

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



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PREFACE

Before you lies the annual report CLUE 2009. In its second year, the research institute is developed rapidly. The number of researchers affiliated to CLUE doubled in one year from over forty to over a hundred researchers from more than eight academic disciplines, from archaeology and history to spatial economics and public administration. In 2010, new research groups at VU University will again be examined to see whether they fit within the profile and objectives of CLUE. In 2009, some requests for joining were also submitted by valued colleagues of other universities. Although the concept of interfaculty research institutes of VU University is intended in the first place for the collection of knowledge and expertise represented within the VU itself, CLUE wants to comply with such requests in some form, for instance by opening up the already functioning research clusters at CLUE to inter-university and international cooperation. Inter-university cooperation within the Netherlands can significantly strengthen the scope and power of academic research in the field of landscape and heritage at an international level.

The success of the institute in second and third-stream funding could be continued in 2009. Also in 2009, several new research projects could be initiated and others completed. This annual report provides an overview of these projects. Extra space has been reserved in the report for the academic challenges offered by the CLUE projects and their social branches. Facts and figures are included in a separate section at the end of the report.

CLUE's business plan anticipated for 2009 on a strengthening of the connection between research and research-related teaching of the 'feeding' Master programmes of VU University. A first step in this has been taken by developing intensive seminars and summer schools for advanced Master students with research ambitions. CLUE is also investigating the need for an English-language, interdisciplinary Master in Heritage Studies, and how such a Master could be accomplished. This takes place in close cooperation with the Graduate Schools and relevant programmes at the faculties participating in CLUE.

In the year reported here, CLUE received the opportunity - sooner than expected - to shape an important objective that was initially not planned before 2011: the further internationalizing of VU research in the field of history, heritage and the present-day (and future) transformation of the (urban) landscape in Europe. Especially site visits to prominent research centres in other European countries, the granting of a research proposal for European cooperation, several successful workshops and conferences and new activities in the sphere of publication (such as open access) have contributed to this. Other objectives of CLUE, on the other hand, require extra attention and efforts in 2010. The organisation of the previously anticipated research clusters progresses slowly but steadily, although the clusters that have already started function better than expected. In 2010, the number of 'active' clusters will be extended from two to four. Apart from the existing clusters for research in the Mediterranean (a New Mediterranean Panorama) and the economic value of cultural heritage, from 2009 researchers active in the field of the heritage of war and conflict and the long-term history and transformation of the European cultural landscapes will also collect their forces and knowledge in separate research connections. Information on this can be found in the section on 'The Research Clusters'.



We wish you, on behalf of all the staff members of CLUE, pleasant reading.

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen, director of CLUE



Rita Hermans MA, coordinator of CLUE

MISSION

CLUE carries out interdisciplinary and innovative research into the history, heritage and present-day transformation of the cultural landscape and urban environment. With this research, CLUE intends to provide a valuable contribution to the creation of scientific knowledge about (urban) landscapes and regions, and to the social awareness of the long and rich history of our living environment, which makes it a treasured source of memories and stories. CLUE aims for a free exchange of knowledge, insights and information in this field. The institute emphasizes with its projects that historical reflection is of great importance to spatial developments in the future, and that cultural heritage should in principle be accessible to everyone who draws their identity from it. To achieve these goals, CLUE carries out academic research projects, publishes books and series and organizes conferences, courses, debates and seminars. CLUE cooperates in these activities with other institutes for (academic) research and social partners.

ABOUT CLUE



By establishing interfaculty research institutes, the VU University aims to create sufficient mass and focus around themes that distinguish the university internationally. Innovations and cross-fertilizations on the interfaces of disciplines often occur more or less by accident in academic research. The research institutes of the VU University try to organize and advance such meetings.

WHAT DOES CLUE DO?

With the objective described above as a starting point, CLUE initiates, carries out and coordinates research into the historical development, the heritage and the present-day transformation of the cultural landscape and urban environment. The focus is on the long-term history of (urban) landscapes and areas, as well as on the histori-

cal backgrounds of contemporary spatial planning issues, such as the rapid urbanization of regions and the problem of water management. CLUE also investigates how new social and cultural phenomena, such as globalization, the new media and the rise of international tourism influence our interaction with landscapes and heritage. By placing these themes at the heart of its research, CLUE aims to provide the historical, social and spatial sciences with a new impetus and to deliver an innovative contribution to the thinking on spatial and cultural problems of today.

BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH THEMES

The heritage sector is in motion. In the last twenty years, the concern for the cultural heritage has become a broad social affair. It is nowadays not only historians and heritage managers who are concerned with the fate of cultural heritage, but increasingly also inhabitants, politicians, landscape designers, urban developers, farmers and entrepreneurs. That is what often makes heritage issues more complicated. After all, all these different groups value heritage in various ways and cherish different expectations and wishes with regard to its future use. This explains why the use of heritage takes increasingly diverse shapes. *Lieux de mémoire*, landscapes and monuments feed historical awareness and the identity of communities. They form important sources of information and inspiration for contemplations about future society, the creative industry, tourism and recreation, urban redevelopment and regional transformations. Heritage does not always have a unifying effect. It can also divide groups in society, and subsequently impart a controversial character to our environment. Academic research can visualize this, and help to find solutions.

European landscapes are faced with various large-scale changes that demand interdisciplinary research and historical reflection. Examples are the continuing urbanization of certain rural areas, the population declines in other areas and the adaptation of landscapes in the light of the threat of river floods and the rising sea level. Historians and landscape researchers can place these developments in a surprising perspective. They can demonstrate with



their research how landscapes and cities have developed over the course of centuries or even millennia, how rapid and large-scale changes alternated with more stable periods, and which factors have played a decisive role in the origin of our current spatial planning issues and environmental problems. In the past, developments in the landscape were partly governed by demographic and economic factors, but also by political and cultural ones.

Therefore, landscape history should be investigated from a broad and coherent perspective on socio-economic and technical developments, ecological and geological dynamics, the history of religions, mentalities and values and the changes in organization, administration and politics. Such a broadly based “biography” of the landscape can only be achieved if archaeologists, historians, geographers, economists, ecologists and social scientists combine their knowledge of the landscape, in order to achieve innovative insights.

Based on these observations, the researchers connected to the institute have worked together in formulating a research agenda. This research agenda contains the following six main themes:

- Heritage in a globalizing world;
- The value of heritage in the context of spatial, cultural and economic transformations;

- Landscape and urbanization in a European perspective;
- Water and water management: ‘history matters’;
- The history of heritage;
- The impact of environment and climate on cultural heritage.

These themes are made explicit and are combined for specific disciplines and fields in the academic programmes of the individual research clusters of CLUE (see also the information on the research clusters elsewhere in this annual review). The research agenda is also used as a guideline and benchmark in organizing academic activities, such as conferences and debates, and in formulating new research proposals.

In all these themes, CLUE carries out research in various European, African and Asian countries. Nevertheless, the institute is also firmly rooted in Northwest-European research practice. Most of CLUE’s projects still relate to the Netherlands and surrounding countries. This not only applies to the archaeological and historical-spatial research, but also to heritage projects with a more applied character. In the Netherlands, CLUE’s research is aimed at the long-term history of specific buildings, cities, landscapes and regions, the cultural and economic value of monuments, the modernization of heritage legislation (the

new Malta legislation for archaeology, the so-called Belvedere policy and 'MoMo'), and the integration of heritage in spatial developments.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure of CLUE is based on the *Blueprint for the organizational structure of interfaculty research institutes* (2007), that was drawn up by the 'Werkgroep Interfacultaire Onderzoeksinstituten' (Working Group Interfaculty Research Institutes), commissioned by the Executive Board of the VU University Amsterdam.

CLUE is a collaboration of the Faculties of Arts (Letteren), Earth and Life Sciences (FALW), Economics and Business Administration (FEWEB) and Social Sciences (FSW) of the VU University. The Faculty of Arts acts as secretary. The deans of the participating faculties, together with the director, make up the board of CLUE. Since the opening on the 3th of February 2008, almost a hundred researchers have joined the institute, including professors, university lecturers, post-doc researchers and Ph.D. students. They have backgrounds in archaeology, history and architectural history, physical, social and historical geography, cultural sciences, spatial economics and public administration.

The VU employees connected to the institute only participate with the research part of their appointment. Therefore, CLUE operates primarily as a network-like organization. By now, employees of other universities and research institutes have also joined up with CLUE as 'affiliated researcher'.

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTERS OF CLUE

Large research groups can easily become impersonal and can lead to a poor academic attachment and little commitment. It is especially important for young researchers, such as Ph.D. students and post-doc researchers, to be able to cooperate in inspiring surroundings with 'similar minds' and supervisors that share their academic interest, so that they can use this as a basis from which to look for cooperation with fellow researchers at other institutes in the Netherlands and abroad. The best way to achieve this is in research groups with a limited size. Besides, it is in relatively small research groups that academic innovations are best achieved and creative ideas for new projects and proposals are introduced. This is why the researchers are now organizing themselves in 'research clusters'.

The main themes from the research agenda of CLUE are further developed and combined in the academic programmes of the clusters for specific research fields. In each cluster, ten to twenty researchers tackle current research problems from different disciplinary angles, and search for starting points for an interdisciplinary approach of these problems. They cooperate in research projects, exchange ideas on the latest developments in their fields, discuss the results of Ph.D. research and write publications together. Within the clusters, new research proposals are also developed and applications prepared.

The research clusters of CLUE cover the following sub-themes:

1. 'A new Mediterranean panorama': the identity of the Mediterranean world, 3000 BC – 2000 AD;
2. The economic value of heritage;
3. The long-term development of European cities and landscapes;
4. The heritage and memory of conflict and war;
5. Heritage in a postcolonial world;
6. Spatial transformations;
7. The history and heritage of water systems;
8. The impact of environment and climate on cultural heritage.

Research clusters 1 and 2 are in full progress. Clusters 3 and 4 will take shape in the first half of 2010. Clusters 5 to 8 still demand further exploration of themes and possibilities.

Below follows a short introduction to one of the new research clusters: "The heritage and memory of conflict and war".

Info: www.clue.nu

THE RESEARCH CLUSTER 'HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF CONFLICT AND WAR'

In the past ten years, the interest for the history and heritage of both World Wars, the Cold War, and several European regional and ethnic conflicts has grown explosively, not only in the Netherlands, but also in the other European countries. This is demonstrated for instance by the large interest for war museums and memorial centres, collective memorial gatherings and literature and films about the war past. At the same time, the war past is increasingly represented in new media, such as internet and games. The increase of the interest for the 'heritage of war' is also visible in the landscape and urban space. In some countries, 'battlefield archaeology' has developed into a fully-fledged branch of archaeological-academic research, the former concentration camps have been transformed into



true memorial landscapes, and the military architecture and infrastructure of WW I, WW II and the Cold War (such as the trench landscape of the Flemish Westhoek and the Dutch part of the Atlantikwall) have gained a permanent place in heritage management. Furthermore, the importance of memorial places of the First and Second World War is more and more expressed in relation to more recent and contemporary conflicts. All these developments show that the war past not only plays a prominent role in collective memory, but also in political debates, international heritage tourism, the museum sector, city branding and the design of new (urban) landscapes.

It is therefore not surprising that the heritage and memory of war, trauma and conflict have emancipated in the past years into a fully-fledged and independent research theme in the historical, social and geographical sciences. Following up on this new research field and the related social interest, in 2009 CLUE made preparations for a separate research cluster on "The heritage and memory of conflict and war". The cluster officially started on the 29th of January 2010, with an expert seminar at VU University in connection to Holocaust Memorial Day 2010. During this workshop, organized by dr. Dienke Hondius, two questions were central: Which trends can be observed in the relationship with war heritage? And which developments are taking place in the memorial culture of the Second World War? The workshop was attended by more than thirty Dutch researchers. Special guest was professor Robert-Jan van Pelt of Waterloo University in Ontario, Canada.

The new CLUE cluster is part of a larger collaboration in which researchers of the University of Amsterdam and the Dutch Institute for War Documentation (NIOD) also participate. Some of these researchers have appointments within the NWO programme "Dynamics of Memory. The Netherlands in the Second World War", led by prof. dr. Frank van Vree and dr. Rob van der Laarse.

The initiators of the new research cluster have made several important steps in the preparatory phase (2009):

- [1] The establishment of a new endowed professorship for "The Heritage of War". This chair is partly financed by the Memorial Centre Westerbork. The candidate will be announced before the summer and will be appointed on the 1st of September 2010.
- [2] The preparation of new research proposals for post-doctoral and Ph.D. research. In 2008, NWO already granted a post-doc project to dr. Dienke Hondius for research into the post-war history of education on the Second World War and the persecution of the Jews in the Netherlands. In collaboration with a number of international researchers, with drs. Inger Schaap from the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, and with different groups of VU students of History, she collected a large amount of material in a short time. Her book "*Oorlogslessen*" is expected to appear in September 2010. In December 2009, a Ph.D. project for research into the post-war history of the Dutch concentration camps was added (applicants dr. Rob van der Laarse and prof. dr. Jan Kolen). At the same time, prof. dr. Koos Bosma succeeded in acquiring a grant for a new knowledge project on the Atlantikwall (see below).

The research cluster will be focused on the interdisciplinary study of the heritage and memory of wars and conflicts, with special attention for their spatial aspects. Researchers from VU University, the University of Amsterdam and NIOD will all participate in the cluster. Dr. Dienke Hondius (VU University) and dr. Rob van de Laarse (University of Amsterdam) act as coordinators.

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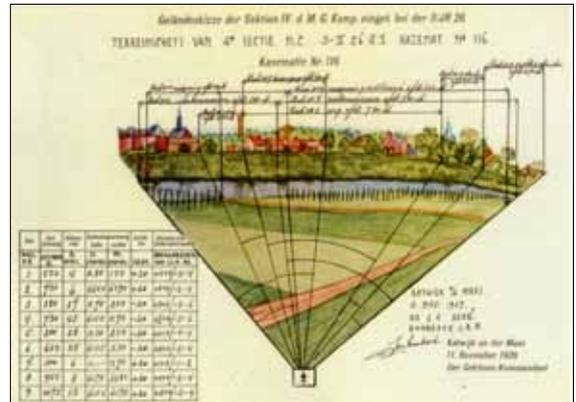
AN EXAMPLE: THE ATLANTIKWALL PROJECT

The Atlantikwall, constructed between 1942 and 1945, is a German defensive line that stretches from the North Cape to the south of France. The recognition of the Atlantikwall as 'perpetrator heritage' occurred reluctantly and is still limited in many cases to recognition of its value for fortification architecture. The importance of the line as one of Europe's longest heritage sites, however,



Detailed map of the Atlantikwall of The Hague and surroundings.

reaches further. The construction, use and post-war history of the Atlantikwall is inextricably bound up with the landscape, (international) politics and past and present society. The Atlantikwall Project, therefore, focuses on the changing perception of the Atlantikwall in a spatial and social perspective, also with an eye on the future. The project is carried out by Bureau Lopende Zaken (The



Impression of the area around casemate number 116 near Katwijk (NL).

Hague), Bureau Nienhuis Landschap (Zaltbommel) and CLUE, commissioned by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, and will run for one year (2009-2010). The research for the project is carried out by Ilse Kaldenbach and Nicolien Kipp, two advanced students of the Research Master Visual Arts, Media and Architecture (Faculty of Arts) and supervised by Steven van Schuppen MA (Bureau Lopende Zaken) and prof. dr. Koos Bosma (CLUE). Central in the project is the question of what changes have occurred in the last decades in the memory of and attachment of meaning to the Atlantikwall, and by which groups (and in what ways) this heritage has been claimed over time.

The international knowledge about the Atlantikwall is fragmented. The aim of the project, therefore, is to collect this knowledge and edit it with an eye on exchange and continuity. The Atlantikwall as a whole will be visualized as spatial and landscape phenomenon from the North Cape to southern France, so that the (cultural) differences between countries can also be *made visible* and comparisons are possible. The platform *collects* for each land both *local* knowledge to object level by local and regional groups and *academic* knowledge and scientific channels. The pre-eminent instrument for an international knowledge network is a digital and interactive platform in which the full length of the Atlantikwall is done justice. This

bilingual (Dutch and English) platform will be available somewhere in 2010 through the portal atlantikwall-platform.eu. The website will be officially presented during a two-day Atlantikwall conference in September 2010.

What makes the website special and worthy of an investment? A question to the coordinators of the project, Steven van Schuppen and Koos Bosma:

“The intended website is valuable in several respects, not only for the dissemination and exchange of knowledge among academic researchers, but also for the unlocking of knowledge for (other) interest and target groups in society (such as amateur historians, administrators, spatial designers and town and country planners). First, existing knowledge on the military aspects of the Atlantikwall are stored on the website, but for each country the *landscape* and *social* aspects will be added. Second, the website contains new or barely opened up knowledge on the civil effects of the Atlantikwall. The construction of the line was after all preceded by *large-scale* demolition in towns and villages and by *evacuation* of often large groups of people. The consequences for these people were enormous. Thus, the way towns and villages looked changed drastically. Third, the website will contain knowledge about very real issues and details on the construction of the line. In each country involved, this was realized by *local builders* and often with the efforts of the *local population*. Knowledge on this aspect will - where possible - also be included on the website. And finally, the post-war history of the line will also be addressed. The *remembrance* of the Atlantikwall will be documented in phases (for instance per generation) for each country separately, during which both the landscape and civil as well as military aspects will receive attention”.

Koos Bosma adds: “The website unlocks all the aspects in the form of a journey through space and time. This includes the extra possibility to experience this journey from different life perspectives and story lines. Together, this leads to a dynamic and surprising site that leads both the interested amateur and the academic on the trail of new lines and patterns. Intellectual creativity is the challenge and the hallmark of this project”.

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PROJECTS

The research clusters of CLUE are also the most obvious environment for the execution of projects. Research projects that had already started at the VU University before 2008 are in some cases continued and finished within CLUE. This concerns research that fits in well with the academic profile of the institute. Examples of this are the projects 'Biography of a sandy landscape', 'Urban Nebula' and 'Villa Landscapes of the Roman North', all financed by NWO - the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research. In the project 'Biography of a sandy landscape: cultural history, heritage management and urban planning in the Southern Netherlands', three archaeologists, a historian and an architectural historian together carry out research into the historical development, the heritage and present-day transformation of the landscape of Brabant. The project is part of the wider NWO programme 'Protecting and Developing the Archaeological Historical Landscape' (BBO) and will be finished in 2010. This also applies to the project 'Urban Nebula: metamorphosis of the Schiphol region in the twentieth century' (led by prof. dr. Koos Bosma and prof. dr. Karel Davids), that is concerned with the history of the airport Schiphol and its role as 'engine' for various urban developments in the Randstad. The project 'Villa Landscapes of the Roman North' (led by prof. dr. Nico Roymans and dr. Ton Derks) still has a few years to go. It analyzes the fascinating social, cultural and economic dimensions of the Roman villa landscape between Tongres and Cologne. The Roman villas were large, usually specialized arable farms.

Apart from these already ongoing research projects, some new projects have started within the framework of CLUE. Under the supervision of prof. dr. Susan Legêne, a start was made in 2008 with 'Sites, Bodies, Stories' - one of the few selected project applications of the NWO programme Cultural Dynamics. Her project is concerned with different aspects of the heritage of Indonesia and its cultural-political contexts. Another new project is 'A Biography of the New Land: history and heritage of town, country and water in the IJsselmeer region'. This forms

an exception from the previously mentioned projects. That is because it is the first real CLUE-wide research project: all academic 'blood types' participating in CLUE provide an active contribution. Moreover, half of this project is financed by the Province of Flevoland and the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad, which makes this the largest third-stream-funded project of CLUE. The project comprises five Ph.D. research projects: on the history and perception of flood disasters in the former Zuiderzee region; on the representation of the Zuiderzee communities in science and society during the twentieth century; on the subsoil of Flevoland as one large archive of climate change, landscape formation and human habitation from the penultimate Ice Age until today; and finally two applied sub-projects on the administrative design of heritage management in the region and the economic potential of the cultural heritage of the polders for tourism and regional marketing.

A look at the overview of new research projects (see also 'CLUE 2009 in facts and figures') demonstrates that the institute's first years have been very successful. In 2008 and 2009, the institute was granted more than triple the amount of second and third-stream funding than was estimated in advance. A good reason to take a closer look at three of CLUE's (both old and new) projects.

Info: www.clue.nu

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW LAND: HISTORY AND HERITAGE OF TOWN, COUNTRY AND WATER IN THE IJSELMEER REGION (2009-2014)

Since the closing of the Zuiderzee with the so-called Afsluitdijk (1927-1932), the appearance of the Zuiderzee area has continually been subject to changes and the area has constantly faced different historical perspectives. Traditions of living and working at sea, and the existence attached to this in the Zuiderzee villages, were (partly at least) transformed to a thing of the past. The memory of that past has eventually been handed down in the shape of monuments, literature, photography, oral history and – last but not least – museums. The large-scale Zuiderzee



The former isle of Schokland (N).

works that were made possible by the construction of the Afsluitdijk, in contrast, have grown into an important icon of national identity and of the Dutch water management history. New inhabitants built a new livelihood in the polders, where community and landscape gradually fused into one distinctive region with its own history, identity and potential for development.

The aim of the research programme 'A Biography of the New Land' is to further reinforce the coherence and applicability of the scientific research into the history, development and heritage of the IJsselmeer region. The research programme contains several broad historical themes and two additional researches that are specifically aimed at translating historical knowledge into new public projects and applications in the sphere of policy-making.

Research themes:

The research programme consists of five subprojects:

Subproject 1: The history and perceptions of flood disasters in the former Zuiderzee region (Harm Pieters MA; coordination prof. dr. Petra van Dam and dr. Adrie de Kraker).

Subproject 2: Ancestors in the polders – The Biography of the New Land and the representation in science, culture and policy (Demelza van der Maas MA; coordination prof. dr. Susan Legêne and prof. dr. Jan Kolen).

Subproject 3: The subsoil of the New Land. Concepts and instruments for permanent management and presentation of a 'super archive' of climate change, landscape formation and human occupation (Don van den Biggelaar MS/Msc; coordination prof. dr. H. Kars, dr. Sjoerd Kluiving and prof. dr. Jan Kolen).

Subproject 4: The administrative design of renewed management of the heritage of the New Land (Jeroen Rodenberg MA; coordination by dr. Rudie Hulst and prof. dr. Leo Huberts).

Subproject 5: The regional identity of the New Land: economic development chances for the heritage of land and town (Ruben van Loon Msc; coordination by prof. dr. Piet Rietveld and dr. Jan Rouwendal).

The programme as a whole is coordinated by prof. dr. Koos Bosma and prof. dr. Jan Kolen of CLUE and Willy van der Most MA of the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad.

All subprojects emphatically take the educational objectives and ambitions for knowledge of the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre into consideration:

- Carrying out historical research in order to inform as wide an audience as possible about the history of Flevoland and the Zuiderzee Project;
- Supplying innovative research results for museum presentations in the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre or in

the landscape of the polders itself, and for the preservation, conservation, passing down or development of the heritage of town and country in Flevoland and adjacent regions;

- General increase of the knowledge of present and past of Flevoland.

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THE NEW LAND RESEARCHERS INTRODUCE THEMSELVES

Harm Pieters



I am a historian and my specialisms are environmental history, engineering history, water management history and heritage studies. During my education and my work for the National Archive, I encountered these specialisms in different ways. For instance, I carried out research into the representation of the

Dutch landscape on world exhibitions and the Language Monument in South Africa and (for the National Archive) I did research on patents and inventions in the Netherlands. I have a wide interest for all sorts of cultural-historical themes, but there is a clear common factor: the relation between man and nature that is expressed in the landscape, heritage and engineering is a recurrent theme in my work. Within the project “Biography of the New Land”, I will be responsible for the subproject “The history and perceptions of flood disasters in the former Zuiderzee region”. Before the construction of the Afsluitdijk, the Zuiderzee region was regularly struck by flood disasters. Central in my research is the question of how people dealt with this threat and how this changed through time.

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Demelza van der Maas



“*Ancestors in the Polders*”: under this somewhat mysterious but interesting working title, I started my Ph.D. research within the New Land programme in June 2009. In this subproject, I am concerned with mapping the historical and contemporary representation of the populations of the old fishing villages

and the new polders and cities in the IJsselmeer polders and its resonance in science, politics and heritage policy. The approach of my research is interdisciplinary and combines insights from fields such as historical anthropology, sociology, history of science and heritage studies to eventually arrive at a discourse analysis that offers a historical perspective on present-day heritage practice.

Heritage, museums and the history of representation have formed a common denominator through both my academic activities and my working and personal life. From 2002 to 2008, I studied at the University of Amsterdam, where I successively completed a Bachelor in Cultural Sciences and a Master in Museum Studies. For my Master dissertation I carried out research into the canon and orientalism as a narrative template in the Jewish Historical Museum and Museum Park Orientalis. After I finished my degree I enjoyed working at both the Anne Frank Foundation and the Jewish Historical Museum, but when I had the opportunity to immerse myself for three years in an interesting theme, I grabbed it with both hands. Hopefully, the next years will be interesting and informative!

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Don van den Biggelaar

I have a background in Caribbean Archaeology (MA 2007, Leiden University) and Landscape archaeology (MSc 2010, VU University Amsterdam). My fields of interest are distributed among the disciplines of archaeology, physical geography, quaternary geology and computational sciences. The

combination of all these disciplines will be put to use in my Ph.D. research for the New Land programme. The research focuses on landscape and climate reconstructions of the IJsselmeer region and important episodes of landscape change within the region. As the IJsselmeer region is part of one large riverine delta with low sedimentation rates and excellent conditions for preservation, the deep subsoil of the region contains a unique record of former landscape settings and climatic conditions that is both indicative and informative for a large part of the European continent. This record will also be used to place archaeological sites in their original environmental setting. The results of this research, together with the four complementary sub-projects of the programme, will be presented to the general public in the form of 3-D reconstructions, animations etc. Also, reconstructions of environmental conditions in the area may be useful to critically evaluate current concepts for nature development in the region.

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Jeroen Rodenberg

After the teacher training course History & Politics at the Hogeschool Rotterdam (2003), I completed the Master degrees Medieval History (2006) and Public Administration (2009) at the University of Leiden. Within the History Master programme I wrote a dissertation on the administrative organization

of the dominions and the court of the Zeeland nobleman Frank van Borssele between 1436-1470, and the role played by civil servants in his political-administrative network. I finished my studies in Public Administration with a project on thoughts about correct and capable administration in late medieval Holland in the period 1250-1450. While I was studying, I taught history and geography in secondary education and worked as a policy officer and secretary for the sector Spatial Planning of the Stadsgewest Haaglanden (The Hague Region). At the Stadsgewest, I was concerned with nature, recreation and cultural history. My interests lie in the broad field of public administration, (medieval) history, history of administration, spatial planning and cultural heritage. More specifically, I am interested in the use of network theories in policy, the ethics of public administration and power theory. Public administration in the Netherlands is highly fragmented. This is also the case for the policy aspect of cultural heritage. Also, all layers of government have tasks and authorities where heritage and heritage management are concerned. As a result, complex policy networks have arisen, in which various actors take part and various interests are defended. The question that is central to my Ph.D. research is in what way controlling and coordinating mechanisms can be developed in policy networks, to promote the importance of heritage.

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Ruben van Loon

I am a Ph.D. candidate at VU University Amsterdam at the department of spatial economics. Before I started working at VU University, I followed both a Bachelor and a Master programme at the VU, in the field of business administration. During my studies, I worked in different fields. From 2000 to 2005, I

owned my own web design company, from 2002 to 2003 I also worked at the ICT help desk of the University of Amsterdam, from late 2006 to late 2007 I worked the department of credit services of ABN AMRO bank, where I was partly responsible for the management of debtors. Since February 2008, I have worked at the department of spatial economics at VU University, first as a junior researcher and in October 2008 I started my Ph.D. research and my function changed to Ph.D. candidate. During my Master research I acquired a taste for research and developed an interest in continuing in a Ph.D. project. My Ph.D. research is connected to CLUE and the multidisciplinary research accommodated at CLUE, into the regional identity of the New Land: economic development opportunities for the heritage of town and country. Here, I will be focusing on the economic benefits of cultural heritage and especially on the relation between cultural heritage and tourism. I will be looking at the behaviours of both the Dutch tourist and the foreign tourist in the Netherlands. The research will start with a focus on tourism and later move on to the relation with cultural heritage. I am not only affiliated to CLUE, but my research is also part of the project Economic value of cultural heritage of the NICIS Institute. Apart from tourism, this project is concerned with the themes of property values, location behaviour of households and location behaviour of companies in relation to cultural heritage. This cooperation allows me to combine the results of the other subprojects in a complete overview for the parties involved, including the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad and the various participating councils.

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'ROMAN VILLA LANDSCAPES IN THE NORTH: ECONOMY, CULTURE, LIFE-STYLES'.



Reconstruction of a Roman villacomplex at Borg near Trier (G).

For many years, the Roman agrarian business, the so-called *villa*, has been a popular theme in academic research projects at European universities. Nevertheless, the role of the *villae* in the organization, use and perception of the past landscape has hardly been looked at. The same applies to the importance of the Roman villa business for the articulation of contemporary life styles, cultural values and religious traditions and practices. All these aspects are central to an innovative research programme of the archaeologists of the Faculty of Arts that are affiliated to CLUE. Under the supervision of prof. dr. Nico Roymans and dr. Ton Derks, three Ph.D. candidates are investigating these largely unexplored aspects of Roman society in the northern part of the former Roman empire, funded by a large grant from NWO. Very recently, a second project was added. In December 2009, it was announced that NWO, in the framework of the "Free Competition in the Humanities", has granted a subsidy to prof. dr. Nico Roymans for a separate project that will take a closer look at one of the few excavated villas in the southern Netherlands (near the Brabant village of Hoogeloon), and translate the results of this research to present-day heritage policy. The province of North Brabant is also contributing to this research.

The research programme "Roman villa landscapes in the North: economy, culture, lifestyles" started in 2006. The



Igeler column near Trier (G).

aim of this programme is to present a picture of the origin and development of Roman villa landscapes in the region between Cologne and Bavay in the northern frontier zone of the Roman empire. Within the programme, a new interpretative framework will also be developed, doing justice to both the socio-economic and cultural dimensions of the Roman villa landscapes. The latter will partly be based on a comparison with other types of cultural landscapes in the adjoining regions of the Netherlands and northern Belgium, i.e. agrarian landscapes without *villae*.

The programme comprises four subprojects that are closely connected and are all related to the central objective of the programme. The basis research is carried out in sub-projects by Ph.D. students. They are concerned with (1) the analysis of villa landscapes at a regional level, (2) the internal organization and development of excavated villa sites, and (3) the socio-cultural interpretation of burials of the villa elites. The aim of the fourth subproject is the synthesis of the results of these subprojects and the formulation of new interpretative frameworks for the study of rural landscapes in the Roman period.

In 2008/2009, two important international distinguishing moments took place for the programme as a whole, in which the preliminary results and insights were presented to and discussed with colleagues. In October 2008, the programme team organized a three day symposium in Vaals, in which - apart from all members of the research group - archaeologists from seven different countries presented papers on various aspects of archaeological research into villas and villa landscapes in northwestern Europe. Subsequently, in April 2009, a session was organized by the research group at the Roman Archaeology Conference in Ann Arbor (USA) on 'Villa landscapes in the Roman North'. At both occasions, the reactions to the programme were very positive. The research programme will be concluded at the end of 2010.

Info: www.acvu.nl>Onderzoek>Lopende projecten:
3. Project Romeinse villalandschappen;
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SUBPROJECT 1: ANALYSIS OF THE ROMAN VILLA LANDSCAPE BETWEEN TONGRES (B) AND COLOGNE (G).



The person responsible for this subproject is Karen Jenson (MA Archaeology, VU University Amsterdam). The aim of this landscape-archaeological research is to reconstruct and analyze the Roman landscape between Tongres and Cologne. By meticulously mapping all Roman find spots in

the region, a reconstruction of the ‘inhabited landscape’ and its physical characteristics (relief, soils, water features) can be made, after which spatial and modelling techniques (Geographical Information Systems) will be used to analyze how this landscape functioned in an economic sense and how changes occurred over time. Through this research, new insights will be reached regarding the social and economic dimensions of the Roman landscape in this region.

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SUBPROJECT 2: SETTLING IN A CHANGING WORLD:
EXPLORING VILLA DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN
ROMAN EMPIRE.



The second subproject is carried out by Diederick Habermehl (MA Archaeology, VU University Amsterdam). He will be focusing on the processes of change within rural settlements during the first centuries AD, which in many cases resulted in the formation of villas. The phenom-

enon of the villa, that has long played a prominent role in Roman archaeology, is approached from a broad perspective, in which the full range of development trajectories of house and settlement forms will be visualized. Subsequently, these developments are explained from a social and economic perspective. What can be concluded from the processes of change about the social relations within the settlement, but also within the context of the developing Roman provinces? And what is the meaning of these developments for production and the development of a wider and more complex economic system? Diederick’s approach will lead to a better understanding of the development of rural settlements and the position of the villa in this development.

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SUBPROJECT 3: BETWEEN TOWER TOMBS AND TUMULI.
PRIVILEGED BURIALS IN ROMAN PERIOD VILLA
LANDSCAPES BETWEEN BAVAY (F) AND COLOGNE (G)



In the third subproject, Laura Crowley (MPhil Archaeology, University of Leiden) aims to gain insight into the self-image, the self-representation and lifestyles of the villa inhabitants in the countryside between Bavay and Cologne during the first three centuries AD.

The inhabitants of the villae often chose to be buried after death in a striking manner. The subproject will devote attention to the physical form of their burial monuments but also to the included grave goods. The project will look specifically for the existence of regional patterns and lifestyles and any chronological developments.

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STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS IN RIVER CORRIDORS (SPARC)

Strategic Partnerships in River Corridors (SPARC) is a European programme about sustaining and improving the river environment, including its cultural values and heritage. It started in 2006 and will be completed in 2010, and takes place within the framework of Interreg IIIB North Sea Region Programme. Part of the programme is conducted by researchers of the Institute for Geo- and Bioarchaeology (IGBA) of the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences of VU



A re-developed old watermill in Halkaer (DK).

University, which is connected to CLUE. Martine van den Berg MSc is coordinator of the IGBA part of the research. The programme uses an approach built on three fundamental principles:

- 1 the need to be strategic, in order to link to other plans and strategies affecting the river corridor;
- 2 the need to work in partnership with others to achieve wide-ranging results;
- 3 the need to demonstrate all of that through practical application.

These three principles have been acknowledged throughout the SPARC programme by all partners involved. In a remarkable initiative, the bringing together of organizations and individuals with their diverse skills is a triumph



Participants of SPARC, Halkaer (DK) September 2006.

of cross-border partnerships uniting in a common cause – the regeneration of river corridors and wetlands and the benefits this provides. SPARC-driven river management programmes in the five participating countries have encouraged biodiversity, addressed the problem of flooding, preserved heritage and seized the opportunity to establish local economic development as an asset to the conservation of both the natural and cultural values of riverine landscapes in Europe.

Using European funding, SPARC has helped finance work to transform selected river corridors in the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden, with each country achieving their objectives by working strategically, in partnership. Importantly, this ensures best practice techniques are picked up and adopted through a wealth of exchangeable knowledge on an international scale.

Heritage integration strategy

The main goal of the IGBA contribution is to develop a base strategy and show how heritage values can be integrated in river basin restoration or regeneration projects. This base project strategy is partly based on the experience of the Maaswerken project. This is a major water management project in the southern Netherlands initiated

by the Ministry of Public Works and Water Management (VWS). Over 1250 hectares of (former) riverbed will be affected. The aims of the Maaswerken are several: providing security against flooding, extraction of gravel and sand, improvements for nautical transport and the creation of new nature. The Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE) of the Netherlands (see also 'partners' in this year report) and the Maaswerken organization agreed on a close cooperation between both organizations in order to carry out the archaeological research at an early stage of the water management works.

At the start of archaeological investigations in the Maaswerken in 1997, little was known about the archaeology because most areas are covered by sedimentation and used as grasslands. If any archaeology is present, however, good preservation of the remains is likely because of this. The project started with a desktop-based assessment. This provided an overview of all known sites in the Meuse valley. Predictive maps were made as well, based on find spots in the surrounding areas, the study of soil maps, geomorphological maps, groundwater level maps and relief maps. The presence or absence of archaeological remains can be explained by investigating the geomorphological development of a river valley. Therefore, the first aim in the assessment phase was to understand and reconstruct the landscape in its geological and archaeological aspects. In the field, inventories are made by surveying (field walking), coring, geochemical and geophysical techniques and sites found were valued by trial trenches. The results of this fieldwork are used to check the predictive maps and to make decisions on in situ preservation or excavation. Some of the lessons learnt during the Maaswerken project so far are that it is important to start early in the planning process and to begin with getting a good understanding of the formation of the riverine landscape, especially of the system of ridges and gullies. Essential as well is the drawing up of a research agenda. During the project, the research agenda should be upgraded in a more detailed form, adding specific paragraphs for the various locations.

The base strategy, for now, can be outlined as follows:

- collect detailed maps of study areas;

- inventory of heritage actions already undertaken / in progress;
- inventory of historical landscapes in the study areas;
- inventory of archaeological sites in the study areas collecting, evaluating data regarding degradation mechanisms of relevant archaeomaterials in relevant soil types selecting models in hydrology, hydrochemistry, testing model for use in anthropogenic soils containing archaeomaterials presenting results as guidelines for the long-term physical protection of heritage in soils in river environments.

The base strategy as developed within the Maaswerken will be applied to each of the project study areas of the programme: Beckingham Marshes (UK); Gunnared natural filtration (SE); Langenhagen, Wietze Stream (Germany); Nordjyllands Region, Lindenborg and Halkaer basins (DK); On Trent specific proposals (UK); Ringkjoebing fjord, Ganer River and Omme River (DK); River Nene Regional Park (UK) and the Runde Valley (NL).

Monitoring issues

In the "Heritage integration strategy" above, it is proposed that models in hydrology and hydrogeochemistry are tested and that guidelines for the long-term physical protection of heritage are presented. In order to do so, data on the environment will be necessary. On a large scale, data on e.g. groundwater levels, pH and land use are often readily available via maps. However, on a smaller scale, appropriate to the scale of archaeological sites, such data are often not available. Therefore, some sort of soil data collection in the field will be beneficial. The best data are gathered with longer-term monitoring programmes.

After completing the discussion on where and how to start small-scale monitoring programmes, the IGBA will assemble an environmental monitoring toolkit within the budget available. This toolkit can then be used in one or more of the study areas.

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AMBITIONS

CLUE's business plan, drawn up in 2007, includes specific ambitions for 2009 and 2010. In 2009, CLUE intended to invest extra in strengthening the connection between the institute's research programmes and the research-related education of the 'feeding' Master programmes, especially the Research Masters. For 2010, CLUE intends to further expand the international network surrounding the institute. Unforeseen developments, such as the granting of research funds and the success of workshops organized by CLUE, have moved this ambition forward in time.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The final year of the Research Masters is increasingly regarded as the preparatory phase of (shortened) Ph.D. trajectories. It is therefore important for the interfaculty research institutes to ensure that the transition from education to research occurs as smoothly as possible. With this aim in mind, CLUE develops seminars and summer schools and contributes to comparable initiatives of other universities, research schools and centres of expertise.

In 2009, the first version of the summer school *Between Marble and Concrete. Heritage and Heritage Policies in Athens during the 19th to 21st centuries* kicked off as an experiment. The course has the nature of an intensive seminar for advanced masters and was organized by dr. Jan Paul Crielaard of the research cluster "A New Mediterranean Panorama" and prof. dr. Koos Bosma of the Master programme Heritage Studies of the Faculty of Arts, in close cooperation with the Netherlands Institute in Athens (dr. Kris Tytgat and drs. Willem Ledeboer). The course gave fourteen students the opportunity to be immersed for two weeks in the archaeological and urban heritage of the city of Athens, and the way in which this has been treated in the past two hundred years (see "Seminars & Summer Schools"). The students were specifically trained in an interdisciplinary way of working and thinking, since this is increasingly required by present-day heritage research. The group of participants was selected with this in mind. Also in 2009, in cooperation with the SPINlab of VU Uni-

versity, CLUE organized a two-day course for GIS applications in present-day heritage and landscape research. GIS (Geographical Information Systems) have become an indispensable instrument for the analysis of spatial patterns in (the use of) cultural heritage.

At the request of the Faculty of Arts of VU University and CLUE, prof. dr. Koos Bosma and dr. Freek Schmidt explored the achievability of an English-language interdisciplinary Master programme. They investigated especially to what degree, apart from the historical and archaeological programmes of the Faculty of Arts, the other blood groups of CLUE could contribute to such a programme. The input of earth scientists, spatial economists and public administrators is highly important in such an interdisciplinary programme, but it is still unclear to what extent advanced Master students in these disciplines actually need (additional) knowledge of heritage issues. The international charisma and appeal of an interdisciplinary programme in Heritage Studies also needs to be investigated further. The explorations will be continued in 2010. A start will also be made in 2010 with an exploration for so-called post-academic heritage courses for professionals already working in the field of heritage protection, spatial planning, the design disciplines (architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture) and administration & policy.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

All researchers affiliated to CLUE have their own international networks within which they collaborate with colleagues (often other experts in their field). CLUE regards the facilitation of its researchers in this aspect as an important task, but equally important is to tie these individual networks together where possible, so that the academic effectiveness of cooperation is strengthened and new forms of interdisciplinary research can arise. In 2009, several CLUE researchers made site visits to fellow institutes in other European countries, such as Koç University and the Netherlands Institute in Turkey (both in Istanbul, Turkey), and the national centre for Forest and Landscape of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark). On this occasion, they gave guest lectures and discussed

with interested colleagues the possibility to formalize cooperation through agreements on education, research and research proposals. Moreover, foreign colleagues were invited to speak as guests at VU University. The workshops and symposia organized by CLUE (or in cooperation with CLUE) also offered good opportunities for international positioning and profiling of the institute. Important moments in this respect included a seminar on new developments at the interface of geo-information, archaeology and heritage management (The Hague, December 2009) and the 1st International Landscape Archaeology Conference (VU University Amsterdam, January 2010; see elsewhere in this report). Finally, an important stimulation for international cooperation was the funding of a European project for the development of a route along key localities of the Frankish Middle Empire (the *Francia Media Project*) in the framework of the EU Culture 2007-2012 programme. In this project, which is coordinated by the Ename Heritage Centre, CLUE collaborates with partners from countries such as Belgium, France, Italy and Slovenia.

EXCHANGING KNOWLEDGE AND INITIATING DEBATE:
LANDSCAPE AND HERITAGE SERIES (LHS)

In 2010, CLUE will start the new peer-reviewed *Landscape and Heritage Series*. Exploring new directions and lost tracks in landscape and heritage research (LHS), aimed at the international community of landscape and heritage researchers. LHS is an English-language series about the history, heritage and transformation of natural and cultural landscapes anywhere in the world. It will be published by Amsterdam University Press (AUP). The series aims to promote new directions as well as the rediscovery and exploitation of lost tracks in landscape and heritage research. Both detailed case studies and theoretically oriented approaches play an important part in the realization of this objective. The series explicitly focuses on:

- The interaction between physical and material aspects and processes of landscapes and landscape experiences, meanings and representations;
- Perspectives on the temporality and dynamics of landscape that go beyond traditional concepts of time, dating and chronology;

- The urban-rural nexus in the context of historical and present-day landscape changes;
- Interdisciplinary, integrative and comparative approaches from geography, archaeology and history, and from the natural, social and cultural sciences, in order to understand the development of human-nature interactions, symbolic constructions and (contested) values of places and landscapes;
- The conceptualization and musealization of landscapes as heritage sites and 'heritagescapes', and the role of landscapes in local, national and global politics of memory and identity;
- The role of heritage practices in the transmission, design and transformation of (hidden) landscapes, both past and present.

LHS welcomes textbooks, monographs, conference proceedings and other edited volumes dealing with one or a combination of the topics mentioned above. The Editorial Board of the series will be formed by prof. dr. Jos Bazelmans, prof. dr. Koos Bosma, dr. Sjoerd Kluyving, prof. dr. Jan Kolen, dr. Rob van der Laarse, dr. Hans Renes, dr. Freek Schmidt, Jeroen Sondervan and prof. dr. ir. Theo Spek. They will be assisted by a large international board of advisors.

In 2010 the following titles will appear in the Landscape and Heritage Series:

Jan Kolen, Rob van der Laarse
Reader in Landscape and Heritage - Theoretical Perspectives

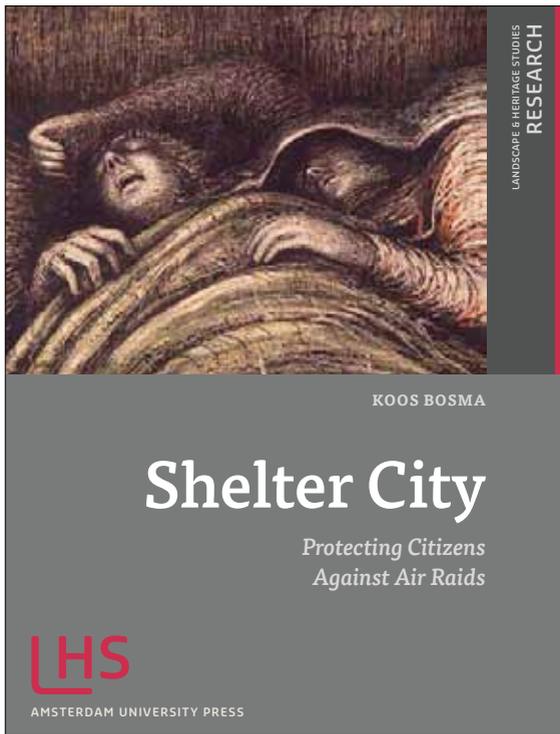
Landscape and Heritage contains a selection of over thirty influential papers from international landscape and heritage research of the past forty years. The themes vary from theoretical perspectives on the meaning of time, history and memories for the experience and organization of (urban) landscapes and geography. This reader further contains case studies on well-known 'heritage sites' and memorial landscapes in Africa, Australia, Asia, America and Europe. This inspiring collection full of evergreens and eye-openers is indispensable for all students, researchers and experts concerned with the history and heritage of (urban) landscapes.

Jan Kolen is an archaeologist and professor in Heritage Studies at VU University Amsterdam.

Rob van de Laarse is a historian and university lecturer in Heritage Studies at the University of Amsterdam.

Koos Bosma

Shelter City. Protecting Citizens Against Air Raids



approach of the Shelter City and an overview of the related structures, such as disaster plans, food storage and public information for civilians.

Furthermore, Koos Bosma takes a critical look at the present policy from a historical perspective. Our government involves her civilians actively in the dangers of terrorist attacks. Is that not out of date by now? And how do we deal with the inheritance of the Shelter City?

Koos Bosma is Professor in Architectural history and Heritage studies at VU University Amsterdam.

Also to appear later in 2010:

Tom Bloemers, Arnold van der Valk & Henk Kars (eds.)
The Cultural Landscape Paradox. Protection and development of the Dutch historical landscape and its European dimension.

The archaic term ‘air protection’ represents a certain era: a way of thinking, a political-administrative concept and a collection of technical-organizational measures to protect the civilian population of towns against air raids. The air protection policy set up reluctantly by the Netherlands in 1933, following Germany and England, is now researched for the first time. Central are the civilian shelter and that for the occupying forces, the bunker. During the Second World War, Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart had an entire Shelter City built: the Clingendael estate near The Hague. *Shelter City* offers both an architectural-historian

EMPLOYEES



THE STAFF MEMBERS OF CLUE

Researchers connected to CLUE:

- Dr. Joris Aarts (*Northwest-European archaeology*)
- Prof. dr. Jos Bazelmans (*heritage studies, archaeological heritage protection; also the Cultural Heritage Agency*)
- Drs. Hans de Beer (*Ph.D student IGBA*)
- Marieke Berkers MA (*art history; Ph.D. student Schiphol project*)
- Martine van den Berg Msc (*geoarchaeology, hydrology; Ph.D. student IGBA*)
- Prof. dr. Johan Carel Bierens Haan (*heritage of monument, garden and landscape; also Paleis Het Loo Museum*)
- Don van den Biggelaar MA (*archaeology of Central America, geo-bioarchaeology; Ph.D. student Biography of the New Land*)
- Sadijah Boonstra MA (*political history; Ph.D. student Sites, Bodies, Stories*)
- Prof. dr. Guus Borger (*historical geography, landscape history*)
- Prof. dr. Koos Bosma (*architectural history, heritage studies*)
- Dr. Petra Brouwer (*architectural history, heritage studies*)
- Drs. Josho Brouwers (*Mediterranean archaeology; Ph.D Student Mediterranean archaeology*)
- Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology; also Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome*)
- Iris Burgers MA (*architectural history; Ph.D. student Schiphol project*)
- Channah Cohen Stuart MA (*archaeology of the Near East; Ph.D. student IGBA*)
- Prof. dr. Matthew Collins (*biomolecular archaeology; IGBA*)
- Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (*Mediterranean archaeology, ancient studies*)
- Laura Crowley (*Northwest-European archaeology; Ph.D. student Villa Landscapes of the Roman North*)
- Saddha Cuijpers (*prehistoric archaeology, physical anthropology; Ph.D. student IGBA*)
- Prof. dr. Petra van Dam (*economic-social history, water history*)
- Prof. dr. Karel Davids (*economic-social history, technical history*)
- Dr. Ton Derks (*Northwest-European archaeology*)
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- Dr. Abdel el Makhloufi (*economics; post-doc Schiphol project*)
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- Dr. Freddie Floré (*architectural history*)
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- Prof. dr. Erika Guttman-Bond (*landscape archaeology*)
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- Drs. Frasië Hertroys (*history, Ph.D student*)
- Prof. dr. Hans van den Heuvel (*public administration*)
- Dr. Henk Hiddink (*provincial archaeology*)
- Hege Hollund MSc (*archaeology; Ph.D. student IGBA*)
- Dr. Dienne Hondius (*history; post-doc Dynamics of Remembering*)
- Prof. dr. Leo Huberts (*public administration*)

- Joost Huijs MA (*ancient studies; Ph.D. student 'On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products: the case of Babylonia*)
- Dr. Rudie Hulst (*public administration*)
- Dr. Miranda Jans (*medical biology, bioarchaeology; IGBA*)
- Drs. Irene Janze (*visual artist*)
- Karen Jeneson MA (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology; Ph.D. student Villa Landscapes of the Roman North*)
- Dr. Harm Kaal (*economic-social history; post-doc*)
- Prof. dr. Henk Kars (*archaeometry, geo- and bioarchaeology*)
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- Dr. Marco Langbroek (*prehistoric archaeology; Veni post-doc*)
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- Dr. Bas van Leeuwen (*ancient history; post-doc 'On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products: the case of Babylonia*)
- Prof. dr. Susan Legêne (*political history*)
- Daphne Lentjes MA (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology; Ph.D. student*)
- Drs. Kees Linthout (*honorary senior scientist at IGBA*)
- Ruben van Loon Msc (*economics; Ph.D. student Biography of the New Land*)
- Demelza van der Maas MA (*cultural sciences; Ph.D. student Biography of the New Land*)
- Dr. Heidi de Mare (*comparative art sciences, cultural sciences*)
- Sae Matsuno MA (*architectural history*)
- Dr. Antoon Mientjes (*landscape archaeology; Veni post-doc*)
- Marijn Molema MA (*history, PhD student Regional Economic Politics in North Netherlands and Northwest Germany*)
- Prof. dr. Peter Nijkamp (*regional and spatial economics, economic geography, cultural heritage*)
- Prof. dr. Pal Nyiri (*cultural anthropology, global studies*)
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- Dr. Mieke Prent (*Mediterranean archaeology*)
- Dr. Hans Renes (*historical geography, landscape history; also University of Utrecht*)
- Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld (*spatial economics, transport economics, cultural heritage*)
- Jeroen Rodenberg MA (*history, public administration; Ph.D. student Biography of the New Land*)
- Matthias van Rossum MA (*history, PhD student 'A World of Difference'*)
- Dr. Jan Rouwendal (*spatial economics, cultural heritage*)
- Prof. dr. Nico Roymans (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology*)
- Inger Schaap MA (*history, Ph.D student War, Heritage and Memory*)
- Dr. Freek Schmidt (*architectural history, heritage studies*)
- Prof. dr. Henk Scholten (*spatial information, social geography*)
- Dr. Steven Soetens (*geoarchaeology; also Belgian School in Athens*)
- Prof. dr. Bert van der Spek (*ancient studies*)
- Tular Sudarmadi MA (*history; Ph.D. student Sites, Bodies, Stories*)
- Fenneke Sysling MA (*history; Ph.D. student Sites, Bodies, Stories*)
- Drs. Janneke Tump (*history, Ph.D student The circulation of technical knowledge in Holland between 1400 and 1720*)
- Prof. dr. Harmen Verbruggen (*economics*)
- Dr. Philip Verhagen (*geo-information, landscape archaeology, physical geography*)
- Prof. dr. Erik Verhoef (*spatial economics*)
- Dr. Wybren Verstegen (*economic-social history, environmental history*)
- Prof. dr. Ginette Verstraete (*cultural sciences*)
- Drs. Ronald Visser (*history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding*)
- Machiel Vlasblom (*history, Ph.D student Prosecution Jews*)

Michel Vorenthout MSc (*environmental biology, geo- en bioarchaeology; Ph.D. student IGBA*)

Drs. Yardeni Vorst (*history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding*)

Drs. Wouter Vos (*Roman Archaeology, Ph.D student*)

Martine de Vries MA (*archaeology of the Near East, geoarchaeology; Ph.D. student IGBA*)

Dr. Caroline Waerzeggers (*ancient studies*)

Prof. dr. Douwe Yntema (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology*)

Technical advice and support:

Bert Brouwenstijn (*graphic designer*)

Jaap Fokkema (*cartography*)

Benno Ridderhof (*expert digital disclosure analogue Archaeological material*)

Daily Board (DB) of CLUE:

Prof. dr. Koos Bosma

Prof. dr. Petra van Dam

Rita Hermans MA

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen (director)

Dr. Gerard Nijsten

Dr. Freek Schmidt

Management team (MT) of CLUE:

Prof. dr. Karel Davids

Dr. Rudie Hulst

Prof. dr. Henk Kars

Dr. Gerard Nijsten

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Board of CLUE:

Prof. dr. Bert Klandermaans

Prof. dr. Bauke Oudega

Prof. dr. Harmen Verbruggen

Prof. dr. Douwe Yntema

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Advisory Board (The Netherlands):

Janny Rodermond

Kees de Ruiter

Sim Visser

Henk van Zandvoort

Advisory Board (international):

In preparation.

PARTNERS

CLUE wants to achieve its goals as much as possible by working together closely with other academic research institutes and social partners. Since the official start of the institute in February 2008, the institute's researchers have incorporated and where possible intensified their personal contacts in the world of research and policy in a more collective form. More formal cooperative relationships have by now grown from this, for example in the field of university teaching, knowledge exchange (conferences and publications) and new research projects. In some cases, partners are involved intensively in setting up and organizing new research clusters of CLUE, such as the cluster 'Heritage and memory of conflict and war', that will start in 2010 as a cooperative relationships of CLUE, the University of Amsterdam and the NIOD (Netherlands Institute of War Documentation). The academic partners of CLUE include universities and research institutes in England, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Turkey, Ukraine, Australia, the United States, Ethiopia, Indonesia and other countries. In the Netherlands, CLUE cooperates with the relevant institutes of other universities in the fields of landscape, planning, architecture and heritage, such as the universities of Wageningen, Delft, Amsterdam, Leiden and Utrecht. At the same time, CLUE maintains close ties with Dutch institutes elsewhere in Europe, especially the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR), the Netherlands Institute in Turkey (Istanbul) and the Netherlands Institute at Athens (NIA). In this section, we meet three familiar partners of CLUE: the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR), the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) and the Netherlands Architecture Fund (SfA).

THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE IN ROME (KNIR)

The Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome is an interuniversity research and educational institute specializing in history, art history and archaeology. The Institute hosts students, researchers and scholars from Dutch universities who come to Rome for research purposes. It also organizes courses for Dutch university students in the abovementioned disciplines.



The Royal Netherlands Institute (KNIR) in Rome (IT).

tioned disciplines. To facilitate its activities, the Institute runs a library that can also be used by scholars from Italy and other countries. The Royal Netherlands Institute acts as a mediating body between the Dutch academic world and scientific institutions located in Rome and it promotes exchanges by organizing conferences and seminars. In addition, the Institute contributes to Dutch culture promotion by organizing exhibitions and concerts and by hosting the activities of the Foundation 'De Lage Landen'. This Foundation runs a lending library for Dutch and Flemish literature and organizes Dutch language courses.

The Institute has a long and rich history. When the Vatican Archives opened their doors to scholars in 1880, by order of Pope Leo XIII, this important initiative aroused an interest in the Netherlands to gain access to archive documents with information about the history of the Netherlands. The foundation of the Dutch Institute in Rome in 1904 was made possible thanks to historian Petrus J. Blok of the University of Leiden and Victor de Stuers, head of the 'Arts and Sciences' department of the Dutch Interior Ministry. Set up as a Historical Institute, its focus area soon expanded with the addition of archaeological studies and art history studies. Since 1933, the Institute has been housed in its own building in *Via Omero* with an impressive library, offices and accommodation for scholars and students. In 1991, its status as a ministerial institution was changed into interuniversity institute. The Board of

Governors comprises representatives of six Dutch universities and representatives of two ministries. The Institute is administered by the University of Groningen. On 16 August 2004, on the occasion of its first centenary, Her Majesty Queen of the Netherlands conferred the Royal title on the Institute.

As a member of the International Union of Archaeological, Historical and Art History Institutes in Rome, the Royal Netherlands Institute takes part in international scientific activities in Rome. These collaborations with other, Italian and non-Italian, institutes form the basis of its mediating role in Italy on behalf of the Netherlands. From this viewpoint, one of its main tasks is to organize conferences in collaboration with universities and other scientific institutions in Italy and in the Netherlands.

Gert Jan Burgers



Head of the Department of Archaeology of KNIR is dr. Gert-Jan Burgers, who is also affiliated as a university lecturer to the archaeology programme of the Faculty of Arts of VU University, and as an academic researcher to CLUE. In 2008, he was one of the initiators of the EU-EFRO Regional Operational Programme for Apulia (Progetto Integrato Settoriale no. 11).

This project comprises the development of an archaeological park at Muro Tenente and Li Castelli. For many years, archaeological research has been carried out at these locations by archaeologists of VU University. The inhabitants of the region will be closely involved in the layout of the park and the presentation of the archaeological story on the site. Thanks to Gert-Jan Burgers, the project will be carried out in close collaboration with CLUE. In May 2010 KNIR, also in cooperation with CLUE, will organize an intensive summer course on "Archaeology, heritage management and urban planning in Rome".

Info: www.knir.it; archo@knir.it & gj.burgers@knir.it



Headquarters Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE), Amersfoort (NL).

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AGENCY (RCE)

The Cultural Heritage Agency is the Netherlands' centre of expertise on archaeology, monuments and historic buildings, and the cultural landscape. It uses its expertise to protect and develop the cultural heritage using laws and regulations. The Cultural Heritage Agency is responsible for deciding which monuments, historic buildings and historic landscapes should be given statutory protection. The Netherlands currently has over 52,000 scheduled monuments. As a government service working in interaction with society, the RCE seeks to highlight the value of the archaeological, built and cultural landscape heritage and to make it accessible. The aim of the RCE is to conserve and sustainably develop this heritage so as to impart meaning to the human environment. Positioned at the interface between academic study, policy and practice, the RCE is perfectly placed to renew, enhance and share knowledge and to play a unique role in fulfilling this task.

Though the Cultural Heritage Agency has existed only since 2009, its history extends back more than 130 years. In 1875, the Ministry of Home Affairs established an Arts and Sciences Department. Under the management of Victor de Stuers, founder of heritage management in the Netherlands, the department awarded grants for the restoration of monuments and historic buildings. The National Commission for the Compilation and Publication of an Inventory and Description of the Historical and Artistic

Monuments of the Netherlands, set up in 1903, eventually became the National Office for Conservation in 1918. In 1947, it changed its name to the Netherlands Department for Conservation. From that point, the archaeological department became independent. Known as the 'State Service for Archaeological Investigations', in 1995 it merged with the Netherlands Institute for Ship and Underwater Archaeology. To strengthen coordination between the two organizations, in 2006 they were reunited to form the National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage. In 2009, this new organization changed its name to the Cultural Heritage Agency.

Cultural heritage is vulnerable, particularly when sites are redeveloped, or historic buildings are used for a new purpose. The RCE therefore advises right from the planning stage on how to preserve valuable features, drawing on its own research. The Agency employs experts in many fields: shipwrecks, natural stone, Roman roadbuilding, to name but a few. It has used this knowledge to protect the Netherlands' valuable heritage since 1875. Internationally, too, the Agency contributes a great deal to our knowledge of how people lived and worked in the past.

The RCE is part of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. It awards grants for monuments and historic buildings, archaeology and cultural landscapes, and implements the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act, taking action whenever the cultural heritage comes under threat. It also manages the Register of Monuments and Historic Buildings, the National Marine Archaeological Repository and Archis, the central archaeological information system. It therefore maintains a complete overview of cultural heritage values throughout the country, dating from our very beginnings 350,000 years ago to the post-war reconstruction period.

The RCE works closely with many other parties, including architects and archaeological consultancies, property owners and managers, research and educational institutions, and local and provincial authorities and water boards. The Agency listens to the views of others, and

helps to produce inspirational plans for changes to the historic environment, balancing sometimes conflicting interests. CLUE is one of the partners of the RCE. In January 2010, these institutes together organized the 1st International Landscape Archaeology Conference at VU University Amsterdam (see "Meetings & Conferences" elsewhere in this annual report). The RCE also provides an important contribution to the new Landscape and Heritage Series of CLUE and Amsterdam University Press (see "Ambitions") and to several CLUE projects, such as a pilot study for a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) for the study of the heritage and history of the Dutch landscape.

Info: www.cultureelerfgoed.nl;
j.bazelmans@cultureelerfgoed.nl

THE NETHERLANDS ARCHITECTURE FUND (SfA)



The Netherlands Architecture Fund is one of the national culture funds and is financially supported by the Ministries of Education, Culture and Science (OCW), of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), and of Foreign Affairs (BuZa). The Netherlands Architecture Fund implements various contribution programmes aimed at developing and exchanging knowledge concerning the design disciplines and increasing interest in architecture, urban design, planning, landscape architecture, and interior architecture. Each year, the Fund supports a large number of national and international unique and innovative cultural projects. In the past years, the Fund has granted several subsidies to CLUE researchers for the carrying out of innovative projects on the interaction between heritage, planning and spatial design and the publication on books on this topic. CLUE researchers have also been part of the programme committees of the Fund (prof. dr. Koos Bosma and prof. dr. Jan Kolen) and contributed to conferences and publications organized by the SfA.

Info: www.architectuurfonds.nl

SEMINARS & SUMMER SCHOOLS

BETWEEN MARBLE AND CONCRETE. HERITAGE AND HERITAGE POLICIES IN ATHENS DURING THE 19TH TO 21ST CENTURIES.



Participants of the Summerschool 'Between Marble and Concrete' in Athens (GR).

In 2009, CLUE organized an interdisciplinary postgraduate course for the first time on the theme of the relationship with heritage in Athens in the 19th to the 21st centuries. The course was a collaborative project between CLUE, the Netherlands Institute in Athens (NIA) and the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam. The Faculty of Arts and NIA were each responsible for a part of the financing, while NIA also played an important role in the practical organization of the part of the course that took place in Athens. The responsibility for the academic content was carried by dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (university lecturer in Mediterranean archaeology and Ancient Studies, and within CLUE the coordinator of the research cluster 'A New Mediterranean Panorama') and prof. dr. Koos Bosma (professor in Architectural history and Heritage Studies). In Athens, dr. Kris Tytgat and drs. Willem Ledeboer, respectively director and secretary of the NIA, took care of part of the course programme. The course fits within the objective of CLUE to bring about a stronger connection between research and researchers of CLUE on the one hand and its research masters and advanced students on the other. Beforehand, the aim was a balanced mix of participating students with a background in various disciplines. In the



Stoa of Athalos, Athens (GR).

end, fourteen master students took part in the course, representing six different universities and seven different disciplines, varying from heritage studies to historical geography, town and country planning and landscape architecture.

The course programme consisted of three parts: an intensive three-day course at VU University (9-11 June), a ten-day study trip to Athens (17-27 June 2009) and in between periods of home study, leading to oral and written presentations. Athens was chosen as the subject of this course because it can function as an international case study visualizing distinctly which problems can come up in conservation and development of heritage above and below the ground in a dynamic context of powerful urbanization and identity-forming processes. The most important educational objectives for the course were the broadening of the students' perspective by introducing them to heritage and urban developments in a foreign context, increasing their insight into historical processes of heritage development within frameworks of national and European identity, and stimulating collaboration between students with backgrounds in different disciplines.

During the stay in Athens, with the NIA as operating base, many heritage locations in and around Athens were visited. Most locations concerned heritage from Classical times and the Middle Ages, but also from the Ottoman pe-

The management of the city's archaeological heritage plays a central role in this course. The focus is mainly on the field of tension between this management and the urban development of Rome. Another topic of investigation is who have come forward as 'heirs' of the archaeological heritage in recent history, and in what social context this occurred. The course also examines the question of which agencies nowadays have claims to this heritage, and how they define their responsibilities. Following on from this, the actual organization and execution of the management are also addressed, with attention for changes in ideas on what is worthy of knowing and conserving, for modern archaeological methods and techniques and for communication to the Public. Finally, it will be considered what new challenges exist for archaeological heritage management in Rome.

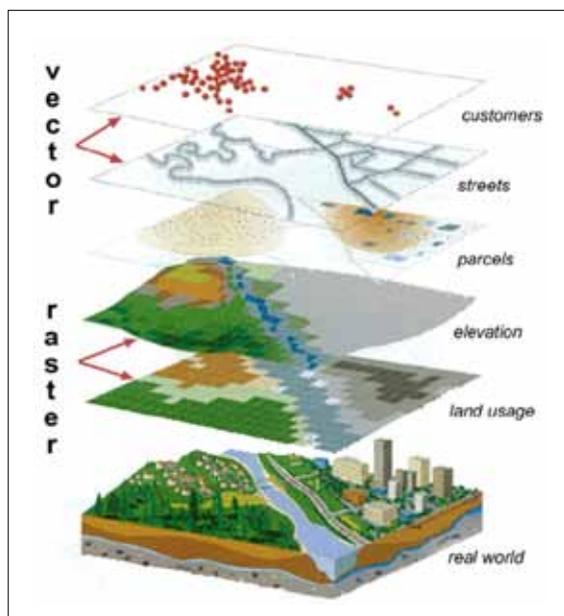
CLUE cooperates and participates in the heritage course 'Archaeology, Heritage Management and Urban Planning in Rome', an annual summer course organized by the KNIR.

Info: www.knir.it; gj.burgers@knir.it

GIS COURSES

(GEO-INFORMATICS IN HERITAGE RESEARCH)

Spatial technology ("GIS" or geo-ICT) is increasingly used as a tool for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, following a trend that has already fundamentally changed the nature of many other disciplines, like earth sciences, archaeology and economics. Within CLUE, the use of geo-ICT and spatial data sets is fundamental to both education and research dealing with the spatio-temporal aspects of cultural heritage. However, the (national and international) possibilities for students and researchers to become familiar with spatial technology and to have access to digital spatial data are still limited, especially in the Arts disciplines. For this reason, CLUE wants to build on existing VU facilities like SPINLab to become the main centre of expertise in this domain in the Netherlands, that will provide technical and educational facilities for Dutch and international students and researchers who want to use geo-ICT.



In 2009, a number of initiatives have been taken towards this goal. A major step was taken by obtaining an NWO grant for a pilot project ("Integrating Heritage") to investigate the possibilities of setting up a national spatial data infrastructure for cultural heritage, and write a proposal for a large programme for developing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) for the study of the heritage and history of the Dutch landscape. Furthermore, two seminars were organized for an archaeological audience, one on remote sensing in April (organized by Decars with financial support from IGBA), and one on spatial analysis in December (organized by CAA-NL with financial support from CLUE). These seminars were attended by 40 and 80 people respectively. An introductory seminar on GIS was prepared by SPINLab for CLUE Ph.D. students in September. Additionally, a project proposal was written to organize an international summer school on GIS in 2010, again primarily targeted at archaeologists, but with the potential of attracting students from related disciplines as well.

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Re-developed De Bazel building, a transformation from bank into city archive, Amsterdam (NL).

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

In 2009, CLUE organized several meetings for colleagues and an international conference on divergent themes concerning the history and heritage of the cultural landscape and urban space. The aim of some of the meetings was primarily social, such as an expert meeting on the new heritage policy of the Dutch government, which was organized by CLUE under the commission of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OC&W). Others mainly supported the exchange of new theoretical concepts and research results among influential academics from the international professional field, such as the 1st international Landscape Archaeology Conference.

CLUE ADVISES THE DUTCH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE ON ITS NEW HERITAGE POLICY: THE “MOMO” EXPERT MEETING

On the 6th of February 2009, commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OC&W), CLUE organized an expert meeting on the government’s new policy for heritage management: the “Modernization of Heritage Management” (MoMo). The aim of the meeting was to test the starting points of this new policy on the basis of the experiences and knowledge of the researchers that are active in the field of heritage management and working at Dutch universities and centres of expertise.

More than twenty eminent researchers participated in the meeting. Delegates from the Ministry of OC&W took part in the meeting as ‘observers’. The meeting consisted of five discussions on crucial themes from the new policy, in every case preceded by a short, stimulating lecture by a specialist on the field concerned and a reaction from an opponent.

The Modernization of heritage management intends to further direct the previous, development-oriented approach of heritage management, which was set up with the so-called Belvedere policy (1999-2009). The starting point here is that the survival and conservation of valuable historic buildings, urban structures and landscapes is most successful and promising if they are supplied with new functions and meanings. To this end, it is often necessary to reorganize areas, so that their social viability (accessibility) and economic vitality can also be guaranteed in the future. Thus, planners and designers, such as landscape architects and urban planners, become more important for heritage management.

The principle of ‘conservation through development’ was a central point in the experts’ discussions. At the same time, in the debates attention was given to the contribution of civilians to the conservation and redevelopment of monuments, the area-oriented approach in heritage man-

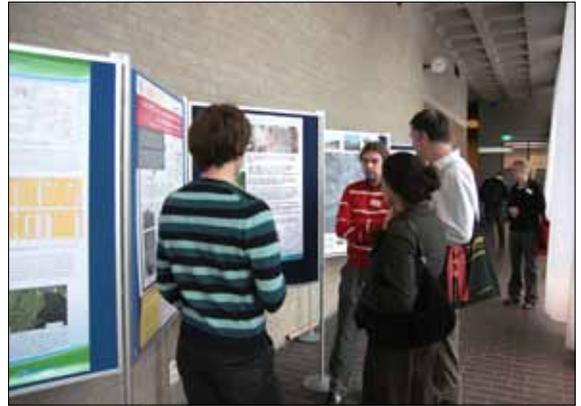
agement (that should allow the provision of a stronger position in heritage management to landscapes and large-scale structures as well as other monuments), and the administrative design of and the financial instruments for the new policy. These last themes demand the contribution of public administrators and economics in the field of heritage.

The conclusions of the meeting were presented as a report to the Ministry of OC&W, which will use it to its advantage in the further design of the new heritage policy.

LAC2010: THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE AT VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, THE 26TH TILL 28TH OF JANUARY 2010.

Landscape archaeology is a rapidly expanding field of research that is covered by scholars from an increasing number of disciplines, such as archaeology, historical geography, geology, ecology and historical anthropology. From 26-28 January 2010, the 1st international Landscape Archaeology Conference (LAC2010) was organized at VU University Amsterdam. The mission of the congress was to have multiple sessions within which all these scholars could meet and exchange and discuss research experiences and theoretical ideas. Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving, who developed the main idea of organizing the conference, took the role of coordinator. The conference was organized by CLUE and IGBA (the Institute for Geo- and Bioarchaeology) of the VU University, in close collaboration with the National Heritage Agency (RCE). Financial support came from the European Geosciences Union (EGU) and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW).

Since the 1960s, "landscape" has been a key topic of archaeological research. Initially taken as a subject of environmental archaeology, using models from the earth sciences as well as cultural ecology, landscapes have been conceptualized predominantly as the natural environments determining human behaviour or as a backdrop to human action. From the 1990s onwards, however, ancient landscapes have been studied and interpreted from social and cultural perspectives as well, using insights



Poster session LAC 2010, VU University Amsterdam (NL).



from social anthropology, social theory and philosophy. Within this new 'school' of landscape research, it is not so much the mechanisms of human adaptation to changing natural circumstances that deserve attention, as the ways in which people in the past perceived and ordered their environments differently according to space, time and culture. Additionally, new diachronic approaches have been developed that highlight the continuous reuse of monuments and the constant reordering of landscapes within subsequent societies with different social, ritual and mnemonic systems, such as the 'cultural biography of landscape'.



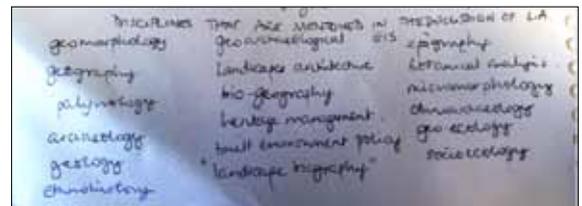
Participants of LAC2010 during the excursion to Schokland (NL).

Whereas the older orientations in landscape archaeology tend towards a one-sided naturalistic approach, interpretative orientations in landscape archaeology may run the risk of treating the past merely as another domain of ethnography. In this way, the thinking about 'long stretched time', the temporalities of landscape and theories about timescales may move to the background. It was one of the explicit goals of LAC2010 to discuss these shifts within landscape archaeology, and to explore possibilities for bridging the gaps between environmental and cultural approaches to landscape and of the role of natural processes and social values in the (trans)formation of landscapes. Therefore the conference opened by posing the question "How did landscapes change?" Also, the organizing committee of the conference stimulated debate on concepts of time and spatial scales, and on the interaction between theoretical concepts and methods of field research. In this way LAC2010 could contribute to formulating a new and inspiring research agenda for landscape archaeology in the future, exploring new directions and rediscovering lost tracks in both theory and the methodology of field research.

LAC2010 had six thematic sessions, divided over three days. The first day addressed the questions of how landscapes change and how to improve temporal, chronological and transformational frameworks in landscape

archaeology. The second day considered the themes of linking lowlands to mountainous areas and how to apply concepts of scale in landscape archaeology. The third day addressed new directions in digital prospection and modelling techniques, and, finally, the future of landscape archaeology.

The organizing committee received over 200 abstracts of which 154, compiled by more than 180 authors, were accepted for this conference. In addition to 7 lectures by key note speakers, 41 abstracts were selected for an oral presentation and 106 abstracts were accepted for a poster presentation. LAC2010 attracted more than 220 visitors from Europe, Australia, Asia and North America, and from different disciplines. Therefore, this first edition can be considered as a great success. The success of LAC2010 led to the fact that the Free University of Berlin accepted the organization of LAC2012 to continue this interdisciplinary initiative in the field of landscape archaeology.



The proceedings of the LAC2010 congress will be published in the new peer-reviewed Landscape & Heritage Series (LHS) of Amsterdam University Press (AUP). In addition, a special issue of the LAC proceedings will be published in the high impact journal *Quaternary International*.

Info: www.falw.vu.nl/nl/onderzoek/
geo-and-bioarchaeology; sjoerd.kluiving@falw.vu.nl

CLUE 2009 IN FACTS AND FIGURES

Research information

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Fte Excl. Ph.D. students: | 27,79 | (2008 = 14,8) |
| Fte Promovendi 2nd-stream money: | 6,81 | (2008 = 14,0) |
| Fte Promovendi 3rd-stream money: | 3,59 | (2008 = -) |
| Fte Total: | 50,31 | (2008 = 28,8) |

Publications

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Ph.D. theses: | 8 | (2008 = 0) |
| Academic articles, peer-reviewed: | 169 | (2008 = 144) |
| Academic articles, non-reviewed: | 176 | (2008 = 73) |
| Academic books and monographs: | 16 | (2008 = 20) |
| Academic chapters in books: | 106 | (2008 = -) |
| Proceedings: | 26 | (2008 = -) |

Awarded projects (2nd /3rd-stream money)

NWO Free Competition, Prof. dr. Nico Roymans

The villa of Hoogeloon: Key-site in the Roman rural landscape of the Lower Rhine frontier zone between limes and loess € 720.000,-

NWO Dynamics of Memory,

Dr. Rob van der Laarse/Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Heritage of Loss: Dutch WWII Memorial Camps as contested space, VU PhD € 200.000,-

NWO Pilot project Investment Subsidy NWO Large,

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen/Prof. dr. Henk Scholten

Integrating Heritage. Building a National Spatial Data Infrastructure for interdisciplinary research of the heritage and history of the Dutch landscape € 90.000,-

NWO Odyssee, Dr. Stijn Heeren

Dorestad: vicus famosus, post-doc € 90.000,-

Biography of the New Land: history and heritage of town, country and water in the IJsselmeer region, CLUE/Province of Flevoland/ Nieuw land Heritage Center (Flevoland) € 400.000,-

Chair *Network for Heritage & Space*, Ministry of Education, Culture & Science € 75.000,-

Chair *Heritage of the War*, Memorial Centre Westerbork € 100.000,-

Publication grants € 75.000,-

Courses and Conferences € 60.000,-

Consultancy € 30.000,-

Total awarded projects 2nd/ 3rdstream money € 1.840.000,-

Prizes, honorable mentions and special appointments

Memberships:

Prof. dr. Peter Nijkamp: university professor VU University Amsterdam

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld: fellow of the Regional Science Association International

Prof. dr. Henk Scholten: ESRI Lifetime Achievement Award for his contribution to advancing the science and technology of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Prof. dr. Nico Roymans: Korrespondierendes Mitglied des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin/Frankfurt

Prof. dr. Petra van Dam: Vice-president of the European Society for Environmental History (ESEH)

Dr. Adriaan de Kraker: Representative for the Benelux of the European Society for Environmental History (ESEH)

Prof. dr. Susan Legêne: member of the International Advisory Commission on Museums of the city of Antwerpen, Belgium

Editorial boards and editorship:

The Annals of Regional Science: official journal of the Western Regional Science Association
Archaeometry: Bulletin of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and History of Art
Archaeological Dialogues: A Journal for debating contemporary Archaeology
Ecological Economics: the Journal of the International Society for Ecological Economics
Economics
Environment and History
The Environment in history: International Perspectives
 (Berghahn, Oxford/New York)
Environmental and Resource Economics
European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research
Jaarboek voor Ecologische Geschiedenis
Journal of Multicultural Discourses
Mobilities
The Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History
Tijdschrift voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis

Committees, boards etc.:

Adviesraad van de afdeling Land en Water van het Nationaal Historisch Museum
Belvederecommissie van het Stimuleringsfonds voor Architectuur
Gebiedsbestuur Geesteswetenschappen NWO

Special activities

Prof. dr. Nico Roymans and Dr. Ton Derks: Session Organisation of "Villa Landscapes in the Roman North", Roman Archaeology Conference Ann Arbor (USA), April 2009

Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving and other CLUE-members: Organization of the 1st International Landscape Archaeology Conference, VU University Amsterdam, January 2010

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW CLUE 2009 (IN K€)

| Resources | budget | realisation |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| Financing Executive Board | 374 | 260 |
| Financing Faculty of Arts | 172 | 28 |
| Financing other faculties | 144 | |
| Fte positions Faculty of Arts (in kind) | 294 | 584 |
| Fte positions other faculties (in kind) | 267 | 492 |
| Postgraduate education | 50 | |
| Financing NWO | 300 | 1.018 |
| Financing other parties / consultancy | 700 | 123 |
| Total resources | 2.301 | 2.505 |
| | | |
| Expenses | | |
| Personnel costs | 1.697 | 1.297 |
| Material costs | 43 | 131 |
| Fte positions Faculty of Arts | 294 | 584 |
| Fte positions other faculties | 267 | 492 |
| Total expenses | 2.301 | 2.505 |



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