respective number for the Hague is 47,7% and another 11% are living together without children. 73% of the houses in the district are owned by a housing corporation and the vast majority of them are multi-family houses.

It is typical of this neighbourhood that the majority of the people have migration background, one of the most common of which is Suriname. Residents' average gross annual income

is 18000 € while the respective number for the Hague is 28900 €. Most of the inhabitants are 25 to 45 years old and it is worth mentioning that people between 15 and 25 years old are the minority, a fact which is true for the municipality of the Hague in general. 51% of the residents are of low-level and only 11% of high-level education.

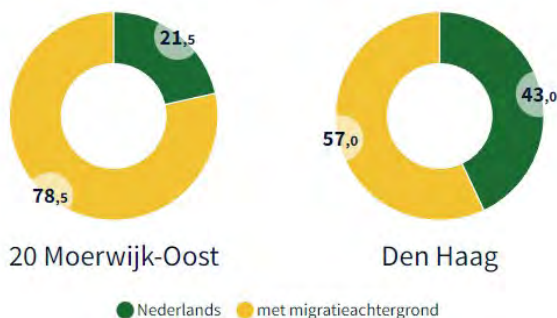
Residents in the district stated that it is a quite unsafe neighbourhood. In fact, 308 crimes were registered in 2022; the respective numbers for Moerwijk Noord, Zuid and West are 437, 287 and 483. The most common types of crime is theft off/from public transport vehicles and vandalism (property damage).

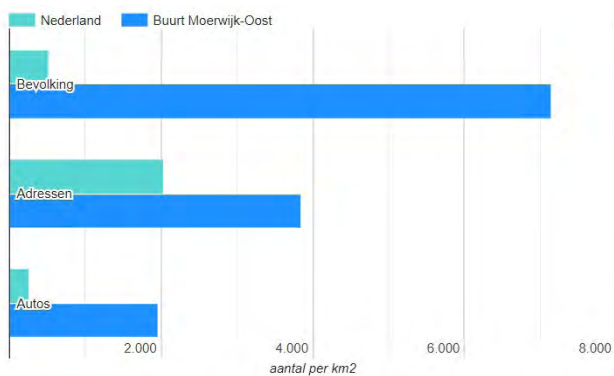
Regarding health, the residents of Moerwijk-Oost (especially over 65 years old) are in rather worse condition comparing to those in the rest of the city. For instance, 34% of the people between 18 and 65 years old have one more long-term issues and 57% indicated themselves as overweight.

The following graphs are about Moerwijk-Oost and the Hague and are taken from: allecijfers.nl and denhaag.incijfers.nl.

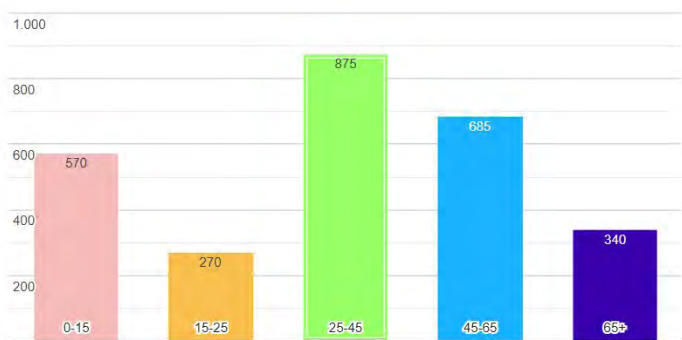
Inhabitants by migration background

percentage

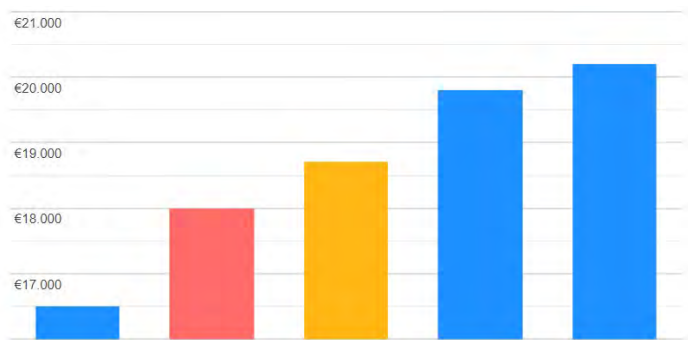




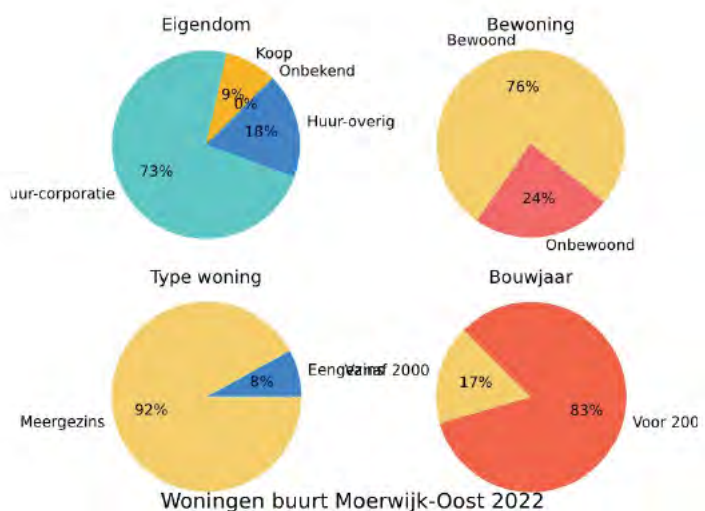
Environment: density of population, address and passenger cars per km2 surface in the Netherlands and the Moerwijk-East neighborhood for 2022.0.



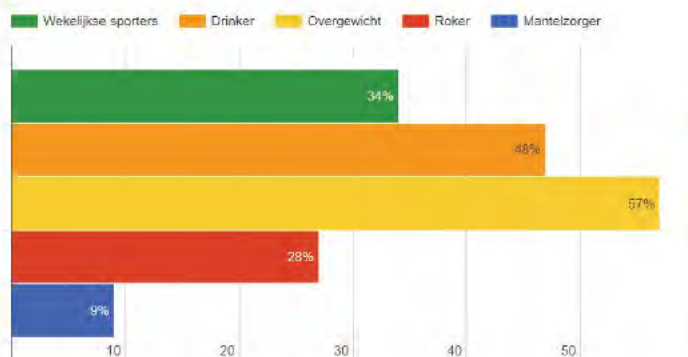
Population, age groups: number of inhabitants on 1 January 2022 by age group.



Average income per year for each neighborhood in the Moerwijk district (Moerwijk-Oost is red, other neighborhoods are blue and Moerwijk district is yellow.)

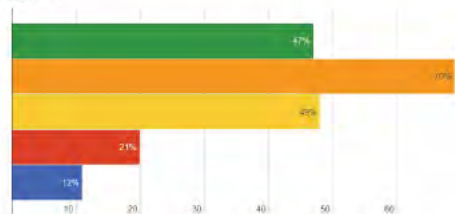


Health: behavior



Data from the health monitor; percentage of residents aged 19 and older who indicated that they are 'Athlete', 'Drinker' or 'Smoker', percentage of residents whose BMI indicates 'Overweight' and percentage who are 'Informal Caregiver'.

Municipality of the Hague

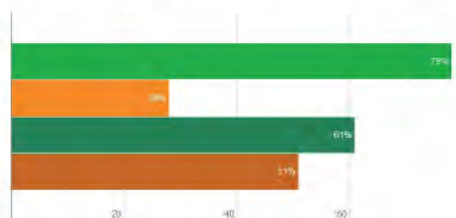


Health: well-perceived health or illness [↗](#)



Data from the health monitor: Good/very good perceived health and Long-term illness or disorder for residents aged 19 to 65 and residents aged 65 and older.

Municipality
of the Hague





Spatial Analysis

Through this section, we are planning to discuss the multiple relationship among the spatial design in this area - the living behavior of the residents - the health quality of the living environment, trying to observe how different the existing design outcomes could impact on people's daily lifestyle, which may also leads to the lack of health in the current living conditions.

**SPATIAL
ANALYSIS
AND HEALTH
INDICATORS**

-0,13

Leefbaarometer¹
Total Score
Scale: Grid

83

Residential Density
Dwellings / Hectare

21,1%

Intake of more than 5+
types of medication²
Scale: Ypenburg, 2017

23,2%

Ground Space Index
Groundfloor Surface
Occupation / Hectare

68%

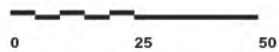
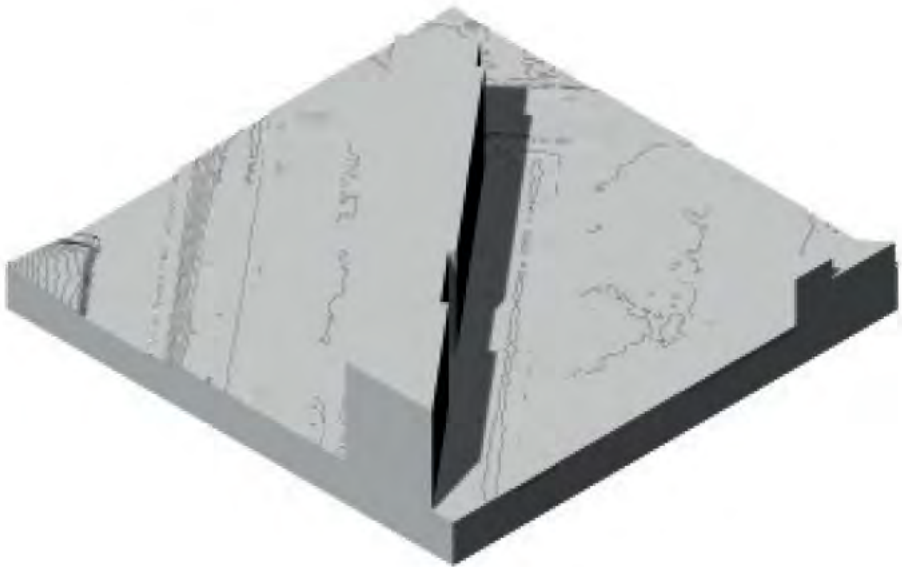
Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 18-65³

27,95m²

Average Household
Footprint
10,000 x GSI / Households

45%

Perceived Good Health
Moerwijk-Noord,
aged 65+³





CASE STUDY AREA: MOERWIJK OOST



IMAGES OF THE SQUARE



CASE STUDY AREA: MOERWIJK OOST



ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY



CASE STUDY AREA: MOERWIJK OOST



IMAGES OF THE SHOPS

The draft poster tried to show a difference in experience throughout the neighbourhood during the day and during the night.

We talked with people and read about the neighbourhood that it was known to be noisy and crowded by groups gathering during the evening.

On the outer edges we tried to incorporate the results of the pollen sniffers.



**MOERWIJK
OOST**

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY DELFT
ARCHITECTURAL ETHNOGRAPHY
TINGWEI DU * WELI HUANG
FLOYD JANSEN * MARIANNA LARPA

MOERWIJK OOST THE HAGUE

1. the cover hawarden side of the train track which creates a buffer between the track and the neighbourhood. the trees form a park alongside the track and as well within the already mixed vegetation around the neighbourhood.

4. the residences along the square are mostly used as family homes. the ground is mainly flat and in by shops and restaurants. the ground floor is covered by a canopy along the whole width of the housing block.



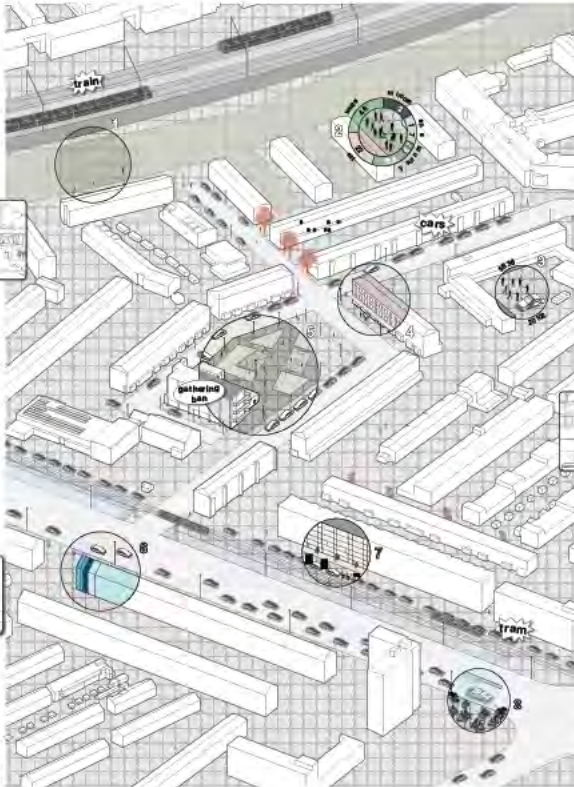
the canopy provides shelter during wet weather and forms a transition between the residences up above and the shops.

5. the square hawarden shows a lot of the most communal areas. people prefer to have social in terraces or kids play in the playground. the majority of the people use the main pathway of the square to cross the open public space when they want to go to the supermarket which is positioned in the centre. the COOP.



the square is overlooked by two surveillance cameras and a few signs which point out the rules of the square.

8. moerwijk oost shows a variety of functions. 2257 building addresses are occupied by residents. 47 by offices. 25 by other functions. 17 by shops and 12 by public gathering functions.



one side of the neighbourhood is enclosed by the train track away from the train passes during weekdays.

the other side of the neighbourhood is enclosed by the train track away from the train passes during weekdays.

the whole neighbourhood is filled with cars. every parking spot is occupied by cars from the inhabitants and people who visit the city due to the parking in the neighbourhood.

next to the supermarket the COOP stands a supermarket sign which says 'GATHERING BAN'. this was placed due to big groups coming together for a surprise.

the neighbourhood is socially mixed with lots of nationalities. the top five most seen nationalities are: 24.6% western, 17.2% moroccan, 13.7% arabian, 8.7% surinamese and 18.8% turkish.

the neighbourhood is not noisy or is high crime rate. it is not public when the 58.964 of the population per 1000 inhabitants are compared to the 20.102 per 1000 inhabitants nationally.

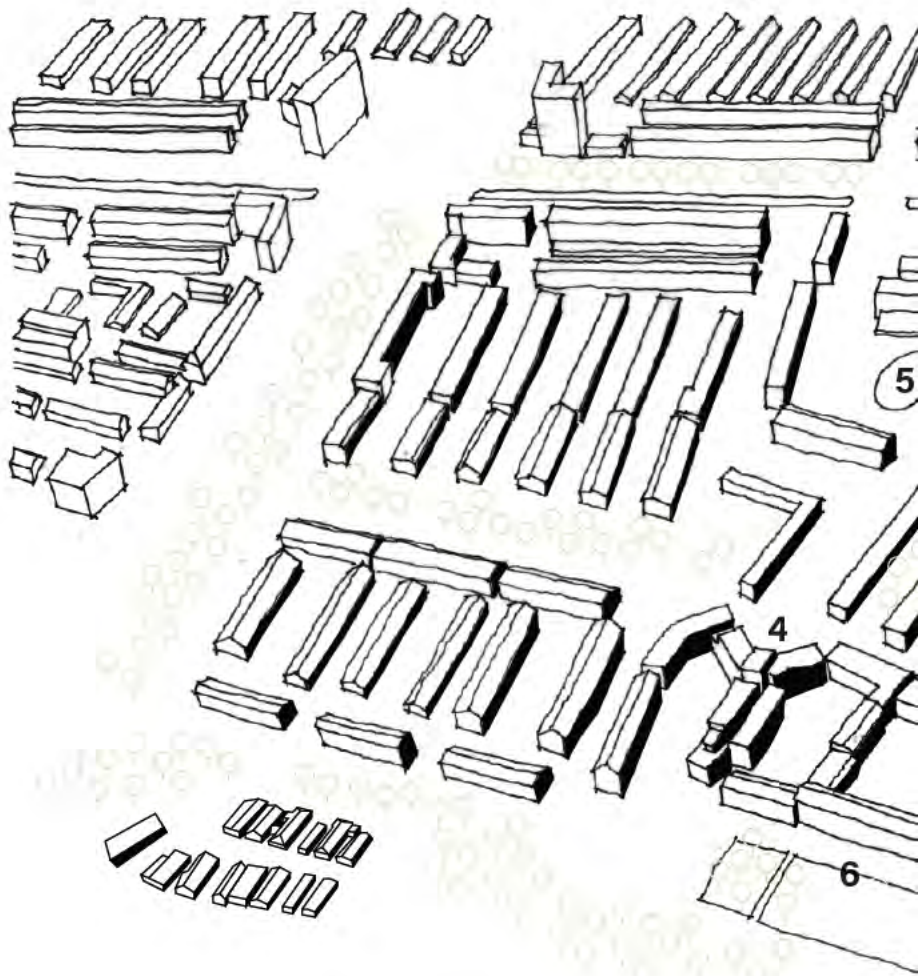
the new apartment block should be an outdoor within the general urban fabric. the glass facade contrasts the surrounding building made of traditional brick.



the glass gives the opportunity to have more interaction between the interior and outdoor space. however, residents choose more privacy by covering the windows. the architectural 'cultural wall' rules on the road. some people show to have functions related to the dumpster to throw their garbage bags and usually walk back to their homes. very little to no interaction between us and the residents.

the neighbourhood shows a high density in cars. 1964 cars per 1000 inhabitants compared to the average of 262 cars nationally.

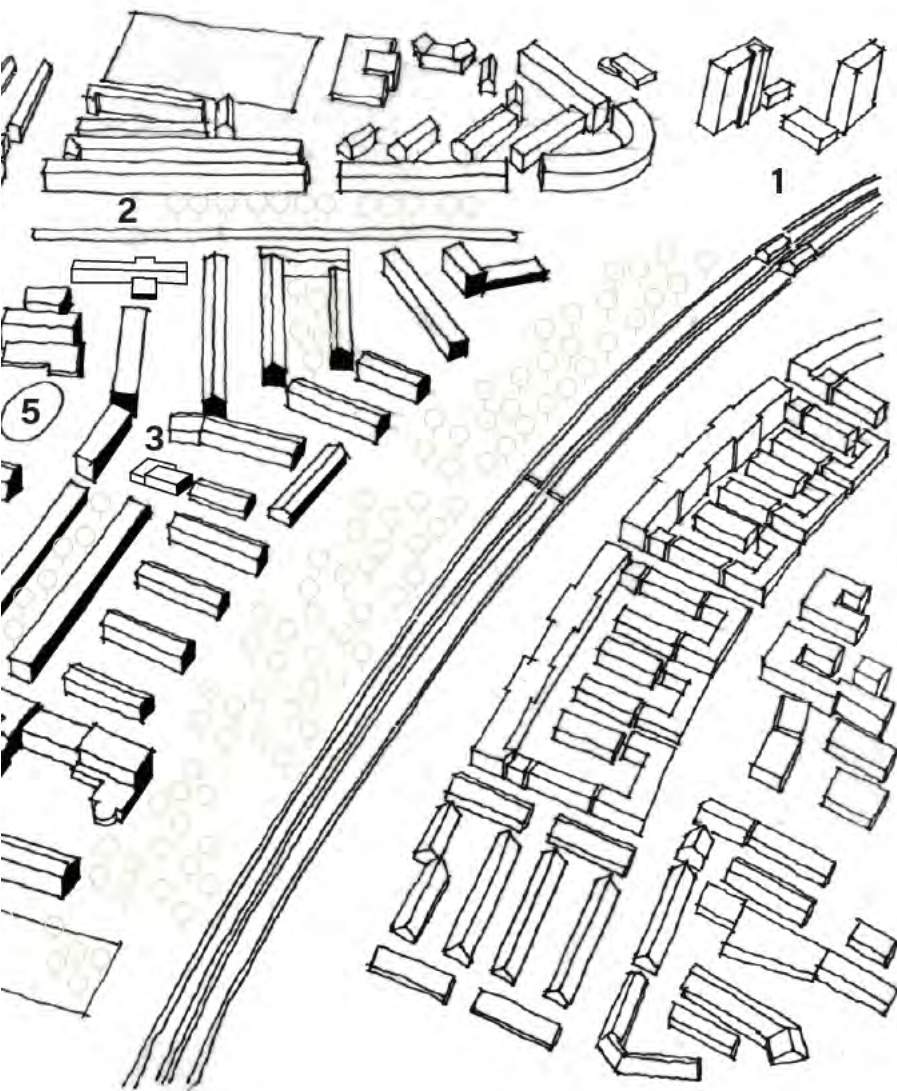
OVERVIEW OF MOERWIJK-OOST



Main public buildings and space for residents

- 1 - Train station of Moerwijk
- 2 - Kindergarten and elementary school
- 3 - Jehovah's witness kingdom hall

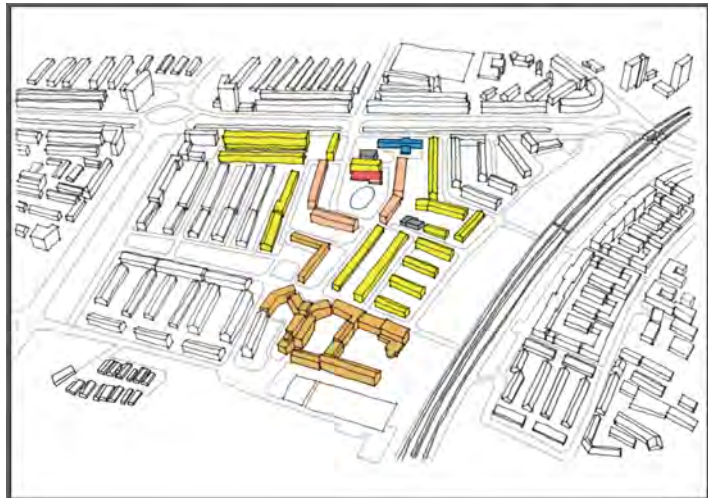
- 4 - Assisted living facility & public
- 5 - Playground Heeswijkplein and
- 6 - Community garden



public library
and supermarket

Functions

Moerwijk-oost shows a variety of functions. 2257 building addresses are occupied by residences, 47 by offices, 25 by alternative functions, 17 by shops and 12 by public gathering functions.



Pollen allergenicity

The majority of the trees in the district are not allergenic. There are only three trees with very strong possibility (berk), a few with strong possibility (the majority of which are els) and some others with medium possibility (es).






- very strong
- strong
- medium

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Green space

Moerwijk Oost has various of green space. Along the east, south and west boundaries of the neighbourhood, linear green space plays the main role. On the north side, there runs a canal with a nice promenade. A large number of attached green space are placed inside the entire community.



-  Attached green space
-  Linear green space
-  Water scenery and promenade

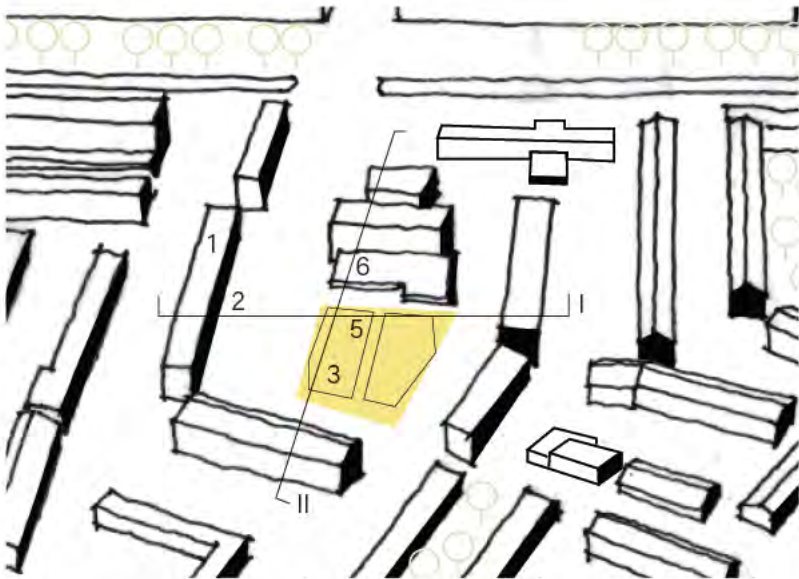
Transportation

Different transportation are provided in Moerwijk Oost. One side of the neighbourhood is enclosed by the train track, the other side of the neighbourhood is enclosed by the tram track. To the south-west side, there are two bus stops.



-  Vehicle roads
-  Railway and train station
-  Tram stop
-  Bus stop

SPATIAL ANALYSIS



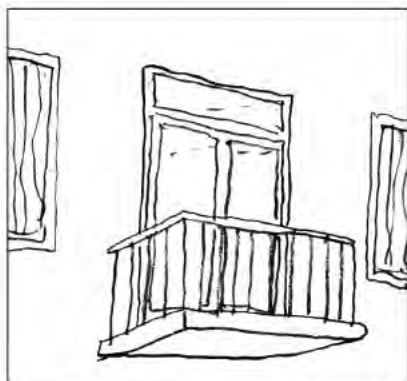
Spatial attributes around the central square



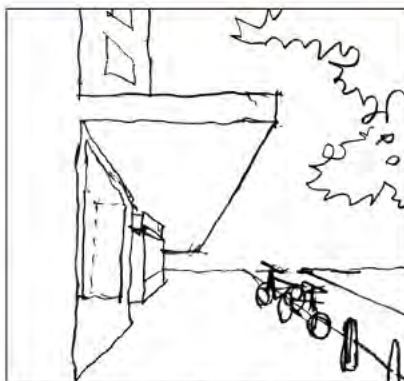
Section I-I



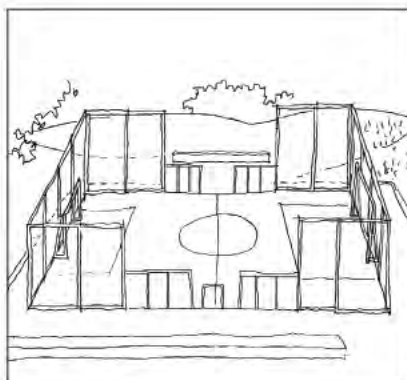
Section II-II



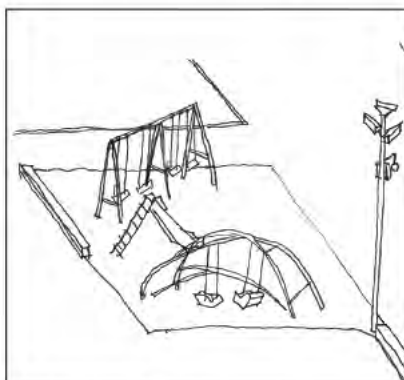
1 Tiny balcony



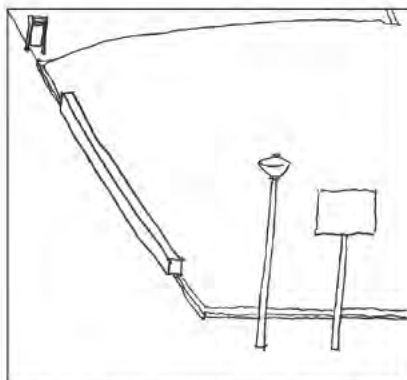
2 Shopfronts with canopy



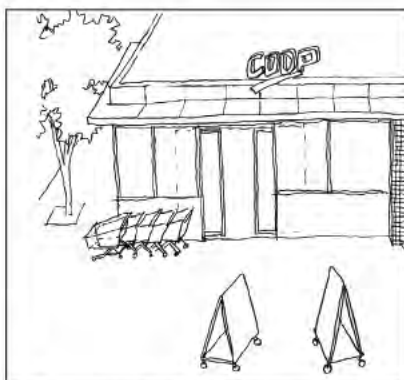
3 Soccer field



4 Playground



5 Long bench and sign boards



6 Supermarket entrance

Cars' density

Moerwijk Oost has a high density of cars per km² surface (see chapter 1). This is obvious when one is walking in the area, but a woman to whom we talked to and lives in the neighbourhood mentioned it as well.

During one of our visits, we counted the number of cars that crossed the streets around the square. They were 43 in just twenty minutes !

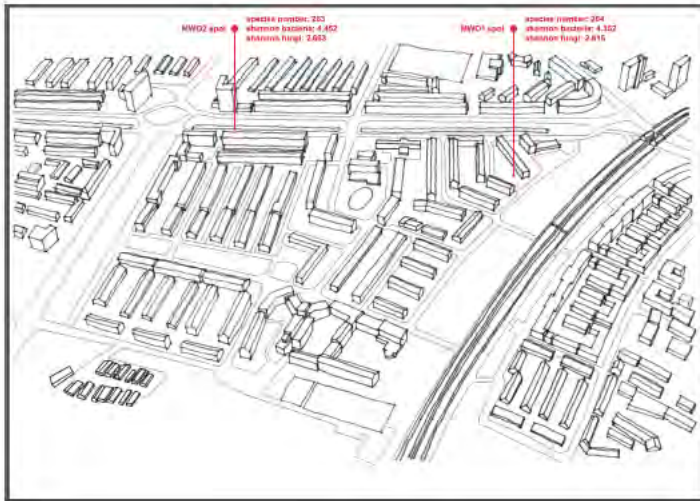


8
the neighbourhood shows to have a high density in cars. 1964 cars per 1000 inhabitants compared to the average of 262 cars nationally.



Air sampling spots in MWO and results

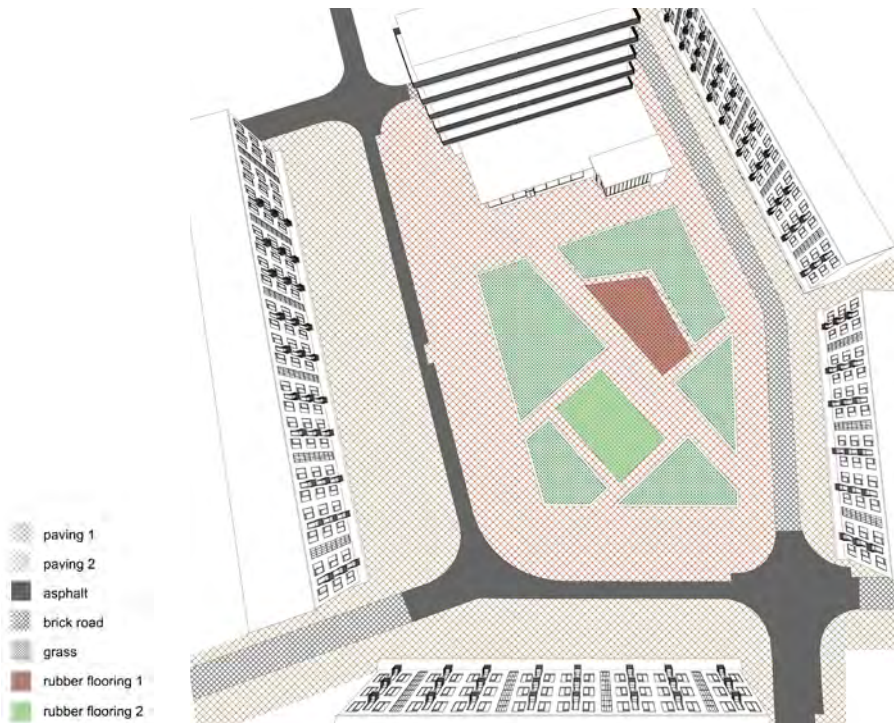
The MWO2 spot is next to the tram line, while the MWO1 spot is between two building blocks. However, the respective numbers are quite similar, probably because of the nearby train line which is behind the green zone.



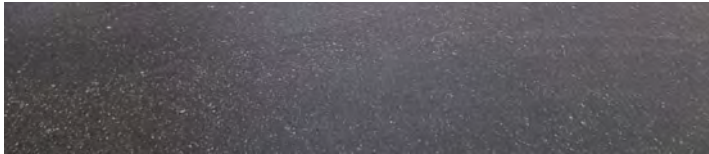
Materials - Square

Moerwijk Oost has a high density of cars per km² surface (see chapter 1). This is obvious when one is walking in the area, but a woman to whom we talked to and lives in the neighbourhood mentioned it as well.

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CASE STUDY AREA: MOERWIJK OOST





Synthesis Participatory Action Research

The assignment required interaction with an inhabitant of the neighbourhood. During the initiation we met with a woman who lived in the neighbourhood for a long time. We conducted the participatory interview with her which included drawing her floor plan to show her movement throughout the day (p.35). Unfortunately, we never got the chance to meet her again in person to develop the video diary and other sketches of her surroundings.

In order to still fulfil the requirements of the course, we decided to take other approaches.

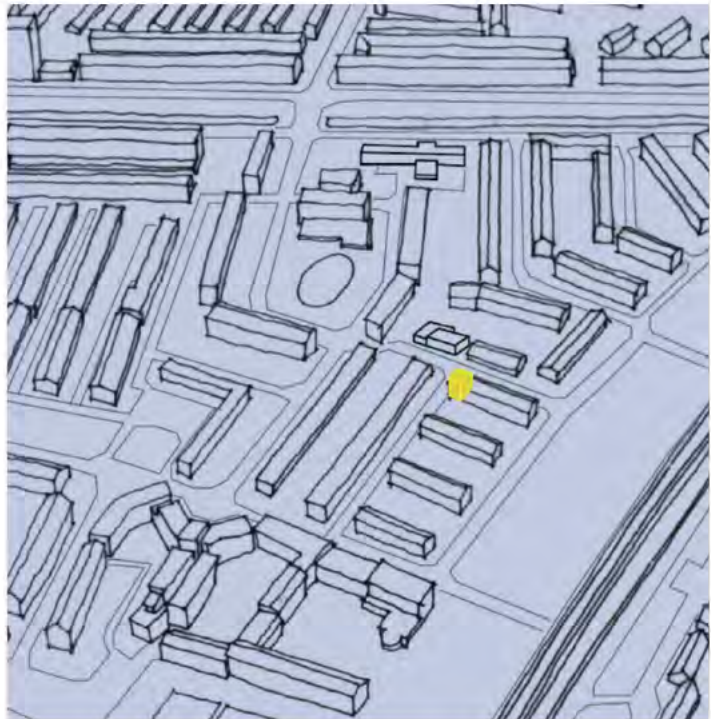
FIELD STUDY

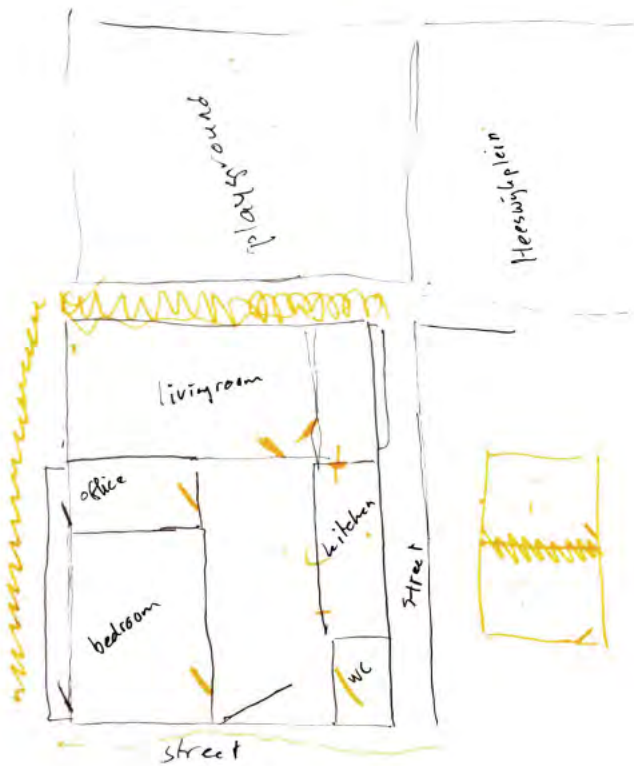
Interact with locals

In an attempt to get in touch with local people, we made some flyers and dropped them in all the mailboxes of our assigned building in MWO2. We also carried some of them while wandering around the area.

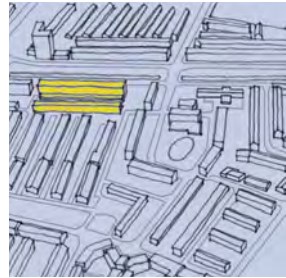
Another method we followed at a later phase in order to get some information about how people in the district use the square, was to create an online demographic survey and send it to three people we had managed to get in contact with during our visits to the area.

Location of woman's apartment. The fact that her house is near the square in combination to her mentioning the square while we were talking, was one of the reasons that lead us eventually to include the square in our narrative.





FIELD STUDY



beste bewoner,

voor onze studie doen wij een onderzoek naar het gebruik van dit woonblok. aangezien dit een nieuw pand is en als één van de eerste in de buurt is opgeknapt, zijn wij benieuwd hoe u dit als gebruiker ervaart. meestal denken architecten het allemaal heel goed te weten, maar is dat wel zo?

wij hebben enkel een paar vragen voor u en nemen uw privacy daarin zeer serieus. niks zal zonder uw toestemming worden gedeeld. u zou ons hiermee enorm helpen.

bij interesse kunt u ons mailen of bellen

vriendelijke groet,

Floyd, Marianna, Tingwei en Weili

mail floydjansenn@gmail.com

tel 06 37354469

Onderzoek bewoners Moerwijk-Oost
Technische Universiteit Delft

Wij doen een onderzoek naar het gebruik van de buurt Moerwijk-Oost. Tijdens dit onderzoek zijn wij benieuwd naar uw ervaring als bewoner.

Hierna volgen een paar vragen die ons enorm zouden helpen. Deze vragen zijn volledig anoniem te beantwoorden. Alvast bedankt!

Beginnen press Enter

0 Taken 14 minuten



1+ wat is uw leeftijd?

☐ A onder 20

☐ B 20-30

☐ C 31-40

☐ D 41-50

☐ E 51-60

☐ F boven de 60

OK ✓

2+ vind u het Heeswijkplein een fijne plek?

dit is het plein bij de supermarkt de Coop

☐ A ja

☐ B nee

OK ✓

3+ waar heeft u het meest contact met mensen in uw omgeving?

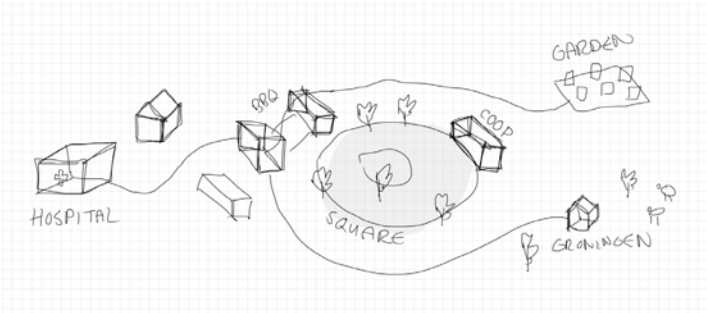
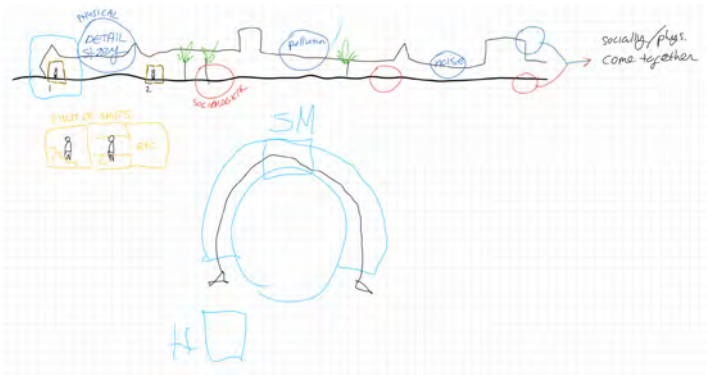
wat is de plek waar u met mensen samenkomt of nieuwe mensen ontmoet

Type your answer here...

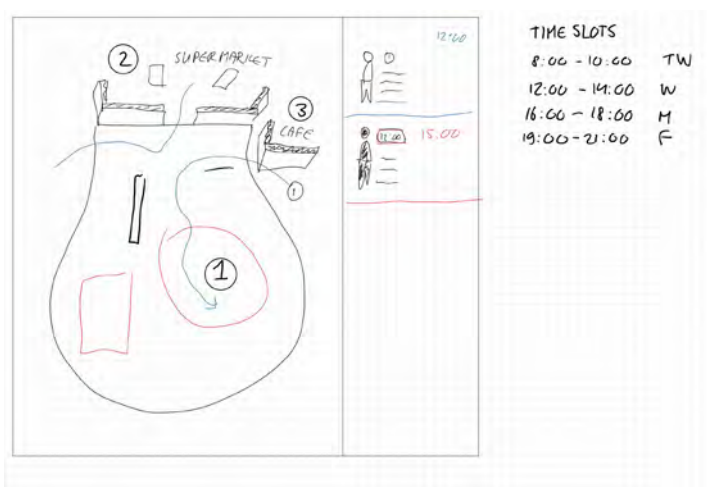
Shift + Enter to make a line break

OK ✓ press Enter

REMASTER OF THE DATA



CASE STUDY AREA: MOERWIJK OOST





Conclusion

During this study we came to the conclusion that the square has different characters throughout the day and throughout the week. We see a high density in cars and infrastructure which has a negative effect on the air quality. The high density in trees does contribute to the filtering of the air, but the air sample results still showed subpar quality of air around the neighbourhood.

The square and its surroundings seem to be very functional and results in singular motions, despite some forms of interaction between the visitors and the square's objects.

Databases and Digital Platforms

Alle Cijfers: Moerwijk-Oost

(Database with indicators within a certain area)

<https://allecijfers.nl/buurt/moerwijk-oost-den-haag/>

Leefbaarometer Moerwijk-Oost

(Database with indicators of the Netherlands)

<https://www.leefbaarometer.nl/kaart/#kaart>

Media References

Jansen, Floyd. Cars density. photo.

Du, Tingwei. Images of the square. photos.

Jansen, Floyd. Images of the shops. photos.

List of Illustrations

Jansen, Floyd. Moerwijk Oost: Draft poster. data collection poster. 3D model edited in illustrator.

Jansen, Floyd. Moerwijk Oost: Final poster. data collection poster. 3D model edited in illustrator.

Huang, Weili. Overview of Moerwijk-Oost. axonometric. handdrawing.

Lappa, Marianna. Functions. axonometric. handdrawing with colors added in photoshop.

Lappa, Marianna. Pollen Alergenicity. axonometric. handdrawing with colors added in photoshop.

Huang, Weili. Green Space. axonometric. handdrawing with colors added in photoshop.

Huang, Weili. Transportation. axonometric. handdrawing with colors added in photoshop.

Huang, Weili. Spatial analysis. sections and perspectives. handdrawing with added lines in photoshop.

Tingwei Du, Spatial analysis. sections and perspectives. handdrawing with added human in photoshop.

Tingwei Du, Spatial analysis. sections and perspectives. handdrawing with site features and character activities.

Tingwei Du, Story board, drawing subplots, handdrawing with adding scene details in photoshop.

Huang, Weili. Air samplings spots in MWO. axonometric. handdrawing with added lines in photoshop.

Lappa, Marianna. Materials. axonometric. handdrawing with colors added in photoshop.

Jansen, Floyd. Remaster of the data. concept sketch. handdrawing in application for tablet.



Translations

VERTALINGEN

ÇEVIRILERI

مچارت

Samenvatting in het Nederlands

De Buurt

Moerwijk-Oost is een wijk in Den Haag met ongeveer 2.750 inwoners, dat is ongeveer 0,5% van de totale bevolking van de stad. Opmerkelijk is dat bijna 60% van de huishoudens in dit gebied bestaat uit alleenstaanden, dit is meer dan het stadsgemiddelde van 47,7%. Daarnaast woont 11% samen zonder kinderen.

Meergezinswoningen zijn prominent aanwezig in het woongebied, waarbij woningcorporaties ongeveer 73% van de panden bezitten. Aan de westkant van Moerwijk-Oost profiteert de buurt van een natuurlijke buffer, waar bomen langs het treinspoor een schilderachtig park creëren dat naadloos aansluit op de bestaande begroeiing. Sociaal gezien is Moerwijk-Oost een diverse en multiculturele wijk waar bewoners met verschillende nationaliteiten wonen. De top vijf meest voorkomende nationaliteiten zijn Westers (24,6%), Marokkaans (17,2%), Antilliaans (13,7%), Surinaams (6,7%) en Turks (15,8%). Deze rijke culturele diversiteit draagt bij aan de levendige en dynamische sfeer van de gemeenschap. De bouwkundige indeling van de buurt bestaat uit gezinswoningen langs het plein die bijdragen aan een gevoel van wooncomfort. Verschillende winkels en restaurants op de begane grond dragen bij aan een levendig straatbeeld. Met name een doorlopende luifel die zich uitstrekt over de gehele breedte van het woonblok op de begane grond en bescherming biedt tegen het weer. Deze luifel verbetert niet alleen het algehele straatbeeld, maar dient ook als een duidelijke scheiding de commerciële ruimtes beneden en de woningen erboven, wat een harmonieuze samenleving tussen de twee functies stimuleert.

Het proces

We wilden een verhaal vertellen dat de kern van Moerwijk-Oost vastlegde door de lens van het dagelijks leven in openbare ruimtes. Dit is hoe ons verhaal 'een dag in het leven van het plein' ontstond. Onze focus lag op Heeswijkplein, het centrale plein dat vanwege het beperkte aanbod van vergelijkbare openbare ruimtes in de wijk een cruciaal ontmoetingspunt werd. Het plein is een ontmoetingsplaats voor bewoners, stimuleert sociale interacties en dient als speelplek voor kinderen. Daarbij speelde Heeswijkplein een essentiële rol in de dagelijkse routines van de gemeenschap en was het een handige route voor de meeste bewoners naar de COOP-supermarkt in het midden van het plein. Ons verhaal gaf een levendig beeld van het bruisende en dynamische leven in de buurt door middel van een uitgebreide verkenning van Moerwijk-Oost en het doordacht samenvoegen van diverse informatiebronnen. Een aanzienlijk deel van ons onderzoek omvatte gedetailleerde observaties en documentatie van activiteiten op het plein gedurende de dag, waarbij we de diversiteit benadrukten die in het verhaal naar voren kwam. Het project benadrukte het belang van gemeenschappelijke ruimtes zoals Heeswijkplein om een gevoel van gemeenschap te koesteren en mogelijkheden te bieden voor sociale interactie. De opname van de pollensniffers gegevens voegde een uniek element toe aan het verhaal, waarbij de kenmerken van de buurt werden belicht en de algehele levendigheid werd versterkt.

Türkçe Özet

Mahalle

Moerwijk-Oost, Lahey'de 2.750 civarında nüfusa sahip bir mahalledir ve şehrin toplam nüfusunun yaklaşık yüzde 0,5'ini oluşturur. Dikkate değer bir husus, bu alandaki hanelerin yaklaşık %60'ının tek bireylerden oluşması ve şehrin %47,7'lik ortalamasını aşmasıdır. Yüzde 11 i ise çocuksuz aileler. Çok çocuklu aileler büyük oranda sosyal konutlarda oturmaktadırlar. Sosyal konut kooperatifleri mülklerin yaklaşık %73'üne sahiptirler. Moerwijk-Oost'un batı tarafı, tren yolu boyunca ağaçların mevcut bitki örtüsü ile sorunsuz bir şekilde harmanlanan doğal bir park oluşturduğu, tablo gibi doğal bir görüntüden yararlanmaktadır. Sosyal olarak, Moerwijk-Oost çeşitli milletlerden temsil edildiği, çeşitli ve çok kültürlü bir mahalledir. En yaygın beş uyruk Batılı (%24,6), Faslı (%17,2), Antilyan (%13,7), Surinam (%6,7) ve Türklerdir (%15,8). Bu kültürel çeşitlilik, toplumun canlı ve dinamik atmosferine katkıda bulunur. Mahallenin mimari düzeni, meydan boyunca konutlar olup bu durum önemli bir konut konforu hissi yaratmaktadır. Zemin katta, çeşitli dükkanlar ve restoranlar canlı bir sokak manzarasına katkıda bulunur. Özellikle, sürekli bir gölgelik, zemin kattaki konut bloğunun genişliğine katkıda bulunarak, hava koşullarından korunak sağlar. Bu gölgelik sadece genel estetiği arttırmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda aşağıdaki ticari alanlar ile yukarıdaki yerleşim birimleri arasında belirgin bir ayrım görevi görür ve iki işlev arasında uyumlu bir birlikteliği de yaratır.

Süreç

Kamusal alanlarda günlük yaşamın merceğinden Moerwijk-Oost'un özünü yakalayan bir hikaye yaratmayı amaçladık ve anlatımızda 'meydanın hayatında bir gün' konusu ortaya çıktı. Ana odak noktamız, benzer bölgelerdeki kamusal alanlara göre burada daha sınırlı olması nedeniyle çok önemli bir ortak merkez haline gelen merkezi meydan olan Heeswijkplein idi. Meydan, sakinler için bir buluşma noktası, sosyal etkileşimleri teşvik etmek ve çocuklar için bir oyun alanı olarak hizmet ediyor. Ek olarak, Heeswijkplein, topluluğun günlük rutinlerinde hayati bir rol oynuyor ve meydanın merkezindeki COOP süpermarketine giden çoğu sakin için uygun bir güzergah olarak hizmet ediyor. Moerwijk-Oost'un kapsamlı bir keşfi ve çeşitli veri kaynaklarının düşünceli entegrasyonu sayesinde, anlatımız mahallenin canlı ve dinamik yaşamının canlı bir tasvirini sağladı. Araştırmamızın önemli bir kısmı, gün boyunca meydandaki faaliyetlerin ayrıntılı gözlemlerini ve belgelenmesini içeriyordu ve anlatıda mevcut çeşitliliği vurguladık. Proje, Heeswijkplein gibi ortak alanların bir ortak topluluk duygusu beslemede ve sosyal katılımı kolaylaştırmada önemini altını çizdi. Polen koklayıcılarından elde edilen verilerin dahil edilmesi, mahallenin farklı özelliklerini vurgulayarak ve genel canlılığını artırarak anlatıya benzersiz bir boyut ekledi.

ملخص باللغة العربية

الحي

مورفايك-أوست هو حي في لاهاي يبلغ عدد سكانه حوالي 2750 نسمة، ويشكلون حوالي 0.5% من إجمالي سكان المدينة. ومن الجوانب الجديرة بالملاحظة أن ما يقرب من 60% من الأسر في هذه المنطقة تتكون من أفراد عازبين، وهو ما يتجاوز متوسط المدينة البالغ 47.7%. 11% يعيشون معاً بدون أطفال. تهيمن المنازل متعددة الأسر على المشهد السكني، حيث تمتلك شركات الإسكان ما يقرب من 73% من العقارات. يستفيد الجانب الغربي من Moerwijk-Oost من منطقة عازلة طبيعية، حيث تخلق الأشجار على طول مسار القطار حديقة ذات مناظر خلابة تمتزج بسلاسة مع الغطاء النباتي الموجود. من الناحية الاجتماعية، يعد Moerwijk-Oost حيًا متنوعًا ومتعدد الثقافات، حيث يمثل السكان جنسيات مختلفة. أهم خمس جنسيات هي الغربية (24.6%) والمغربية (17.2%) والأنتيلية (13.7%) والسورينامية (6.7%) والتركية (15.8%). ويسهم هذا التنوع الثقافي في تهيئة جو حيوي ودينامي للمجتمع المحلي. يتميز التصميم المعماري للحي بمنازل العائلة على طول الساحة، مما يخلق شعورًا بالراحة السكنية. في الطابق الأرضي، تساهم مجموعة متنوعة من المتاجر والمطاعم في مشهد شوارع حيوي. والجدير بالذكر أن المظلة المستمرة تمتد على عرض كتلة الإسكان في الطابق الأرضي، مما يوفر المأوى من الطقس. هذه المظلة ليس فقط يعزز الجماليات الشاملة ولكن أيضاً بمثابة فصل متميز بين المساحات التجارية أدناه والوحدات السكنية أعلاه، وتعزيز التعايش المتناعم بين الوظيفتين.

العملية

كنا نهدف إلى إنشاء قصة تلتقط جوهر Moerwijk-Oost من خلال عدسة الحياة اليومية في الأماكن العامة، مما أدى إلى سردنا «يوم في حياة الساحة» كان تركيزنا الرئيسي على هيسويكبلين، الساحة المركزية، التي أصبحت مركزًا مشتركًا حاسمًا بسبب محدودية توافر الأماكن العامة المماثلة في المنطقة. كانت الساحة بمثابة نقطة التقاء للمقيمين، وتعزيز التفاعلات الاجتماعية، وكمنطقة لعب للأطفال. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، لعب هيسويكبلين دورًا حيويًا في الروتين اليومي للمجتمع، حيث كان بمثابة مسار مناسب لمعظم السكان المتجهين إلى سوبر ماركت COP في مركز الساحة. من خلال استكشاف شامل لمورفيك أوست والتكامل المدروس لمصادر البيانات المختلفة، قدم سردنا صورة نابضة بالحياة للحياة الحيوية والديناميكية في الحي. تضمن جزء كبير من بحثنا ملاحظات مفصلة وتوثيق الأنشطة في الساحة على مدار اليوم، مع التركيز على التنوع الموجود في السرد. أكد المشروع على أهمية المساحات المشتركة مثل هيسفايكبلين في تعزيز الشعور بالمجتمع وتسهيل المشاركة الاجتماعية. أضاف إدراج البيانات من شمس حبوب اللقاح بعددًا فريدًا للسرد، إذ سلط الضوء على الخصائص المميزة للحي وعزز حيويته الشاملة.

