

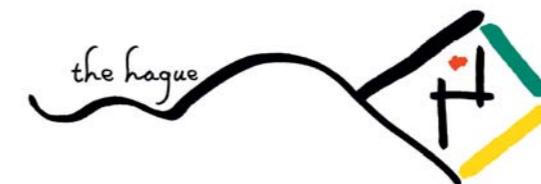
At Home in Haagse Hout

3 Walks



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3 Walks



A large green zone divides the various neighbourhoods of Haagse Hout: the Haagse Bos with the adjoining Malieveld.

The part of the Haagse Bos nearest the City Centre is the Malieveld [1], a large green 'common' designated in 1606 for the game of 'malie' (croquet or golf). It is now used for events, demonstrations and circuses. The Malieveld also features the grande allée of Europe [2] lined with lime trees planted by the various nations of Europe. It starts from the Paviljoen Malieveld, a popular pancake house and extends to the Utrechtse Baan, the Motorway and the Haagse Bos proper.

The Haagse Bos (The Hague Forest) is the oldest protected green zone of the City. The Hague Woods is the remnant of an old dune- and swamp forest that formed the 'strandwallen' (succeeding beach dune ridges) of South-Holland on which The Hague was built. When the Counts of Holland settled in The Hague (1229) the forest was threatened, as the timber was needed to build the new town. In order to protect this oldest remainder of the forest wardens were appointed to supervise this reserve.

William of Orange (1533-1584), founder of the Dutch nation, ordained that this wood should never be sold. His descendant, Queen Beatrix, still lives at Huis ten Bosch [opposite page] at the corner of the Haagse Bos, which was also the site of the first World Peace Conference in 1899.

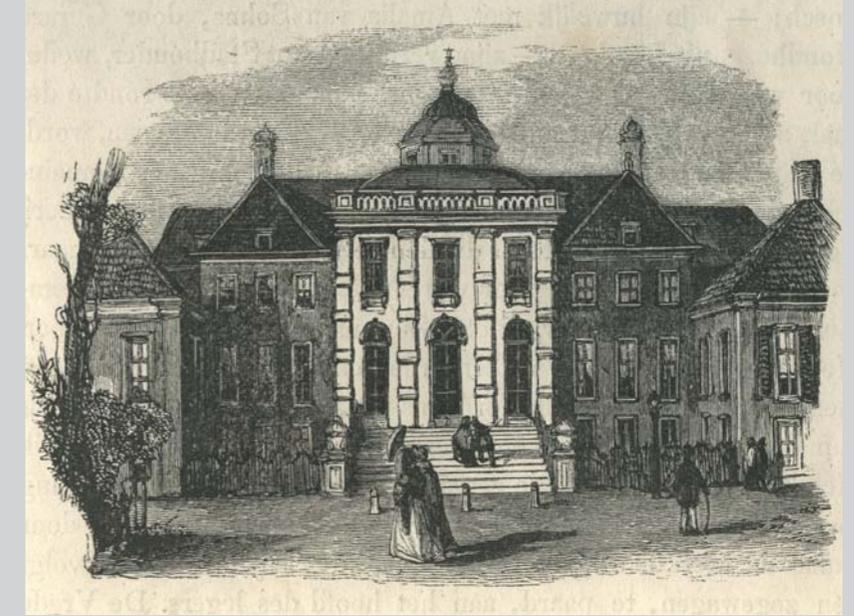
Throughout the ages the The Hague's Forest reserve wood has been subject to more threats. In 1575 it was nearly sold to pay for the 80-Years War. At the start of the 19th century Napoleon ordered the forest to be cut down, but his reign ended before this could be realized. A tremendous storm in 1911 nearly decimated the wood for good.

There are a lot of opportunities for leisurely strolls in the Haagse Bos. There are also children's play areas and romantic ponds and cycle paths and a horse riding trail. In early spring this wood is particularly beautiful because of the snowdrops and anemones. [3] In winter skating on the ponds presents a typically Dutch winter scene. [4]: *Skating in the Hague Wood* by W.B. Tholen, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag; on this painting quite a number of famous painters of the Hague school can be identified skating, like Israels, Neuhuys, De Zwart and Weissenbruch.



Welcome to The Hague, International Resident!

The Hague hosts numerous 'expats' from many different countries. As the city of The Hague wishes you to feel at home in the various areas of the City, here are some walks to discover your neighbourhood and perhaps the neighbouring neighbourhood...! The City of The Hague is divided in 'stadsdelen', administrative units, of which the Haagse Hout (Woods of The Hague) is one.



Huis ten Bosch, residence of Queen Beatrix

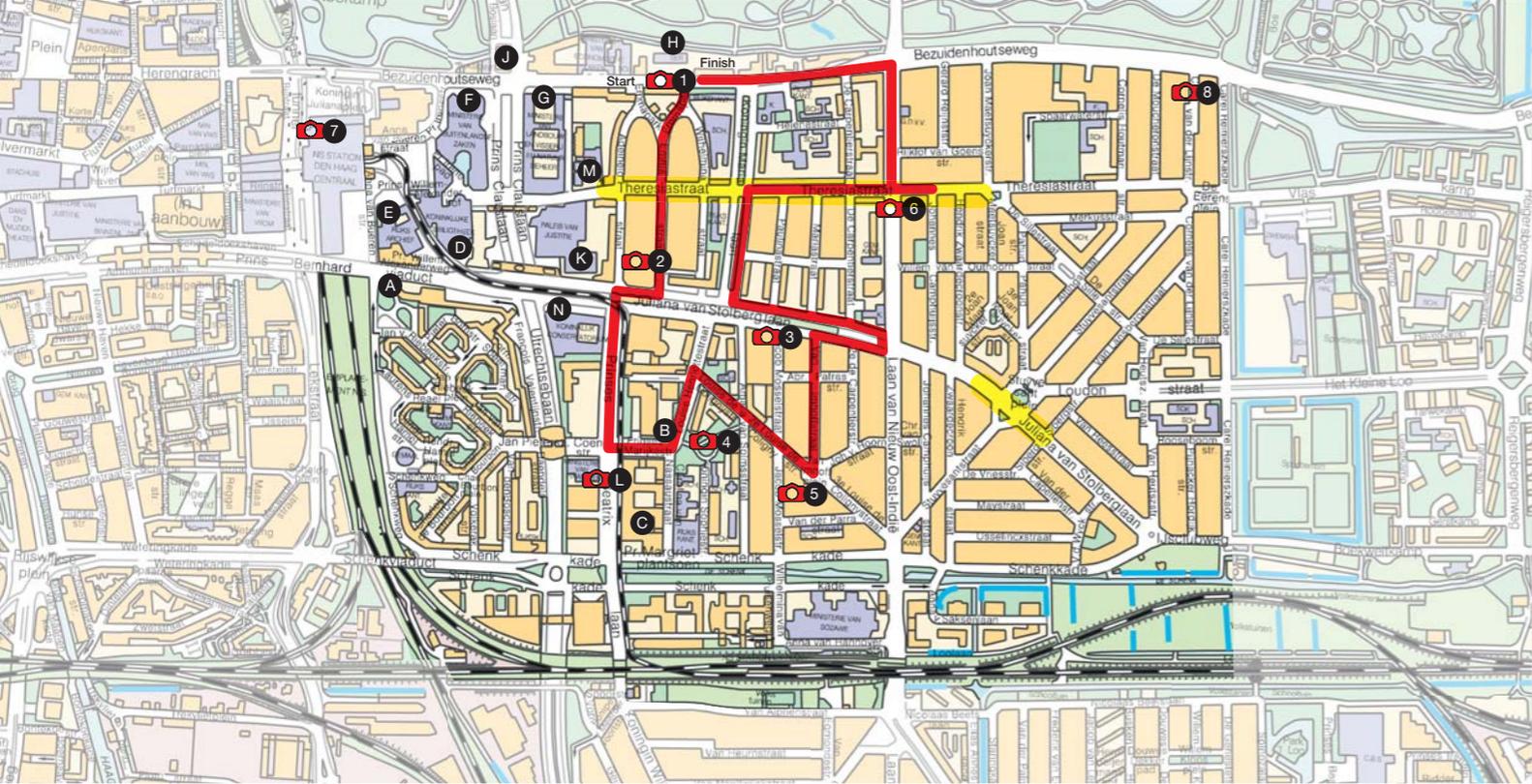
Haagse Hout (Woods of The Hague)

Haagse Hout is the administrative unit that consists of the neighbourhoods Haagse Bos, Bezuidenhout, Benoordenhout and Mariahoeve.

- A. Bezuidenhout** is the oldest developed area, dating from 1868, and was partly destroyed in World War II.
- B. Benoordenhout** dates largely from the beginning of the 20th century.
- C. Mariahoeve** is a green post-war district now being renovated.
- D. Haagse Bos** is the wood connecting the neighbourhoods

In this brochure you'll find a suggested walk in each neighbourhood encouraging you to go further into the adjoining district.





Shopping areas █

Theresiastraat
Stuyvesantplein

Landmarks A

- A. White Maria: residential building with restaurant on top
- B. KPN tower and communication mast for broadcasting and telephone
- C. New office buildings:
 - Green/Silver Tower TNT Postal Services
 - De Monarch
 - Centre court
 - Prinsenhof

- D. Royal Library, the central Dutch library, open to the public
- E. Dutch national archive
- F. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- G. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- H. SER: Sociaal Economische Raad, the heart of the Dutch polder model where unions and employers meet
- J. Malietoren: home of VNO, the Dutch employers organisation
- K. High Court of Justice
- L. The Net stocking, elevated Platform for Randstad Rail that connects The Hague to Zoetermeer and Rotterdam
- M. Hogeschool InHolland: professional University
- N. Koninklijk Conservatorium: Royal Conservatory

Bezuidenhout



The Bezuidenhout Walk

This walk leads you from the Hague Wood to the Schenkstrook through Bezuidenhout, a lively neighbourhood. While you walk through 19th or early 20th century streets, there are fascinating views of the modern architecture of office buildings and transport facilities.

- ➡ Start: Bezuidenhoutseweg across from SER-building [H.] in Emmapark[1], green kiosk is an original transformer house
- ➡ bear to the right in Emmastraat [2]
- ➡ cross the Juliana van Stolberglaan [3] and under Randstadrail [L.] into the Prinses Beatrixlaan
- ➡ turn left at the Prinses Marijkestraat
- ➡ walk between office buildings, facing the Koningin Sophiapark [4]
- ➡ turn left into the Louise Henriëttestraat,



- ➡ turn right into the Louise de Colignystraat, on the left you see recently built houses
- ➡ walk through the Louise de Colignystraat as far as the Van Imhoffplein [5]
- ➡ turn left into the van Imhoffstraat (English style residential buildings from the 1920's)
- ➡ walk as far as the Juliana van Stolberglaan, to cross this street you have to
- ➡ turn right and cross at the tram stop
- ➡ and turn left again
- ➡ turn right into the Koningin Maria-laan, in the beginning of this street the statue of Juliana van Stolberg, ancestor of William of Orange and Queen Beatrix



- ➡ Continue through the Koningin Maria-laan
- ➡ turn right into the Theresiastraat and at the intersection of the Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië, you can see the Sports Building [20] to the right
- ➡ turn left into the Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië
- ➡ left into the Benoordenhoutseweg. On the right you have the Haagse Bos, the walks ends back at the SER.

History

The development of Bezuidenhout was handicapped by the barrier of the railway, which separated this part of the city from genteel areas like the Archipel and Duinoord, that were also developed between 1870-1900. Vincent Van Gogh lived near this railway as depicted in *Behind Rijnspoor Station, 1882* (Gemeentemuseum Den Haag) [7]. Rijnspoor Station, later called Staatsspoor, is now Central Station Den Haag. One of the oldest parts still to be seen is the Emmapark (1885), the main part of Bezuidenhout built in the first half of the 20th century. [1]

Another relic from the start of this neighbourhood is the Sports Building [6] from 1896 at the corner of the Theresiastraat and the Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië. It was originally built as a sports facility but its use has changed many times during the years. Cyclists celebrated the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898 [6 top image] near this building by riding flower decorated bicycles. In the background the original Sports Building at the Theresiastraat. Later a modern front was added.



Not much of the original town planning of Bezuidenhout can still be seen, as the English bombardment of 3 March 1945 destroyed a large part of the district. During 1944 and 1945 the Germans launched massive attacks of V1 rockets at Londen from platforms in the Hague Wood, and the English tried in vain to destroy those platforms. This [3] is how the



Juliana van Stolberglaan looked after the bombardement on the Bezuidenhout. After the war Bezuidenhout was filled in with residential areas and offices and government buildings in a rather erratic way. Therefore the district offers fascinating views that combine old and new buildings, e.g. in the Emmastraat [2] houses dating from around 1910 with a view on Centre



Court. And the Van Imhoffplein [5], houses dating from the 1920s with a view on Centre Court and the Monarch right. The design of Randstad Rail [L.], connecting The Hague with Zoetermeer and Rotterdam adds to the futuristic impression of the neighbourhood. This overhead elevated platform soon was called the net stocking.

Pubs and restaurants

Bezuidenhout is a lively area with lots of little restaurants and pubs outside the central Theresiastraat. In the NH Hotel and at Prinsenhof Plaza you'll find modern restaurants and bars. At the beginning of the Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië there are also various restaurants. The restaurant of Mondriaan College at the Marialaan is run by students and offers meals at an affordable price. The small streets throughout the neighbourhood offer quite a lot of little specialized restaurants with Indian, Italian or Turkish specialities.



Streetnames

The Bezuidenhout is built on low land which was poldered dry in the 15th century. There were three lanes from Voorburg to the Leidse Straatweg, named after the former estates in this polder: Binkhorstlaan, Wervelaan (later Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië) and Loolaan. In the 19th century part of Bezuidenhout, or what is left of it, the streets are named after princes and princesses of the House of Orange. The part towards Mariahoeve, built in the 1920s and 1930s features historic naval figures. For the little neighbourhood on the other side of the Utrechtsebaan, built in the 1970s, more naval hero's streetnames are found.

Tungsten), a light artwork along the Schenkstrook between Prinses Beatrixlaan and Wilhelmina van Pruisenweg (Jan van Grunsven and Arno van der Mark) in the evening it exudes different colours of the light. International art is exhibited in Gallery Art Korner [8] on the Bezuidenhoutseweg, which only shows non-Dutch artists.



Art

The largest work of art in the public space is 24 pages of 301 steps (Daylight/

Education

Royal Conservatoire
The Royal Conservatoire hosts a large contingent of international students. Apart from classical music, jazz and sonology are taught. Regularly, there are free concerts by students.

InHolland Professional University
This university offers various English language courses in business, management and communication for Dutch and international students.

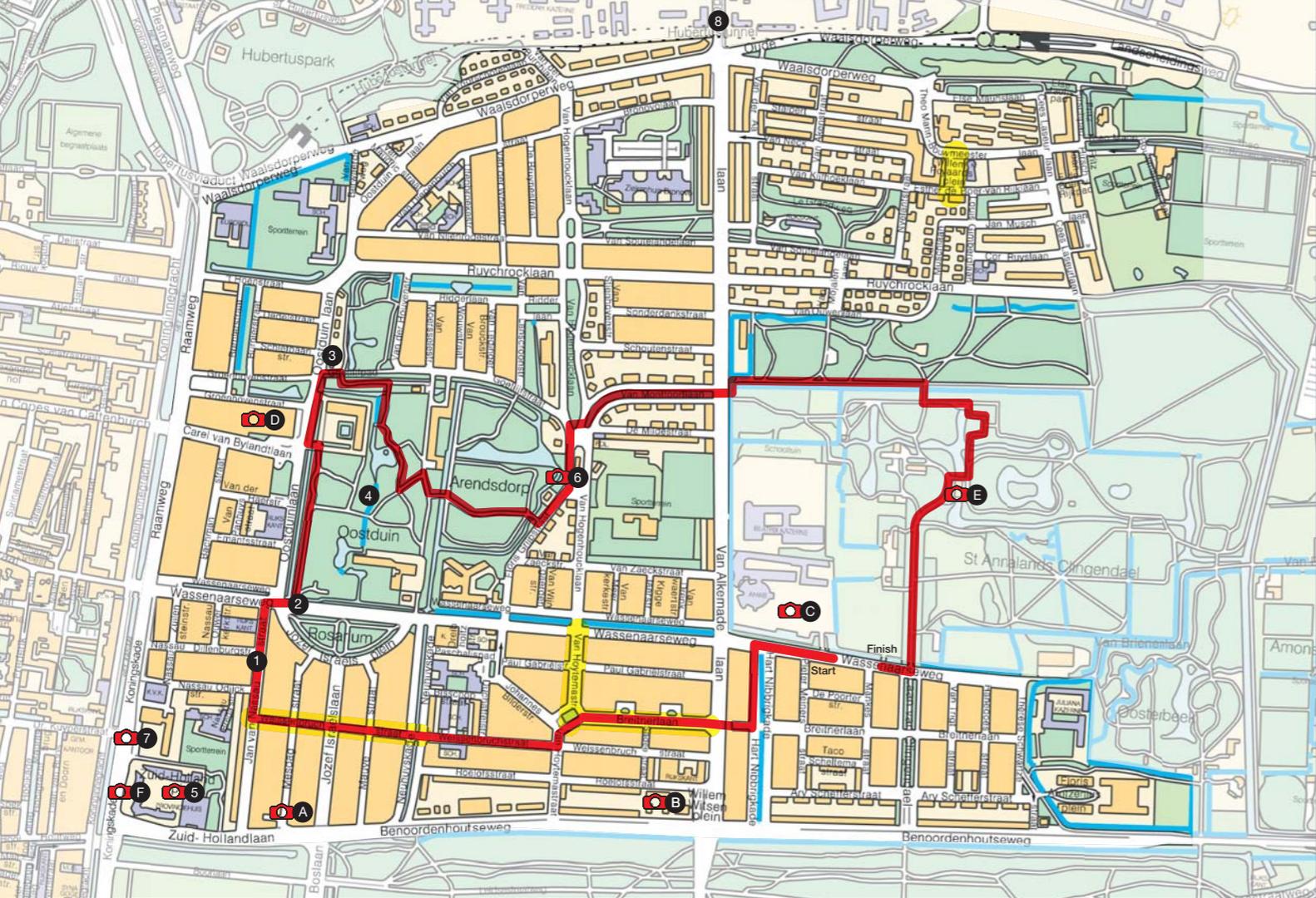
Shops

The shopping centre of Bezuidenhout clearly is the Theresiastraat, with small shops in the various side streets. Apart from the Theresiastraat there are specialist shops dotted throughout the neighbourhood, like a fish stall, open until the late hours, an unexpected car shop behind large office buildings, one of the few shops for Roman Catholic religious requisites left in The Hague, and a bakery, famous for its cream éclairs with chocolate frosting.

Nature

Apart from the adjoining large woods, Haagse Bos, Bezuidenhout does not have much public green such as parks. Nature consists mainly of the many private gardens in the neighbourhood, which offer a great variety of flowergardens, watergardens, sandgardens, stony gardens, etcetera. Therefore the neighbourhood has a rich fauna of birds, butterflies, mice, and even bats. New green spaces like the Koningin Sophiapark [4] were created between old and new.





Shopping Areas

Van Hoytemastraat
Weissenbruchstraat
Willem Royaardsplein
Breitnerlaan

Landmarks

- A. Rode Olifant (Red Elephant), former Esso building
- B. Nirwana Flat
- C. ANWB Building (Dutch Automobile Association)
- D. B.P.M./Shell World HQ Complex
- E. Huys Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations
- F. Provinciehuis (seat of the province of Zuid-Holland)

Benoordenhout



D



E



5

The Benoordenhout walk

The Benoordenhout walk leads through a lot of green areas that are characteristic for this neighbourhood, also through Clingendael, which in fact is not Haagse Hout but Wassenaar.

- 📍 Start: Wassenaarseweg opposite the ANWB-building (Dutch Automobile Association) [C].
- 📍 turn left at the Hart Nibbrigkade, turn right into the Breitnerlaan and proceed under the gate
- 📍 cross over the busy Van Alkemadelaan and continue into the Breitnerlaan
- 📍 at the Van Hoytemaplein turn left into the Van Hoytemastraat,
- 📍 right into the Weissenbruchstraat
- 📍 turn right into the Jan van Nassaustraat [1] At the end to the right is the City Rosarium, with a statue of Queen Emma (1858-1934) by Toon Dupuis
- 📍 cross the Wassenaarseweg through the Oostduin Park gate [2] and continue this lane, left you see the Shell World HQ complex [D].

- 📍 continue straight past the tall green office block on the right (with colourful plastics of Karel Appel), you see the first mosque of The Hague [3]
- 📍 turn right on the Goetlijfpad
- 📍 turn right at the next bridge into the park again, take the left side of the pond, in front of you you see the former romantic tea house of Oostduin estate [4]
- 📍 take the bridge left
- 📍 leave the park via the next bridge into the Floris Grijpstraat, turn left
- 📍 take from the Hogenhouckstraat the path adjoining the Van Montfoortlaan, on the left you see two German bunkers from World War II
- 📍 cross the Van Alkemadelaan and take the left bridge into Clingendael Park, left of the canal-anti-tank defence system of the Atlantic Wall
- 📍 turn right over the bridge and turn right towards the Dutch Garden, walk along this garden towards the The Clingendael Mansion
- 📍 take the lane to the left leading back to the Wassenaarseweg

History

Benoordenhout is situated on old dune soil. Apart from farms there were estates like Oostduin, Arendsdorp, and Clingendael. In the 19th century English-style parks were laid out on these estates that still contribute to the charm of this neighbourhood. The romantic octagonal two-story brick former tea pavilion (now a private architect's office) in Oostduin Park [4] is a remnant of a former Oostduin Mansion. The Clingendael Mansion [E.] still exists and is now the seat of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations. The Clingendael Institute acts as a think-tank as well as a diplomatic academy in order to identify and analyze emerging political and social developments for the benefit of the Dutch government and the general public. The Institute is not allied to any political party, denominational group or ideological movement.



2



4



1



The first large development in Benoordenhout was the Haagse Diergaarde (The Hague Zoo) in 1863 [5] where the South Holland Province Building [F.] now stands at the busiest street corner of The Hague, the intersection of the Koningskade and the Zuid-Hollandlaan. The Hague Zoo offered entertainment like music hall and ballroom dancing in beautiful halls. It also hosted a lot of conferences like the International Congress of Women on Peace in 1915, organized by Aletta Jacobs, one of the first Dutch feminists. Women of twelve countries talked on the subject of peace.



Residential development began at the turn of the 19th century. The stately Nassaukwartier [1] was built around 1900 and originally inhabited by a lot of famous people, such as ladies-in-waiting, secretaries to the royal family, ambassadors, important businessmen, etcetera. Another landmark is the Nirwana Flat apartment building [B.], located at the busy corner of the Benoordenhoutsweg and the Van Alkemadelaan, designed by Jan Duiker and Jan Gerko Wiebenga during 1925-1930. This was a revolutionary luxury high-rise building after an American model, with central facilities like a kitchen in the basement where inhabitants could order meals that arrived in their flat by elevator. During the 1930s the main part of the neighbourhood was built. Luxurious houses were planned on the lanes of the former estates [6] like in Van Hogenhoucklaan, van Soutelandelaan and Van Montfoortlaan. After World War II the areas towards Wassenaar were built, such as the area Duinzigt around the Willem Royaardsplein where we find the American Church. This area used to be called the American Neighbourhood and



was famous in the 1950's for the refuse that expats left after moving house, such as American radio's etc, considered to be luxury goods in post-war Holland.

The first offices appeared in 1915 and 1916, when the national monument, B.P.M. (Batavian Petroleum Company) building, now the oldest part of the global headquarters complex of Shell International was constructed on at the Van Bylandtlaan [D.]. The former European HQ building of ESSO (Trade name of Standard Oil, now EXXON-Mobil) and birthplace of the Dutch Gas Union is the red brick monumental edifice, 'the red elephant [E.]', on the Zuidhollandlaan at the entrance to the Utrechtse Baan motorway. In front of Rijkswaterstaat offices (part of the Dutch Ministry of Transportation and Water Management), next to the Provinciehuis [F.], is a large abstract concrete water fountain sculpture of Joop Beljon [7]. In Clingendael you see the ANWB (Dutch Automobile Association) building [c.], built in the beginning of the 1960's, with the famous Rotonde, the space for public information and essentials



for travel and a giant glass world globe window facing the Clingendael estate. Soon other office buildings followed along the Koningskade, like the Kamer van Koophandel (Chambre of Commerce) and the extension of the Shell complex. The largest change to Benoordenhout was the demolition of the Haagse Diergaarde and the building of the original South Holland Provinciehuis [F.] on that spot. The Netherlands is governed by three administrative layers: the state, the province and the municipalities, each of which are directly elected. The original building has been recently replaced by the current wavy South Holland Province Building designed by the New York/London firm Kohn, Pederson, Fox. Future developments: by 2012 the premises of the Alexanderkazerne [8] at the border of the Oostduinpark (East Dune Park) and northern edge of Benoordenhout will be transformed to house the new International Criminal Court Complex.



Pubs and restaurants

Benoordenhout is a quiet residential area with not many pubs or restaurants. Restaurants are found in the Breitnerlaan, Oostduinlaan, Weissenbruchstraat, and at the Willem Royaardsplein .

Shopping

There is luxury food and fashion shopping in the Van Hoytemastraat, some interesting specialty shops in the Weissenbruchstraat and Breitnerlaan and large supermarkets at the Willem Royaardsplein, (also called Place des Invalides as there are quite a number of luxury flats for the elderly around that square...)

Streetnames

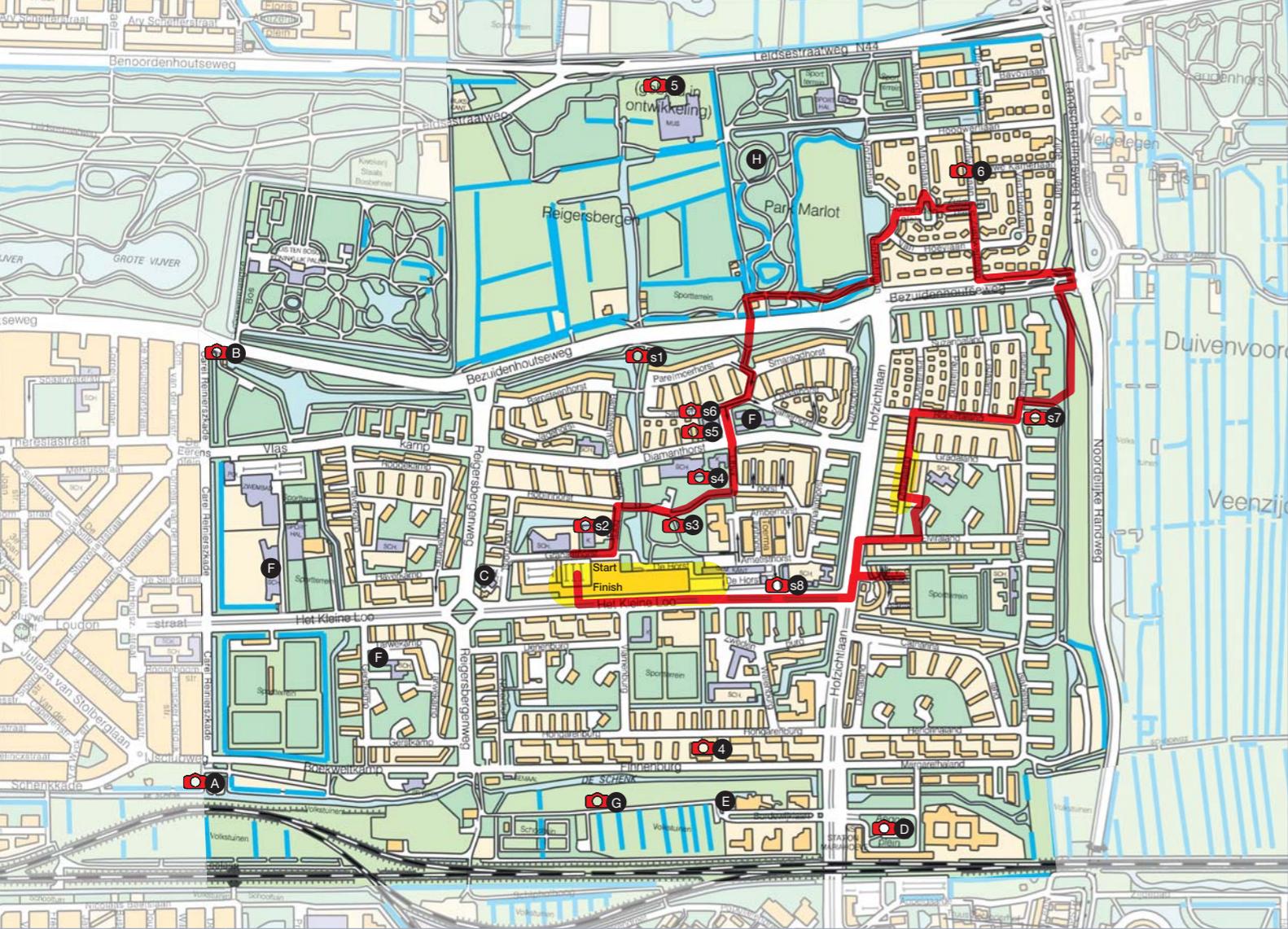
Apart from the names that remind one of the old estates, a lot of streets are named after painters of 'The Hague School' of painting, like Weissenbruch, Van Hoytema, Mesdag, Jozef Israels, etcetera. In 1943 the latter had to be renamed "Thorn Prikker plein", as the Germans did not tolerate streets to be named after Jewish painters!

The streets in the area around the Willem Royaardsplein are named after famous Dutch theatre actors, such as Theo Mann-Bouwmeester, Ester de Boer van Rijk, Jan Musch, etc.

Art

The annual Park Concert held each May in Oostduin/Arendsdorp Park is a quite an international happening in Benoordenhout. Local artists exhibit in the Benoordenhouthuis, the neighbourhood community centre and the branch library. The Art Cube gallery is located on the Jozef Israëlslaan. The characteristic lanterns are designed by Piet Zwart in Berlage's office. Piet wanted a minimal design and coloured the trimming, as desired by the city, red. [9]





Shopping areas

Winkelcentrum Het kleine Loo
Ursulaland

Landmarks

- A. Windmill
- B. Pumping station to keep the water out of this polder
- C. Van Nispenflat, originally built for single ladies like teachers and nurses
- D. Aegon, a big Dutch insurance company
- E. Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP)
- F. British School (3x)
- G. Schenkstrook with vegetable garden allotments
- H. Reigersbergen and Marlot estates

Mariahoeve



The Mariahoeve Walk

During this walk you can enjoy the beautiful and varied green spaces and trees between the buildings and sculptures (marked [s1] etc.)

- Start at Granaathorst behind the shoppingcentre Mariahoeve
- turn left at the Robijnhorst [s2]
- turn right into Park De Horsten [s3]
- straight through the park, turn left
- into Onyxhorst [s4]
- cross Diamanthorst
- follow Saffierhorst behind the British School as it turns to the right
- bear to the left on the Parelmoerhorst
- bear to the right between two apartment blocks to the open green area near the Bezuidehouthesweg
- cross Bezuidehouthesweg into Landgoed Marlot (park marked with brown sign) [H.],
- turn to the right and follow the path,
- then continue on the path with water on both sides
- at the Hofzichtlaan turn left, you are now in Marlot [6]



- turn right at Bloklandenplein, straight through Zuidwerfplein,
- turn right at Zuidwestlaan, back to Bezuidehouthesweg
- turn left at Bezuidehouthesweg and
- continue to the large intersection with the major ring road, the Noordelijke Landweg (across the road you see Jazz-Café de Landbouw, (no longer Mariahoeve, but Wassenaar)
- cross Bezuidehouthesweg and walk behind the high concrete motorway sound barrier and along the water on the gravel path
- turn right over the bridge and left on the first street, Isabellaland, on your right hand is an old people's home and left a high apartment building and social rental blocks of four stories



- after 50 meters turn right into Robertaland [s7]
- turn left at Ursulaland, here is a small shopping centre at the Gradaland
- turn right at Elviraland
- turn left at Hofzichtlaan, you see a recently built housing area called Ir. F. van der Sluysplantsoen and maisonettes and single free-standing houses
- cross Hofzichtlaan
- turn right into Het Kleine Loo and you walk back towards Winkelcentrum Mariahoeve

History

The name Mariahoeve stems from the farm (hoeve) with that name situated in a typical Dutch polder landscape [1]. The low polder was drained by the Veenmolen which still can be found at the Schenk [A.]. In 1957 an extra pumping station was needed to enable the development of the polder as a residential area [B.]. Mariahoeve is an area with a clear and consistent pattern of modern town and social planning.





the 21st century. New houses and flats [4] are designed to replace the outdated buildings. The City of The Hague works together with the housing corporations to rejuvenate the neighbourhood architecturally, economically and socially in a consistent way.



Ir. F. van der Sluys designed the area in the 1950s. The 'ideal city' theory of the time was a neighbourhood with a lot of green space, 'garden cities', that were usually designed to house the labourers. The unique character of Mariahoeve is that it was built for a mixed population, of labourers, civil servants and office workers, which led to a quite varied architecture. Mariahoeve consisted from the start of privately owned houses and apartments, higher priced rental apartments and social rental apartments. The lay-out of the area and placement of

the blocks in the green is not done in a typical rectilinear way, but in more varied shapes like z or fan-like shapes. [2] After building the neighbourhood more space was needed to build offices, which led to higher buildings near the Schenkstrook such as the Aegon building [D.] and the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) [E.]. Aegon is one of the few Dutch companies that got permission to attach their corporate name to the public square in front of the building. Recently buildings have been demolished [3] as they were not anymore up to standard for

Restaurants and bars

At the centre of the neighbourhood is Winkelcentrum Mariahoeve, with various restaurants and snackbars. There are a few Indonesian and Surinam restaurants outside the shopping centre.

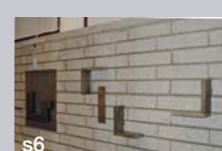
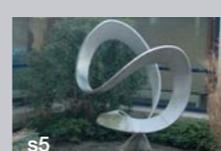


Shops

Originally more small shopping areas were designed, apart from the central mall. Nowadays quite a number of these shops have become fitness centres, physiotherapists, dental technicians, small



offices or medical practices. However, there are some specialized shops outside of the main shopping centre, like a greengrocer and a dealer in vintage Citroëns.



Art and museum

Art has a special position in Mariahoeve. This neighbourhood counts as many as 47 sculptures in public space! From the start sculptors were commissioned to make works for the large public open spaces or to decorate buildings. Most of the artists were Dutch, but some international artists like Jean Arp [s1] are also represented.

On the walk you may view the following artworks:

- s2: a wall-tile in the former Roman Catholic Church Robijnhorst
- s3: Christallina, a marble sculpture by A. Fontana in the little park 'de Horst'
- s4: Construction of railroad ties, Onyxhorst, J. Beljon
- s5: The Curl, aluminium/plastic, H. Hierck
- s6: Wall of stainless steel, plastic, school auditorium

- s7: Wall plastic, entrance Isabellaland 660-802, Phil van der Klundert
- s8: White swans, black swans, steel relief, School Het Kleine Loo, H. Krijger

The new National Automobile Museum [5] is supposed to open its doors soon along the N44. Highlights will be the complete collection of Spykers, the Aston Martin of James Bond from Goldfinger and the car of Winston Churchill including an extra large ashtray.



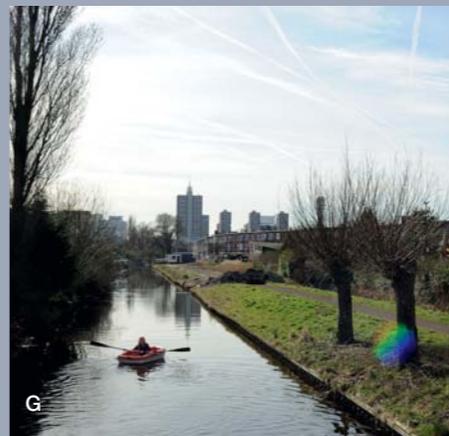
Green

Mariahoeve is a very green area. The areas between the apartment buildings were destined for collective use like children's playgrounds and pleasure gardens.

There are quite a lot of sports fields, plus the park between the Vlaskamp and the Bezuidenhoutsewg, Park De Horsten and the Schenkstrook [G.], which is designated as a main Ecological Continuation Zone.



The Schenk canal connects the 17th century former polder into the city centre. The position of the Schenk has hardly changed since it was dug in 1403. Recently, a lot was done to improve it ecologically, like changing the banks so that typical bank vegetation like reed and



reed-mace can grow. A pleasant walk is also the estates Marlot and Reigersbergen [H.]. Marlot has a beautiful canal with winding paths through the woods. Park Marlot is a wooded area that borders the green Reigerbergen, and features a butterfly garden.



Colophon

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