

Gevangenpoort

Bergen op Zoom

Group 13

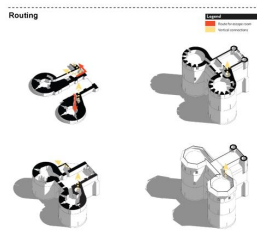
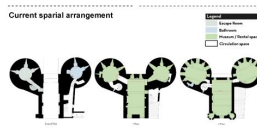
Simon | Sofie | Emils | Jorrit

GEVANGENPOORT

DESIGN | PRE-DESIGN | IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Simon Rood, Jorrit van Beurden, Emils Makulis and Sofie Medema

13

Introduction
The Gevangenpoort is located on the west side of the old city center of Bergen op Zoom. After the city was merged with the economically important leader quarter, the gate had its function and was repurposed as a prison up until 1950. Restorations were done in the 1950s and early in 2014. The aim of the restoration was to make up for the overall maintenance and also to allow the gate to be used more effectively. For example, the exhibition has come under the label of the Cultuurstichting so that can serve as more program function and as an extension of the Marktmeent. To attract people, more diverse audience to Plein Gate, an escape room game was embedded in the building when the restoration in 2014.



Conclusion
To make the Gevangenpoort experienceable through the centuries as a historical landmark work and prison, the building is now furnished in a better manner with museum attributes that help to make people. An escape room has been set up in the south tower, which has already attracted a lot of interest.

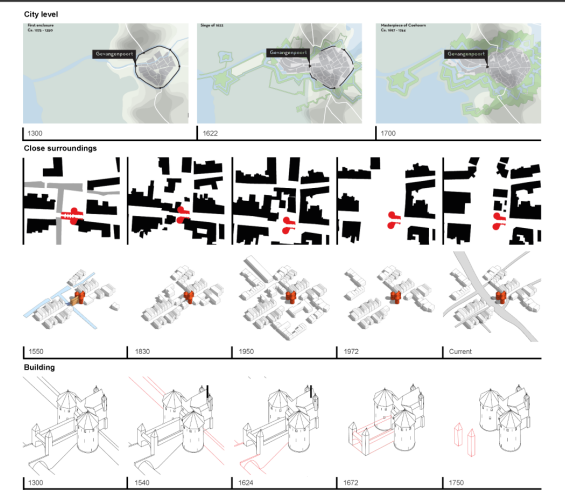
The usability of the gate has now been greatly improved, as has the internal and external experience value. In the evening, the lighting gives the building an attractive place in the museum-land landscape and on the Marktmeent, which will soon be redeveloped.

Built Up Heritage Case Time / F20W888 — Eindhoven university of Technology

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Introduction
On this side, the evolution of the Gevangenpoort and its surrounding are discussed. This is done on 3 levels: city wide (influenced by the city defense system and its growth), the urban connection (the change of nearby buildings), and the building itself (how the shape changed with its function).

Methods
The second research phase is based on open source documentation and information gained from the connection to the archives. These methods are included:
Data collection: Literature review, archival info, Data analysis: Mapping, drawing, 3D model

14th Century
During the 14th century, the Gevangenpoort made up a crucial element of the city defense walls. In addition to this, the gate provided access to the harbor.

15th century
Around the 15th century the city defense structure expanded even further and almost all original urban structures became obsolete. As the harbor grew larger, the gevangenpoort became more and more of a chokepoint between the harbor and city center. This is part of the reason that also the last remaining tower was finally destroyed around 1750.

16th century
As the city continues to develop around the Gevangenpoort, the tower was used as a prison. The car road that was developed for Gevangenpoort is still there, and through some buildings have been added alongside the tower in the 16th century. In the 16th century, the Gevangenpoort tower has been used as a prison. The car road that was developed for Gevangenpoort is still there, and through some buildings have been added alongside the tower in the 16th century.

17th century
As the city continues to develop around the Gevangenpoort, the tower was used as a prison. The car road that was developed for Gevangenpoort is still there, and through some buildings have been added alongside the tower in the 17th century.

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Introduction
The Gevangenpoort is a central part of the local community. On this side, an analysis is presented regarding the assessment of the current situation of the Gevangenpoort. Besides also in local participation of the building. The basis of the investigation came from two things: a survey of the public opinion and an interview with the architect. This gave us a good view on all people involved, both from the developer side and the user side, which was interesting, seeing as the municipality was the main stakeholder.

Methods
The last research phase is based on a survey held at the site of the building, and information gained from the interviews we held with the architects. These methods are included:
Data collection: Survey local residents: closed and open questions, google and social media
Data analysis: Mapping, drawing, visualization

SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central location within city Strong historic connections with the local community and municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical value of local community is weak due to limited opening hours Current infrastructure prevents the building as an obstacle rather than an eye-catcher
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current historic remains are still present underground allowing further reconstruction of the building and turning it into an attractive pedestrian access point for a car-free city center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current design of the city ring road limits future developments regarding the redevelopment of the historic parts of the Gevangenpoort

Stakeholder analysis

Public opinion

Social impact
Gevangenpoort social media
User reviews - most used words

Conclusion
The questioning among resident confirmed the feeling of belonging to the Gevangenpoort to the city of Bergen op Zoom, although we were surprised of the high number of responses of the residents. Again, this may have originated in the last weather during the questioning and the influence that might have had on the general mood of the respondents, and for the membership of opinions we found between the survey and the reviews on social media. As for the stakeholders, the municipality came forth as the main party involved, as they were responsible for the restoration.

References
Google maps. Retrieved January 12, 2023, from <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gevangenpoort>
Gevangenpoort Bergen op Zoom. Facebook. Retrieved January 12, 2023, from <https://www.facebook.com/gevangenpoort/>
Flowave, H.L. (2021, July 26). Gevangenpoort. Retrieved January 12, 2023, from <https://www.gevangenpoort.nl/>

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Introduction

The Gevangenpoort is located on the west side of the oldest city center of Bergen op Zoom. After the city was enlarged with the economically important harbor quarter, the gate lost its function and was repurposed as a prison up until 1931. Restorations were done in the 1950's and lastly in 2014. The aim of the restoration was to make up for the overdue maintenance and also to allow the gate to be used more effectively. For example, the exploitation has come under the flag of the Cultuurbedrijf so that it can serve a more integrated function and as an extension of Het Markiezenhof. To attract younger, more diverse audience to Prison Gate, an escape room game was embedded in the building since the restoration in 2014.

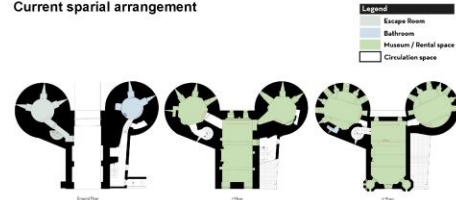


Image 1. Gevangenpoort

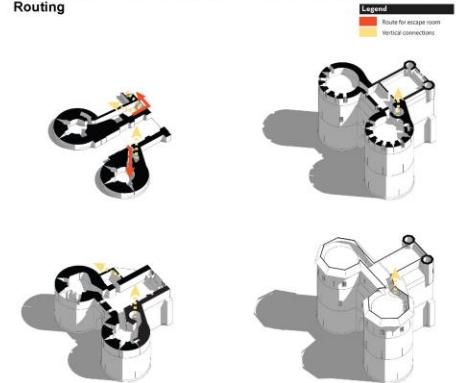
Methods

This first research phase is based on open archival documentation of Bergen op Zoom. These methods are included:
Data collection: Literature review, archival info
Data analysis: Mapping, drawing, 3D model

Current spatial arrangement



Routing



Conclusion

To make the Gevangenpoort experienceable through the centuries as a historical defense work and prison, the building is now furnished to a limited extent with museum attributes that refer to those periods. An escape room has been set up in the south tower, which has already attracted a lot of interest.

The usability of the gate has now been greatly improved, as has the internal and external experience value. In the evenings, the lighting gives the building an attractive place in the monumental Lievevrouwestraat and on the Westersingel, which will soon be redeveloped.

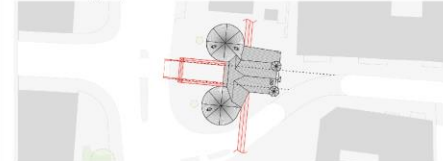
Current context



Situation in Zuidwaterlinie

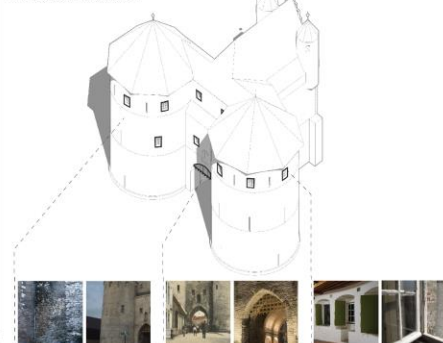


Location in Bergen op Zoom



Relation to neighboring buildings

Restoration details



Facade restoration

Cracks have been repaired and updated, so that the constructive cohesion of the towers is again guaranteed. In addition, the necessary masonry and pointing work has been repaired.

Portullis restoration

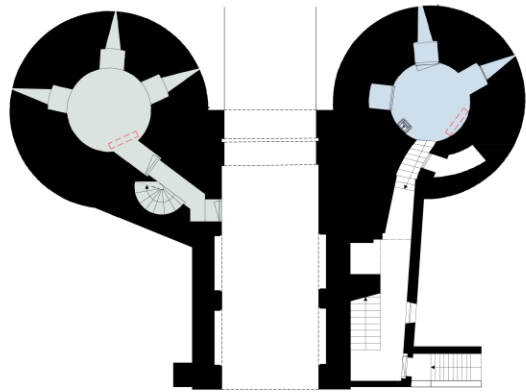
The most visible change is the return of portullis. It is only a visual decoration and cannot be lowered. And although concrete in nature, the portullis is neatly executed in oak in accordance with the era of the city gate, complete with mortise and tenon joints.

Repairs to windows

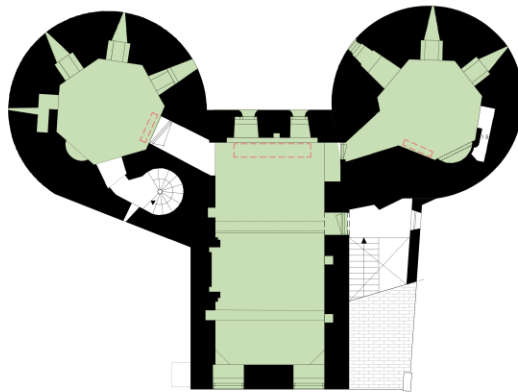
Although the exterior paintwork was in a deplorable state, the underlying woodwork was generally still in good condition, repairs were made to various windows, and the state of use of the parts that can be opened has improved anyway.

References

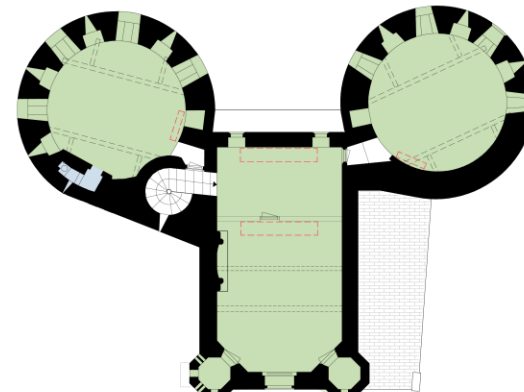
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West-Brabants Archief. (n.d.). E-Loket Bouwdoossiers van het West-Brabants Archief. Bouwdoossiers. Retrieved November 13, 2022, from https://bouwdoossiers.westbrabantsarchief.nl/bouwdoossiers?filters%5Bsearch_s_gemeente%5D%5B50%5D=Bergen+op+Zoom



Ground Floor



1stFloor



2ndFloor

Legend

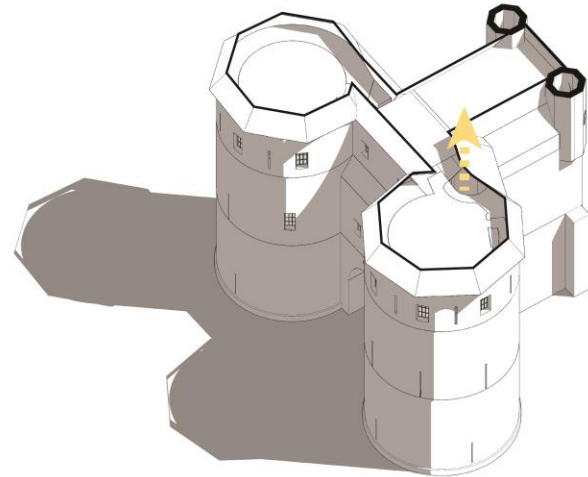
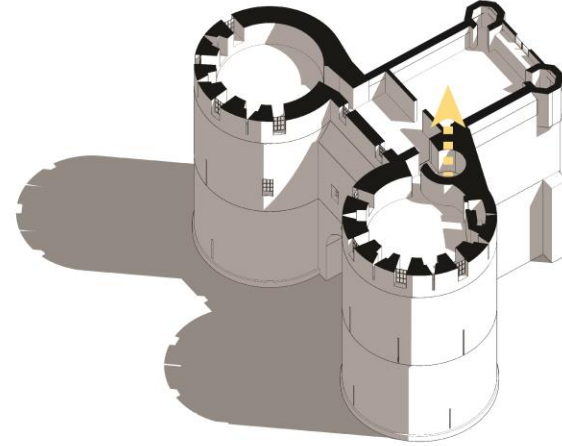
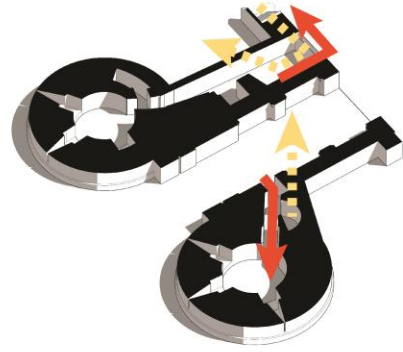
- Escape Room
- Bathroom
- Museum / Rental space
- Circulation space

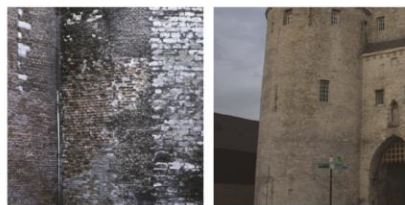
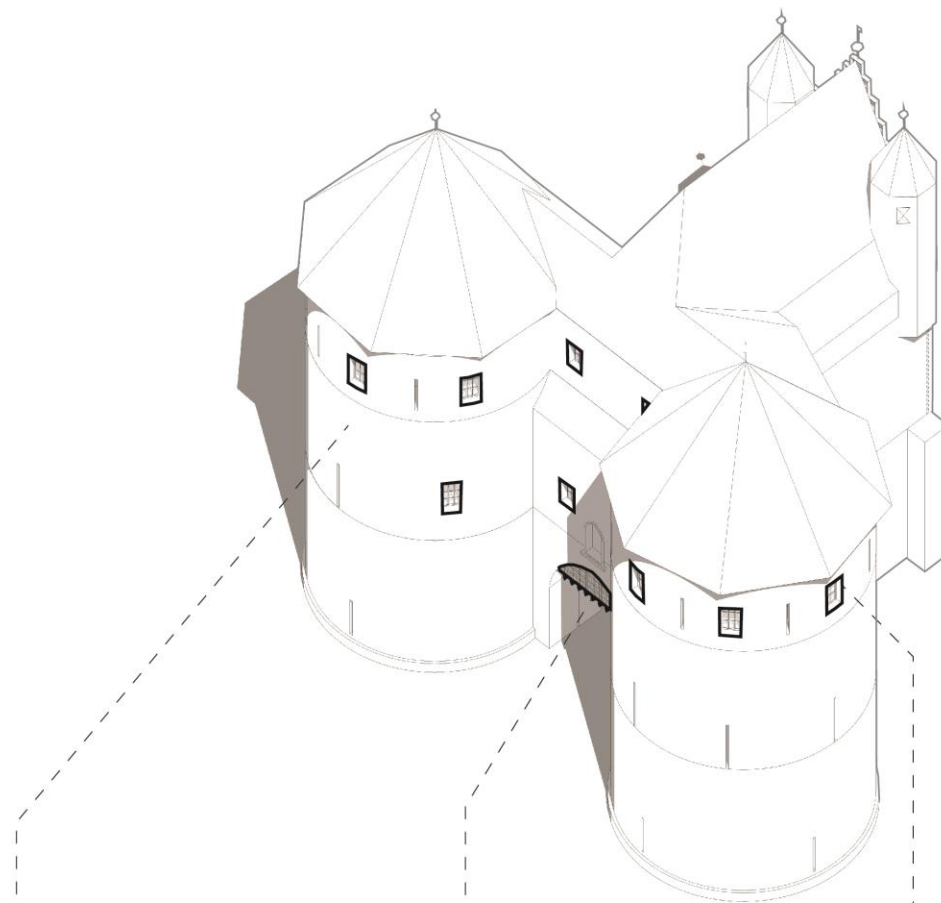


Route for escape room



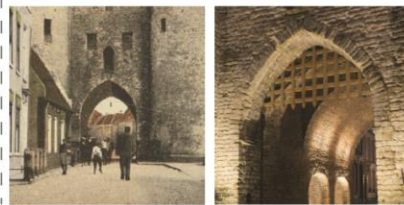
Vertical connections





Facade restoration

Cracks have been injected and updated, so that the constructive cohesion of the towers is again guaranteed. In addition, the necessary masonry and pointing work has been repaired.



Portcullis reinstatement

The most visible change is the return of portcullis. It is only a visual decoration and cannot be lowered. And although cosmetic in nature, the portcullis is neatly executed in oak in accordance with the era of the city gate, complete with mortise and tenon joints.



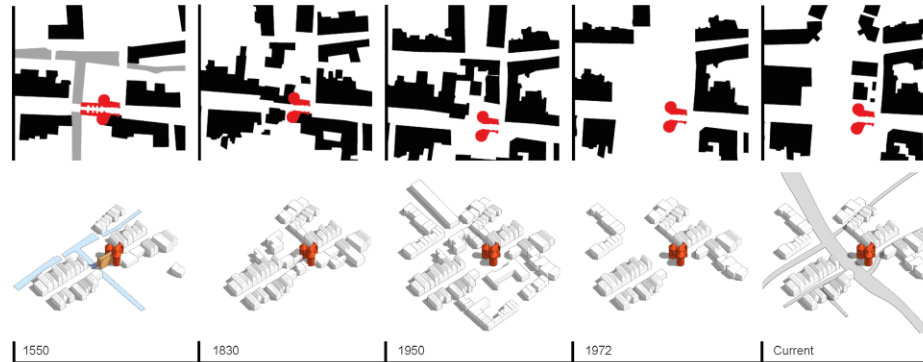
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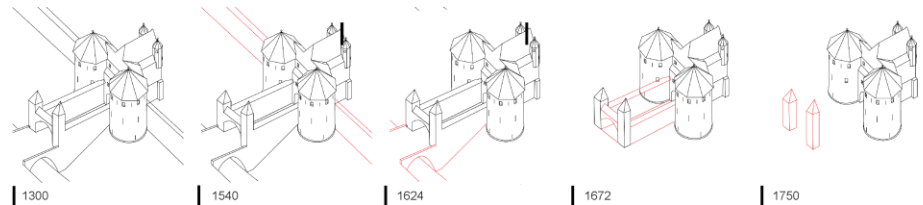
City level



Close surroundings



Building



Introduction

On this poster, the evolution of the Gevangenpoort and its surrounding are discovered. This is done on 3 levels: city wide (influenced by the city defence system and its growth), the urban connections (the change of nearby building), and the building itself (how the shape changed with its function).

Methods

The second research phase is based on open archival documentation and information gained from the connection to the architects. These methods are included:
Data collection: Literature review, archival info
Data analysis: Mapping, drawing, 3D model

14th Century

During the 14th century, the Gevangenpoort made up a crucial element of the city defence walls. In addition to this, the gate provided access to the harbor.

15th century

In the 15th century, the city defence system was expanded. Most notably towards the west side. As the city has grown westward and the harbour relocated further towards the sea, the Gevangenpoort became more disconnected from its function and associated structures.

16th century

During this time, parts of the city walls were deconstructed, which left the building standing alone in its surroundings.

17th century

In the 17th century, the canal was filled (as the Gevangenpoort no longer held its function in the harbour).

After that, the first archway was dismantled, but the towers remained.

18th century

Around the 18th century, the city defence structure expanded even further and almost all original defence structures became obsolete. As the harbour grew larger, the Gevangenpoort became more and more of a chokepoint between the harbour and city centre. This is part of the reason that also the last remaining towers were finally destroyed around 1750.

19th century

As the city continues to densify around the Gevangenpoort, the street on which it lies starts to become an important axis of movement towards the harbor. Because all this traffic needs to move through the gate though, it becomes even more of a bottleneck. Due to city developments in this time period, the Gevangenpoort loses the towers that were remaining from the archway that was dismantled earlier.

20th century

Though some space around the Gevangenpoort itself was cleared out, the trend of densification continued in the first part of the 20th century. Around 1972 however, a big part of the city surrounding the gate was completely demolished to make way for a car road running through the center. Although the Gevangenpoort was also intended to be demolished along with the rest due to its position in the middle of the street feeding into the car road, these plans never went through.

21st century

Currently, the situation is not that different from how it was at the end of the previous century. The car road that runs alongside the Gevangenpoort is still there, and though some buildings have been added alongside it, the situation is still very similar. In the meantime however, the building has been fully renovated to contain multiple active functions.

City level



1300

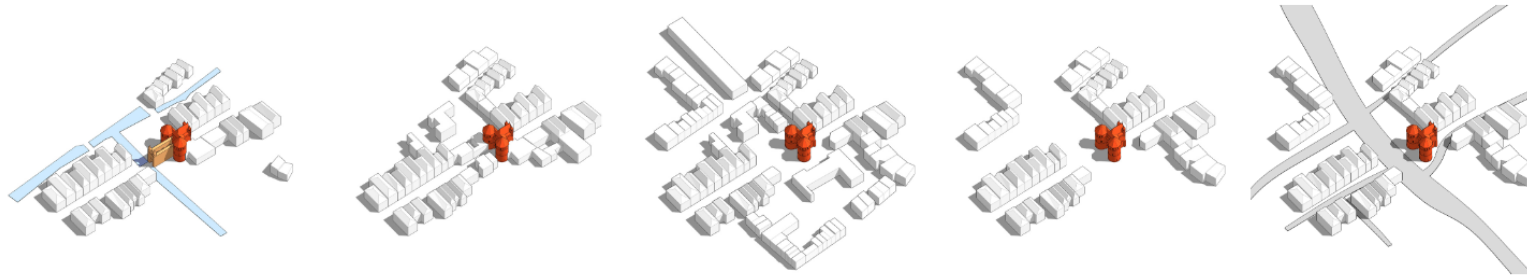


1622



1700

Close surroundings



1550

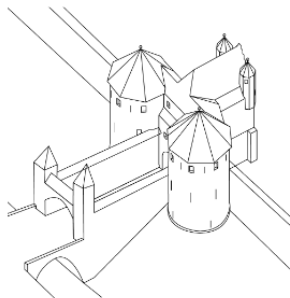
1830

1950

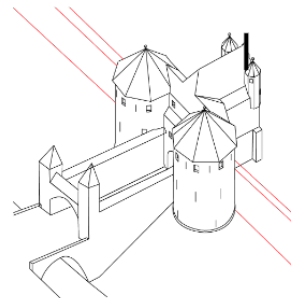
1972

Current

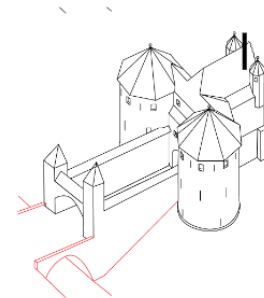
Building



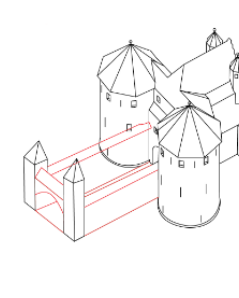
1300



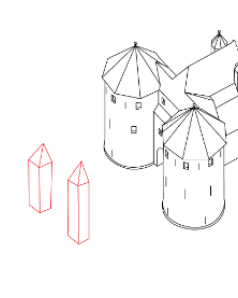
1540



1624



1672



1750

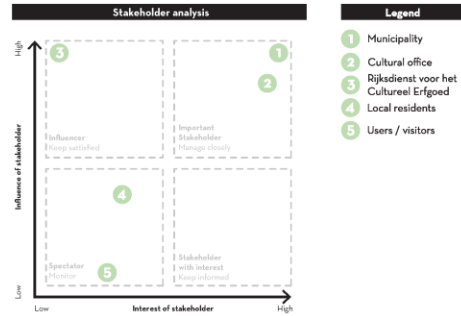
Digital timeline



Introduction

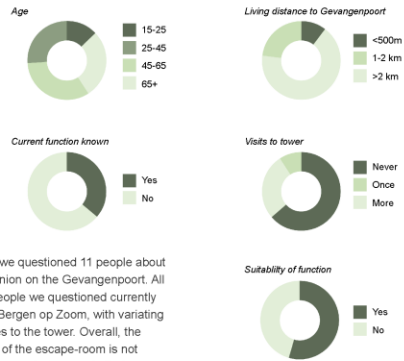
The Gevangenpoort is a central part of the local community. On this poster, an analysis is presented regarding the stakeholders of the current situation of the Gevangenpoort, focussing also on local perception of the building. The basis of the knowledge came mainly from two things: a survey of the public opinion and an interview with the architect. This gave us a good view on all people involved, both from the developer side and the user side, which was interesting, seeing as the municipality was the main stakeholder.

Stakeholder analysis



There are several parties that are involved with the Gevangenpoort. For each of these parties, the influence and interest in the gatebuilding differ. Therefore each party requires specific treatment in order to preserve their satisfaction and involvement with the building. Figure above shows all involved stakeholders and their associated management method.

Public opinion



In total, we questioned 11 people about their opinion on the Gevangenpoort. All of the people we questioned currently lived in Bergen op Zoom, with varying distances to the tower. Overall, the function of the escape-room is not widely known, but rang a bell when we mentioned it to most people. The residents have differentiating opinions on the suitability of this function. Most of them have never visited the tower, and only one person has been there more

than once, because of the escaperoom. We should note that the weather was not optimal at the time that we questioned the residents, which may have influenced the results considerably.

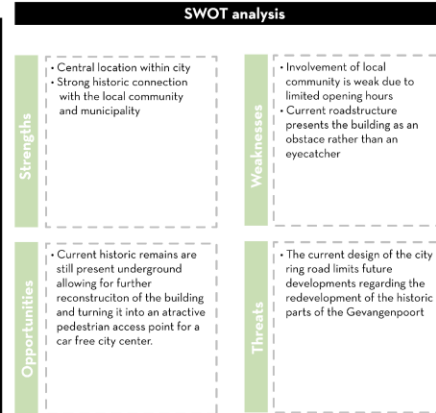
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This last research phase is based on a survey held at the site of the building, and information gained from the interview we held with the architects. These methods are included:

Data collection: Survey local residents: closed and open questions, google and social media

Data analysis: Mapping, drawing, visualizing

SWOT analysis



Social impact

Gevangenpoort social media



User reviews - most used words



On social media, the Gevangenpoort is active on multiple platforms, with their facebook being their most active ones. Looking at the reviews on both facebook and google, the tour and escape-room

mentioned positively most often. The central location, committed team and quality of user experience are mentioned as high contributors to these positive reviews.

Conclusion

The questioning among resident confirmed the feeling of belonging of the Gevangenpoort to the city of Bergen op Zoom, although we were surprised at the maybe nonchalant response of the residents. Again, this may have originated in the bad weather during the questioning and the influence that might have had on the general mood of the respondents, and for the mismatch of opinions we found between the survey and the reviews on social media. As for the stakeholders, the municipality came forth as the main party involved, as they were responsible for the restoration

and the function fulfillment. The influence of a better balance between the residents and the municipality on the function of the building might be interesting to research.

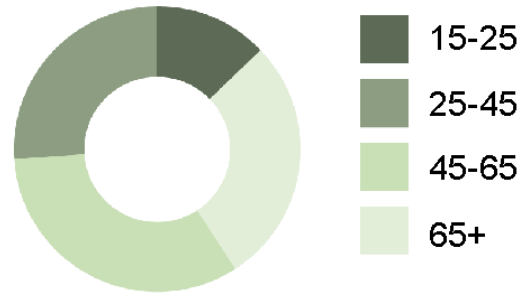
References

Google. (n.d.). Google reviews of the Gevangenpoort. Google maps. Retrieved January 12, 2023, from <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gevangenpoort>

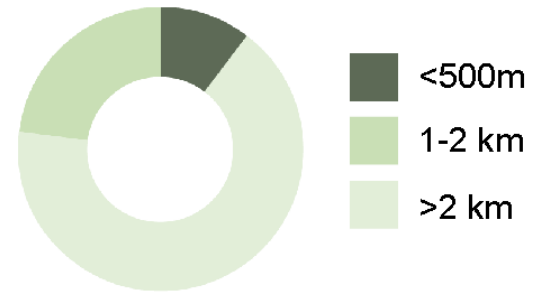
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Jedi. (2021, July 29). Gevangenpoort BOZ. Gevangenpoort. Retrieved January 12, 2023, from <https://gevangenpoortboz.nl/>

Age



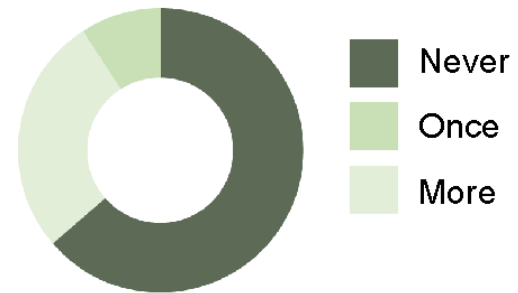
Living distance to Gevangenpoort



Current function known



Visits to tower



Public survey

Suitability of function





Facebook

1252 followers
759 check-ins



Instagram

411 followers
46 posts



Google reviews

25 reviews
4.6/5 stars



Website

www.gevangenpoortboz.nl
info@gevangenpoortboz.nl



Twitter

45 followers
No tweets since 2018



GEVANGENPOORT

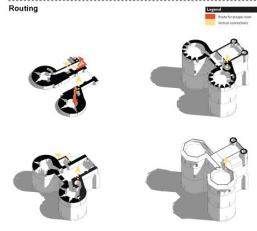
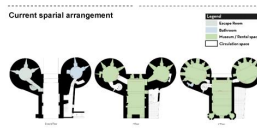
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The Gevangenpoort is located on the west side of the old city center of Bergen op Zoom. After the city was merged with the economically important leader quarter, the gate had its function and was repurposed as a prison up until 1950. Restorations were done in the 1950s and early in 2014. The aim of the restoration was to make up for the overall maintenance and also to allow the gate to be used more effectively. For example, the exhibition has come under the label of the Cultuurstichting so that it can serve a more programmatic function and as an extension of the Marktmeent. To attract groups, more diverse audience to Plein Gate, an escape room game was embedded in the building when the restoration in 2014.



Current context
Situation in Zuideinde
Location in Bergen op Zoom
Relation to neighboring buildings
Restoration details



Conclusion
To make the Gevangenpoort experienceable through the centuries as a historical landmark work and prison, the building is now furnished in a neutral manner with museum attributes that help to make people. An escape room has been set up in the south tower, which has already attracted a lot of interest.

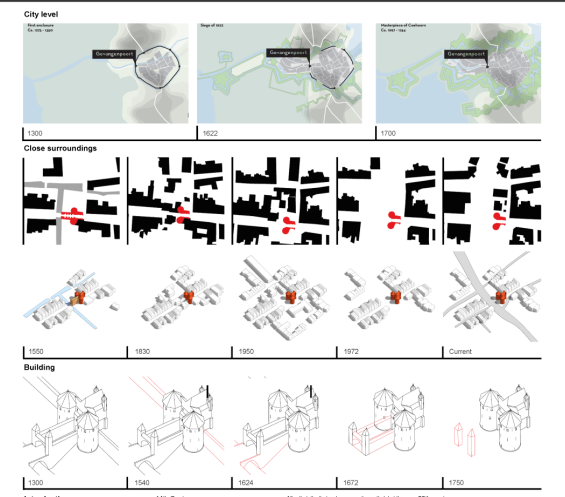
The usability of the gate has now been greatly improved, as has the internal and external experience value. In the evenings, the lighting gives the building an attractive place in the museum-land landscape and on the Marktmeent, which will soon be redeveloped.

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During the 14th century, the Gevangenpoort made up a small element of the city defense walls. In addition to this, the ground provided access to the harbor.

15th century
Around the 15th century the city defense structure expanded even further and almost all original urban structures became obsolete. As the harbor grew larger, the gevangenpoort became more and more of a chokepoint between the harbor and city center. This is part of the reason that also the last remaining tower was finally demolished around 1700.

16th century
As the city continues to develop around the Gevangenpoort, the tower and what it offers to become an important part of the connection to the harbor. Because all the traffic needs to flow through the gate through 16th century even more of a chokepoint. Due to city developments in this time period, the Gevangenpoort loses the tower that was remaining from the structure that was demolished earlier.

18th century
Though some spaces around the Gevangenpoort had been cleared out, the level of development continued until the end of the 18th century. Around 1872 however, a big part of the city surrounding the gate was completely demolished to make way for a canal coming through the center. Although the Gevangenpoort was also scheduled to be demolished along with it, but due to its position in the middle of the street building into the canal, these plans were never through.

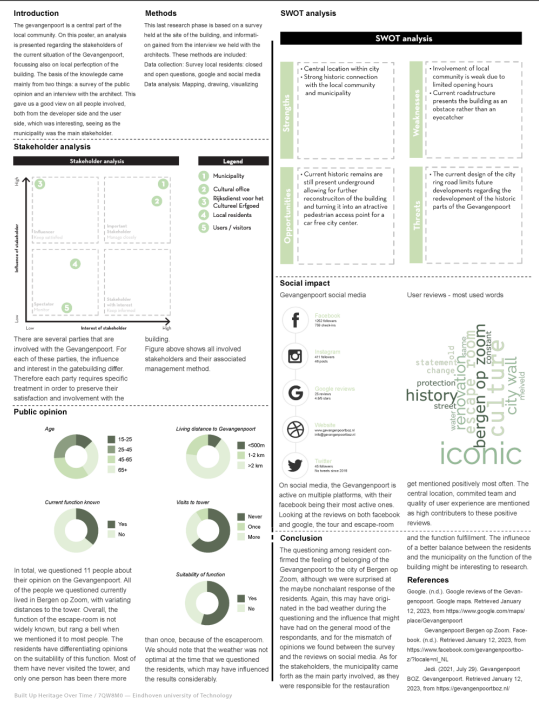
21st century
Generally, the situation is not that different than how it was at the end of the previous century. The car road that was designed for Gevangenpoort is still there, and though some buildings have been added alongside it, the situation is still very similar. In the meantime however, the building has been fully renovated to contain multiple active functions.

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GEVANGENPOORT

DESIGN | PRE-DESIGN | IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Simon Rood, Jorrit van Beurden, Emils Makulis and Sofie Medema

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