

CLUE

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE HERITAGE AND HISTORY OF THE
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND URBAN ENVIRONMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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PREFACE

Dear reader,

Before you lies the third annual report of CLUE, the interfaculty research institute of VU University Amsterdam for the Heritage and History of the Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment. In 2010, the institute added several 'landmarks' to its still young history. In January 2010, initiated by AGBA (Department of Geo- and Bioarchaeology) and CLUE, the first international Landscape Archaeology Conference (LAC2010) took place in Amsterdam. In November 2010, the CLUE project "Biography of a Sandy Landscape" received the Huibregtsen Award - a prestigious prize for the best and most innovative scientific research project with a social output in the Netherlands. Also in November 2010, CLUE started a subproject in the European research and cultural programme "Cradle of European Culture", in which the institute coordinates the scientific knowledge building. And in December 2010, CLUE presented its Dutch textbook on dealing with cultural heritage at the Bimhuis in Amsterdam, in addition to the start of an English-language (peer-reviewed) series *Landscape & Heritage Studies*, which will be published from 2010 by Amsterdam University Press. All these events show that since 2007, CLUE has grown into a very active and internationally appealing research institute with its own profile and its own niche in heritage and landscape research. This is emphasized by the success of the researchers in the field of acquiring funding: more than 1.9 million euros in research grants, most of which was acquired in the so-called second stream of funding. We can expect continuation of this positive line in the years to come. CLUE is facing an exciting year in 2011. In this year, CLUE will evaluate the development of the institute during its first phase (2007-2011). Moreover, in the summer of this year a new vision and business plan will be developed for CLUE phase 2 (2012-2017), so that the institute will have the opportunity to build onto the successes of the past years and continue its research community.

On behalf of all CLUE researchers,



Prof. dr. Jan Kolen, director of CLUE.



Rita Hermans MA, co-ordinator of CLUE.



Prof. dr. Koos Bosma, advisor 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 academic creation of 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



An archaeologist at work.

By establishing interfaculty research institutes, VU University Amsterdam 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 VU University Amsterdam 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 historical

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 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 a 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



Late Bronze Age harbour at Kommos, Crete © Kimberley van den Berg.



The New Acropolis Museum in Athens © Rita Hermans.

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 VU University Amsterdam.

CLUE is a collaboration of the Faculties of Arts, Earth and Life Sciences (FALW), Economics and Business Administration (FEWEB) and Social Sciences (FSW) of VU University Amsterdam. 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 in September 2007, more than 80 researchers have joined the institute, including professors, university lecturers, post-doc researchers and PhD 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'.

Info: www.vu.nl > research institutes

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTERS

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 PhD 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. 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 discuss 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 PhD 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 cultural landscapes;
4. The heritage and memory of the war;
5. Heritage in a postcolonial world.

Research clusters 1, 2 and 5 are in full progress. Clusters 3 and 4 will take shape in the first half of 2011.

Slnfo: www.clue.nu.

THE RESEARCH CLUSTER 'A NEW MEDITERRANEAN PANORAMA': AN UPDATE

New research projects

Keeping in touch in a changing world. Network dynamics and the connections between the Aegean and Italy during the Bronze Age – Iron Age transition (ca. 1250 – 1000 BC)

NWO project (2010-2014)

Researcher: Kimberley van der Berg MA
Supervisor: Prof. dr. Douwe Yntema
Co-supervisor: Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard

This project focuses on networks and interconnectivity during a critical episode in the history of the Mediterranean. Around 1200 BC the Aegean palace centres were destroyed. The ensuing era is generally treated as one of decline and deterioration. Recent discoveries and insights, however, show that in some ways it also marked a fresh start, suggesting that the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age should be studied in its own right. This is exactly what this project seeks to do. It starts



Mycenaean tomb with Italian sword, ca. 1200 – 1100 BC, Kouvaras-Akarnania, Greece.

from the position that networks and interconnectivity hold the key to understanding this highly dynamic period. By examining how Aegeans and Italians kept in touch in a changing world, it aims to make a significant contribution to the history of Mediterranean interconnectivity.

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followed courses on Heritage in Leiden and Athens. I went on to stay in Athens to write my Master's thesis on the interconnections of Achaia in Greece between ca. 1250 – 1000 BC. A PhD abstract, for which I was voted top of my class, later materialized in a PhD proposal which was awarded a grant by NWO, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, in the summer of 2010. I graduated with honours in September 2010 and as of October 2010, I am linked to CLUE with my PhD project regarding network dynamics and the interconnections between the Aegean and Italy during the Bronze Age – Iron Age transition, supervised by prof. dr. Douwe Yntema and dr. Jan Paul Crielaard.

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'Merging boundaries. Phoenician communities in the western Mediterranean and the Atlantic: cultural consumption and adaptation strategies circa 750-550 BC'



Kimberley van der Berg:
researcher 'Keeping in touch in a changing world'

Kimberley van der Berg MA.

For as long as I can remember, I have had an interest in antiquity. Hence, when in 2005 the time had come to go to university, I chose a Bachelor programme in Archaeology and Prehistory at VU University Amsterdam. Three years later, I graduated with a thesis supervised by dr. Mieke Prent about the connections between Crete and Italy during the Late Bronze Age. My second supervisor and later tutor, dr. Jan Paul Crielaard, wanted me to continue the study of ancient Mediterranean interconnections for my Master degree. Straight after graduating, I was admitted to the Research Master in Ancient Studies, also at VU University Amsterdam. What followed was a two-year-long preparation for my thesis, with tutorials tailored to the subject. To expand my horizons, I learned Modern Greek at the University of Amsterdam and



Phoenician (7th/6th-5th c. BC) remains at a multi-period site, cloister of the Sé Cathedral in Lisbon. View of the north-east, taken from south-west.

NWO Veni project (2010-2013)

Researcher: Eleftheria Pappa

Supervisor: Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard

This three-year research project examines the way in which consumption of cross-cultural commodities by Near Eastern communities settled in the western Mediterranean

and the Atlantic was used to communicate and define a sense of identity in multi-cultural settings, where adaptation to a new physical and social environment was pivotal. Evidence from domestic and burial contexts, as well as epigraphic data from both indigenous sites and those deemed “Phoenician” are used to document inter and intra-site variation for each of the different types of evidence collected; the emerging patterns are then interpreted with the use of theory on consumption practices and identity formation. The research aims fall seamlessly within the wider context of interconnections in the eastern/central Mediterranean in the Early Iron Age, as well as having clear affinities with the development of Iron Age urban communities and the transformation of landscapes in temperate Europe.

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Eleftheria Pappa: researcher

dr. Eleftheria Pappa.

at the University of Oxford, matriculating in October 2006. My MPhil (2006, With Distinction) focused on trade patterns and social interactions in the Mediterranean in the Early Iron Age, also offering me a strong background in the archaeology of the Archaic Greek world. The MPhil thesis topic of commercial and social exchanges in the western Mediterranean/the Atlantic was nuanced and expanded in my DPhil thesis on the Phoenician “expansion” in these regions, supervised by prof. I. Lemos (and submitted in November 2009). Early in January 2010 I had a successful *viva voce* (“no corrections”). I have tutored undergraduate students in archaeology, anthropology and classics for various colleges of the University of Oxford (St. Hugh’s, St John’s, Christ Church and Merton Colleges) and for exchange programmes of the latter (OPUS) during my last four academic years in Oxford (2006/7-2009/10). My fieldwork experience includes excavations at Iron Age and medieval sites in the south of England (e.g. “South Cadbury Environs Project”: 2003, 2004), as well as fieldwork, finds and archaeobotanical processing for the “Xeropolis Project” at Lefkandi in Greece (2006, 2007, 2008).

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‘Merging boundaries’

In July 2010, I was awarded a NWO Veni grant for a post-doctoral project on the identification of patterns in cultural consumption practices in Atlantic Europe and Africa during the period of Phoenician colonisation (8th–6th c. BC). Having completed in July 2001 the Pan-Hellenic examination in my native Athens, Greece, I read Archaeology at the University of Bristol in England, graduating in 2004 with a Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology (First Class Honours). Subsequently, I was admitted into the two-year research degree of Master of Philosophy in Classical Archaeology

The Plakari Archaeological Project

Jan Paul Crielaard

Plakari is an archaeological site, located on a low hill or ridge on the Bay of Karystos in southern Euboia (central Greece). Although the first habitation phase dates to the Final Neolithic, most of the visible remains belong to the Early Iron Age (EIA), when the site was apparently re-occupied. On the highest point of the Plakari ridge (72 m. a.s.l.), a sanctuary was established, as is indicated by rock-cut niches found on the hill top and a sacrificial refuse pit on the hill's western slope. The votive material indicates that this happened as early as the 10th century, which makes Plakari one of the earliest sanctuaries of the Greek Iron Age. The accompanying EIA settlement was situated on the slopes to the south and north and probably on the adjacent hill to the west.

In the autumn of 2009, a project was launched on the initiative of dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (VU University Amsterdam/CLUE) to carry out systematic, archaeological research at the site. The Plakari Archaeological Project is a collaboration between VU University Amsterdam, represented by Jan Paul Crielaard, who acts as the excavation director and principal investigator, and the Greek Archaeological Service, with

Mrs. Amalia Karapaschalidou, director of the 11th Ephorate of Euboia, acting as the project's co-director. Research is carried out by staff members and students of the Dept. of Archaeology, the Dept. of Geo- and Bio-archaeology, HBS and SPINlab of VU University Amsterdam. The fieldwork is sponsored by the Faculty of Arts of VU University (Amsterdam), the 11th Ephorate (Chalkis) and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (New York).

The overall aim of the project is to understand the character of the EIA sanctuary and its associated cult, and investigate its position and functioning within local, regional, and interregional contexts. The site of Plakari presents a unique opportunity to study the establishment and development of a cult site in relation to community building in a newly established settlement. We expect to gain insights into how a freshly established EIA community shaped itself with the help of cult and religion and how it adapted itself to its new environment. Furthermore, the project aims to study the Plakari sanctuary within a broader regional framework. This consists not only of the physical landscape and seascape but also of the wider cultic setting (nearby cult sites on Karababa hill, at Geraistos and neighbouring Cycladic islands). Finally, Greek sanctuaries in this period can be regarded as hotspots of interconnectivity. Plakari was no exception to this: it is located at an important crossroads connecting the Aegean archipelago and the Euboian Gulf region. Chance finds from the sacrificial refuse pit have yielded not only pottery from the 10th to 7th centuries, some of which was imported from neighbouring regions, but also objects of terracotta, stone and metal, among which are artifacts from as far away as Italy and the Balkans. The votive material can be expected to provide information about EIA regional and interregional networks and the role of sacred places in overseas communications and in what perhaps constituted a sacred land- and seascape.

Another reason to start fieldwork at Plakari is that the site is suffering from both legal and illegal building activities. New houses continue to go up on the slopes of Plakari. This continuous pressure on the site and the landscape makes systematic archaeological research extremely urgent. A next step will be to explore how sustainable



The Bay of Karystos from the northwest; Plakari is the low hill in the centre-left of the photo.



Elevation model of southern Euboia, showing the Bay of Karystos from the southeast. Indicated are Plakari (1), the sanctuary at Karababa (2) and the Poseidon sanctuary at Geraistos (3) (based on Google Maps).

preservation of cultural heritage can be combined with further development of the area.

In the summer of 2010, we had our first field campaign focusing on the site's topography. Using a Total Station, we made a digital site map and 3D elevation of the hill top and the surrounding area; we made detailed descriptions of the site's topography and morphology, and revisited, described and recorded find locations known from previous surveys; these were plotted on a digital, archaeological map and put in a topographical database; analyses of the site's accessibility and visibility were made with the help of GIS. In addition to this, we studied all the finds from Plakari in the Karystos museum that had been collected over the years in surface surveys and rescue excavations or by people visiting the site; a large selection of pottery and terracotta and small metal finds was catalogued, studied, drawn and photographed.

Planned field activities for 2011 include geophysical prospection (using electrical resistivity), stratigraphical excavations, archaeobotanical and zoo-archaeological sampling and research, and geo-archaeological study of landscape formation processes by means of coring and collecting pollen samples. A first large-scale publication is scheduled to appear in 2013. The aim is to assemble and publish the results of research at Plakari over the last thirty years (1979-2009), together with outcomes of more recent topographical research and geo-physical prospection (2010-

2011), under the title of *Plakari Karystou I. An Early Iron Age settlement and sanctuary in southern Euboia, Greece*. Two proposals for post-doc research have been submitted in the Netherlands and Greece to study the provenance and distribution of EIA pottery found at sites in the Aegean and along the Euboian Gulf, including Plakari, which will combine macroscopic, petrographic, chemical and geological analyses.

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Project 'With GPS and iPad between Marble and Concrete'

Collaborators: Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard and Maurice de Kleijn MA

Since 2009, CLUE organizes in collaboration with the Netherlands Institute at Athens (NIA) a postgraduate course entitled 'Between Marble and Concrete. Heritage and Urbanism in Athens, 19th to 21st Centuries'. Athens is the city *par excellence* to study the complex interrelations between urban development, politics and the preservation and development of cultural heritage, and the role that cultural heritage has fulfilled within the broader framework of national and European identity construction. For this course, 'Citivu' was created, an e-Education platform based on Wiki and GIS and designed to facilitate on-line collaboration. In 2010 SURFnet awarded a 10,000 euro grant from the 'Mobile learning' programme not only for the further development of 'Citivu' but also to purchase a number of iPads. Citivu 2.0 makes it possible to store, share, change and add textual and visual information during the preparatory courses in Amsterdam and with the help of the iPads during the on-site visits in Athens. Students can link this content to markers that they can place on a digital city plan of Athens. GPS helps them to navigate and define their position. The map also contains a set of historical maps which can be made transparent

and thus help to visualize the historical layering of the city. (see also Projects – Update Integrating Heritage)

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On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products in pre-industrial societies: The case of Babylonia ca. 400 – ca. 60 BC

NWO Free Competition project (2007-2011)

Researchers: Dr. Bas van Leeuwen (post-doc), drs. Joost Huijs (PhD student) and Reinhard Pirngruber MA (PhD student)

Project leaders: Prof. Dr. R.J. (Bert) van der Spek and prof. dr. Jan Luiten van Zanden

The rich heritage of the soil of Iraq has produced hundreds of thousands of clay tablets with all kinds of literary, historic, and administrative texts in cuneiform script, emanating from a millennia-old urban civilization. The project in question examines a huge amount of tablets written by Babylonian scholars who produced datasets of all kinds, including the so-called astronomical diaries, which not only contained daily records of the celestial phenomena, but also earthly matters such as the prices of raw foodstuffs and wool. This dataset allows us to give a new stimulus to economic and econometric history and the application of economic theories and models.

The research object of this programme is to examine the functioning of the Babylonian market in raw foodstuffs and wool (i.e. surplus agricultural produce) from the end of the Achaemenid to the early Parthian period (404 - 60 BC). In this period the Middle East was ruled by three successive empires, covering the last phase of the domination of the Persian Empire (404 – 331 BC), the empire of Alexander the Great and the Seleucids, that is the Hellenistic period (331 – 141 BC), and the first phase of the occupation of



Bert van der Spek, Joost Huijs and Reinhard Pirngruber study Babylonian astronomical diaries, heritage from Ancient Iraq in the British Museum, so important for the study of the economic history of urban environments.

Mesopotamia by the Parthians, when the Seleucid empire was reduced to Syria (141 - 58 BC).

The project is carried out in close co-operation with assyriologists who study Babylonian economic history of the previous period (such as Kristin Kleber, lecturer in Languages and Cultures of the Ancient Near East at VU University), ancient historians who study the interconnectivity of markets in the Mediterranean world and economic historians who study comparable economic history of later historical periods, such as Mediaeval Iraq, early modern England and 19th-century China.

Of primary concern is the theory that is expounded by Karl-Gunnar Persson in his book *Grain Markets in Europe 1500 – 1900. Integration and Deregulation* (Cambridge 1999). In this study he takes the volatility of commodity prices as an indicator of market integration and market efficiency. A high volatility of prices is a marker of bad functioning of the market. The role of storage and the government in regulating prices is a factor studied in this respect.

The project culminates in an “Academy Colloquium” on this subject sponsored by the KNAW, The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, to be held in Amsterdam from 19-21 May 2011, an interdisciplinary conference

in which assyriologists, ancient historians, economists and economic historians discuss market integration and market efficiency in comparative perspective. (see also below).

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News: Academy Colloquium concerning market efficiency from ancient Babylonia to modern times, 19-21 May 2011

Bert van der Spek, professor of Ancient History at the Faculty of Arts, has received a subsidy of 19,500 euros from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences for the organization of an “Academy Colloquium” on “The efficiency of markets in pre-industrial societies: the case of Babylonia (ca. 400-60 BC) in comparative perspective.” The conference shall take place on 19-21 May 2011 in the “Trippenhuis,” the headquarters of the Academy on the Kloveniersburgwal in Amsterdam. The relation between price oscillations, market integration and market efficiency in the Mediterranean world and beyond in comparative and diachronic perspective will be discussed by a range of scholars (assyriologists, historians and economists) from all over the world. Starting point of the research is a huge dataset of prices of raw foodstuffs and wool extracted from cuneiform documents from ancient Babylonia in the first millennium BC, which will be subjected to statistical and economic analysis. The colloquium is part of a research project of the same name subsidized by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), in which, apart from the project leader, two PhD students and a postdoctoral researcher carry out research in cooperation with researchers in Vienna, Paris and London. The project and the Colloquium are part of the Research Cluster of the VU Research Institute CLUE, “A new Mediterranean

panorama. The identity of the Mediterranean World 3000 BC – AD 2000”.

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTER ‘THE HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF CONFLICT AND WAR’: AN UPDATE

New research projects

Heritage of Loss: Dutch WW II Memorial Camps as contested space



Ruin-like element with radio telescopes in the background.
Former camp area Westerbork 2009©Iris van Ooijen.

NWO project (2010-2014)

Researcher: Mr. drs. Iris van Ooijen
Supervisor: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse
Co-supervisor: Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

This PhD project aims to present new insights into the dynamics of WW II memory with regard to the material and intangible remains of the Nazi concentration camps in the Netherlands in an international context. In the



View of the fence, scale-model and rebuilt barracks from the National Monument Camp Vught 2009©Iris van Ooijen.

last decades, heritage sites (museums as well as *lieux de mémoire*) have become more important than in the past when many people still had living memories of the War. This applies in particular to the three former camps Vught, Amersfoort and Westerbork. This research project focuses, on the one hand, on the public dealing with the traumatic past of mass persecution and genocide by different categories of Jewish and non-Jewish camp victims as well as postwar detainees (Germans and fascist collaborators) and refugees (Indian Dutchmen, Moluccan KNIL soldiers etc.), and local people involved in the building and organization of the camps. On the other hand, just like Verdun, Normandy and other military battlefields of WW I and II, the camps have become icons of the civic atrocities of the Nazis' attack on Europe – as represented in literature, film and on the internet. Moreover, more than the trenches, bunkers and other spatial relics of the world wars, camps play a crucial role in the international *Holocaust memory boom*. Therefore, conservators and heritage managers are confronted with a difficult field of tension, often dealing on a single site with multiple public remembrances, personal memories, authentic artifacts, and a growing need for heritage tourism experience. This may explain the remarkable differences in design, layout and staging as well as heated debates on questions of authenticity, identity, and (tourist) experience. Though

often long neglected, the present-day memorial camps have to deal with many owners.

This research project will result in a dissertation as well as a joint exhibition on the former campsites in Dutch memorial culture. It is co-financed by National Monument Camp Vught, Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork, and National Monument Camp Amersfoort, and is part of the NWO programme Dynamics of Memory, initiated by Rob van der Laarse (UvA/VU) and Frank van Vree (UvA).

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**Iris van Ooijen: researcher
'Heritage of Loss'**

Mr. drs. Iris van Ooijen.

In January 2010, Iris van Ooijen finished her Master in Cultural Heritage at the University of Amsterdam cum laude with a thesis on the postwar development of WW II camps in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Her interest in this specific field of heritage and memory studies was born during a study trip in 2009 to Germany and Poland, where she focused on the (re)presentation of Auschwitz-Birkenau and its world heritage status. The knowledge acquired during a work placement at the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands at Unesco in Paris was very useful in this case. From September 2000 to December 2006, she studied Dutch Law - also

at the University of Amsterdam - with a specialization in art and law. Since 1 May 2010, Iris is involved as a PhD student in the NWO project "Dynamics of memory - the Netherlands in WW II". Within this project, she has her own sub-project: "Camps as contested possessions. The postwar development of the Dutch camps as *lieux de mémoire*." The research project will result in a monograph, a conference for involved organizations, historians and other researchers and a contribution in the form of a communal exhibition of National Monument Camp Vught, Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork and National Monument Camp Amersfoort about the place of the camps in Dutch memorial culture.

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Buried War Past. The scientific potential and cultural-historical value of archaeological features and finds from the Second World War.

NWO Odyssee programme (2010-2011)

Researchers: Jef van der Schriek and Max van der Schriek

Coordinators: Prof. dr. Jan Kolen and Ruurd Kok

The project "Buried War Past" is not about the analysis of one site or excavation, but about the inventory and analysis of a *category* of archaeological heritage and at the same time an undervalued information source: the features and mobilia from the WW II found during archaeological excavations. The interest for war heritage in Dutch academic archaeology, the archaeological practice and cultural-historical policy have until now been extremely limited, despite the fact that it enjoys a large public interest. This situation has resulted in a large backlog in Dutch archaeology in the fields of academic research, the preservation and management of war heritage, not only from an empirical, but also from a methodical and theoretical point of view. This becomes clear when we compare the state of knowledge and research in the Netherlands with that in countries such as Germany, Belgium, France and England, where *battlefield*



Excavation at Ravensbrück.

archaeology, the archaeological study of material culture from war times and the research of previous concentration camps have seen a huge increase since 1995.

In "Buried War Past" a start is made with the systematic unlocking of these features, finds and data. The focus lies on features and mobilia found in excavations between 1970 and 2000, but chance finds and more specific excavations from the period 2000-2010 will also be included in the analysis. On the basis of a basic inventory (Archis, field drawings, daily reports, photographs, depots, email questionnaires, additional interviews and reports from archaeological companies) and literature research (Germany, Belgium, France and England), an estimate is made of the scientific potential and the cultural-historical value of the sites found in the Netherlands. The results will be presented in a Dutch-language report for colleagues and a (academic) publication in English. The database will be set up according to the guidelines of eDNA, DANS and RCE. Furthermore, the results of the research project will be translated to the intrinsic policy of the field of practice and preservation (heritage protection), for instance by writing a chapter for the NOaA. Dissemination among social target groups, such as municipalities, private commissioners, planologists and designers, will take place through websites (including RCE, Erfgoed Nederland, CLUE, Sfa).

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Terrorscapes in Postwar Europe. Transnational Memory of Totalitarian Terror and Genocide



The gate of Auschwitz, which was stolen in 2009.

NWO project (2011-2013)

Coordinator: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse

After a period of commemorating the Second World War by national war monuments and museums, Auschwitz and other WWII Holocaust memory sites have become significant icons of modern European identity. In particular since the fall of the Wall (1989), the Yugoslav Wars (1991-1995) and the Western War on Terror (2001-), the horror of ethnic conflict and genocide play an important role in politics, history and heritage. Yet, the crimes of Nazism and the Holocaust – that seem indisputable in Western European public opinion - have received only selective attention in Southern and Eastern European countries because of the competing legacy of dictatorship and mass terror. Now, WW II's memorials and memory sites are not only looking to WW I's 'sites of mourning', but also to 'New Europe's'



Auschwitz-Birkenau ©Rob van der Laarse.

experiences with Nazi and (often long-lasting) Soviet occupation, or fascist and communist terror and civil war, before and after WW II. The proposed research will reveal how Europe's topography of Holocaust memory has not only expanded, but has been completely transformed by the integration into the European community of countries like Greece, Spain, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Romania, and former Eastern Germany.

This research will offer insight into how governments and citizens of different European nations deal with conflicting pasts in heritage and memory sites. The dynamics of memory will be approached comparatively. The focus of this investigation will be on 'terrorscapes', a concept related to the ITF definition of Holocaust museums and memorials as well as to the academic concepts - related to the spatial turn in cultural and historical sciences - of (official) heritage and memory sites, and (newly recovered) places and traces of memory. The outcome will be an international conference, a travelling exhibition, and a research publication, written by an international team of (senior) researchers. This investigation is expected to contribute to our understanding of the European process of *memory making*, which includes forgetting and the negotiation of contested memories. Consequently, it may shed light on European misunderstandings.

The project is co-financed by the Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork, Mondrian Foundation, and National Monument Camp Vught, and is further supported by the MMWG of the ITF Holocaust Cooperation on Education, Remembrance and Research, Sobibor Museum and Memorial, Potocari

Memorial and Cemetery, Jewish Museum of Deportation and Resistance Dossin (Mechelen), and NIAS (KNAW).

This research project is part of the NWO programme Dynamics of Memory, initiated by Rob van der Laarse (UvA/VU) and Frank van Vree (UvA).

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Internationalization Atlantikwall



Blue bunker near Oostduinen ©Rose Tzalmona.

Collaborators: Prof. dr. Koos Bosma

Student assistants: Ilse Kaldenbach and Nicolien Kipp (from the research master Visual Arts, Media and Architecture).

Composed of thousands of bases along the coasts of Norway, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the British Channel Islands, the Atlantic Wall is the largest physical collection of World War II architecture. Large parts of it still exist. The Wall not only goes way beyond the Dutch borders, but is also an unwanted gift from a former enemy. It belongs to the category of 'contested heritage'. Seen from a German perspective it is 'colonial heritage'. Uncanny sentiments

are attached to this sort of heritage. The stories of the witnesses and the mental, cultural and spatial reactions to the contested landscape in the last sixty years should receive a place in a European collective memory. The project addresses a general heritage question that is not just aiming at maintenance, but also at redevelopment and reuse of the Atlantic Wall landscape in the near future: how will we remember this mega structure and how do we treat this linear landscape in spatial policies?

In 2010 CLUE explored existing knowledge about the planning and building of the Atlantic Wall, primarily from a civil, spatial and heritage perspective (2009-2010). The outcomes of this research were combined with contextual studies that were embedded in an international map-based website that was developed by the private firm Lopende Zaken: www.atlantikwallplatform.eu, a website that is in the air since December 2010 and will be extended by CLUE. The website mainly contains information that stems from local archives and oral history. The Dutch part of the Atlantic Wall has been treated in depth. The other countries will be dealt with later. The main researchers and institutions that collected information about the Atlantic Wall abroad have also been identified and listed.

Other initiatives to continue the project: a CLUE-UvA proposal for the NWO programme CATCH (December 2010); PhD student architect Rose Tzalmona works on a dissertation about the Atlantic Wall.

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTER 'THE HERITAGE IN A
POSTCOLONIAL WORLD': AN UPDATE

Susan Legêne

In 2010 the research cluster 'Heritage in a postcolonial world' focused on the three major programmes: *Sites, Bodies and Stories; the Dynamics of heritage Formation in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands; PhotoCLEC -- Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture and Agora; Creating the Fabric for and providing Web-enabled Access to Objects in Dynamic Historical Sequences* (NWO programme Catch-Continuous Access to Cultural Heritage, 2009-2012). Next to these longer research programmes, a research project has been commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture to investigate the Future of the World Heritage Convention. Some highlights:

Sites, Bodies and Stories. The Dynamics of Heritage Formation in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands

NWO Cultural Dynamics Programme (2008-2013)

Coordinator: Prof. dr. Susan Legêne

As the programme develops, and the postdoc researchers and PhD candidates proceed, the international dynamics of this program are strengthened as well. Two research fellows from Indonesia, associated with the partner institutions Universitas Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta and Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology in Jakarta, visited the Netherlands, hosted by NIOD and KITLV. The research team invited experts from the UK, Germany, USA, India, Malaysia, Australia and Indonesia to present a paper at an international SBS-conference in Yogyakarta (13-15 January 2011).

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Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture

NWO HERA JP (2010-2012)

Collaborators: Prof. dr. Susan Legêne, Elizabeth Edwards and Sigrid Lien

PhotoCLEC is a new research programme, a collaboration between Elizabeth Edwards (University of the Arts, London, UK), Sigrid Lien (Bergen University, Norway) and Susan Legêne (VU University Amsterdam). This project asks "what is the role of the photographic legacy of colonial relations in the identity of a fluid and multi-cultural modern Europe and its global relations?"

Through the prism of photography, PhotoCLEC is concerned with colonialism and the way contemporary European cultures configure their pasts for the benefit of their futures. It is a detailed comparative study of the aims, strategies and efficacy of institutional practices as museums attempt to position colonial photograph collections in ways relevant to contemporary European societies and their futures. Importantly it asks how do differently constituted colonial experiences translate into differently nuanced visual legacies and how do these visual legacies resonate through differently shaped post-colonial experiences? As such it addresses an extensive yet largely neglected body of European cultural history, rooted in and outside Europe, which is actively moving across cultural boundaries, creating new meanings in newly configured national and transnational communities in a global environment.

The collaborative nature of the project is central to the formulation of the research question itself, which will be explored through linked ethnographies of museum practices and strategies across the partner countries. It involves linked projects in three European countries with very different colonial experiences to compare and contrast their visual legacies in contemporary societies. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands were major colonial powers but with different 'styles' of colonial engagement and different patterns of de-colonization and post-colonial

engagement at home and abroad. Norway, though not a colonial power in the territorial sense, was engaged with extensive ‘colonial-derived’ activities e.g. exploration, science and missions, and has colonial-style issues over Sami histories, adding an important and expansive dimension to the project. These histories have collectively left extensive visual legacies in the institutions of the three countries, patterned by different institutional approaches in universities, local authorities and government institutions.

The project started in June 2010. At the first international project meeting in Bergen, Norway (22nd of November 2010), the focus, approaches, intended output and research experiences in the three countries concerned were discussed. This meeting was extended with a workshop which took place on 23rd of November 2010. The international researchers presented their work to Norwegian experts, and discussed the issue of colonialism in the Norwegian context.

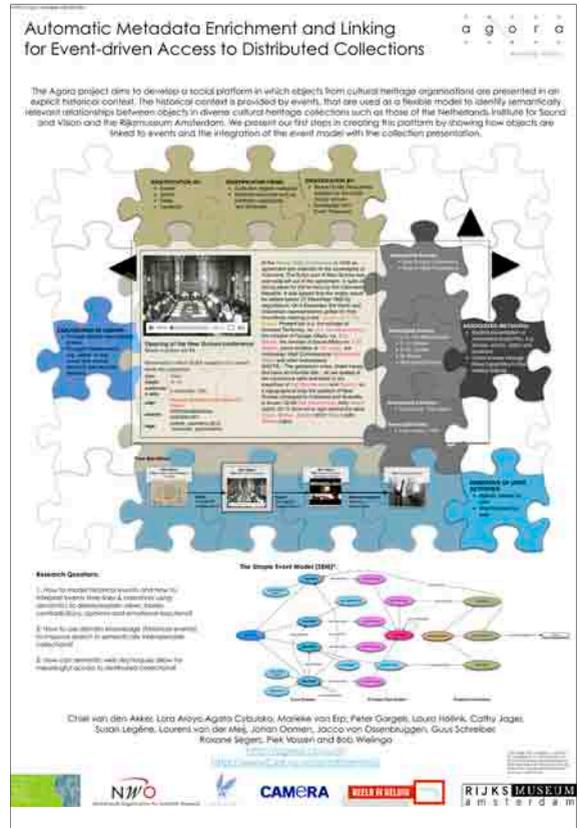
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Agora. Creating the Fabric for and providing Web-enabled Access to Objects in Dynamic Historical Sequences

NWO CATCH programme (2009-2012)
Coordinator: Prof. dr. Susan Legêne

The project investigates the impact of digitally mediated access to museum collections on how people engage themselves with the past, while developing a simple event recognition model that contributes to strengthening the meaning of objects as historical sources. Both in terms of computer science and computational linguistics, and with respect to philosophy of history, this is a challenging project, with a close collaboration of experts in various disciplines. The historical theme of decolonisation in the Netherlands East



Agora poster.

Indies/Indonesia has been taken as a pilot. On the 11th of August 2010, the project organized a meeting “Digital Cultural Heritage Goes Social”. The team organized a panel at the CRESC conference on The social Life of methods on “Authenticity, Authority and the Virtual Museum: the Challenge of Digital Data”, which took place in Oxford, the 31st of August until the 3rd of September 2010) with four speakers on current museum practices concerning digital art, research on the web, virtual communication strategies for archives and museums, and shifting notions of materiality.

The Agora programme has been quite successful in poster presentations. On 5 October 2010, Agora won the Best In-Use Paper Award at EKAW, and on 2 November 2010, the Public Prize Best Poster at SIREN/NL.

See also: <http://agora.cs.vu.nl/>.

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The Future of the World Heritage Convention

World Heritage Convention (WHC) is an 18-month postdoc policy research project, aimed at an evaluation of the WHC, the flagship convention of Unesco, and policy recommendations concerning some urgent questions relating both to the Convention, the actual list of world heritage sites, and Dutch commitment in the past and the near future. The project started in the second half of 2010.
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Objects, homes, museums and the Israeli nation-state

Judy Schagen

Is the museum a home for culture or is what happens with material culture in 'real' homes something completely different? This question forms the starting point for research on the tension between the construction and representation of cultural identities in museums and the construction of personal identities in the private domain.

In a home the owner's identity is reflected by the choice of objects that relate to the owner's subculture and by the inclusion or rejection of objects from the national culture. A museum may collect objects, for the permanent collection or a temporary exhibition, that are typical of a certain subculture. Sometimes the two spheres will meet,



Mr Baron showing two of the photographs he has taken of the Rebbe, Kfar Chabad, Israel, 2008.

i.e. when people from the subculture visit the museum, where they may feel represented or misrepresented, or when a museum seeks actively to present objects from a subculture by reaching out to individual homes. Most of the time the public and the private domains do not deal with the tension that exists between them; moreover they may not even be aware of it. This research investigates how contemporary material culture in private and public spheres acts as an expression of diversity and identity in the complex social fabric of the Israeli nation state.

The objects that form the subject of this research are found in eight subcultures in Israel: Chabad, Moroccan, Iraqi, Ethiopian, Russian, Religious Zionist, Israeli Christian Arab and Israeli Muslim Arab. Israel plays an important role as both the location and subject of the research. Israel is a pluriform, multi-ethnic society where a political debate is taking place concerning the construction of the society, the character of personal identity and the cultural heritage. This debate is reflected in museum policy regarding the acquisition of objects and the design of exhibitions as well as in the establishment of new museums and the transformation of objects into collections.

By researching objects I focus on this dynamism and diversity in Israeli society. As a result the research produces

a lively story about objects, homes, museums and the Israeli nation state. At the end of the research I expect to have gained knowledge on the relationship between objects and people in private and public spheres and the discrepancies that might exist between those two spheres, and the way museums relate to the groups that they wish to represent. Furthermore I expect to know more about the role Israeli museums play, whether willingly or not, in the building of the nation state. As such the research provides an analysis of assimilation, citizenship and nation building.

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Boswegje' landscape element nr. 69 with 'houtwallen' as property boundaries ©Adrie de Kraker.

UPCOMING 2011: RESEARCH CLUSTER LANDSCAPE

Interdisciplinary research into cultural history, ecology and earth scientific values of the landscape

Sjoerd Kluiving

Within the coming decade, the area of the city council Veldhoven (Noord-Brabant) will endure drastic changes in the landscape. Because the community wants to establish a special living area with respect to the actual landscape, it wishes to explore the present cultural historic and ecological values in the area preceding the planning stage which includes 2700 new houses, community services as well as a road. On the basis of the research, the CLUE report advises how to deal with valuable small landscape elements in the new developments and to explore which effects already planned measures will have on the present landscape. The mapped area of Zilverackers is an old cultural landscape that remained unchanged until the sixties of the last century. In those days the residential areas were still grouped in small villages. Along the connecting roads almost no buildings were aligned. The field complexes with the many field roads that permitted entrance determined the cultural value of the area together with the concentrated parcels of forest. Within the

CLUE report 525 cultural landscape elements have been valued in main categories of age, state of maintenance and experience and perception of the landscape. The ecological valuation is based on the value of the regional area as a living area, stepping stone, or corridor for flora and fauna. An introduction to themes of evolution as well as developmental directions have been proposed based on the outcome of this interdisciplinary research.

Publication: Kluiving, S.J., Kraker, A.M.J. de & IJzerman, S. (2010) Interdisciplinair onderzoek naar cultuurhistorie, ecologie en aardkundige waarden van het landschap van het gebied Zilverackers, gemeente Veldhoven. AGBA report 2010-03, VU University Amsterdam.

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PROJECTS

UPDATE INTEGRATING HERITAGE



Map of 17th-century Amsterdam on Google Earth.

Henk Scholten and Maurice de Kleijn

In 2009 the CLUE institute, together with the Spatial information laboratory (SPINlab), Wageningen University and the University of Leiden, received a pilot subsidy granted by NWO to fund preliminary research for designing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) for interdisciplinary research of the heritage and history of the Dutch landscape. The name of this project is “Integrating Heritage” (the IH Programme). The preliminary research of the IH program will form the basis for a proposal for an “Investment Subsidy NWO Large”. This proposal will be submitted in September 2011.

The general aim of the programme is to develop and sustain a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) for interdisciplinary research of the heritage and history of the Dutch landscape. The need to develop such an infrastructure must be seen in the light of changing research *foci* in several disciplines. On the one hand disciplines that study heritage and history are more interested in spatial questions, while on the other hand “spatial disciplines” are more interested in history and heritage issues. Within the perspective of these developments there is a growing need for an infrastructure where reliable geographical

datasets can be found and newly produced (geographical) datasets can be stored and reused. For the “heritage and history” disciplines there is also the need to learn how to analyze geographical information in a more quantitative way. A focus for the IH Programme might also be to offer a set of simple tools to execute spatial analysis in an easily accessible way.

For the pilot study, there were four main facets to be researched.

1. To get a clear view of the problems researchers are dealing with in the current situation.
2. To formulate the added value of this initiative for the different disciplines and the (presumed) impulse it will give to interdisciplinary research.
3. Technical developments in the field of spatial data infrastructures. An inventory of existing initiatives.
4. Organizational issues for legal issues and to make the NSDI accessible and the data sustainable.

To research these facets a desktop study was executed, two workshops were organized and several key persons from different disciplines, centres of expertise and several (semi) governmental organizations were interviewed. The outcome of these studies will result in February/March (2011) in the form of a synthesis which will be the basis for the proposal for an “Investment Subsidy NWO Large”. Based on the workshops and the interviews it can be concluded that the initiative is supported by a large group of partners. The IH Programme can fundamentally be of added value to a large range of disciplines. One of the main outcomes of our research on the organizational issues is that we should give university libraries an import place within the programme. University libraries have always had the function to be an important facility for researchers. The Integrating heritage program will be in line with this function.

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Maurice de Kleijn: researcher 'Integrating Heritage'



Maurice de Kleijn MA.

Why would an archaeologist work at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration? It seems a little strange, but with the current developments in the field of research it is actually very logical. Currently, the role of location in science, and with that the role of geospatial technologies, is increasing. This so called "spatial turn" is getting more and more important and is also seen in the field of heritage and history. The problem for these disciplines is that they are relatively new in the field of geospatial technologies. The Economists have been using geospatial technologies for longer and on a larger scale. They even have a centre of expertise for Geospatial technology: the Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINlab).

Being part of the SPINlab and working on several CLUE projects I can hopefully stimulate this "spatial turn". At the SPINlab I can learn more about geospatial technologies and with my background as an archaeologist I can translate the possibilities of these technologies to Social Sciences and Humanities. As an archaeologist with a specialization in Geographic Information Systems, I am

a good candidate to bridge the gap between the Geospatial scientists and historians, archaeologists, art-historians and other disciplines that study heritage and history.

The main project which I work on is the "Integrating heritage programme", more information on which can be found elsewhere in this annual report. Smaller projects I am involved with are the Citivu project (www.citivu.nl) for which we made a web application which made it possible to navigate on old maps with GPS on an iPad, and the Murge-project in southern Italy where, since 2003, I have helped to develop a mobile GIS system for archaeological field surveys. Being in this strategic interdisciplinary position I can hopefully play an important role in stimulating the use of geospatial technologies in the field of heritage and history.

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THE VILLA OF HOOGELOON AND THE SETTLEMENT AT RIETHOVEN. KEY SITES IN THE ROMAN RURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE LOWER RHINE FRONTIER ZONE BETWEEN LIMES AND LOESS

NWO Research Programme Humanities (2010-2014)

Researchers: Dr. Henk Hidding and
drs. Julie van Kerckhove

Coordinators: Prof. dr. Nico Roymans and dr. Ton Derks

The 1st of May 2010 was the starting date of the project '*The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement of Riethoven: key sites in the Roman rural landscape of the Lower Rhine frontier zone between limes and loess*'. The project is funded by NWO (Free Competition Humanities) and the province of Noord-Brabant (*programme Stories of Brabant*).

The research covers three sites in the Kempen region of Brabant, about 15 km southwest of Eindhoven: the Roman *villa* settlement of Hoogeloon-Kerkackers with the accompanying cemetery on the Kaboutersberg, as well as the settlement of Riethoven-Heesmortel. These sites were excavated by VU University Amsterdam in the 1980s within the framework of the so-called *Kempen Project*,



Reconstruction of the grave mound the Kaboutersberg.

an ambitious regional research programme. Because funding for post-excavation analysis was almost non-existent at the time, a scientific analysis and publication were never achieved. This is unfortunate, since these are special sites. In Hoogeloon, a large *villa* was built in the 2nd century AD, in a settlement that until then differed little from the average Roman settlement on the sandy soils of the southern Netherlands. This *villa* settlement is the only known example on the sandy soils, and one of only three completely excavated *villae* in the Netherlands. In the accompanying cemetery, a monumental grave mount (the Kaboutersberg - *leprechaun hill*) and a remarkable stone grave monument, owned by the family living in the villa, are found.

The remarkable assemblage at Hoogeloon offers exquisite opportunities for such things as the study of the development trajectory of a Roman *villa*, the way in which autochthonous elites appropriated a Mediterranean life style, and the economic strategies that provided the necessary means. The settlement of Riethoven is well suited for comparative research, since at this site clear indications are found for a considerable wealth in the earliest Roman period, without the subsequent development into a villa. During the analysis of the data, the project can profit from the NWO project *Villa landscapes in the Roman North*, which is also carried out by CLUE, and is in its last phase.

Before the analysis can begin, a mass of basic data needs to be sorted out, and in that respect the project is perhaps more 'down to earth' than is usual for the Faculty of Arts. Hands need to get dirty in analysing the find categories of stone, wood for dendrochronology, corroded iron and many thousands of pottery sherds. Only because the researchers have ample experience in excavating and analysing archaeological sites can the basic work be carried out efficiently and is this not detrimental to a more profound analysis.

To give an impression of the variety of activities: in 2010, a database with 5000 features of Kerkackers was created, 6000 slides were scanned, stone and glass finds were identified broadly, a start was made with the analysis of the pottery, the first wells and buildings were described, and a concept reconstruction of the *villa* was made. Furthermore, the publication of the cemetery Hoogeloon-Kaboutersberg was finished, with the exception of several specialist reports.

The target for 2014 is a scientifically verifiable account in the shape of three publications on the excavations, a PhD thesis on all possible aspects of the pottery, a series of papers on both sub-aspects of the project as well as a synthesis, and a more popular publication that will make the research accessible to a wider public.

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Dr. Ton Derks is lecturer in Archaeology and Prehistory at the Department of Ancient Studies at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

Henk Hiddink: post-doc researcher 'The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement of Riethoven'



Dr. Henk Hiddink at work on the excavation Hoogeloon.

My name is Henk Hiddink. I was born in the beautiful Wieringermeer polder in 1966 and studied (Roman) archaeology at the University of Amsterdam, where I also wrote my PhD thesis on the Germanic tribes living directly north of the border of the Roman Empire.

My appearance will be familiar to most people at the Faculty of Arts, because I have been working for the Hendrik Brunsting Stichting (HBS), the field archaeology unit of VU University Amsterdam since 1999. Together with my team, I have excavated a number of settlements and cemeteries (Late Iron Age, Roman period, Middle Ages) in the coversand area of Brabant and Limburg, in the tradition of large-scale research in the long-term development of the occupation and cultural landscape. These excavations have been published in some 15 volumes of the series *Zuidnederlandse Archeologische Rapporten*.

As of May 2010 I also work as a post-doc in the programme *The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement at Riethoven. Key sites in the Roman rural landscape of the Lower Rhine frontier zone between limes and loess*, subsidized by NWO and the province of Noord-Brabant. The first goal of this project is the publication of three 30-to-25-year-old excavations, on which I worked myself as a young and still

promising student. The analysis involves shifting a lot of old find boxes and imagining what archaeologists saw and thought, making records and interpretations of traces in the sand. When this sometimes boring and frustrating work is done, I hope to bring the project to the next level: using the excavation data in the study of the integration of local communities in the cultural and economic life of the Roman world.

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Julie van Kerckhove: PhD student 'The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement of Riethoven'



Drs. Julie Van Kerckhove.

In 2002, I graduated in Classical Archaeology at the University of Ghent. Roman pottery from Central Italy was the subject of my Master thesis, through which I developed an interest in ceramics. Since my appointment at ACVU-HBS as a pottery specialist in January 2004, I have written many reports for different excavations in the Netherlands. I started my PhD project '*Material culture and changing consumption patterns in the settlements of Hoogeloon and Riethoven*' in September 2010. It is part of the NWO programme '*The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement at Riethoven. Key sites in the Roman rural landscape of the Lower Rhine frontier zone between limes and loess*'. Discovering regional trading routes and consumption styles through a detailed study of the fabrics and typology

of pottery will be the main focus of my research. Next to my PhD project, I will continue to work for ACVU-HBS as a specialist in Roman pottery for one day a week.

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NICIS AND THE ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Jan Rouwendal

'Economic evaluation of cultural heritage' is the name of a project in which NICIS and Nieuwland Erfgoed Centre cooperate with CLUE and the department of Spatial Economics of VU University Amsterdam. The purpose of the project is to assess the value of cultural heritage for society through the use of economic evaluation techniques. Since the costs of preservation of heritage are often all too clear, whereas the benefits are usually harder to assess, it is important that those benefits are also carefully considered. In the project, cultural heritage is studied from four points of view: its impact on the value of real estate, on the location choices of households, on the behaviour of tourists and on the location of firms.

Cultural heritage is often one of the elements that determine a neighborhood's – or even a city's – identity. If neighborhoods are more attractive because of the presence of monuments and other ancient buildings, one expects this to have an impact on house prices. The willingness to pay more for otherwise comparable houses that are located in such neighborhoods provides important information about the social value of this heritage, and our research finds indeed a substantial impact of protected ancient inner city areas on house prices there. Also, households appear to be attracted to cities with substantial amounts of cultural heritage, and our research into location choice reveals a substantial impact of ancient inner cities on the attractiveness of the surrounding area as a residential location. Also here, we can express our results in terms of monetary units, that is as a willingness to pay for living in the proximity of an ancient inner city

that indicates the social value of this amenity in euros. Current research efforts analyze destination choices of tourists, and in particular the impact of cultural heritage on these choices, and the relationship between cultural heritage and firm behaviour.

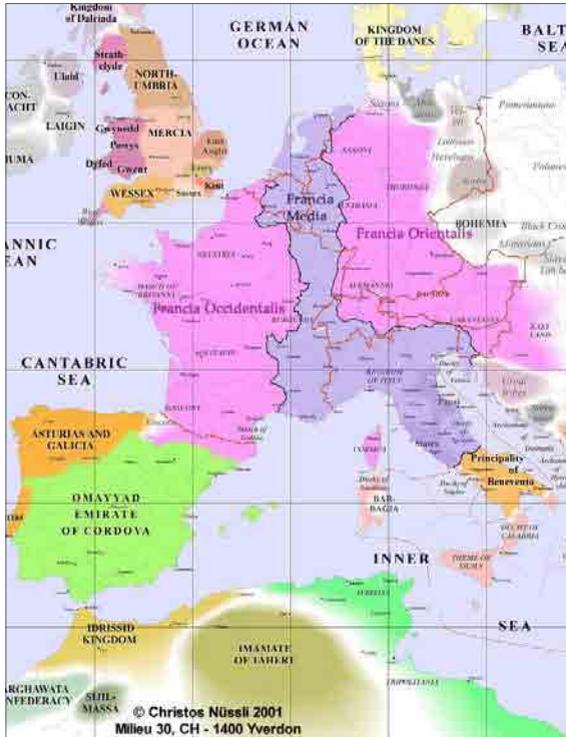
Five Dutch municipalities are involved in this project, and a community of practice is created that organizes regular meetings to discuss specific issues related to cultural heritage. In the year 2010 four of such meeting took place at different locations. Participants in the project presented papers at national and international conferences, and a number of research papers have been completed or are under preparation.

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INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

FRANCIA MEDIA



Map of the Frankish Empire.

Many studies have been conducted on cross-border cultural cooperation and the importance of the intercultural dialogue that goes with it. In terms of content, most attention has been directed at inventories, attitudinal surveys and methodological, theoretical and thematic explorations. However, there is, so far, no clear definition of what an intercultural dialogue essentially means, nor is there a “set of harmonized ICD practices across Europe”. At this moment, there is also no clear definition of our European identity from a cultural point of view. However, there is something even more important than defining concepts or suggesting guidelines concerning intercultural activities. The reality is that the institutions professionally dealing

with the research, the conservation, the management and the opening-up of our heritage are restrained nationally, regionally or provincially. Their operations are restricted by the national as well as the regional and provincial borders laid down by the law. From this point of view it is a real challenge to stimulate a European unification process on a cultural-historical level both professionally and institutionally, by encouraging border-crossing exchanges of experiences, best practices, expertises and useful data among the institutions dealing with the protection, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. Also, in spite of all the efforts made by the regional, national and European institutions to preserve cultural heritage and to make it accessible to the wider public, little is still done, in practical terms, to present to the public and illustrate *in situ* the multi-faceted historical, political, spiritual and artistic features of most relevant heritage sites. The sources of inspiration, mutual influences and cross-contacts reflected by the building are seldom highlighted as such in the information material available to visitors.

The primary aim of the project is to develop, through cooperation between national/regional/provincial heritage institutions and other cultural stakeholders like CLUE, as well as by setting-up concrete activities in the field, a pilot project that generates a supranational vision of the European cultural heritage and makes it tangible for the wider audience, young or adult. The project finds its origin in a case study focusing on the geo-cultural European past of the regions of Francia Media during a well-defined period (850-1050). The scientific and methodological background of this case study was developed and matured for years by the Ename Centre, the Flemish Heritage Institute (VIOE) and the Provincial Archaeological Museum of Ename. From the starting point, it was supported by the Flemish government. Two colloquiums, organized in Metz-Luxembourg-Trier and in Ename-Oudenaarde-Brussels in 2006, followed by a publication, provided a scientific definition of this theme, identified the current international cooperation project’s basis and assembled a first cluster of institutions likely interested in cooperating as partners in the current project. Within the framework of the “Francia Media” project, transnational heritage research (archaeology, monuments,

landscapes and history) and heritage education are stimulated to realize a historical insight that will concretely lead to a better understanding of today's society in Europe. On the cultural level the cohesion between the various regional identities will be focused on, on the social level the connections between the bigger social entities and the traditionally marginal groups such as ethnic minorities and immigrants will be highlighted, each with their singularities. This is crucial in order to achieve an intercultural dialogue open to a renewed view of the European cultural heritage. The Francia Media project will produce research results and practical experiences that can be used for European, national, regional and provincial policies leading to the development of a greater European cohesion. For that purpose the project enhanced the multidisciplinary cooperation between different fields of action (archaeology, history, art history, architecture, cultural landscapes), structurally stimulated by heritage institutions such as CLUE. The project's final objective will be to set up a dynamic network of heritage sites (archaeological sites, monumental buildings or complexes, urban sites) with a strong European profile, chosen by the partners for their emblematic historic and artistic dimension. Belonging in a broad sense to the same time period as the "Francia Media" entity, the early Middle Ages, these places should be the tangible result of multiple cultural influences, cross-contacts and values disputed or shared across time. This approach reflects the spirit of the "European Heritage Label". It complements the Council of Europe's "European Cultural Routes" scheme, which promotes the influence and the sharing of common European values. The selected sites will be developed into European "interpretation centres". Permanent facilities on those pilot sites and the development of sustained educational programmes will ensure that the project's results will also be continued after the end of the EU financed scheme.

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AMBITIONS

On 1 September 2011, the first phase of CLUE (2007-2011) will officially end. In the following months, the previously set goals from the business plan of 2007, the development of the institute between 2007 and 2011, and the research results achieved in this period will be analysed and evaluated extensively. This evaluation will be carried out at first under the guidance of an internal committee within the framework of the intended mid-term review of the interfaculty research institutes of VU University. The outcome will then, in the spring of 2012, be presented to a visiting committee of leading experts and peers from the Netherlands, Sweden, England and the United States. This committee will make a judgment - independently and according to the international standards of scientific top research in the fields of heritage, landscape and the urban environment - on the functioning of the institute since 2007, and make suggestions for the continuation of CLUE from 2012. In anticipation of this, in the summer of 2012 the board and management team of CLUE will develop a concept business plan for CLUE Phase 2, which covers the entire period 2012-2017. This business plan will subsequently be further developed in 2012 into a more detailed vision with goals and subgoals. The business plan for CLUE Phase 2 will at least have the following general goals at its core:

[1] Acquiring a leading position in international, scientific research in the fields of history, heritage and the contemporary transformation of the cultural landscape and urban environment.

In the past four years, CLUE has developed into the leading institute in the field of scientific heritage research in the Netherlands, with its focus on the cultural landscape, the urban environment and the heritage of specific regions as a distinguishing quality. In this role, CLUE acts as a pioneer in research proposals and as a coordinator in the execution of large research projects; the institute also advises social parties and governments

in the Netherlands with regard to national heritage policy and major spatial developments. Furthermore, CLUE has initiated a European network of leading research institutes active in the field of heritage problems, the research of the cultural landscape and urban environment, as well as the contemporary transformation of the European cultural landscapes and urban regions. Within that framework, CLUE has searched for cooperation with other leading institutes and centres with an international profile, such as the Institute for Forest & Landscape of the Faculty of Life Sciences of the University of Copenhagen, the research institute Topoi in Berlin, the Environmental Sciences Group (ESG) of Wageningen University and the Ename Heritage Center in Belgium. Between 2012 and 2017, CLUE intends to continue this cooperation and further extend it into a European network for the scientific research of long-term history, heritage and contemporary regional developments. Incidentally, this concerns not only research in European regions, but also scientific projects in for example Asia and North Africa.

[2] The social impact of heritage research

In all its projects, CLUE explicitly pays attention to the potential value and meaning of its scientific research for society. In certain cases, the research results are translated into policy or applied to the social planning and reorganization of the landscape and urban environment. In other cases, the emphasis is on a more fundamental and critical reflection of heritage practices and policy, or on the active involvement of social interest groups in the research itself and valuation processes surrounding heritage. On 1 November 2010, one of CLUE's projects received the Dutch Huibregtsen Award 2010 - the prize for the best and most innovative scientific research project with a social impact in the Netherlands. In CLUE Phase 2 (2012-2017), CLUE intends to further shape the interaction between science and society in heritage research by making this the number one starting point of its mission and vision. Moreover, CLUE will set itself a goal to operate in the 'frontline' of the thinking on the social value of humanities research, for instance by developing measuring instruments and criteria

to test and judge scientific research projects on their social value.

[3] Amsterdam as an international centre for heritage research

In recent years, a productive cooperation on various subfields of heritage research has originated between research groups of VU University Amsterdam and the University of Amsterdam. This has, for instance, resulted in plans for intensive cooperation between the archaeologists and ancient historians of CLUE, the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences (AGBA) of VU University, as well as the archaeologists of the University of Amsterdam, within one large and multifaceted research and education centre for archaeology and ancient history in Amsterdam. Furthermore, heritage researchers of both universities have worked together for some time already in a large research project on the heritage and history of war and conflict, which is funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). In CLUE Phase 2, this liaison between VU University Amsterdam and the University of Amsterdam will take further shape by making use of the distinctive profiles that both universities have developed with their heritage research. VU University will focus on the landscape, urban environment and the spatial dimensions of heritage, while the University of Amsterdam can contribute knowledge on the perspective of museum studies and archival sciences. A strong network for research and education in the fields of archaeology, heritage and landscape is an obvious choice in Amsterdam, not only because successful research groups in these fields have formed at the Amsterdam universities, but also because the city of Amsterdam wants to present itself more emphatically than before as a leading international heritage city with its own world heritage.

STAFF

HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF THE WAR: A NEW FIELD OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND SOCIETAL INTEREST. PROF. DR. ROB VAN DER LAARSE JOINS CLUE.



Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse, new professor Heritage and Memory of the War.

Many historians claim that the interest in the Second World War only increases as we get further removed in time from the war past. Is this true, and how can it be explained?

You are right, but only a decade ago historians as well as politicians believed that the public interest in the Second World War would disappear with the fading away of the witnesses. That this did not happen is indeed remarkable. Besides, instead of continuity, from the 1990s onwards there has been a substantial growth in the number of war-related museums and heritage sites. This is often explained by generational factors, such as the idea that grandchildren are curious about the world of their grandparents, but I prefer a more dynamic explanation. Thus, in my view, three cultural trends might be significant: firstly, the so-called memory turn, more specifically the Holocaust memory boom and the identification with victims of terror and genocide, as proclaimed in the Stockholm declaration of 2000; in the second place, the experiential and spatial turn with its growing importance of memory and heritage sites, 'authentic' experiences, and root-tourism to historical places 'where it really happened', and thirdly, the recent digital turn, connecting memory and heritage by way of a dynamic process of mediatization and virtual experiences. More than ever, people are able and curious to experience personal stories from all parts of Europe on television, internet or iPhone before even visiting historical sites or reading a history book. In short, local memories of war and conflict have become universal, as they are stored in the memory of the world.

You introduced the concept "terrandscape" into Dutch research. Where does this concept come from, how widely can it be applied, and what is the added value of it for your own professorship?

Concepts, of course, have many inventors. I had already been interested for some time in identity, trauma and memory as well as in purity and wildness, related to 18th-century concepts of body and nature, late 19th-century fears of modernity, speed and degeneration, and the psychological shock of the First World War. Only later did I realize that traumatic memories could be seen as forgotten or neglected spaces or non-places, put outside our mindscape as something we do not feel to be related to, as in the case of Auschwitz and other sites of genocide. Yet, I felt a little uncomfortable with the Freudian connotation of trauma, suggesting traumatic memory as something deliberately hidden or sublimed. Therefore I found terrandscape to be a more objective concept for a place where terror has happened or was prepared. In other words, we should study what happened as well as how it has been remembered or forgotten, irrespective of the traumatic experiences and memories of witnesses, survivors, and perpetrators, because it is precisely this afterlife that needs research and reflection.

What possibilities do you see to further expand the research into the heritage of war and conflict from within CLUE, in collaboration with NIOD, the University of Amsterdam and partners abroad?

The research agenda I would like to carry out at CLUE originates from the NWO research line The Dynamics of Memory, initiated by me and Frank van Vree, professor of journalism and media at the University of Amsterdam. Starting with a comparative volume under the same title in 2009, we were able within two years, with financial support of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport and a range of museums and heritage organizations, to create twelve PhD and post-doc projects, of which four have already resulted in book publications, such as Dienke Hondius' Oorlogslessen (see page 49). At VU University, Dienke will initiate the following year's new international research on Holocaust education and memory, while I am trying, together with Georgi Verbeeck, professor of history at Leuven and Maastricht and a team of experts from other universities, to start up the international NWO project Terrascapes on European postwar transnational memory. Besides the other projects of Dynamics of memory, carried out at the University of Amsterdam and NIOD, I am hoping for synergy with the new VU University projects on the digital representation of the Atlan-

tikwall, managed by Koos Bosma, and the archaeology of the Second World War, managed by Jan Kolen. If this becomes a success, then I think we have created one of the most flourishing European networks on war heritage and memory, of which many young researchers will profit in the future.

What role does the Memorial Centre of Westerbork play in your plans? For my own research at the Westerbork chair it is important to realize that Westerbork is not only a historic site of the Nazi topography of terror, but also a present-day site of Europe's postwar topography of memory, connecting the Jewish community of Amsterdam to tens of other Jewish camps in the Netherlands as well as the chain of West and Eastern European Jewish ghettos and concentration camps. Besides Westerbork, Vught, Amersfoort and most of the other camps in Europe also have a prewar and post-war history. From this perspective of their 'other lives' as internment camps for political prisoners or fugitives, such as the Dutch Moluccans, they appear to have become contested spaces, as will be studied at VU University by my PhD student Iris van Ooijen within a NWO project co-sponsored by the three Dutch memory camps. Although professionally familiar with Westerbork for some years, as a Westerbork professor I have gained more and more admiration for the enthusiasm and passion of its director Dirk Mulder and his team, giving all they get in research, education, remembering, exhibitions, and heritage management. What I realize, when speaking with them at staff meetings or with Jewish camp survivors at Friendship days, is that the war has not become historical culture, as it was for me as a historian, but a living practice, in which the fire of a barrack in Veenendam creates a world-wide support for a search for and replacing of authentic barracks, and the conservation of the last authentic building, the villa of the camp commander, an equal storm of protest! This makes Westerbork topical - a dynamic laboratory for (art) historians as well as for cultural and heritage students and scientists.

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THE AMPHIBIOUS CULTURE: A VISION ON DISASTROUS FLOODS. THE INAUGURAL LECTURE OF PROF. DR. PETRA VAN DAM.

Petra van Dam



Prof. dr. Petra van Dam during her oration.

The Netherlands are prone to flooding, yet the number of casualties in the past was often very low. Since the first written messages about floods in the sixth century AD, hundreds of flood occurred, due both to high water levels in the rivers Rhine and Meuse and storm surges in the North Sea. Yet only a few floods, about one per century, led to a high number of deaths, the most infamous being the one of 1953 (nearly 2000 casualties).

This implicates that the Netherlands were not so vulnerable to this type of natural disaster. People had developed specific cultural adaptations to cope with floods: coping mechanisms as these are labeled in international environmental history research. People settled on natural and man-made elevations like river levees and dwelling mounds. Also, they divided the land with compartment dikes (earthen walls). As a result, the flooded surface area was limited and moreover, the flooding slowed down so that people had time to retreat and bring some of their valuable goods such as cattle in safety. A third major adaptation was transport over water. Every farmer had a boat. As a consequence, even if large areas were flooded, provision of goods, communication and mobility

of people was still guaranteed to some degree. Both in dry and in wet times, humans could move easily between the high and dry, and low and wet parts of the landscape: an amphibious culture. This inaugural lecture sketches the developments between 800 BC and today. Relevant questions are: are the Dutch still amphibious and what will happen when a major flood would occur in the future?

The complete text is available through the homepage of Van Dam <http://www.let.vu.nl/nl/organisatie-van-de-faculteit/wetenschappelijk-personeel/medewerkers-alfabetisch/medewerkers-a-d/prof-dr-p-j-van-dam/index.asp>.

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KNOWLEDGE NETWORK HERITAGE AND SPACE

Koos Bosma & Monique Eerden

The research and education network Heritage and Space is the successor of the Education Network Belvedere. The initiative for this cooperation comes from three ministries (Education, Culture and Science; Infrastructure and the Environment; Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation) and three universities (VU University Amsterdam, Delft University of Technology and Wageningen University). The Cultural Heritage Agency facilitates the network through the appointment of a network manager and secretary (Cees-Jan Pen and Olga Faber).

The academic part of the network consists of four professors:

- Landscape architect Eric Luiten, who has filled the Belvedere Chair at the Faculty of Architecture of Delft University of Technology since 2005, has been reappointed as part-time professor in Heritage and Spatial Design;
- Historical geographer Hans Renes has been



The team of the Knowledge Network Heritage and Space. From left to right: Joks Janssen, Hans Renes, Olga Faber, Eric Luiten and Cees-Jan Pen.

appointed as endowed professor Heritage of Town and Country at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam;

- Urban planner Joks Janssen has a professorship in Spatial Planning and Cultural History at the Environmental Science Group of Wageningen University;
- A fourth endowed professorship in Economic Evaluation of Heritage is based at VU University Amsterdam. The appointment procedure for this chair is still running.

Together, but from a different perspective, the chairs will investigate how heritage and space can be connected: what solutions they offer each other, but also what fields of tension can occur. The aim in this is to broaden the existing network by seeking contact with other universities, research institutes and universities of applied sciences.

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Koos Bosma is professor of History of Architecture and Heritage Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and a board member of CLUE.

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FELLOWSHIP ACADEMIA
EUROPAEA FOR PROF. DR.
PIET RIETVELD

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld.

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Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld is Head of the Department of Spatial Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of VU University Amsterdam.

In 2009, Piet Rietveld joined the Academia Europaea. This academy brings together eminent European scientists in the Humanities, Letters and Sciences, composed of individual members. Membership is by invitation. Invitations are made only after peer group nomination, scrutiny and confirmation as to the scholarship and eminence of the individual in their chosen field. Election is confirmed by the Council of the Academia. Members are drawn from across the whole European continent, not only western Europe. Members also include European scholars who are resident in other regions of the world. Current membership stands at around 2300. Amongst them are thirty-eight Nobel Laureates, several of whom were elected to the Academia before they received the prize.

The mission of the Academia Europaea is to promote a wider appreciation of the value of European scholarship and research, make recommendations to national governments and international agencies concerning matters affecting science, scholarship and academic life in Europe, encourage interdisciplinary and international research in all areas of learning, particularly in relation to European issues, and finally identify topics of trans-European importance to science and scholarship, and propose appropriate action to ensure that these issues are adequately studied. The Academy will endeavor to encourage the highest possible standards in scholarship, research and education and further to promote a better understanding among the public at large of the benefits of knowledge and learning, and of scientific and scholarly issues which affect society, its quality of life and its standards of living.

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Martine de Vries MA (*archaeology of the Near East, geoarchaeology; PhD student AGBA*)

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

Technical advice and support:

Bert Brouwenstijn (*graphic design and cartography*)

Jaap Fokkema (*cartography*)

Benno Ridderhof (*IT*)

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Prof. dr. Petra van Dam

Rita Hermans MA

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Dr. Gerard Nijsten

Dr. Freek Schmidt

Management team (MT) of CLUE:

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Dr. Rudie Hulst

Prof. dr. Henk Kars

Dr. Gerard Nijsten

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld

Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

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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

PARTNERS

THE NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE IN TURKEY (NIT)



The NIT is housed in Merkez Han, a building complex in the centre of the city.

Fokke Gerritsen

The Netherlands Institute in Turkey (NIT) fosters higher education and research in the history and heritage of Turkey through the ages. It has been located in the heart of Istanbul since 1958, and is governed by the Netherlands Institute for the Near East (NINO) and Leiden University. In addition to being a research institute, the NIT offers and hosts courses to Bachelor, Master and PhD students, in particular in the fields of archaeology, architectural history and museum and heritage studies. It also supports Dutch and Turkish academic institutions in their collaborations,

and provides counseling to students who plan to study abroad.

The facilities of the institute include a scientific library with extensive collections on the archaeology and history of Anatolia, art history, and the history and heritage of Istanbul. There is an auditorium where the NIT organizes and hosts lectures and conferences, and there are guestrooms for visiting researchers. Junior researchers can apply for a fellowship to conduct work in Istanbul.

Much of the research conducted by the staff of the institute takes place within a long-term research project investigating the early farming communities of northwestern Anatolia (7th to 5th millennium BC). Currently, excavations are conducted by an international team co-directed by NIT director Fokke Gerritsen at the Neolithic settlement of Barcın Höyük. Several CLUE members take part in the geo-archaeological component of the project, aiming to situate and understand the settlement within its prehistoric landscape.

In recent years, the NIT has begun to develop programmes in heritage studies, made possible by financial support from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. There are good reasons and ample opportunities for Dutch and Turkish academic and civil-society organizations to collaborate within this broad field, regarding theory as well as practice. The partnership between CLUE and the NIT is an important instrument for the institute to build bridges between heritage specialists in both countries.

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Info: www.nit-istanbul.org.

Dr. Fokke Gerritsen is director of the Netherlands Institute in Turkey (NIT), lecturer at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

NIEUW LAND HERITAGE CENTRE



The New Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad.

Arnaut Agema

Nieuw Land presents and preserves the larger part of the archives and museum collections of Flevoland: a broad outline of the history of the Dutch province of Flevoland. That fascinating history goes back much further in time than often imagined. The collections of Nieuw Land include six-thousand-year-old archaeological finds from the days when Flevoland was still an extensive marshland. The collections of Nieuw Land are unique because of their wealth of information about the Zuider Zee Project, the closure and reclamation of the Zuider Zee and the development of 165,000 ha. new land. Archives with thousands of documents, photographs, films and soundtracks, implements, equipment, engravings and paintings are evidence of this largest ever land reclamation project. A new exhibition 'Polderen!' tells the story of the Zuider Zee in a new, modern way.

Nieuw Land will be a cultural market place where history can be encountered, and where there is an interchange between concentrated study, knowledge gathering and entertainment. This also means that the Heritage Centre will be offering knowledge in many different ways and at many different levels. It is a place where people also go together: as a family, in school groups, or study groups.

Here, it is not only the Heritage Centre that communicates, but the visitors themselves that share information: where grandparents tell stories to their grandchildren and children explain things to their parents.

What is also very important in Nieuw Land is cooperation with different universities. CLUE is one of them. CLUE cooperates in research and lectures, for example:

- The history and perceptions of flood disasters in the Zuiderzee area (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012);
- The surface of the new country. Concepts and tools for sustainable management and presentation of a 'Super archive' of climate change, landscape formation and human habitation (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012);
- Ancestors in the polders - the biography of the new country and the perceived in science, culture and policy (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012);
- The administrative design of innovative heritage in the new country (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012);
- The regional identity of the New Country: economic development opportunities for the heritage of the town and country (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012).

The research of CLUE at VU University Amsterdam takes place in the context of the broader Research programme The Biography of the New Land in which also falls under the Heritage of the loss. Handling and destruction and migration around farms from the restoration period (CLUE at VU University Amsterdam) (2009-2012)

Apart from research, Nieuw Land also organized some lectures with CLUE/VU Connected. Lectures which took place in Nieuw Land:

- Ir. Ing. Marco Heijligers: The Making of Flevoland took place on the 31st of January;
- Drs. Demelza van der Maas: Identity in Flevoland. Drs. van der Maas also had an interview with the regional television, and an interview about this subject was placed in the newspaper NRC.

Marketing for the lectures has been carried out with a special flyer which was widely distributed. Other marketing activities include a press release about the lecture and an announcement on the website and other social media (Linkedin, twitter).

Info: www.nieuwlanderfgoed.nl.

Arnaut Agema is director of the Nieuw Land Heritage Centre.

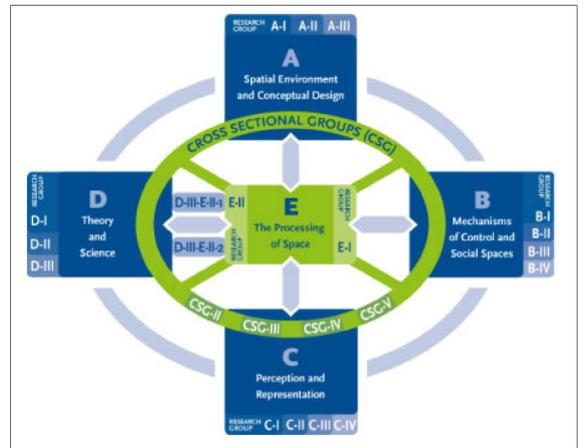
CLUE ESTABLISHED COLLABORATION WITH TOPOI EXCELLENCE CLUSTER

Sjoerd Kluiving

In contact with professor Britta Schuett, it was agreed in late October 2010 that CLUE and TOPOI should start a collaboration for European research grant applications. With the two interdisciplinary research groups these institutions should be able to reinforce their research programmes and apply for international projects, focused on North-western Europe for example. The Excellence Cluster Topoi is hosted by two universities: the Freie Universität Berlin and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

The interdisciplinary research association investigates ancient civilizations from the 6th millennium BC to Late Antiquity. Issues in focus are: How did spatial orders and knowledge develop? How are space and knowledge related? Within TOPOI more than 200 scientists from diverse disciplines, such as archaeology, geography, history, cultural studies, linguistics, philology, philosophy, theology, and history of science, investigate the formation and transformation of space and science in about 50 research groups, which are pooled in five research areas. In 2007 the cluster has emerged victorious from the so-called "Excellence Initiative" of the German federal and state governments, and is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

The Cluster is based on a concentration of research capacity in Classical Studies to be created by the close cooperation



Research areas of TOPOI Cluster.

of both universities with the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BBAW), the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (DAI), the Max Planck Institute (MPI) for the History of Science, the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (SPK), and further partners. CLUE researchers are now able to employ new initiatives and to establish international interdisciplinary collaboration projects.

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Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving is assistant professor at the Department of Geo- and Bioarchaeology at the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.

THE ENAME CENTER FOR PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE PRESENTATION

Dirk Callebaut

The Ename Center grew out of the experience gained by the Ename 974 project, which is a comprehensive programme of archaeological excavation, architectural restoration, multimedia interpretation and public outreach based in the village of Ename, East Flanders, Belgium. The site is an important heritage village that played an international role



General view of the heritage village Ename.

during the second half of the 10th century and the first half of the 11th century as it was an Ottonian pre-urban settlement along the Scheldt, at that time the border between East and West Francia. Because of the integrated research of the archaeological, monumental and environmental heritage linked to innovative public outreach Ename was awarded the European Heritage Label in 2007.

As an international expertise centre the main mission of the Ename Center is to study and improve the relationship of heritage to society through:

- Sustainable Interpretation (museums/sites/monuments);
- Public Dialogues and Community Activities;
- Educational Programming;
- Technological Applications;
- International Heritage Policy.

Themes & Projects

The Ename Center's work is focused on four main themes:

- Memory and identity: how does the past shape the present?
- Open access to heritage: how do we explore and understand the past?
- Sustainable heritage: how do we preserve remains of the past for the future?
- Who owns the past: what are the economic and non-economic values of heritage?

Current projects include:

- ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Heritage Sites (commonly known as the ICOMOS Ename Charter);
- Local and international projects;
- International heritage courses and conferences.

Special attention is given to the project selected within the Culture 2007-2013 programme: *Cradles of European Culture (CEC)*. In view of the exceptional importance of CEC a separate cell has been established within the non-profit institution, which will exclusively deal with the European project: *Ename Center Francia Media* (see also International Projects – Francia Media).

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Info: www.ename974.org; www.enamecharter.org.

Dirk Callebaut is director of the Ename Centre and a partner of CLUE.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONALIZATION HERITAGE STUDIES

Koos Bosma

The past two years have seen a lot of work on the broadening of the Master programme Heritage Studies. Apart from the standard programme for Dutch students, from September 2011 foreign students have the possibility to follow heritage courses in the English language, to a total of 60 ECTS.

Some important extensions to the existing programme are the heritage excursion to Athens, for which international students and PhD students are recruited this year, and the courses 'The Wadden Sea Region as a cultural heritage' and 'Post-war Terrascapes'.

Partly because of the contracting of two specialists - the new endowed professors prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse and prof. dr. Hans Renes -, the staff of the Master Heritage Studies can be classed in the category of the best and most internationally oriented university expertise of Europe.

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Koos Bosma is professor of History of Architecture and Heritage Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and a board member of CLUE.

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

PECSRL 2010 CONFERENCE IN RIGA/ LIEPAJA, AUGUST
22-27, 2010



Building occupation Latvia.

Hans Renes

CLUE members Jan Kolen, Rob van der Laarse, Antoine Mientjes, Hans Renes and Philip Verhagen took part in the 24th session of the Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape (PECSRL), at Riga and Liepaja (Latvia). The PECSRL conferences, the first of which took place in 1957, are the oldest and most important meetings for scientists that study European landscapes. In line with earlier sessions, this very well-organized conference included keynotes, paper sessions and excursions.

The main theme of the conference was *Living in landscapes: knowledge, practice, imagination*. Under this umbrella, a number of more specific themes were formulated, focusing on themes such as landscape heritage, landscape history, landscape and environment, politics of landscapes and research methods in landscape studies. Within the conference Jan Kolen and Hans Renes organized a well-attended special session on *The Biography of Landscape; a New Research Tool in Landscape Research*. The speakers made clear that the

concept of landscape biography is not easy to define, but is intriguing and stimulates new landscape research. A publication of the papers of this session is planned within the Landscape & Heritage Series (LHS).

The 25th session of PECSRL will be organised in 2012 in the Netherlands. CLUE is represented in the Organizing Committee for the 2012 conference, which is chaired by J. van der Vaart (Frisian Academy).

In a country with a troubled history, as is Latvia, heritage is always contested. The grey building was originally built in 1969-1972 on the town hall square as the Latvian Red Riflemen Museum, celebrating the Latvians that had fought Germany during the First World War and had joined the Bolshevik forces in 1917. The museum therefore symbolized the Soviet claims on Latvia. After Latvian independence the planned demolition of the building was cancelled after national and international protests. The building now houses the Latvian Occupation Museum. On the left of the photograph, a detail of the Black Head's House can be seen. The house was destroyed in 1941, the remains were demolished in 1948 and the site was planted with trees to destroy the remaining parts of the foundation. After independence the house was reconstructed.

Info: www.geo.lu.lv/pecsrl/home/statement.

Contact: renes@geo.uu.nl.

Hans Renes is endowed professor of Heritage Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam, historical geographer at the Faculty of Geosciences of the University of Utrecht and member of CLUE.

CONFERENCE CAA

**Behind the scenes:
"New developments in archaeological
remote sensing and geophysics"**

November 19-20 2010
Münster, Germany
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster
Fakultät für Archäologie, Saal E.2
Eschtplatz 29-32
48141 Münster
Germany
Tel. 31-962078
Fax 31-96277

CAA
http://www.leidenuniv.nl/caa/CAA-N1%202010.htm
http://www.ag-caa.de
http://www.decars.nl/

Poster Conference CAA (Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology).

Philip Verhagen

On the 19th – 20th of November 2010, the two-day conference "Behind the scenes: new developments in archaeological remote sensing and geophysics" took place in Münster (Germany). It was organized by the Dutch-Belgian and German chapters of CAA (Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology), DECARS (Dutch Expertise Centre for Archaeological Remote Sensing), and the Archaeolandscapes network. CLUE members Philip Verhagen and Steven Soetens played an important role in this. Financial support was provided by Digitaal Erfgoed

Nederland, Leids Universitair Fonds, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster and Sensys.

Geophysical prospection and remote sensing are very important fields for the detection and monitoring of archaeological sites and features, and have experienced rapid growth and development over the past five years. Furthermore, an increasing synergy between different prospection methods is seen because of the increase of available data sources like high-resolution multi- and hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR-based elevation models, and the use of new mobile sensor platforms (drones). Invited speakers from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany presented high-quality papers on new developments and applications of archaeological remote sensing and geophysics. The keynote lecture was given by Professor Kenneth L. Kvamme (University of Arkansas). Almost 90 colleagues from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and the UK attended the conference. We hope to organize a similar conference in two years' time.

An overview of the lectures can be found at www.caa-d.de/caanlde/index.html.

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Dr. Philip Verhagen is researcher at the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

EXPERT MEETING ON PLAGGEN SOILS, VELDHOVEN-
ZILVERACKERS

Sjoerd Kluiving

On the 10th of September 2010 CLUE organized an expert meeting on plaggen soil research in the Netherlands and abroad. Almost thirty interdisciplinary scientists from geology, archaeology and historical geography debated the current status of plaggen soil research. Currently and in the next years, a large-scale archaeological research programme is taking place in Veldhoven-Zilverackers, the Netherlands. The city council of Veldhoven has the



Veldhoven-Zilverackers: probe trenches on a landscape scale suitable for plaggensoil research ©Fokko Kortlang.

ambition and policy to attach a landscape 'dimension' to this archaeological research, specifically including plaggen soil research. The plan area of Zilverackers offers an excellent chance to explore the transformation to the Late Medieval and Early Modern landscape, in a large area with a great variation in land use. During the meeting, after the seven lectures, the research proposal for the plaggen soil research was presented in a lively discussion across disciplinary boundaries. An important research objective is to establish how these open field systems developed opposed to the small-scale parceling of plaggen soils. How were fields subdivided and over which periods were they in use? Are soil type differences a consequence for differential types of fields and plaggen soil formation? Who were the initiators of the activities that started the transformation process of the Late Medieval and Early Modern landscape? The starting point for the expedition of the plaggen soil research is the fast transformation of the landscape in the Middle and Late Iron Age, and the impact on structure and order of the landscape in later periods until the initiation of the plaggen soil. A related issue is the economic and demographic growth of the region in the Middle Ages. These developments prepare the landscape situation preceding the initiation of the plaggen soil in the years 1400-1600 AD. The research proposed is to excavate 6 to 8 pits of 100 m² in the plan area while

applying historical and archaeological research methods next to a suite of earth-scientific methods. The results of this expert meeting will be used to enforce the current research proposal of plaggen soil research in Veldhoven-Zilverackers.

Publication: Kluiving, S.J. (red.) *Expertmeeting akkerde-konderzoek Veldhoven Zilverackers*. CLUE, VU University Amsterdam.

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Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving is assistant professor at the Department of Geo- and Bioarchaeology at the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.

ANNOUNCEMENT: LAC2012 IN BERLIN



The audience of LAC2010, in January 2010, at the auditorium at the VU University ©Marco Langbroek.

Sjoerd Kluiving

It was anticipated that the first international Landscape Archaeology Conference 2010 would be an inspiring event that stimulated all to explore new topics and research lines at the interface of archaeology, earth sciences, historical geography and ecology. LAC2010 attracted more than 220 visitors from different disciplines, and therefore this first edition can be considered as a great

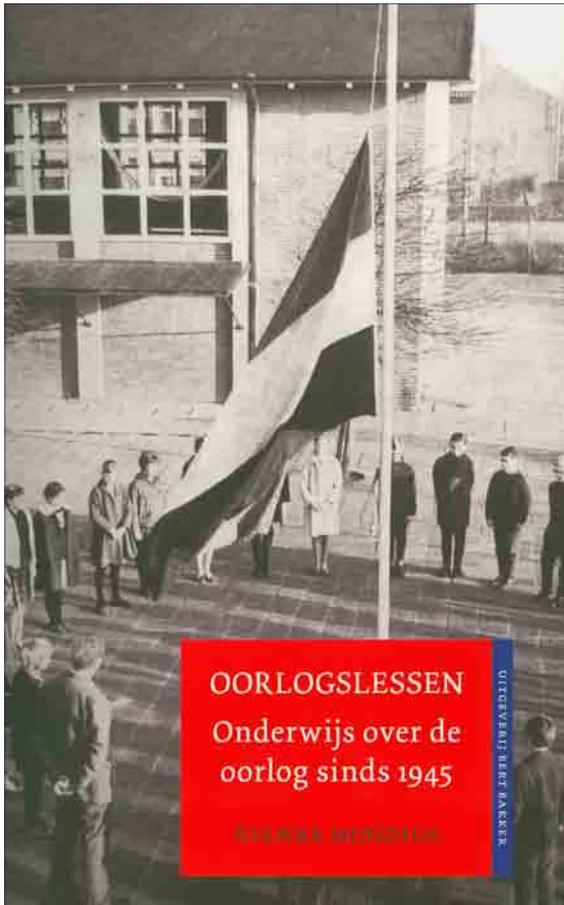
success. This made it clear that there is a strong need for interdisciplinary research, as well as the recognition of all disciplines to each other. Currently an international debate on future research themes in landscape archaeology has started which can be considered as an important result of LAC2010. The success of LAC2010 led to the fact that the Freie Universität Berlin in collaboration with the TOPOI Excellence Cluster accepted the organization of LAC2012 to continue this interdisciplinary initiative in the field of landscape archaeology. In the autumn of 2010, Sjoerd Kluiving (CLUE) visited the Freie Universität Berlin to discuss the future organization of LAC2012. Since this meeting in Berlin the organization of LAC 2012 has made some progress. The dates have been set for June 2012, including presentations on the 7th and 8th of June and an excursion on the 9th. Arrangements have already been made for the facilities. LAC2012 conference will take place at the Seminaris Campus Hotel in the University campus of Berlin. The mission of the organizers is to attract a similar spread of disciplines as LAC2010, as well as to attract more Eastern-European landscape archaeologists. Possibly the conference concept of parallel sessions will be adopted, although care must be taken not to separate disciplines.

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PUBLICATIONS

LESSONS OF WAR. EDUCATION ABOUT WORLD WAR II AND THE HOLOCAUST SINCE 1945. NEW BOOK BY DIENKE HONDIUS



Cover book Lessons of War.

Everyone who has gone to school in the Netherlands has grown up with lessons about the history of the Second World War and the Holocaust. The generation that was alive during those years was determined to tell young people what had happened, and soon encouraged them to engage in

commemoration activities. In fact, education about the war began during the war, as teachers and students continued to meet each other in the classroom. Even in hiding places and in concentration camps a lot of educational activity, sometimes very improvised but equally determined, continued to take place. From individual parents teaching their children to read and write, to academic lectures and debates in the camps, to lessons of teachers in hiding to students in hiding, learning continued, demonstrating encouragement and expressing hope for a future in freedom.

Dienke Hondius' new book *'Oorlogslessen' (Lessons of War)* is about the lessons for young people in the post-war period: about hope, concern, expectations, and about what this meant in practice. The core of the study is an analysis of the role of eyewitnesses as teachers in transmitting knowledge and insight to young people in the classroom, in textbooks, and in guiding tours at memorial places, in museums and at exhibitions. Around 1980, the war generation became much more involved in these educational activities than before, and their voices were soon recognized as valuable first-person accounts and incorporated in a multitude of testimony projects. As the possibility to get into direct conversation with this generation is slowly disappearing, now is a good moment to reconstruct what they have tried to convey to young people and with which effects.

This is the first book about the development of an educational memorial culture, focusing on the Netherlands, within an international context. The intense coherence between the lessons of war and national identity, pride and shame are analyzed. Every nation and age has its own focus and trends, but the longing for national pride can be found across and beyond Europe. The book provides an overview of trends in historiography as well as a critical analysis of educational projects and encounters, including those that were well-intended but resulted in misunderstandings and intriguing frictions. The unintended consequences of these developments lead to clear-cut conclusions and recommendations for lessons about the Second World War and the Holocaust in the near future, when the generation that lived through this will no longer be with us.



Flag show during the Parade of Young People, 5 May 1960.

Within CLUE, Dienne Hondius and Rob van der Laarse coordinate the new *Research Cluster on Memory of War and Conflict Studies*. In January 2010 a first expert seminar was held, and in January 2011 a presentation of existing and new research took place during the *Graduate Seminar* at VU University Amsterdam. One of the plans is to make an international edition of *Oorlogslessen/Lessons of War*, with the use of a lot of international source material acquired during the research phase of the first Dutch edition.

Publication info: Dienne Hondius, *Oorlogslessen. Onderwijs over de oorlog sinds 1945*. Bert Bakker, Amsterdam 2010. ISBN 978-90-351-3579-6.

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Dr. Dienne Hondius is Associate Professor of Contemporary History at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

1ST PUBLICATION LANDSCAPE AND HERITAGE SERIES (LHS): THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE & HERITAGE PARADOX BY TOM BLOEMERS ET AL.

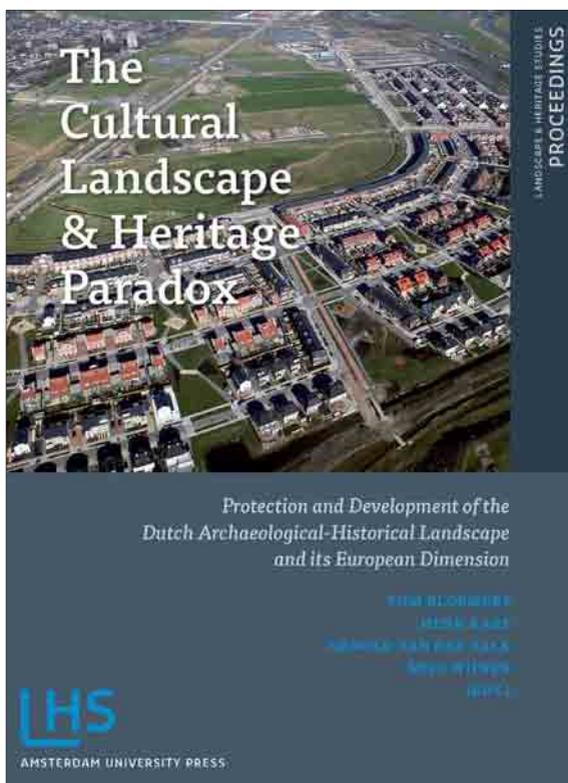
Koos Bosma

CLUE initiated a series of peer-reviewed books, proceedings and readers aimed at the international community of landscape and heritage researchers. LHS is an English-language series about history, heritage and transformation of natural and cultural landscapes anywhere in the world. The series is published by Amsterdam University Press. The series promotes new directions as well as the rediscovery and exploitation of lost tracks in landscape and heritage research.

The first Proceedings in this series was published in 2010: Tom Bloemers, Henk Kars, Arnold van der Valk and Mies Wijnen (eds.), *The cultural landscape & heritage paradox. Protection and development of the Dutch archaeological-historical landscape and its European dimension*, Amsterdam University Press 2010, ISBN 9789089641557. The book is the result of an international conference, but can also be seen as the synthesis of the long-term research project of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research called *Bodemarchief in Behoud en Ontwikkeling* (BBO), Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological Landscape Programme (PDL).

The basic topic that is tackled in the book is to what extent we can know past and mainly invisible landscapes, and how we can use still hidden knowledge for actual sustainable management of the landscape's cultural and historical values. It has also been acknowledged that heritage management is increasingly about the management of future change rather than simply protection. This presents us with a paradox: to preserve our historic environment, we have to collaborate with those who wish to transform it and, in order to apply our expert knowledge we have to make it suitable for policy and society.

The answer of BBO/PDL is an integrative landscape approach which applies inter- and transdisciplinarity,

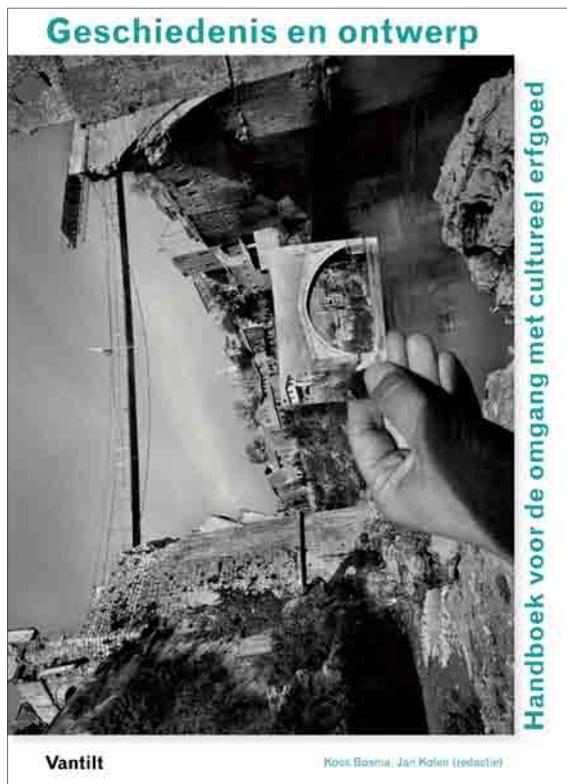


Cover The Cultural Landscape & Heritage Paradox.

establishing links between archaeological heritage and planning, and between research and policy. This is supported by two unifying concepts: 'biography of landscape' and 'action research'. This approach focuses upon the interaction between knowledge, policy and imagination centred on the public.

Publication info: Tom Bloemers, Henk Kars, Arnold van der Valk and Mies Wijnen (eds.), *The Cultural Landscape & Heritage Paradox. Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape and its European Dimension*, Amsterdam University Press, ISBN 9789089641557.

HERITAGE EDUCATION: HISTORY AND DESIGN. A NEW HANDBOOK BY KOOS BOSMA AND JAN KOLEN (EDS)



Cover History and Design.

Koos Bosma

Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met het cultureel erfgoed (History and design. A handbook for dealing with cultural heritage). The authors of the book explore the possibilities to integrate cultural heritage in plans and designs for the future. Not everything needs necessarily be kept, inventoried or listed. In some cases removal can be a release.

In order to anchor a conscious dealing with heritage in spatial planning we badly need an accessible body of

knowledge. Next we need a practical toolbox for the integration of heritage policy in planning and design. Such a foundation - that has been supported by the visions of 25 experts from different universities - introduces the possibilities in transformation areas to weave threads between past and future, between history and design. That is an adventurous enterprise, in which science, heritage and spatial planning cannot be separated.

The book was presented on the 15th of December 2010 in the BIM-Jazz club in Amsterdam. The presentation of the book was financed by:

- Vantilt publishers;
- Netherlands Architecture Foundation;
- Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel erfgoed.

Publication info: Koos Bosma and Jan Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met het cultureel erfgoed*, Uitgeverij Vantilt, ISBN 9789460040504.

Koos Bosma is professor of History of Architecture and Heritage Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and a board member of CLUE.

Jan Kolen is professor of Landscape Archaeology and Heritage Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and the director of CLUE.

TENT AND PYRAMID. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND CRITICISM AFTER 1970

Koos Bosma

For quite a long time, there was no good textbook available that facilitates reading and writing about contemporary architecture and supports its recent history. In the book *Tent and pyramid. Architectural History and Criticism after 1970* (Tent en piramide. Architectuurgeschiedenis en –kritiek na 1970), a diptych is presented that analyzes the changes in the ambitions of 20th century architectural history in the Netherlands on the one hand, while the fate of the



Cover Tent and Pyramid.

international ambitions of different types of architectural criticism are sketched on the other hand.

The publication is meant to be a stimulus for a revival of architectural criticism and the public debate about architecture. The text is not about the topics that usually pop up in daily and weekly magazines and in television programmes - the opening, distortion or decay of buildings or designers as celebrities. It concentrates on the manner in which architecture and design products (and visions and judgments about them) can be understood as results of an autonomous profession. At the same time the changes in the profession, the sociocultural context and impact of the clients are included in the reflection.

The production of the book is financed by the Netherlands Architecture Fund.

Publication info: Koos Bosma, *Tent en piramide. Architectuurgeschiedenis en –kritiek na 1970*, Uitgeverij O10, ISBN 9789064507670.

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IN TURBULENCE: SCHIPHOL AS A MEGASTRUCTURE

Koos Bosma

During the last fifty years aviation has transformed into a worldwide transfer system. That system has manifested itself in the Schiphol region with four main activities. First and for all, Schiphol as a transit machine is a focus of internationalism, uniformity and multicultural meetings. Secondly the airfield has grown into a consumer's oasis and thirdly into an important stakeholder in the transport of freight. Finally, the airport is a land and real estate developer. Owing to these four core activities large airports like Schiphol transform into cities. Because of the visual shape, which strongly differs from the classical city, these airport cities may not enjoy a warm interest. An airport city is an exceptional space that evokes its own associations and creates images: marketing notions with positive connotations such as 'airportcity' and 'mainport', but also academic notions with negative connotations such as 'non-lieu' (Augé) and 'heterotopia' (Foucault).

Schiphol is generally seen as a chameleonic urban nebula (an international network with an untamed growth) instead of mega-structural heritage that knows how to survive the delusion of the day. These sustainable supports are there and they are the result of a series of design efforts. Even though the region Schiphol is in a permanent state of transformation, there is still a great continuity in the visual shape of this mega structure. The book *In turbulence: Schiphol as a megastructure* will be published in 2011. The research is financed by the Netherlands Architecture Fund.

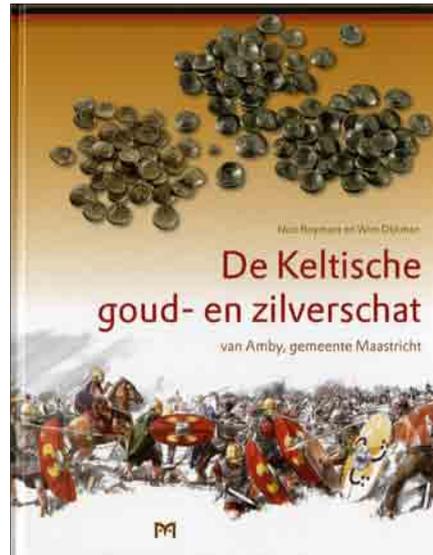
Collaborators: Jeroen Barendse (LUST), Marieke Berkers, Koos Bosma, Iris Burgers, Karel Davids, Reynoud Homan, Jannes Linders, Abdel El Makhoulfi, Heidi de Mare en Jan Willem de Wijn.

The research is part of the NWO programme 'Urbanisation and Urban Culture: Urban nebula: metamorphosis of the Schiphol region in the twentieth century' (2006-2011).

Koos Bosma is professor of History of Architecture and Heritage

Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and a board member of CLUE.

THE CELTIC GOLD AND SILVER HOARD OF AMBY ,
MUNICIPALITY OF MAASTRICHT BY NICO ROYMANS AND
WIM DIJKMAN



Cover *De Keltische goud en zilverschat van Amby*.

In 2008, an amateur archaeologist discovered several gold and silver coins in a field to the east of the village of Amby in the municipality of Maastricht. He notified the authorities responsible, who reacted with enthusiasm. Archaeologists of VU University Amsterdam decided to carry out an excavation to acquire more information on the archaeological context of the Celtic coins. What was special was that amateur archaeologists were closely involved in this excavation.

In this book, which appeared in late 2010, Nico Roymans and Wim Dijkman place the coin hoard in its historical context. The authors presume a direct connection with the story of the Celtic tribe of the Eburones, who, led by king

Ambiorix, resisted the armies of Julius Caesar. During ruthless revenge campaigns by the Romans in 53 and 51 BC, the Eburones were decimated. In these turbulent times, the hoard of Amby was buried. This find represents a historical document which is unique for the Netherlands, from the period in which the communities living here first encountered the heavy hand of Roman imperialism.

Nico Roymans/Wim Dijkman, 2010: *De Keltische goud en zilverschat van Amby, gemeente Maastricht, Matrijs Utrecht*, ISBN 9789053454114

Nico Roymans is professor in Westeuropean Archaeology at the Department of Ancient Studies of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

MIRROR-REFLEX, CULTURAL TRACES OF THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE



Cover Mirror-Reflex, Cultural Traces of the Colonial Experience.

Susan Legêne

In September 2010, CLUE and Bert Bakker publishers organized a book launch of my new publication Mirror-

Reflex, Cultural Traces of the Colonial Experience (*Spiegelreflex, culturele sporen van de koloniale ervaring*). This monograph discusses the deep impact of past colonial relationships in contemporary Dutch society. A telling example is the 'Golden Coach', the State Berlin of the Royal family. Once a year, the coach brings the Queen to the Ridderzaal, where she delivers her Speech of the Throne. The splendidly decorated coach thus supports an important ritual in the Dutch constitutional democracy. In 1901, the citizens of Amsterdam had donated it to the young Queen Wilhelmina. One of its decorations depicts the imperial identity of the late colonial Kingdom of the Netherlands. Today, these decorations almost go unnoticed. And this is the case with many of the traces of the colonial experience in Dutch society. They are everywhere, but not easily recognized.

Mirror-Reflex explains the mechanisms of how the postcolonial Netherlands got over their colonial ambitions and notions of imperial citizenship. It presents methodologies to understand the impact of the colonial past in Dutch history as well as in contemporary society, with the help of material culture and intangible heritage. In separate chapters, ethnographic objects, historical photographs, textiles, educational games, autonomous art, as well as monuments and rituals in the public sphere, are approached as story catchers for multiple narratives on the changing meaning of colonialism in Dutch society. The specific history of such objects often refers to individual histories and experiences. As collection items in museums and other public places, they have been integrated into a hegemonic discourse on the colonial past, which locates colonialism in overseas society, not at home. Today, in the sometimes heated debate on immigration and integration policies, knowledge of Dutch history has become one of the normative markers of a participative cultural citizenship. In this public debate on national history, the colonial past has resurfaced as an issue about Dutch society as well.

In her review of the publication Gloria Wekker, professor of Gender, Ethnicity and Multiculturality (Utrecht University) welcomed this approach to Dutch colonialism as not just

an overseas enterprise, but a 'home colonialism' as well. She elaborated on two of the findings in *Mirror-Reflex* that would need more discussion. In her view, the claim that in colonial times the dominant notion of citizenship in the Netherlands was a kind of transnational citizenship, needs more historical foundation. It is a promising claim, but the references to all the institutions, objects, expressions related to the colonial enterprise, in themselves need further historical analysis. Her second reservation concerned the issue of perspectives on 'colonialism'. Dutch colonial history is not a shared history, a kind of given that can be approached from multiple perspectives; it also concerns opposing histories, contestations, deep feelings of injustice committed in the past. These still have to be faced, also in the context of current debates on cultural citizenship.

For her comments (in Dutch), see: <http://www.let.uu.nl/~gloria.wekker/personal/>.

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Bookinfo: Susan Legêne, *Spiegelreflex. Culturele sporen van de koloniale ervaring*, Uitgeverij Bakker, Amsterdam, ISBN 9789035133556.

Susan Legêne is professor of Political History at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

AWARDS

CLUE PROJECT WINS HUIBREGSTEN AWARD 2010



Prof. dr. Nico Roymans with cheque Huibregtsen Award 2010.

On Monday night 1 November 2010, the 11th Evening of Science and Society took place in the Ridderzaal in The Hague. The aim of the Evening is to let Dutch top researchers exchange ideas on current themes with representatives from other sectors of society. The general theme of the 11th edition of the Evening was: To a perfect society - how science can contribute to happiness in society. What do the latest scientific insights say about a perfect organization of Dutch society and how can research and technology contribute to citizens' happiness?

Drs. Dirk Jan van den Berg, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Technological University Delft and chairman of the 3TU Federation, which was this year's main sponsor of the Evening of Science & Society, opened the evening with a short speech. Keynote speaker was prof. dr. ir. Louise Fresco. With her lecture, titled 'Romantic ideals of scarcity and abundance', she introduced the theme of the Evening. Louise Fresco is a professor at the University of Amsterdam, with the foundations of sustainable development in an international perspective as her area of special interest.

During the Evening, the Huibregtsen Award was awarded for the sixth time; an award for the best Dutch research project that is scientifically innovative and that offers perspective for a valuable social effect. A broad jury, chaired by the president of the KNAW Robbert Dijkgraaf, selected eight research projects. At the end of the evening, it was announced that prof. dr. Nico Roymans from the research institute CLUE (VU University Amsterdam) had won the 2010 Huibregtsen Award for his research into the biography of the southern Dutch cultural landscape.

With the prize-winning Zuid-Nederland Project, Roymans is focused on acquiring a coherent view of the cultural landscape in successive historical periods. Furthermore, his team searches for possibilities to give the old patterns and structures a place in the landscape of the future. In this way, not only preservation of recognizability is aimed for, but also the tradition of a landscape story, for instance by organizing a range of public activities. Nico Roymans is professor in Northwest European Archaeology at VU University Amsterdam and is a member of CLUE.

The state secretary of Education, Culture and Science, Halbe Zijlstra, announced the winner, and presented a cheque with the value of € 25,000 and a bronze sculpture to Nico Roymans.

The jury of the Huibregtsen Award consists of Prof. Dr. R. Dijkgraaf (KNAW, chairman), Prof. Dr. D. Boomsma (VU), Prof. Dr. D. van Delft (Boerhave), Prof. Dr. V. Icke (University of Leiden), Prof. Dr. P. Schnabel (Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau), Drs. A. van der Want (Teleac), Ir. Drs. J. van Oranje (Wolfensohn & Company, TNO).

CONO KAASMAKERS

Koos Bosma

The Beemster is a 17th-century reclamation that has been on the Unesco World Heritage List since 1999. In many respects it is thus a sensitive area. CONO Kaasmakers (1901), a cooperation of farmers who supply their



Cono Kaasmakers

milk to the factory, produces cheese in the middle of this polder and wanted to extend. In consultation with Stichting Steunpunt Cultureel Erfgoed, the factory held a competition. The jury announced Bastiaan Jongerius Architects as the winner. In the Netherlands, winning a competition is by no means a certainty that the design will be carried out. The present plan is an elaboration of the original design, which did not go smoothly through all the procedures. One of the reasons was because the designers, assisted by DS Landscape Architects, did not choose to camouflage the extension, but on the contrary, to make the building mass visible as a sculpture and because of the choice of material for the outside: synthetic plates, hardened glass or aluminium plating, which caused a degree of transparency. Within the measurements of the polder parceling, the extended factory is large; others speak of 'monumental'. Even the applied heritage story deviates. From a heritage perspective that was tailored to the Beemster, Jan Kolen suggested basing the design not on the conventional evaluation of cultural-historical elements and patterns, but on the existing spatial qualities of and stories about the Beemster.

Jan Kolen, 'Geometrie vraagt om geometrie. CONO Kaasmakers en de Beemster: bouwen onder de gezichtshoek van het verleden', in: Bastiaan Jongerius Architecten/DS Landschapsarchitecten, *Perspectief voor CONO Kaasmakers*, z.p. (2009).

FREDIE FLORÉ AND FREEK SCHMIDT RECEIVE € 7500 FROM THE STIMULERINGSFONDS VOOR ARCHITECTUUR TO EXTEND THEIR PROPOSAL 'INTERIOR AND MEMORY' INTO A REGULAR RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Interiors rarely last longer than a generation. Buildings that avoid demolition for various reasons are seldom equipped with interiors that go back to the day of completion. Every new use of an existing building leads to a large number of questions about the present building substance, and how this should be dealt with in the (re)design or the creating and designing of a new interior. The connection between existing building and new purpose confronts the designer with a complex task. Often the present structure that needs to be maintained in combination with other material remains form the starting point of the design. Rarely are the non-material aspects of the building in question - the meaning and history - mapped well and included in the task. Especially with larger (semi) public buildings this is a missed opportunity. The result is usually an unsatisfying whole, where superficial, fashionable interventions result in a loss of meaning. Moreover, these interventions complicate the appropriation and experience of the transformed building by the public. The aim of this project is to develop a working model in which the disciplines of historical research and interior design strengthen each other in a constructive way. This will happen by, next to the historical building substance, researching especially the (historical) meaning of a building and integrating it into the design process.

Contact: f.flore@let.vu.nl; f.schmidt@let.vu.nl.

Dr. Fredie Floré is lecturer at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

Dr. Freek Schmidt is Associate Professor of Architectural History at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

NEWS

MAPS NATURE PROTECTION ACT



Estate maps.

Wybren Verstegen

Several years ago, a complete collection of maps from the 1950s was added to the map collection of the library of VU University Amsterdam. These portray all the estates that were covered under the so-called *Natuurschoonwet* (Nature Protection Act) 1928 at the time. The Act offers tax redemption to land owners who enter into an agreement with the authorities to maintain the estate as such for the next 25 years. The names of ca. 800 estates can be found on the maps. Numerous well-known historical estates are included, such as Mariënweerd, Amerongen, Biljoen, Duinrell, Ruurlo etc. The maps were saved from a refuse skip at the Ministry of Agriculture in the late 1990s (around 1996/1997 under the ministership of J.J. Van Aartsen) by Ing. Willem van Vliet, previously a policy worker NSW at the Ministry of Agriculture and currently working at Stichting Landschap/Geldersche Kasteelen in Arnhem. Van Vliet donated the maps to the VU University library several years ago. All maps have now been scanned and can be viewed on the internet.

See also: <http://imagebase.uvuu.vu.nl/>. Click on the button 'historical maps' top left. Type '*Natuurschoonwet*' top right, <enter>, and click on the small map of the Netherlands. If required, the map can be enlarged with the black dial at the top. On the left, all maps are portrayed as miniatures. Click the required map, which will then be shown. By using the black dial at the top, the map can be enlarged or made smaller. The mouse can be used to move over the map and see details.

A first scientific publication about the history of the *Natuurschoonwet* can be found at <http://hdl.handle.net/1871/18734>.

Contact: sw.verstegen@let.vu.nl.

Dr. Wybren Verstegen is lecturer at the Department of History at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.

SWOT ANALYSIS CLUE

Strengths

- Large research output (publications and doctorates).
- External funding (2nd-stream funding).
- Leading position in the Netherlands, one of the leaders in the European research field.
- Successful community building: large commitment of participating researchers and support staff; collective efforts; team spirit.
- Strong emphasis on social output (valorisation).
- Intensive cooperation between various disciplines.

Weaknesses

- Number of support staff does not follow the fast growth of CLUE (underemployment).
- Organization CLUE into research clusters (units) develops slowly, but steadily.
- Public Relations.
- Strong dependence of support staff on 1st-stream funding.

Opportunities

- Opportunity to achieve a position within the top-3 of academic research institutes for heritage research within Europe.
- Development and presentation of Amsterdam as “brand” of (world) heritage and of its universities as a centre for international heritage and planning research.
- Expanding heritage and landscape research into adjacent fields (such sustainable landscape development, environmental studies, planning research and water management).
- Increase of the social impact and visibility of the research
- Opportunity to further improve 3rd-stream funding.
- Opportunity to strengthen or develop MA programmes for heritage studies and landscape research.
- Future cooperation with other research institutes at VU University and the University of Amsterdam.
- Opportunities or receiving large NWO grants or equivalent grants by cooperating with different interdisciplinary partners within and outside VU University Amsterdam.

Threats

- Fast growth of the institute's research staff compared to the stagnation of support staff.
- Dependence on 1st-stream funding for support staff.

CLUE 2010 IN FACTS AND FIGURES

Research information

Fte Excl. PhD students:	20,77	(2009 = 27,79)
Fte PhD 2nd-stream money:	8,34	(2009 = 6,81)
Fte PhD 3th-stream money:	5,03	(2009 = 3,59)
Fte Total:	37,94	(2009 = 50,31)

Publications

PhD theses:	2	(2009 = 8)
Academic articles, peer-reviewed:	67	(2009 = 169)
Academic articles, non-reviewed:	12	(2009 = 176)
Academic books and monographs:	11	(2009 = 16)
Academic chapters in books:	68	(2009 = 106)
Proceedings	32	(2009 = 26)

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

Name project: NWO Odyssee Buried War Past (pilot project)

Applicant (s): Prof. dr. J.C.A. Kolen

Researcher (s): Jef van der Schriek MA & Max van der Schriek MA

Amount: € 50.000

Name project: De Winter Fonds: Vergelijking van gedwongen winkelnering in Louisiana en Nederland, ca. 1860-1940.

Applicant (s): Dr. W. Verstegen & prof. dr. C.A. Davids

Researcher (s): Karin Lurvink MA

Amount: € 198.000

Name project: EG Programme Cradle of European Culture

Project supervisor: Prof. dr. J.C.A. Kolen

Amount: € 250.000

Name project: NWO Free Competition In search of the poldermodel. Participation and representation in Dutch water boards in the pre-democratic era.

Applicant (s): Dr. M. van Tielhof & prof. dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam

Amount: € 750.000

Name project: NWO Cultural Dynamics: Terrascapes.

Applicant (s): Prof. dr. R. van der Laarse

Amount: € 200.000

Name project: NWO project Keeping in touch in a changing world.

Applicant (s): dr. J.C. Crielaard

Researcher (s): Kim van der Berg MA

Amount: € 220.000

Name project: NWO Veni Project Merging Boundaries.

Applicant (s): dr. E. Pappa

Amount: € 220.000

Name project: grant SfA for extending proposal Interior and Memory.

Applicant (s): dr. F.D. Schmidt & F. Floré

Amount: € 7.500

Prizes, honorable mentions and special appointments

Award: Huibregtsenprice 2010

Received by: the Researchteam NWO project The Biography of the Sandy Landscapes

Supervisor: Prof. dr. N.G.A.M. Roymans

Amount: € 25.000

Memberships in editorial boards (selection)

Anatolica; Annals of Regional Science; Archaeometry; Archaeological Dialogues; Babesch; Bulletin – KNOB; Ecological Economics; Economic Modelling; Economics; Encyclopedia of Maritime History; Environment & History; Environmental and Resource Economics; European Planning Studies; European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research; Growth and Change; Hesperia; International Journal of Sustainable Development; Journal of Archaeology in the Low Countries; Letters in Spatial and Resource Sciences; Low Countries History Review; Mobilities; Multicultural Discourses; Oxford European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research, Pharos; The Annals of Regional Sciences; Unknown Arts; Virtus.

Special activities

Prof. dr. Karel Davids was from the 1st of January till the 30th of June Queen Wilhelmina Visiting Professor at the Columbia University, New York, US.

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld has received a fellowship of the Academia Europaea.

The Researchteam NWO Project The Biography of the Sandy Landscapes under supervision of Prof. dr. Nico Roymans has received the Huibregtsen-price 2010.

APPENDICE 1: FINANCIAL FIGURES

2ND AND 3RD-STREAM FUNDING

Amounts in k€ (in year of realization)	2007	2008	2009	2010
Amount of benefits 2nd-stream funded research iOZI	476,9	933,8	1018,2	1058,9
Amount of benefits 3rd-stream funded research iOZI	37	29,7	117,5	247,5

ATTRACTED CAPITAL

Acquisition/order portfolio of 2nd and 3rd-stream funded projects

Amounts in k€ (in year of acquisition)	2007	2008	2009	2010
2nd-stream funding	515	1382	1018	1058,9
<i>NWO</i>	515	1382	1018	1058,9
- VENI	0	624	111	218,8
- VIDI	0	0	0	0
- VICI	0	0	0	0
- other (please fill in)	515	758	907	840
KNAW	0	0	0	1
3rd-stream funding	40	44	118	247,5
EU	0	14	25	41
- KP7	0	0	0	0
- ERC	0	0	25	41
- Other	0	14	0	0
International (not EU)	0	0	0	0
National authorities	0	0	53	96,1
Other not-for-profit	40	30	40	74,1
Companies	0	0	0	11
Other contract research and scientific services	0	0	0	25,3

FTE DATA

FTE	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total (incl. PhD's)	20,8	24,8	50,31	38,14
fte research 1st-stream funding	10,8	14,8	39,91	24,57
fte research 2nd-stream funding	10	10	6,81	8,34
fte research 3rd-stream funding	0	0	3,59	5,23
fte research other funding	0	0	0	0
Total PhD	10	14	22,52	18,68
fte PhD 1st-stream funding	0	0	12,12	5,11
fte PhD 2nd-stream funding	10	14	6,81	8,34
fte PhD 3rd-stream funding	0	0	3,59	5,23
fte PhD other funding	0	0	0	0
WP1 excl PhD 1	10,8	14,8	27,79	19,46

PUBLICATIONS

Publications	2007	2008	2009	2010
Scientific articles, refereed	115,0	144,0	169,0	67,0
Scientific articles, non-refereed	0,0	0,0	176,0	12,0
Scientific books and monographs	15,0	20,0	16,0	11,0
Scientific chapters in books	0,0	0,0	106,0	68,0
PhD theses	0,0	0,0	8,0	2,0
Editorships	--	--	--	8,0
Inaugural lectures	--	--	--	1,0
Conference contributions	0,0	0,0	26,0	32,0
Professional publications	--	--	--	58,0
Publications aimed at the general public	--	--	--	8,0

Publications / 10WP1 excl. PhD 1	2007	2008	2009	2010
Scientific articles, refereed	106,5	97,3	169,0	67,0
Scientific articles, non-refereed	0,0	0,0	176,0	12,0
Scientific books and monographs	13,9	13,5	16,0	11,0
Scientific chapters in books	0,0	0,0	106,0	66,0
PhD theses	0,0	0,0	8,0	2,0
Editorships	--	--	--	8,0
Inaugural lectures	--	--	--	1,0
Conference contributions	0,0	0,0	26,0	30,0
Professional publications	--	--	--	58,0
Publications aimed at the general public	--	--	--	7,0

QUALITY

Indicators of esteem	2007	2008	2009	2010
Substantial awards (please mention name)	0	0	2	2

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld

Prof. dr. Nico Roymans (supervisor Researchteam NWO project The Biography of the Sandy Landscape)

SOCIAL RELEVANCE

Social-cultural value	2007	2008	2009	2010
Professional publications	35,0	73,0	176,0	83,0
Publications for wider audience	0,0	0,0	0	0,0

PUBLICATIONS STAFFMEMBERS CLUE

FACULTY OF ARTS

Prof. dr. Jos Bazelmans

Bazelmans, J.G.A. 2010: 'Voorwoord', in: H.T. Waterbolk (ed.), *Wonen op de Wadden. 1500 jaar boerderijbouw op onbedijkte kwelders* p. 4-7, Leeuwarden: Waddenacademie.

Bazelmans, J.G.A. 2010: 'De molens: icoon, werktuig, totem', in: *Noorderbreedte, 2010* p. 39-40.

Bazelmans, J.G.A. 2010: 'Wie bepaalt de archeologische agenda?', in: *Archeobrief, 14* (2), p. 31-37.

Bazelmans, J.G.A., Bakker, C., Willems, W.J.H. & Verrijth, M. 2010: *Conference Abstracts Book 16th EAA Annual Meeting of the EAA The Hague*, Leiden: European Association of Archaeologists.

Roymans, N.G.A.M., Kolen, J.C.A. & Bazelmans, J.G.A. 2010: 'Archeologie, landschappen en erfgoed', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 29-39-2.1, Nijmegen: Van Tilt.

Prof. dr. Johan Carel Bierens de Haan

Bierens de Haan, J.C. & Andela, G.M. 2010: 'Het historisch onderzoek naar tuin- en landschapsarchitectuur', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 62-71-2.4, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Prof. dr. Koos Bosma

Barendse, J. & Bosma, J.E. 2010: 'Zandstad als analoge regionale ruimte', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 283-293-5.1, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. 2010: 'Heritage policy in spatial planning', in: J.H.F. Bloemers, H. Kars, A. van der Valk & M. Wijnen (eds.), *The Cultural Landscape and Heritage Paradox. Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape and its European Dimension*, p. 641-652, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

Bosma, J.E., Roymans, N.G.A.M., Kolen, J.C.A., Heijden, C.G.W.P. van der & Gerritsen, F.A. 2010: 'The biography of a sandy landscape. Cultural history, heritage management

and spatial planning in the Southern Netherlands and neighbouring regions', in: T. Bloemers, H. Kars, A. van der Valk & M. Wijnen (eds.), *Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological-historical Landscape and its European Dimension*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

Bosma, J.E. 2010, 'Authenticiteit: van substantie naar beeld en decor', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 200-211-4.3, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. & Kolen, J.C.A. 2010: 'Betekenis van het boek', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 17-19-1.1, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. & Kolen, J.C.A. 2010: 'Epiloog', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 390-391, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. 2010: 'Historisch onderzoek. Erfgoed en ruimte', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 188-199-4.2, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. & Kolen, J.C.A. 2010: 'Kenniss en communicatie', in: J.C.A. Kolen & J.E. Bosma (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 20-23-1.2, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. (Kunst & Cultuur + Kunst & Cultuur) (2010). *Ontwerpdisciplines en historisch onderzoek in de twintigste eeuw*. In: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (Eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed* (pp. 173-187-4.1). Nijmegen: Vantilt.

Bosma, J.E. & Kolen, J.C.A. 2010: 'Positiebepaling', in: J.E. Bosma & J.C.A. Kolen (eds.), *Geschiedenis en ontwerp. Een handboek voor de omgang met cultureel erfgoed*, p. 17-25, Nijmegen: Vantilt.

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Bosma, J.E. 2010: 'Die Gesichter des Terminals', in: *Puls. Magazin für Bewegung in der Architektur Pulse. Movements in Architecture*, 1, p. 5-8.

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- Bosma, J.E. 2010: 'Vom Dritten Reich zur Bundesrepublik. Beiträge einer Tagung zur Geschichte von Raumforschung und Raumplanung. Heinrich Mäding & Wendelin Strubelt (Hrsg.), Verlag der Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Hannover, 2009', in: *Stedebouw Ruimtelijke Ordening*, 1, p. 87-89.
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