

**CLUE**

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

# ANNUAL REPORT 2012



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## PREFACE

Before you lies the fifth annual report of the interfaculty research institute CLUE of VU University Amsterdam. Just as in previous years, in 2012 the institute explored a large number of scientific activities in the fields of archaeology, cultural heritage, the history of specific regions and the cultural landscape and urban space. This not only includes academic research projects, but also societal translation and application of the research results. By the way, society itself is emphatically the topic of research. For example, in its projects CLUE pays a lot of attention to the meaning of cultural heritage for various groups in society, for instance how this is expressed in the economic valuation of monuments and the way in which communities deal with heritage in their daily environment.

This annual report is also the conclusion of the first phase of the institute. At the start in 2007, it was agreed that VU University would financially and organisationally support the institute for an experimental phase of 5 years. This first phase has turned out to be a success. In 2011, a specially to this end created review committee came to the conclusion that CLUE was on the right track. It advised the board of VU University to continue the institute in 2012 and support it for a second phase of 5 years: CLUE phase 2 (2012-2017).

The conclusions of the VU University review committee were confirmed in December 2012 by the findings of the international research visitation of CLUE in the context of the national Research Review Humanities (QANU 2012). During this visitation, CLUE was judged as “excellent” (maximal score on a scale of 1-5) in all components, i.e. scientific quality, productivity, social relevance and viability. In short, the international visitation committee said the following about CLUE: Research is world leading. Researchers are working at the forefront of their field internationally and their research has an important and substantial impact in the field”; “The clear leadership has enabled this group to be productive and to engage in socially-relevant projects”. The committee especially praised CLUE’s own publication series, such as the *Landscape & Heritage Series* and the *Amsterdam Archaeological Studies*, which express the institute’s “corporate identity” and give the research an international appeal.

The opinion of the international visitation committee and the success of CLUE in the first 5 years are obviously to the credit of all the researchers that have shaped and developed the institute in this phase with their individual achievements and mutual cooperation. With appropriate pride, therefore, they present their research results and projects for 2012.

On behalf of all researchers, the management team and the board of CLUE, we wish you pleasant reading!



Prof. dr. Jan Kolen, director.



Rita Hermans MA, coordinator.



Prof. dr. Koos Bosma, advisor.

**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



© Photo: Rita Hermans.

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 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



Photo: Rita Hermans.

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 five main themes, which are also the names of the five research clusters:

- A new Mediterranean panorama: the identity of the Mediterranean world, 3000 BC – 2000 AD;
- The Economic Value of Heritage;
- The Long-term Development of European Cities and Cultural Landscapes;
- The Heritage and Memory of Conflict and War;
- Global History and Heritage in a Post-Colonial World.

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 Inter-



Photo: Rita Hermans.

faculty 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. 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 February 2008, more than 80 researchers have joined the institute, including professors, university lecturers, post-doc researchers and Ph.D candidates. They have backgrounds in archaeology, history and architectural history, physical, social and historical geography, cultural sciences, spatial economics and public administration.

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

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## MIDTERM CLUE AND RESEARCH VISITATION FACULTY OF ARTS

RESEARCH INSTITUTE CLUE OF VU UNIVERSITY  
AMSTERDAM RECEIVES HIGHEST SCORES IN  
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH VISITATION

*Jan Kolen*

“World leading”, “at the forefront of their field internationally”, “clear leadership” and “excellent productivity”. Those are some of the high qualifications awarded to the research institute CLUE (VU) after the research visitation in December 2012 (see the appendice of this annual report). The visitation was carried out in the framework of the national Research Review Humanities (QANU 2012).

The committee, consisting of eight people led by the Dutch philosopher Prof. Dr. René Boomkens and including the prominent American historian Prof. Dr. Jay Winter, published its final results in early March 2013. The committee regarded CLUE’s research as excellent in all respects (scientific quality, productivity, societal relevance and viability) - a rarity in the international evaluation of Dutch research.

The visitation committee of QANU especially praises the way in which CLUE makes its research visible and accessible scientifically and socially. The CLUE researchers have for instance created their own publication series, such as the “Landscape & Heritage Series” and the “Amsterdam Archaeological Studies”. CLUE members have previously been involved in the creation of prominent academic journals, such as “Archaeological Dialogues” (Cambridge University Press). These initiatives are an expression of the institute’s “corporate identity” and bestow an international charisma on CLUE’s research.

The social importance of CLUE is reflected in several large research programmes. An example is the programme “The Biography of the New Land”, in which five Ph.D candidates of faculties affiliated with CLUE carry out research into the heritage of the former Zuiderzee area. They do this in close cooperation with researchers of the New Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad, so that the results of the project can be used effectively for exhibitions and heritage projects in the province. Another example of valorisation is the project

“Economic valuation of heritage”, which is carried out by researchers of the Faculty of Economics in cooperation with NICIS, the social top institute for the cities. In March 2013, this project was marked by a symposium, a book presentation and the oration of a new professor for the economic valuation of cultural heritage.

The fact that CLUE values the social use of research results does not impede fundamental research. In the past five years, CLUE was able to welcome six Veni laureates. One of them has successfully followed up his Veni project with a Vidi grant. New applications for the Innovational Research Incentives Scheme of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research - which is aimed at talented young researchers - are being prepared again. Furthermore, several applications for programmatic research were successful, including ones on the cultural heritage of Indonesia, the heritage of 20<sup>th</sup> century landscapes of terror and conflict, and the relicts of agrarian landscapes from the Roman period in Northwestern Europe. A large application for the development of an infrastructure for interdisciplinary landscape and heritage research (NWO Large) was just missed out on, but this project will now be given shape in collaboration with VU University’s SPINLab. In this way, the institute will also provide an innovative contribution to the so-called E-Humanities.

The high quality and innovative character of CLUE has also been noted on other occasions in recent years. The favourable opinion of the international QANU committee, for example, matches the interim evaluation of CLUE by the University Monitoring Committee of VU University. This committee had already established that CLUE was on the right way in 2011. The committee characterised CLUE as a very productive institute that delivers high-quality scientific research, not only in the Netherlands but (far) across the border as well. On this basis, the committee advised the Executive Board of VU University to support CLUE financially and organisationally for a second phase of 5 years (2012-2017).

The high quality and charisma of CLUE research is of course first of all the work of the individual researchers and the mutual collaborations they have achieved at CLUE. CLUE researchers are pioneers in their field and many of them are affiliated to other recognised research schools and institutes, such as the KNAW, the Tinbergen Institute, the Huizinga Institute and ARCHON. The institute’s senior research-

ers have built up a large international network during their careers and some of them have received prestigious awards and distinctions for their research.

Enough reason for VU University to be proud of this still young research institute. In the next years, CLUE will focus on strengthening its international network. To this purpose, the institute has already established partnerships with leading institutes elsewhere in Europe, such as the *Topoi* Center of Excellence of the University of Berlin (Germany), the Institute for Forest & Landscape of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark), the University of La Sapienza and the KNIR (Royal Dutch Institute) in Rome (Italy).

## 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 Ph.D candidates 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 Ph.D research and write publications together. Within the clusters, new research proposals are also developed and applications prepared.

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

1. A new Mediterranean panorama: the identity of the Mediterranean world, 3000 BC – 2000 AD;
2. The Economic Value of Heritage;
3. The Long-term Development of European Cities and Cultural Landscapes;
4. The Heritage and Memory of Conflict and War;
5. Global History and Heritage in a Post-Colonial World.

Info: [www.clue.nu](http://www.clue.nu).

## 1. A NEW MEDITERRANEAN PANORAMA: THE IDENTITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD, 3000 BC - 2000 AD

Cluster coordinator: Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard  
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### **Current research projects**

#### ***Planting the seeds of change: A bioarchaeological approach to developments in landscape and land use in 1st-millennium-BC southeast Italy***

Ph.D project funded by the Faculty of Arts, VU University Amsterdam (2008-2013)

Researcher: Drs. Daphne Lentjes

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema and Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard

The project is a study of long-term developments in landscape and land use in southeast Italy from the Late Bronze Age to the arrival of the Romans. During this period, a series of unprecedented changes took place in the area under study, particularly the processes of Greek colonization, increasing urbanization and incorporation in the Roman empire. In the past four years, Daphne Lentjes investigated what effect these processes had on land use. Combining archaeological and bioarchaeological data, she explored the mutual relationship between man and landscape. In other words, rather than focusing solely on human activities, she investigated how the possibilities of the landscape affected human behaviour, and vice versa. Daphne hopes to defend her Ph.D thesis in the Spring of 2013.

During the past year she carried out archaeobotanical analyses for the Porticus Aemilia project in Rome, and the excavations at Portus (Lazio, Italy) and San Giovanni in Galdo (Molise, Italy). She also participated in a number of archaeological projects in the Netherlands, studying water-



Artist's impression of the grain silos (?) found during the excavations at l'Amastuola, Italy. Evidence of surplus production? Drawing by Bert Brouwenstijn.

logged wood and plant remains from cesspits, peat- and wetlands.

#### *Activities 2012:*

- Academic teaching: 1<sup>st</sup>-year course in Environmental Archaeology (with Dr. Maaïke Groot).
- Lectures Daphne Lentjes:
  - *Roet in het eten: archaeobotanisch onderzoek van verkoolde plantresten uit l'Amastuola*. Public presentation of the volume *Greci e indigeni a L'Amastuola*, VU University Amsterdam, 6<sup>th</sup> of January 2012.
  - Session chair *Geoarcheologie en digitaal erfgoed* at Symposium Onderzoek Jonge Archeologen (SOJA), VU University Amsterdam, 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2012.
  - *Flora & fauna: Archaeobotanical and archaeozoological research strategies to study landscape and land use in southern Italy*, San Giovanni in Galdo, Italy, 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 2012.
  - *Seeing the wood for the trees: integrating bio-archaeological research data to reconstruct ancient land use strategies*. Palaeoenvironmental session at the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group, Liverpool, 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2012.

*Publications 2012 :*

- Lentjes, D.M., Verbruggen, F. & Van Der Meer, W. (2012). Archeobotanisch onderzoek aan diverse sporen te Barnveld (Harselaar), *Biaxiaal* 610.
- Lentjes, D.M. & Vermeeren, C. (2012). Twee middeleeuwse boomstampotten uit Cothen-De Kamp, gemeente Wijk bij Duurstede, *Biaxiaal* 622.
- Lentjes, D.M. & Lange, S. (2012). Houtskoolanalyse van een Romeins crematiegraf, Heule-Peperstraat (Kortrijk, België): *Biaxiaal* 621.

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*Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema is Professor of Mediterranean Archeology at the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Near Eastern Studies of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

***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 den Berg MA

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema and 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 centers 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. By examining how Aegeans and Italians kept in touch in a changing world, the project aims to make a significant contribution to the history of Mediterranean interconnectivity.

In the second year of the project, Kimberley van den Berg used the theoretical framework developed in the first year to review the state of research pertaining to a number of important themes in Aegean archaeology. A network approach to the organization of Mycenaean external relations proved particularly helpful in accommodating recent shifts in thinking about the economy and society of the Late Bronze Age Aegean. In 2012, Kimberley presented her ideas both at conferences and in print on several occasions. In addition, she was involved in an MA course on island communities in the Early Iron Age, taught by Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard. In the summer, Kimberley returned to Mitrou to become the project's storeroom manager and to assist in the analysis of the Late Helladic I pottery. In November 2012, she became an Associate Member of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and joined an intensive field trip in her study region lead by the school's director, Prof. Dr. James Wright.

*Activities 2012:*

- Lecture Kimberley van der Berg:
  - *Aegean Interconnections During the Bronze Age–Iron Age Transition (ca. 1250-1000 B.C.E.): A Network Perspective*, CRASIS 1<sup>st</sup> annual meeting 'Cultures of Networks in the Ancient Mediterranean', paper presented at masterclass with Prof. Dr. Greg Woolf (University of St. Andrews), University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 10<sup>th</sup> of February 2012.
  - *Good to Think With: exploring the potential of networks as a concept metaphor or intellectual tool*, poster presented at Symposium 'The Connected Past. People, Networks and Complexity in Archaeology and History,' University of Southampton, United Kingdom, 24<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2012.
  - *Network Theory: an introduction*, guest lecture for 'Research Course Archaeology: Island Communities in Early Iron Age Greece', MA Archaeology, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 18<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.
  - *Regional Trajectories in Network Dynamics: the case of continued connections between the Aegean and Italy during the Bronze Age – Iron Age transition*, paper presented at IGBA Symposium, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

*Publications 2012:*

- Berg, K.A.M. van der (2012). Introduities op lopend onderzoek: Promotieproject Kimberley A.M. van den Berg MA, (Introductions on current research: Ph.D project Kimberley A.M. van den Berg MA). *Tijdschrift Mediterrane Archeologie*, vol. 24, no. 47, 42.
- Berg, K.A.M. van der (2012). The right connections: a network perspective on Achaia's overseas contacts during the Bronze Age-Iron Age transition. *SOJA Bundel 2011 (Proceedings SOJA 2011)* CD-ROM, will also be published online).

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



Corte Reais site, Tavira. Iron Age levels juxtaposed with medieval walls. © Photo: Eleftheria Pappa.

NWO Veni project (2010-2013)

Researcher: Dr. Eleftheria Pappa

This three-year NWO Veni 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.

During 2012, Eleftheria continued working on the first and then second stages of her project, collecting archaeological data through excavation reports, publications and museum inventories, attendance of relevant workshops and correspondence with archaeological service excavators, as well as museum/municipal authorities in Portugal. During this time, she finished the editing of her monograph based on her doctoral thesis (now in press), while she also started working on the final monograph proceeding from her Veni post-doctoral work.

*Activities 2012:*

- In the summer of 2012, Eleftheria Pappa worked on the study of the material from the site-cluster of Tavira, in south Portugal. In preparation of the publication of the 8<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> century BC Near Eastern sanctuary, which remains partially known, she worked on the cataloguing, identification and description of all the pottery and bone/ivory assemblages kept at the Museu da Lucerna, in the small town of Castro Verde (Alentejo), visiting the actual site in Tavira with the titular and municipal archaeologists. The study of the remaining material from the site, kept in Tavira and arranged for 2013, will conclude this specific project.
- Lectures Eleftheria Pappa:
  - *Greek Trade in the West? New finds and chronologies in the Iberian Peninsula*, Prehistoric & Early Greece Graduate Seminar, School of Archaeology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom, 21<sup>st</sup> of February 2012.
  - *Oriental gods but domestic elites? Religious symbolism and economic functions of Phoenician-period cult loci in south Iberia*, at the International Conference:

Sanctuaries and the Power of Consumption. Networking and the Formation of Elites in the western Mediterranean World, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria, 20<sup>th</sup>- 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2012.

- *'Consuming other people's 'life-styles' but remaining 'local'? Appropriation, function and symbolism in cultural material uses in the Phoenician 'Far West'*, in panel session "Local variations of a Mediterranean tune: Phoenicians, Greeks and indigenous communities in the Early Iron Age", co-organised with Dr. Giulia Saltini-Semerari (Netherlands Institute at Rome/ VU University Amsterdam), in Domino Effects and Hybridization of the Mediterranean, 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Mediterranean Worlds, 29 Mayis University in collaboration with the Eastern Mediterranean University, Istanbul, Turkey, 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.
- From 2012, Eleftheria Pappa is a member of the executive editorial board of the journal *Talanta, Proceedings of the Dutch Archaeological and Historical Society*.

#### Publications 2012

- Pappa, E. (2012). Retracting the divisions? Fresh perspectives on Phoenician settlement in Iberia from Tavira, Portugal. *Tijdschrift voor Mediterrane Archeologie* 47, 7–13.
- Pappa, E. (2012). *Review of Ancient Phoenicia: An Introduction* (Classical World Series), London: Bristol Classical Press, 2011, by Mark Woolmer. *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2012.02.42.

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#### **The Plakari Archaeological Project**

Project financed by the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam, the 11<sup>th</sup> Ephorate (Chalkis) and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (Philadelphia, USA) (2010-2015)

Researchers: Maria Kosma (field co-director; 11<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Chalkis),  
Filiz Songu (VU University Amsterdam),  
Dr. Xenia Charalambidou (Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens),  
Dr. Maria Chidiroglou (National Archaeological Museum of Athens),  
Dr. Maaïke Groot (VU University Amsterdam)

Project director & field co-director: Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (VU University Amsterdam)

The site of Plakari is located on a low, coastal hill (85 m.a.s.l.) about 2.5 km west of modern-day Karystos in southern Euboea, Greece. It was first occupied during the Final Neolithic (4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC) and probably constitutes one of the earliest settlements in the area. The first signs of Iron Age occupation on the Plakari hill top are cultic in nature and date to the 11<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century BC. This means that this sanctuary is one of a very small group of Greek cult places of such an early date. The hill top probably formed a fortified acropolis for the accompanying settlement that was located further down the hill slopes.

In 2009 the *Plakari Archaeological Project* was launched as a collaboration between VU University Amsterdam and the Greek Archaeological Service (11<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities). Research is carried out by staff members and students of the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Near Eastern Studies, the Institute of Geo- and Bio-archaeology (AGBA), VUhs and SPINlab of VU University Amsterdam. The fieldwork is sponsored by the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam, the 11<sup>th</sup> Ephorate (Chalkis) and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (Philadelphia, USA); practical assistance is given by the Netherlands Institute at Athens. We are most grateful to all parties involved for the good spirit of collaboration and the generous support we have received before, during and after our fieldwork at Plakari.

The overall aim of the project is to understand the character of the sanctuary and settlement, and investigate their position and functioning within local, regional, and inter-regional contexts. The research explicitly takes into consideration the site's broader regional framework, which consists not only of the physical landscape and seascape but also of the wider cultic setting formed by other cult sites in the region and on the neighboring Cycladic islands.

Our first campaign in 2010 was devoted to a Total Station survey that resulted in a digital site map and 3D elevation of the hill top, and detailed descriptions of the site's topography and morphology. This was followed in 2011 by our first season of regular excavations. On the hill's southern flank we excavated a large quantity of animal bones, ceramics and other objects that belonged to a sacrificial refuse area where both votive material and remains from sacrificial feasting had been deposited. This material testifies to intense cult activities on the hill top between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. On a man-made terrace close to the summit we uncovered a small, rectangular building (approx. 4.6 by 5.5 m). Its inventory was more or less intact and shows that the building had been used for preparing and consuming food and beverages in a cultic setting. This and the presence of a hearth identifies the building as a *hestiatorion* that was in use during the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Finally, on the northern hill slope we excavated two rooms of a building that had been used for storage, judging from the find of a bronze scale pan and almost 5,500 amphora fragments dating to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.



Excavations of sacrificial refuse area in Trench 1b. Source: Plakari project.



Exposing a bronze horse figurine in Trench 2a. Source: Plakari project.

In 2012 we continued our investigations of the sacrificial refuse area and the *hestiatorion*. Again, excavations of the sacrificial material yielded a host of material. In total (i.e. during the 2011 and 2012 campaigns), we retrieved some 28,500 pottery fragments, almost all datable to the Early Iron Age (especially the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC), no less than 380 small finds, and again much animal bone. The huge quantities of broken pottery suggest that during this period the hill top area was used for large-scale or frequent sacrificial feasting, accompanied by animal sacrifices and the consumption of meat, as indicated by the find of iron knives and large quantities of animal bones (see next section on bone analyses by Maaïke Groot). The dedication of diadems, finger rings, dress pins, fibulae and other –especially female– personal ornaments may be connected to such life-cycle rituals as the later *proteleia*, i.e. pre-wedding sacrifices that were part of rites of passage before marriage.

During the 2012 season, the interior of the *hestiatorion* was fully excavated, yielding another rich collection of 4<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, bronze jewellery and other metal items. More surprising were the finds of a terracotta figurine representing a girl (*kore*; ca. 550-500 BC) and an oil flask (ca. 750-700 BC), apparently preserved as antiques. In addition to this, we cleared the forecourt belonging to the *hestiatorion*. Two cists or bins and a platform made of stone were discovered which apparently played a role in open-air rituals. On the surface, a remarkably well-preserved bronze horse figurine was uncovered. At a slightly lower level we touched upon a rectangular stone structure (altar?) and, next to it,

two oil flasks, an iron sword and a terracotta rattle (probably 7<sup>th</sup> century BC).

Analyses of the pottery and small finds show that a substantial number of items was imported from other areas (Attica, central Euboea, the Cyclades and the northern and eastern Aegean), showing that such cult places as Plakari played a role in overseas communications and in what perhaps constituted a maritime sacred landscape. Finally, special attention was given to the preservation of the many metal items; these were restored and conserved by Mrs. M. Kontaki and Mr. P. Feleris, conservators of the National Archaeological Museum at Athens.

In 2011 Lisa Barbetsea and Mark Groenhuijzen had carried out geoarchaeological research in the coastal valleys to the SW and NE of the site. As a follow-up on this field project, in the winter of 2012 the necessary laboratory research was conducted at the facilities of the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences at VU University consisting of foraminifera and ostracod analysis, as well as grain size analysis and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). This will provide information about the area's depositional history and the ecological environment of the deposition, including the impact of human activity. One of the preliminary outcomes was that the cores contained pollen material of various species and belonging to different periods. For 2014 we schedule to collect pollen samples in a more systematic manner in order to reconstruct the ancient landscape and vegetation around Plakari.

#### Activities 2012:

- Lecture:
  - 'Recent research at the archaeological site of Plakari-Karystou, southern Euboea International conference "Zagora in Context. Settlements and Intercommunal Links in the Greek Early Iron Age", Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens/Athens Archaeological Society' 20<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2012.



Photo of the 2012 team. Source: Plakari project.

#### Publications 2012:

- J.P. Crielaard, Songu, F., Chiiroglou, M. & Kosma, M. (2012). The Plakari Archaeological Project. Project outline and preliminary report on the first field season. *Pharos. Journal of the Netherlands Institute at Athens* 18 (2), 83-106.



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Project's website: [www.plakariproject.com](http://www.plakariproject.com).

#### **Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellowship Athens for Maaïke Groot**

In 2012, Dr. Maaïke Groot of VU University Amsterdam was awarded a Senior Visiting Fellowship from the Fitch Laboratory at the British School for Archaeology at Athens. This allowed her to work at the Fitch Lab for a month, using the zooarchaeological reference collection and the British School Library. Accommodation was provided at the BSA Hostel. During her stay in Athens, Maaïke worked on the analysis of the faunal remains from Plakari. In 2010, VU University Amsterdam and the 11<sup>th</sup> Ephorate for Euboea started a multidisciplinary archaeological research project focusing on the site of Plakari near Karystos in southern Euboea (see



Maaike Groot (r) with the director of the Fitch Lab Evangelia Kiriati. © Photo: Fitch Laboratory.

Plakari Archaeological Project above). The Plakari hill top possibly formed a fortified acropolis for the accompanying settlement that was located further down the hill slopes, but also housed a sanctuary that is one of the earliest in the Iron Age Aegean. The bone material from the sanctuary provides important information about cult practices and the character of the cult, but also about animal husbandry and the rural economy of Early Iron Age Karystos. During Maaike's stay in Athens, she completed identification of the bone fragments, analysed the collected data, wrote a preliminary report, and read extensively about ritual sacrifice in ancient Greece. Zoo-archaeological data from other sanctuaries were collected from the published literature in order to compare the results from Plakari. She also presented her results in a lecture.

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### ***Keratitsa Topographical Survey, Laconia, Greece***

Project financed by Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP, USA) and VU University Amsterdam (2010-2014)

Supervisors: Dr. Mieke Prent, Ellena Zavvou, Nassos Themis, Stuart MacVeagh Thorne and Jaap Fokkema

In 2012 topographical and architectural study continued at the fortified acropolis of Kastraki Keratitsas, which is located in a deserted upland valley in southeast Laconia. During two preceding campaigns, we documented an elaborate complex of defensive walls dating to the Early Bronze Age (3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC). The complex includes megalithic circuit walls around the summit and the lower southern and eastern slopes of the acropolis.

Work in 2012 concentrated on the clearing and mapping of an additional wall, discovered at the end of the previous campaign. This strong wall proved to be more than 140 m long and runs southwards along a high cliff, forming a defensive corridor that overlooks the valley that provides the primary access route to the site. This elaborate effort to fortify and use the high ground for protection testifies to a sophisticated defensive strategy, combined with an extensive investment of labour and resources. Such an investment, in a type of environment traditionally associated with pastoralism, was unanticipated; Early Bronze Age fortifica-



Section of the defensive wall along the cliff. © Photo: Mieke Prent.

tions have generally been considered characteristic only for the coastal, more densely populated and prosperous areas of the Greek Mainland.

The Keratitsa project not only offers a unique look at a complete fortification system of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, it draws attention to the Early Bronze Age world beyond the strongly interconnected coastal areas and fertile lowlands of Laconia and, more in general, beyond the better known core regions of the Argolid, Attica, Boeotia and Euboia in Central Greece.

The project constitutes a cooperation between Elena Zavvou and Nassos Themom (Epigraphical Museum, Athens), Stuart MacVeagh Thorne, Jaap Fokkema and Mieke Prent (VU University/CLUE). It is supported by the Greek Archaeological Service, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (USA) and VU University Amsterdam.

#### Activities 2012:

- Lecture Mieke Prent:
  - *Kastelli Keratitsas – An Early Helladic Fortification in an Upland Valley of Laconia*. International Conference “The Archaeological Work in Peloponnese, Tripolis, Greece, 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

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#### **Selinous Topographical Survey, Laconia, Greece**

Project financed by the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam and the local municipality of Evrotas (2010-2014)

Supervisor: Dr. Mieke Prent, Ellena Zavvou, Nassos Themom, Stuart MacVeagh Thorne and Jaap Fokkema

The *kome* (village or town) of ancient Selinous is referred to by the 2<sup>nd</sup>-century-AD author Pausanias (3.22.8-9) as situated 20 *stades* from ancient *Geronthrai* (the modern Geraki,



Mapping one of the gates of Selinous. © Photo: Mieke Prent.

Laconia). Early-20<sup>th</sup>-century explorers correctly identified Selinous with the Roman ruins in the fields around the church of Ayios Athanassios, which lies 4 km northwest of Geraki, in accordance with Pausanias' testimony. The fortified acropolis directly above the Roman site, on a steep shoulder of Mount Parnon, however, remained unexplored and undocumented.

A brief topographical programme was begun at this fortified acropolis in 2010. The primary aim of the project is the digital mapping and architectural study of the area within the enceinte. The fortification wall, provided with three gates, probably dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, when Spartan control of Laconia was challenged after the major military defeat of the Battle of Leuktra (371 BC). Within the circuit wall, house walls, quantities of broken roof tile, rock-cut steps and other architectural features are still visible. A large cistern, domestic pottery, loomweights and small grain mills suggest permanent occupation during late Classical and Hellenistic times. Our work here illuminates the life of a mountain community in a period of shifting power relationships within Laconia and the Greek world at large. Systematic archaeological investigations of historical sites in Laconia outside Sparta remain rare. Our investigations therefore add a much needed archaeological component to a field of study that has been focused primarily on Sparta itself and been driven largely by the ancient literary sources.

The project constitutes a cooperation between Elena Zavvou and Nassos Themom (Epigraphical Museum, Ath-

ens), Stuart MacVeagh Thorne, Jaap Fokkema and Mieke Prent (VU University/CLUE). It is supported by the Greek Archaeological Service, the local municipality of Evrotas and VU University Amsterdam.

*Publications 2012:*

- Langridge-Noti, E. & Prent, A. (2012). Deposition and Chronology in Hellenistic deposits at Geraki, Laconia. *Proceedings of the Ninth Hellenistic Pottery Conference at Aigeion 4-9 April 2005* (pp. 135-146). Athens: TAPA.
- Mee, Chr. & Prent, A. (Eds.) (2012). *Early Helladic Laconia. Proceedings of the Round Table Conference held 16 January 2010 at the Netherlands Institute at Athens* (Pharos, XVIII.1 (2011-2012)). Athens: Netherlands Institute at Athens.

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***Living Neolithization. Micro histories and grand narrative in Neolithic Anatolia and Southeast Europe (c. 7000-5000 BC)***

NWO project (2011-2016)

Researcher: Elisha van den Bos MA

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema and  
Dr. Fokke Gerritsen

The development and spread of agriculture, animal husbandry and sedentism in the Neolithic period is often seen as one of the great breakthroughs in human history. From a grand narrative point of view, the first agricultural settlements appeared in the Near East around 10,000 BC, and in the course of several millennia, the so-called 'Neolithic way of life' spread to Western Anatolia and Europe. This process of 'Neolithisation' is often framed as a progressive expansion of innovations from a Near Eastern core to Western peripheries. Alongside these sweeping narratives however, archaeologists have developed alternative ways of studying early farming societies, focusing more on the small scale of daily lives in micro-regional contexts than on the big picture.

With an increasing amount of archaeological data from the regions connecting Anatolia and Europe, there are inter-



Elisha at Neolithic Barcin Höyük, Northwest Anatolia. © Photo: Kalina Gemkova.

esting possibilities for integrating small-scale patterning into larger-scale approaches to the spread of farming. By investigating the long-term regional histories of five selected study regions in Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria, this project aims to show how Neolithic ways of life were redefined in regional contexts, which in turn lead to changing mechanisms of interaction and expansion. Habitation practices are taken as the key to studying both the intimate scale of Neolithic daily lives and intergenerational strategies.

The first year of the project was dedicated to developing the theoretical framework, which is based on the multiple temporal and spatial scales of analysis which inform archaeological perspectives on prehistoric societies. In addition, I started to compose the data set by gathering information about excavations and field surveys in the five study regions. I presented the outline of the project and its research questions on various occasions, and in the summer I participated

in the excavations at Barcın Höyük (led by Fokke Gerritsen) as a trench supervisor. In the second year of the project, the emphasis will be on developing a methodology and the analysis of the first case study. A study trip to Bulgaria is planned for the spring of 2013.

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***The beginnings of farming in the Marmara Region of NW Turkey. Excavations at Neolithic Barcın Höyük: an update.***

NWO project (2011-2014)  
Project director: Dr. Fokke Gerritsen

The international team of archaeologists and students that are part of the NIT-led excavations gathered in Yenişehir (Bursa province) in early July for another excavation season at the site of Barcın Hoyuk. This Neolithic site is of key importance to understand the beginnings of sedentary farming life in northwest Turkey during the 7<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Earlier campaigns were successful in recording the overall stratigraphy of the site and yielded fascinating insights into many aspects of the material culture of the prehistoric community and its development over time.

The 2012 season brought many finds that shed light on important but until now little-known aspects of the habitation at the site. As we reach levels that are buried deeper down into the core of the ancient mound, the damage by later disturbances decreases greatly. In several trenches where we have now reached these deeper levels, the relatively intact remains of several houses have been preserved.



Finds from structure 3, including red stones as raw material for pigments. Source: Barcın Höyük Excavations Photo archive.

They are of the architectural type already encountered in previous seasons; rectangular structures of varying width and length, built of a combination of wood and loam. For the walls, numerous thin timber posts were placed at small intervals in rows. This wall core was then covered by loam.

In several rooms we have begun exposing the uppermost of (what on current evidence appears to be) a series of successive floors. These floors were made by trampling down earth, sometimes with an admixture of lime. Being soft and vulnerable to wear and tear, floors of this kind had to be periodically renewed, or rather, covered by a new layer of earth. No thorough clear-up seems to have taken place before a floor was renewed. In several houses, we found assemblages of objects that had presumably last been used by the inhabitants at that spot, thus giving glimpses of daily activities and the implements that were used for them. For example, the floors yielded a group of fist-sized red stones, concentrations of nodules of crushed red stone and a patch of red powder lying on the floor. In addition, some hammer stones had red discolorations. We think that the red powder was used as a colouring agent. What would have been its uses? Painted pottery is quite rare at the site, but evidence for the use of red paint came from only a few metres away. A nearby house had burnt down, and in 2011 we found lying on the floor of that house a rectangular clay container crushed flat by the collapsed roof. This container was painstakingly restored during the summer of 2012, and turned out to be a c. 55 by c. 30 cm basin with roughly vertical sides of c. 30



Four adjacent structures at Neolithic Barcın Höyük. Source: Barcın Höyük Excavations Photo archive.

cm deep. We do not know the function of this container, but the surfaces were covered by a layer of red paint.

Traces of red paint were also found on the wall fragments of this burnt house. If we hypothesize that paint may also have been used as textile dye, or to decorate one's skin, then it appears that crushing stones to make paints may have been a frequent and perhaps time-consuming activity. In our research, activities related to food production, preparation and consumption have a tendency to take centre stage; finds like this group of objects remind us that prehistoric daily life was about much more than the next harvest or the next meal.

As in previous years, the excavations were also used to train students in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork. Among the participants were archaeology students from three Dutch and no less than ten different Turkish universities. The Barcın Höyük Excavations are carried out under the auspices of the Netherlands Institute in Turkey, and are made possible financially by a grant of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). Affiliated organisations in the project include the Research Institute CLUE of VU University Amsterdam, Groningen University, Koc University and Boğazici University's Archaeometry Research Center.

#### *Publications 2012:*

- Özbal, H., Türkekul Bıyık, A., Thissen, L., Doğan, T., Gerritsen, F.A. & Özbal, R. (2012). M. Ö. 7. Binyılda Barcın Höyük Süt Tüketimi Üzerine Yeni Araştırmalar. In 27. *Arkeometri Sonuçları Toplantısı* (pp. 15-32). Ankara: Turkish Ministry of Tourism and Culture.
- Özbal, R., Gerritsen, F.A. & Özbal, H. (2012). Barcın Höyük. Neolitik Dönemde Yemeklerde ve Aşçılıkta Yenilikler. *Aktüel Arkeoloji Dergisi*, 28-31.

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## 2. THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF HERITAGE

### *The Valuation of Cultural Heritage.*

NICIS funded project (2009-2012)

Project leader: Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld

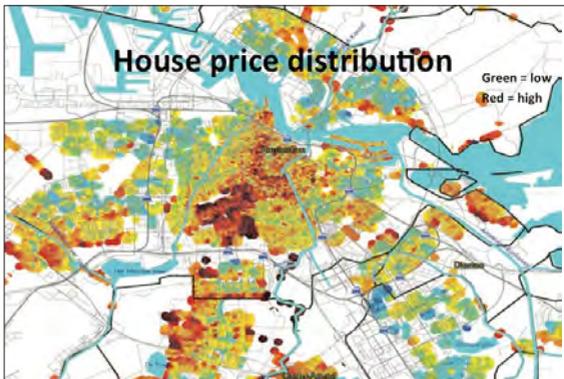
Researchers: Mark van Duijn MSc, Karima Kourtit MBA, Farouk Lazrak MSc and Ruben van Loon MSc

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld, Prof. Dr. Peter Nijkamp and Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal

The NICIS project 'The Valuation of Cultural Heritage' investigates the role of various types of cultural heritage in urban life. Cultural heritage is often a determining factor of the specific atmosphere of a neighbourhood and is valued as such by its residents. Residential and firm location choices are affected by the presence of this amenity. This is reflected in real estate prices and contributes to dynamic developments like gentrification. Cultural heritage can also be an important attractor of national and international tourism. Learning about these processes and the possibilities to control them is clearly relevant for the evaluation and development of policies directed at improvement of urban life.

#### Problem Statement and Research Questions

Urban heritage is a set of diverse objects like museum collections, archaeological findings, historical buildings, memorials, town views, industrial complexes, harbour works (including waterfronts) with cultural, economic and social value. From the perspective of urban actors – town



The residential locations choice and income distribution in cities with a historic city centre. Source: Mark van Duijn & Jan Rouwendal.

inhabitants, visitors, governments, project developers and firms, costs as well as benefits are associated with urban heritage. Often the costs are easier to estimate than the benefits. However, information about the nature and size of the benefits is of equal importance for being able to judge the effectiveness of existing urban policy with respect to cultural heritage and the desirability of new policies.

An important characteristic of cultural heritage is its frequent association with so-called external effects. The presence of cultural heritage often puts an imprint on the neighbourhood where it is located by creating or contributing to a specific atmosphere. This effect is often positive, for instance when the complete inner city benefits from the presence of a characteristic monument (a town hall, a market place with ancient buildings, ..). However, effects can also be negative, for instance when large numbers of visitors are annoying the inhabitants of a specific neighbourhood. There is a general impression that effects of cultural heritage can be of great importance for strengthening the specific character of a neighbourhood, although these effects usually become manifest only in the longer run and can take on various forms.

The central research question of this project is:

*What are the impacts of cultural heritage on the urban economy in terms of the users of urban space (residents, firms, visitors) and what can we learn about it for the valuation of the cultural amenities in cities?*

To find an answer to this question, four subprojects are distinguished, each of them dealing with one particular aspect. Table 1 below presents these four subthemes and also indicates their particular target groups. The third column of this table clarifies this by providing an example of a typical research result that may be reached for each of the subthemes. The research questions of the subthemes are discussed in the remainder of this section.

Subtheme: Cultural heritage and.....	Relevant target groups	Illustrative research result: Estimation of the effects of cultural heritage on ...
<b>Real estate prices (Farouk Lazrak)</b>	Residents, investors in real estate	The value of the real estate with cultural heritage characteristics itself and on real estate prices of houses and other buildings in the neighbourhood.
<b>Location behaviour of households (Mark van Duijn)</b>	Various types of residents who differ in their preferences for neighbourhood characteristics.	Stated preferences and (changes in) location behaviour of specific groups (e.g. highly educated professionals) in relation to cultural heritage.
<b>Location behaviour of firms (Karima Kourtit)</b>	Various user groups of industrial heritage.	Location behaviour of creative industries.
<b>Tourism (Ruben van Loon)</b>	Domestic and foreign tourists.	Number of tourists visiting particular sites and their expenditure.

Table 1. The four subthemes, their relative target groups, and illustrative results.

*SUBTHEME 1: REAL ESTATE PRICES*

Researcher: Farouk Lazrak MSc  
 Promoters: Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld and  
 Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal

The value of real estate is determined by the use made of the object, which is determined by preferences and productivity and is closely related to its characteristics. However, it is also generally recognised that the quality of the neighbourhood in which the object is located, for instance the presence of certain amenities, can also have a substantial effect on real estate prices. These determinants are not fixed over time, but change due to shocks in the economy, shifts in preferences associated with evolving lifestyles, et cetera.

This NICIS subproject focuses on the role of cultural heritage in the determination of real estate prices. What is the contribution of cultural heritage to the value of real estate in Dutch cities? Cultural heritage is a local amenity and its effect may deteriorate when it is neglected, or may become more pronounced when it is carefully treated and developed. Projects attempting to do this affect the value of the cultural heritage (often real estate objects) itself, but also the value of neighbouring buildings. These changes in real estate prices reflect the value attached to cultural heritage by owners and users of these real estate objects. Measuring and analysing them provides useful information about the social benefits associated with such projects.

Starting point of the research in this project are so-called hedonic pricing models that relate real estate prices to the characteristics of an object as well as to neighbourhood (dis)amenities. Initially we will focus on house prices. The data that will be used are those of the Dutch land register (Kadaster), which collects information about the monumental status of real estate objects according to national, provincial and municipal criteria. These data will be used to enrich a dataset of transaction prices of Dutch houses provided by the Dutch association of realtors (NVM) that contains information on sales prices and a rich set of housing characteristics. Information about neighbourhood amenities will also be added to the house price data. We are therefore able to create an extensive set of control variables, and this should help to recover the effect of cultural heritage – either

as a characteristic or as an neighbourhood amenity – in an accurate way.

Further research plans include the study of office prices and possibly the values of particular types of industrial buildings. We will also consider rents, where relevant, and contemplate the use of vacancies as an indicator for market performance in cases where prices or rents do not adjust instantaneously to market circumstances.

*SUBTHEME 2: LOCATION BEHAVIOUR OF HOUSEHOLDS*

Researcher: Mark van Duijn MSc  
 Promotor: Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal

Cultural heritage is one of the amenities that make a neighbourhood attractive to (potential) residents. However, cultural heritage is a far from homogeneous class of objects. Some types are easier to protect and develop than others, and some have more substantial effects than others. It is therefore worthwhile to consider the question of which types of cultural heritage have a substantial effect on the attractiveness of a particular neighbourhood? It can be answered by investigating the value attached by current and potential residents to various aspects of existing cultural heritage and their (further) development. This can be done through an in-depth analysis of the residential preferences of households with respect to the characteristics of their immediate and more distant environment.

This question is, of course, related to the effect of cultural heritage on property values. However, this subproject goes one step further by focusing not just on market outcomes, but also on the underlying process of residential sorting. Although many aspects of cultural heritage are valued to some extent by most households, there are nevertheless differences in the intensity of the preferences of living in, for instance, the vicinity of a historical inner city and the willingness to pay for realising them. This heterogeneity results in residential choice patterns in which those who are willing to pay most for a neighbourhood with a particular type of cultural heritage overbid other households. In doing so they contribute to the effect of cultural heritage on housing prices, but at the same time they realise a type of residential sorting that is related to the presence of this amenity. In gen-

eral, one should expect those who attach the largest value to cultural heritage to be overrepresented in neighbourhoods where this amenity is especially available. Development of cultural heritage therefore has the potential to change the demographic and social composition of a neighbourhood. Such a change may have consequences for the presence of other amenities like shops or restaurants.

It is clearly relevant for urban authorities to be aware of these developments that may lead to the gentrification of particular urban areas, and the deterioration of others. In this second subproject we will study the process of residential sorting by studying the location choices of households in relation to household and neighbourhood characteristics. The data we will use as a starting point are those of the housing needs surveys (WBO) and its successor WoON2006. We plan to use more comprehensive data of Statistics Netherlands (CBS) at a later stage in this research. The models we estimate are inspired by the work of Bayer and co-authors who study residential location patterns as equilibria in a residential location choice model in which demand for housing per location is determined by household and neighbourhood characteristics.

#### *SUBTHEME 3: LOCATION BEHAVIOUR OF FIRMS*

Researcher: Karima Kourtit MBA  
Promotors: Prof. Dr. Peter Nijkamp and  
Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal

If a city wants to play a significant role in the knowledge economy and the creative sector, its first priority has to be its attractiveness for workers in these industries (see Florida, 2004). This justifies special attention for the residential preferences of these worker types (highly skilled, often with a lifestyle that fits well with typically urban amenities). The first policy question that is central in this third research project is how the strengthening and development of cultural heritage can help to attract workers in the creative city to the urban area and to attract more of these workers from other cities.

Although the creative industries are more or less foot-loose in the sense that they can in principle locate everywhere where the relevant type of labour is available, there are also indications that they have preferences for particular

neighbourhood amenities. At least for some of these firms the cultural heritage may be an important aspect of location choice. Being located in or close to an old industrial building may be especially attractive because they help create a particular image for the firm, but other types of cultural heritage like the presence of a special type of architecture in the neighbourhood may be important as well. The second important policy question is therefore how cities can use their cultural heritage to attract firms in the creative industries and to prevent the ones that are present from moving to another urban area.

#### *SUBTHEME 4: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM*

Researcher: Ruben van Loon MSc  
Promotors: Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld and  
Dr. Jan Rouwendal

The number of national and international tourists visiting a city does not only depend on the available stock of cultural heritage and other amenities, but also on the way this is brought to the attention of potential visitors. This 'marketing' of cultural heritage, including the support from modern information and communication technology, is also an important aspect of the importance of cultural heritage for city life. The policy question that is central to this fourth research project is how cultural heritage can be used to promote national and international tourism.

The number of visitors does not only depend on the 'volume' of cultural heritage that is present in a city, but also on the way this is brought to the attention of potential visitors. Cooperation of various parties involved in the management and operation of cultural heritage objects (like museums or historical buildings) and associated amenities (like public transport or restaurants) and public facilities (local authorities) is usually of crucial importance in the creation of a successful bundle of aspects that make a city attractive as the destination for a day trip or a longer stay. In some cases – the Dutch Zuiderzee polders with their variety of historical sites located in different municipalities - coordination at a larger geographical scale may be necessary to reach this goal.

### Theoretical Background

The main theoretical background of the project is welfare economics, and more specifically the insight that social welfare is not only determined by market goods but also by amenities that can be natural or man-made. Cultural heritage is an important example of such an amenity.

This insight has provided an incentive to develop special valuation techniques for measuring the benefits associated with non-market goods. The travel cost method and the hedonic method are important examples of such techniques that will be used in this project. The analysis can be extended by also modeling the market interactions that give rise to the hedonic price function, as will be done in this project by incorporating location choices and the associated sorting mechanism. Apart from those revealed preference methods, stated preference methods (contingent valuation, choice experiments) are increasingly used. They will also be employed in the current project.

### Research Design and Methodology

In the first subtheme the analysis of real estate prices is the central issue. The main tool of the analysis is the estimation of hedonic price functions. Although ordinary least squares is still the dominant technique used in hedonic price analysis, there have been some interesting attempts recently to use (semi) nonparametric techniques. This offers the promise of being able to relax (and test) the potentially restrictive functional form assumptions that are unavoidable in parametric approaches. It should also be expected to improve the quality of the analysis, and where possible we will use these new tools to make sure that our analysis fits the best current practices.

The research for the second subtheme is closely associated with recent work on residential choice behaviour by Bayer and co-authors who introduced techniques developed in the industrial organisation literature to this area. The analysis uses large data sets to empirically develop a model of market interaction in which an equilibrium is realised by local house prices. The hedonic price function is therefore endogenised in this type of models.

Research for the third subtheme can benefit from the same techniques as far as locational choices of workers in the creative industries are concerned. However, data about locational choices of firms and the impact of cultural herit-

age on location behaviour of firms are less abundantly available and for this part of the research smaller data sets have to be used and we shall have to collect data ourselves by means of conventional questionnaires or stated preference techniques.

In the third subtheme we will analyse data from the Dutch leisure survey (Continu Vrije Tijds Onderzoek) and a survey among visiting international tourists that have been collected in 2008 and the beginning of 2009 (Onderzoek Inkomend Toerisme). The basic methodology is that of Hotelling's travel cost method. Modern applications incorporate this method in discrete choice models that can be merged with count data techniques, and in systems of demand equations that can deal with zero consumption of a large number of choice alternatives.

### Connection between Research and Practice

The research questions for the four subthemes have all been formulated in terms of policy issues. This makes clear from the start that the project as a whole intends to make a useful contribution to urban policy making. We are convinced that the use of state-of-the-art scientific techniques offers the best possibilities to realise these goals. However, we realise that scientific research can only be made useful for policy if due attention is paid to communicating the relevant research results to those who have to design policy measures. To facilitate this process, a Community of Practice has been established in which researchers meet with policymakers on a regular basis to discuss relevant research questions to be considered and new results of ongoing research. The figure below illustrates the interaction between policy and research.

### Deliverables

Research in each of the four subthemes will result in a Ph.D thesis. Chapters of these theses will be based on scientific papers that will be presented at national and international conferences and submitted to peer-reviewed scientific journals. Research will also be presented in the community of practice and documents in the Dutch language will be prepared when this facilitates the spread of relevant knowledge.

*Activities 2012:*

- Organisation Expert meeting De economische waardering van cultureel erfgoed (The Economic Value of Cultural Heritage), NICIS, Heerlen, The Netherlands, 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.
- ISRC meeting NICIS, Paper assessment Mark van Duijn, Karima Kourtit, Farouk Lazrak and Ruben van Loon, The Hague, The Netherlands, 7<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.
- Special Session on Economic Valuation of Cultural Heritage, ERSA (European Regional Science Association) congress, Bratislava, Slovakia, 24<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.
- Consortium meeting, Amersfoort, The Netherlands, 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2012.
- Presentations subthemes research, Nederlandse Economen Dag (Dutch Economics Day), De Nederlandse Bank, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2012.
- Presentation Jan Rouwendal, ISRC meeting, Platform 31, The Hague, The Netherlands, 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

*Publications 2012:*

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- Noronha Vaz, E. de, Nijkamp, P., Painho, M. & Caetano, M. (2012). A Multi-Scenario Forecast of Urban Change: A Study on Urban Growth in the Algarve. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 104(2), 201-211.
- Sahin, M., Todiras, A., Nijkamp, P. & Suzuki, S. (2012). Bright stars in the urban galaxy – the efficiency of ethnic entrepreneurs in the urban economy. *Innovation*, 25(2), 209-227.
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- Loon, R. van, Gosens, T. & Rouwendal, J. (2012). Destination choice for recreation in the Netherlands: Assessing the influence of destination-specific cultural attributes.
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- Koster, H.R.A., Ommeren, J. van & Rietveld, P. (2012). Historic Amenities, Income and Sorting of Households. *LSE-SERC Discussion Paper 124*, London.

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### 3. THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN CITIES AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

***Finding the limits of the limes. Using spatial dynamical modeling to reconstruct and understand the development of the cultural landscape in the Dutch part of the Roman limes***

NWO Vidi project (2012-2016)

Researcher: Jamie Joyce

Supervisor: Dr. Philip Verhagen

The project aims to apply spatial dynamical modeling to reconstruct and understand the development of the cultural landscape in the Dutch part of the Roman *limes* zone. The Roman conquest and occupation of the Lower Rhine region resulted in a system of fortifications on the Rhine border (the *limes*). The garrisons needed provisions like food and building materials. Where these came from and how they were managed is only known in general terms. Great uncertainties exist on the organisation of the socio-economic system, its relation to the military presence in the area, the logistics involved, and its impact on land use.

Spatial dynamical modeling can assist in interpreting past landscape development. It is a computer technique for building rule-based models that will simulate spatial processes - like the development of land use - through time. In this way, cause-and-effect chains will become more transparent. It can also tell us whether developments inevitably lead in a certain direction (path dependence), and if different scenarios produce similar outcomes (equifinality).

The Dutch *limes* zone offers a rich set of archaeological and palaeo-environmental data. We want to use these data and spatial dynamical modelling to set up scenarios of resource management along the *limes*, and test these against the archaeological evidence. What was needed to maintain the border garrisons? How did the Romans organise production, transport and distribution of goods? How did the local population respond? How did it influence landscape development and settlement pattern?

The modelling will result in scenarios of cultural landscape development using different theoretical perspectives and focusing on the interaction of natural, economic and socio-cultural factors. The plausibility of these scenarios can be assessed by comparing the modelling results to the archaeological record. We will also formulate best practices for spatial dynamical modelling in archaeology that will benefit other researchers.

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### ***'Decline and fall?' Social and cultural dynamics in the Low Countries in the Late Roman empire (AD 270-450)***

NWO project (2012-2016)

Researcher: Dr. Stijn Heeren

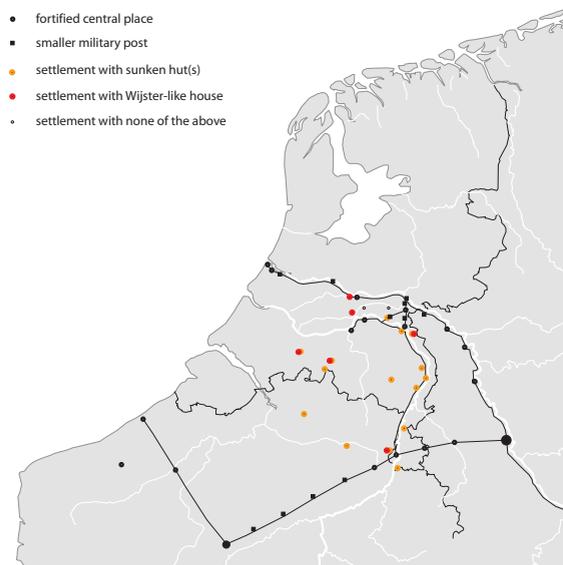
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans (VU University Amsterdam/ CLUE) and Prof. Dr. W. De Clercq (Ghent University).

#### Perspectives and ambitions of the project.

Late Roman written sources mention invasions of Germanic groups and lament the cultural decline and loss of territorial control by Rome. This negative picture became known to the wider public through Gibbon's *Decline and fall of the Roman empire* (1776). In the 19th/20th centuries, this view was also adopted by archaeologists. Employing a normative concept of culture, they tried to 'prove' Germanic invasions by mapping artifacts seen as typical of Germanic groups. Nowadays, scholars have realized that identity is fluid and situationally determined, and that the relationship between ethnic/cultural identity and material culture is ambiguous and complex. Germanic immigrations did occur, but rather than assuming a simple clash between Romans and Germans, we should focus on transformational processes such as social integration, hybridisation of (material) culture, and the ethnogenesis of new groups.

The Low Countries played an important part in these developments because the group known as Franks, who settled in the Dutch river area in the late 3rd century, later migrated further south to become the core of the Merovingian empire. The modern language divide (*taalgrens*) in Belgium is also generally seen as a result of Germanic migrations in the Late Roman period.

Since the early 1990s, settlements of immigrants have been identified and excavated. Most remained unpublished at the time, but have become available in recent years, together with new discoveries. Farmhouses of the Wijster-type and sunken huts, features that are originally from north of the Rhine, do not occur in the Roman empire in the Early and Middle Roman periods. Only in the Late Roman periods are they found within the Roman provinces, when they are indicative of immigrated groups of Germanic origin. Around these buildings native pottery of the Rhine-Weser-Germanic



Late Roman settlements in the study area. Map by Stijn Heeren.

style is found, as well as provincial-Roman material culture.

This new excavation evidence, in addition to the evidence produced by a systematic inventory of Late Roman metal finds from private collections, enables us to remodel the social dynamics and cultural transformations. Rather than the simple narrative of 'decline and fall', our research focuses on new formations and transformations of society in the Late Roman frontier zone of the Low Countries. We thereby try to take the discussion beyond the dichotomies of Roman-Germanic and military-civilian, and to clarify processes that transformed the use and significance of material culture. The result may have been a more hybrid cultural package used by descendants of both immigrant and indigenous provincial-Roman groups.

#### Research Framework

This research was funded by NWO Geesteswetenschappen and FWO, the Flemish Organization for Scientific Research, in the joint programme Dutch-Flemish cooperation.

#### Activities 2012:

The actual work started on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2012.

- On the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 30<sup>th</sup> of August and 20<sup>th</sup> November there

were working sessions with our Flemish project partners of Ghent University, Belgium.

- Two conferences were attended in 2012:
  - TRAC (Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference), Frankfurt, Germany, 29<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> of March 2012.
  - CHNT (International Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies), Vienna, Austria, 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2012. In Vienna a paper was presented on the site De Geer close to Dorestad.

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*Dr. Stijn Heeren is a researcher at the Department of Ancient Studies of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

#### ***The social-psychological meaning of heritage for the identity of a region in a leisure context***

External Ph.D candidate: Drs. Michiel W.J. Flooren  
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen and Prof. Dr. Hans Renes

The research conducted for this dissertation builds upon a theoretical framework in which environmental psychology theory is used to describe the valuation process of heritage use as leisure activity. Landscape perception and more specifically the attractiveness of heritage can be described in internal push and external pull factors.

The methodological approach relies on an integration of quantitative and qualitative research traditions in which both the suppliers of leisure-related heritage products and visitors are concerned. Experiences play an important role in the meaning and valuation of a heritage visit and govern human-landscape interactions. The experiential quality is instrumental in motivation, valuation and determines our leisure activities. A conceptual visitors' journey model is

developed to describe the phases before, during and after a visit to understand the expectations, satisfaction and loyalty towards heritage. Experience is fundamental and influenced by aspects such as place attachment and identification processes as a prelude to and an essential condition for culturally constructed representations. Its influence on the construction of regional identity is at the centre of the conducted research.

The relevance of this study is that it contributes to the development of a theoretical-methodological framework in which the relationship between the meaning of heritage and regional identity can be studied scientifically. Application of this knowledge delivers a basis to valorise management by the heritage sector and leisure organisations to match their products and services with the demand among visitors. At the end of 2013 Michiel Flooren planned to finish his Ph.D. research by writing a monograph.

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***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***

NWO Research Programme Humanities (2010-2014).

Researchers: Dr. Henk Hiddink and  
Drs. Julie Van Kerckhove

Project leaders: Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans and  
Dr. Ton Derks

The aim of this project is to analyse three Roman archaeological sites that were excavated in the 1980s, publishing the results in a synthetic monograph and presenting the results to a wider public. The publication on Hoogeloon-Kaboutersberg was finished in 2011. The most spectacular elements of this cemetery are the remains of a large grave mound (*tumulus*) and a 5.5-m-tall funerary monument of limestone, built by the family that owned the *villa* on the nearby Kerkakkers.

The second site is Riethoven-Heesmortel, a settlement with very special, Early Roman imports of luxury pottery. Remarkably, this settlement did not develop into a *villa*, but seems to be a normal farming village later in the Roman period. The manuscript of this publication was finished this year, and will be published in the spring of 2013.

The analysis of the *villa* site of Hoogeloon-Kerkakkers, an enormous task because of the extensive and varied finds, was continued this year. Find categories that were not analysed by the postdoctoral researcher himself were transferred to specialists for analysis. This includes fragments of painted plasterwork, carbonised seeds and fruits, pollen samples and animal bones. Julie Van Kerckhove has analysed all pottery sherds (over 30,000). All buildings, wells and ditches of the site have now been dated based on the pottery forms. The ceramics will be further classified as to place or region of origin by means of thin sections and examination under a microscope. Such research is - especially where the simple pottery for daily use is concerned - unique for the Netherlands and will provide insight into the nature of trade in the Roman period. During the remaining time of the project, this material will be compared with that from other settlements in the southern Netherlands, which will also give insight into the consumption behaviour of inhabitants of different types of settlements.

Apart from the scientific analysis of the excavations, the project also addresses the wider public. This year, several 3D reconstructions were made by Mikko Kriek (VUHbs). For the reconstruction of the *tumulus* Kaboutersberg in the woods of Hoogeloon, a reconstruction was made of the surrounding landscape. This was illustrated on a beautiful information board next to the grave mound. Furthermore, for the new exhibition in the Noord-Brabants Museum in Den Bosch, reconstructions were made of the inside and outside of the Roman villa, based as far as possible on finds from the excavation.

Something that was not included in the original project proposal, but that was carried out this year, was a control excavation on the Kerkackers. In a short action of two weeks, an area of 7000 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated, an area within the enclosure of the *villa* that had not been investigated previously. Surprisingly, the low-lying area contained no Roman features - other than the enclosure ditch -; mystifying, but an important fact.

Finally, the participants in the project started to prepare lectures for a symposium that would be held in Tongeren in January 2013. The lectures will inform the participants about each other's progress and form the basis for contributions to the synthetic monograph on the cover sand area in the southern Netherlands and northern Belgium in the Roman period. This monograph will make the results of the project and those of recent large-scale archaeological research accessible to an international audience of researchers.

#### Activities 2012:

- Keynote lecture by Nico Roymans about *Re-assessing the transformation of rural society in the Roman Rhineland* at the Roman Archaeology Conference in Frankfurt Germany, 29<sup>th</sup> of March to 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2012.
- In the past years, project participants have collaborated with the Noord-Brabants Museum, which intends to have the villa of Hoogeloon as a central focus in its new archaeological exhibition. Several 3D visualisations and reconstructions of all phases of the villa building were made available to the museum (see picture). Technical drawings for the benefit of making a new model of the villa were also provided.
- Another collaboration involved the reconstruction of the monumental Roman tumulus of the Kaboutersberg near



Reconstruction Roman landscape Hoogeloon. © Mikko Kriek.

the villa of Hoogeloon. This was coordinated by drs. J. Roymans (RAAP Archeologisch Advies, Weert). The reconstruction has now been completed on the original location in the woods of Hoogeloon (see photo). Based on information provided by the Hoogeloon project, information boards were designed and placed, aimed at tourists. Several local parties were involved (the municipality of Bladel, local history society, district water board De Dommel, province of Noord-Brabant), all with an interest in the project's results in the context of the tourist development of the region of Hoogeloon. These activities, aimed at making the rich Roman heritage of Hoogeloon accessible, are seen as an important product of the project in the field of community archaeology.

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#### 4. THE HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF CONFLICT AND WAR

##### ***Terrorspaces in Postwar Europe: Transnational Memory of Totalitarian Terror and Genocide***

AHRC-NWO programme (2011-2013)

Researchers: Dr. Roel Hijink and Dr. Rosa Lehmann

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse and  
Prof. Dr. Georgi Verbeeck

After a period of commemorating the Second World War by national war monuments and museums, Auschwitz and other WWII terrorspaces have become significant icons of modern European identity. In particular since the Fall of the Wall (1989) 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 - are rivaled in Southern and Eastern European countries by competing memories of dictatorship and mass terror. Besides, in many European countries WWII's memory sites have to relate themselves to WWI's 'sites of mourning' such as the battle field memorials, remembering the Great War's fallen soldiers.

It is argued that even when textures of memory show remarkable resemblances, personal experiences of Nazi and Soviet occupation or fascist and communist terror and dictatorship before and after WWII, may differ from collective WWII memory politics by national governments as well as by more dominant Western European perspectives.

This research project provides new insights into how governments and people of different European nations deal with conflicting pasts in heritage or memory sites. The



The Terrorspaces research group at the double barbed wire fence of Auschwitz I (Stammlager), Oswiecim 2012. © Photo: Rob van der Laarse.

dynamic of memory will be studied from a genealogical and comparative approach, emphasising aesthetic and performative changes of sites and sceneries, starting with WWI up to the last Balkan War. A better notion of memory making in European heritage politics - which implies the negotiation of contested memories - will provide a better understanding of European misunderstandings.

##### *Activities 2012:*

- A proposal to the Mondriaan Foundation is prepared together with Westerbork (matching partner), Paradox and Magnum Photo (New York) for a public presentation of the European topography of terror and the dynamics of memory. The proposal will be submitted by Paradox and will be carried out together with Centraal Museum Utrecht in 2013.
- For 2012 and in association with Terrorspaces, an internationalisation in the framework of a European proposal Holocaust Archaeology is prepared in collaboration with the universities of Vienna (Prof. Dr. Claudia Theune) and Trondheim (Prof. Dr. Marek Jasinski).
- Together with Cambridge University, VU/CLUE (Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse and Dr. Gilly Carr) submitted a Humanities Networking proposal to NWO/AHRC with the title *Landscapes of War, Trauma and Occupation*, in which the international research group Terrorspaces is put down as one of the strategic partners, which has been granted for May 2013-June 2014.



Photo wall in the new Sauna exhibition, Auschwitz-Birkenau 2012. © Photo: Rob van der Laarse.

- Establishing a lay-out of an edited volume, and a special journal call for Terrascapes in Postwar Europe, and the planning for the rest of the project, which was discussed at the NIAS theme group Terrascapes for September 2012-February 2013.
- The Terrascapes theme group organised several workshops and a seminar at NIAS during their stay with 6 fellows and 6 visiting scholars, and initiated a website [www.terrascapes.org](http://www.terrascapes.org) which, in connection to the AHRC-NWO LWTO network, will function as a European platform for VU, UvA, Cambridge, Trondheim, Bologna and other associated research groups.
- The organisation of the mini workshop 'Archaeology and Memory Former WWII Camps in Europe', by Rob van der Laarse and Iris van Ooijen, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2012.
- The organisation of the workshop 'Forgotten' War and Occupation Heritage: Shedding Light on the Darkness at the symposium 'Terrascapes and Occupationscapes. Europe's Mutual or Contested Heritage in East and West?', by Rob van der Laarse, Gilly Carr and Britt Baillie. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge University, 25<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of August 2012. Here the following participating researcher held a lecture:
  - Gilly Carr, *Erasure, amnesia and anamnesis: Forgetting and remembering the labour camps of the Atlantic Wall in the Channel Islands.*
  - Claudia Theune, *'Lost' German and Austrian Camps: Forgotten places enclosed by barbed wire.*
  - Koos Bosma, *Protecting the life of civilians in WWII: relics and consciousness.*
  - Rob van der Laarse, *Terrascapes and Occupation-scapes: Europe's shared or contested heritage in the East and West?*
  - Britt Baillie-Warren, *Chronocentrism and remembrance as resistance: the Dudik memorial complex.*
- The organisation of a session at the 18th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, by Rob van der Laarse, Jan Kolen and Marek Jasinski, University of Helsinki, Finland, 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012. Here the following lectures were given by the participating researchers:
  - Claudia Theune, *Objects, Images and Words. Their Contribution to the History of the Former Concentration Camps.*
  - Rob van der Laarse, *Archaeology and Memory. Unearthing Europe's Age of Terror beyond the Holocaust Paradigm.*
  - Rose Tzalmuna, *Tracing Collective Amnesia – The Atlantikwall as an Archaeological Park.*
  - Iris van Ooijen and Ivar Schutte, *'Former Camp Westerbork as Archaeological Site. Materiality, Memory and WWII Archaeology in the Netherlands'.*
- The workshop organised by the Terrascapes Theme Group 'Travelling Memories of Terror and War', NIAS, Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 11<sup>th</sup> of Decembetr 2012. The following lectures were given by the participating researchers:
  - Roel Hijink, *Design Memories: The Transformation of Europe's Nazi Camp Memorials after the Fall of the Wall.*
  - Iris van Ooijen, *Camp Westerbork as Archaeological Site. Materiality, Memory and WWII Archaeology in the Netherlands.*
  - Britt Baillie, *Memory Overlay: Forgetting Vukovar's Second World War Past.*
  - Rosa Lehmann, *Beyond the Holocaust: Memories and Stories of Belonging in the Polish-Jewish Diaspora.*

*Publications 2012*

- Laarse, R. van der (2012). Joods Disneyland in een landschap zonder joden [Bespreking van het boek *Shattered Spaces. Encountering Jewish ruins in postwar Germany and Poland*]. *Tijdschrift Geschiedenis*, 124(4), 604-605.
- Laarse, R. van der & Freriks, K. (2012). Buitenplaats, parel van duurzaamheid. Dubbelinterview Rob van der Laarse en Carolien Gehrels. *GRNVLD*, 2012(11), 8-11.
- Laarse, R. van der (2012). Voorwoord Geboortegrond. In R. van der Laarse, N. Middelkoop, M. Bosman, E. Los & M. Hell (Eds.), *Geboortegrond. Vier eeuwen familie Salm* (pp. 5). Amsterdam: Vereniging Familie Salm.
- Laarse, R. van der (05-05-2012). Herinneren gaat ook over nu. *Reformatorisch Dagblad*
- Laarse, R. van der (25-01-2012). Laat Auschwitz beginpunt van nieuwe toekomst zijn. *Reformatorisch Dagblad*, pp. 12-13.
- Laarse, R. van der (27-01-2012). Laat Auschwitz geen nulpunt maar eindpunt zijn. *Friesch Dagblad*, pp. 11.
- Laarse, R. van der & Betten, Erik (16-02-2012). Wat zoekt deejay Ruud de Wild in Auschwitz? *Friesch Dagblad*.

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*Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse is professor of Heritage of War at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and head of the cluster The Heritage and Memory of Conflict and War of CLUE.*

*Prof. Dr. Georgi Verbeeck is a senior lecturer at the Department of History at the University of Maastricht.*

***Camps as contested sites. Postwar development of the camps Vught, Westerbork and Amersfoort as heritage***

NWO project (2010-2014)

Researcher: Iris van Ooijen L.L.M. MA.

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen and  
Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse

The aim of this project is to investigate how the memory of the Second World War has developed with regard to the material and immaterial remains of the former concentration camps. Memorial places have become more important to younger generations in dealing with the past, and the memory of the Second World War in our country and abroad seems to coincide increasingly with the Holocaust.

The project intends to place the dealing with that traumatic period in the perspective of, on the one hand, the meaning of the (memorial) camps for various population groups (not only the diverse categories of victims and their surviving relatives, but also detained Germans and collaborators, Indian-Dutch people and Moluccan KNIL soldiers, and - not in the least place - the inhabitants of the region), and on the other hand, the meaning of the camps as national sites of the international Holocaust memory boom. The project will result in a monograph, a conference for involved



Visitors with a guide from the remembrance center of camp Westerbork in conversation with an archaeologist who is working on the camp-site near the former villa of the camp commandant. © Photo: Iris van Ooijen.



Visitors in front of the monument of Shelomo Selinger at former transit camp Drancy, Paris. On the right, the new memorial museum under construction. © Photo: Iris van Ooijen.

organisations, historians and other researchers, media publicity and a contribution in the form of a joint exhibition by National Monument Camp Vught, Memorial Camp Westerbork and National Monument Camp Amersfoort on the place of the camps in Dutch memorial culture.

#### Activities 2012:

- Iris van Ooijen continued her (field) research focusing on several case studies (like barrack 1b in Vught, the exhibition *Internment Camp Westerbork 1945-1948* opened at the Remembrance Centre of Camp Westerbork in December 2008 and the case of archaeology of former camp sites).
- Lecture Iris van Ooijen:
  - 'Dissonant collective memories of Camp Westerbork in a global age'. MatchPoints Seminar *Conflict in Memory: Interpersonal and Intergenerational Remembering of War, Conflict and Transition*, Aarhus University, Denmark, 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.
  - (with Ivar Schutte), 'Former Camp Westerbork as Archaeological Site. Materiality, Memory and WWII Archaeology in the Netherlands'. at *The 18th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists*, University of Helsinki, Finland, 20<sup>th</sup> of Augustus to 1<sup>st</sup> of September.
  - 'Exhibiting Memory. Conflicting Memories at Former Camp Westerbork in the Netherlands'. Seminar *Citizen-*

*ship after periods of occupation and collaboration*, Netherlands Institute for War Documentation (NIOD), Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

- 'Camp Westerbork as Archaeological Site. Materiality, Memory and WWII Archaeology in the Netherlands' at the NIAS-Terrscapes Theme Group Workshop 'Traveling Memories of Terror and War', Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2012.
- Teaching and organising in collaboration with Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse in the Master course *Terrscapes in Postwar Europe*. She gave lectures, organised the excursion, provided students with feedback on their proposals and revised essays and one thesis.
- In June and July 2012 Iris, in the context of an EHRI-fellowship (European Holocaust Research Infrastructure), carried out research at the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris on the former transit camp Dancy as a memorial site. Besides consulting the archives of the CCJD (Centre for Contemporary Jewish Documentation which is part of the Mémorial de la Shoah) she conducted interviews.
- Furthermore Iris van Ooijen participated in meetings of the research group *The Dynamics of Memory*, the international research group *Terrscapes* and her own Ph.D candidate network *Cultural memory of the WWII*, which still convenes every two months.

#### Publications 2012:

- Ooijen, I.M.A van & Raaijmakers, I. (2012). Competitive or multidirectional memory? The interaction between postwar and postcolonial memory in the Netherlands. *Journal of Genocide Research*, Vol. 14, Nr. 3-4, 463-483. [Peer-reviewed].

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***Landscapes of war, trauma and occupation. Painful heritage and the dynamics of memory in post-1989 Europe***

AHRC-NWO (2012-2014)

Programme leaders: Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse  
(VU Amsterdam) and  
Dr. Gilly Carr (Cambridge)

Co-personal investigators: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma  
(VU Amsterdam) and  
Dr. Britt Baillie (Cambridge)

The overall theme of the proposal is the gathering and dissemination of new international and partly controversial knowledge about forgetting, remembering and reuse of *Landscapes of war, trauma and occupation in post-1989 Europe*, situated in various European communities. As material and immaterial heritage is one of the cornerstones of sustainability, the thematic area fits in the AHRC theme *Sustainable Communities in a Changing World*.

The Second World War is one of the few experiences 'shared' by all of the nations of the European Union and the Council of Europe. Europe was the primary arena for the war. Countries were occupied by, collaborated with, had puppet states erected by and/or offered fierce resistance to the Nazis. Even the British 'liberators' endured the occupation of the Channel Islands. In Western Europe – with the exception of Germany and Austria - the notion of terror, trauma and occupation is associated with the Second World War itself.

In Eastern Europe an entirely different pattern emerged. Here the 'liberation' by the Red Army in 1945 is regarded as the beginning of a (re)occupation which endured until the 1990s. Western Europe has had 66 years to come to terms and to readdress its Second World War heritage and memories. In contrast, Eastern European nations have undergone a massive re-visioning of the Second World War in response not only to the fall of the Berlin Wall but also the rise of nationalism which accompanied it. Here, most nations and communities were occupied and terrorised by others (foreign enemies or collaborating regimes), borders have changed, large-scale migrations took place, and those labeled the 'liberators' by one group were regarded as 'repressors' by the other.



Ghetto experience in Schindler's Museum, Krakow 2012. © Photo: Rob van der Laarse.

Key research questions:

- With the continuation of perpetration of crimes such as ethnic cleansing, Holocaust denial and the associated increase of right-wing politics, what can archaeologists and heritage specialists do to increase awareness of neglected histories and sites of painful heritage?
- With the increase in tourism and visitor numbers to sites of painful heritage, and given the potential public interest in currently neglected sites, how can we capitalise on their interest to uncover neglected, painful heritage and bring it centre stage?
- With the expansion of European member states and its associated migration and immigrations, how can archaeology and heritage studies be used to unite old and new members of communities in uncovering and invigorating their shared painful heritage?
- With the passing away of those who lived through occupation, trauma, terror and war, how can academics best act to record, preserve, digitise and pass on their memory to the next generation and for posterity, acknowledging that we are involved in a race against time?

Because the research area is huge, taking in almost all of Europe, the research needs to be systemised, an international research community has to be created, and the funding of a long-term research programme has to be secured.



Interactive mapping of Holocaust sites, sources and stories in the new Dossin Holocaust Museum, Mechelen 2013. © Photo: Rob van der Laarse.

#### Activities 2012:

1. On the 25<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of August 2012 a workshop entitled *War and Occupation Heritage: Shedding light on the darkness*, was organised and managed by the University of Cambridge. It was a meeting of invited experts from around Europe (although attracting and welcoming an interdisciplinary selection of delegates) to identify and investigate the key thematic and theoretical directions for research for both the Dutch-English network in hand, but also for wider funding and future work. At this workshop two lectures were held by the following researchers:

- Koos Bosma, 'Protecting the life of civilians in WWII: relics and consciousness'
- Rob van der Laarse, 'Terrascapes and Occupation-scapes: Europe's shared or contested heritage in the East and West?'

#### Activities 2012:

- Media (interviews):
  - 'Historie in laagjes', interview with Hans Willems on Landscape and Memory, and the heritage of War, *Leeuwarder Courant*, 21<sup>st</sup> of January 2012, Saturday supplement, 12-13.
  - 'Joods op zondag', Live interview with Paul Damen on Auschwitz never again? (inaugural VU), at *Joodse Omroep*, Avro Studio Hilversum, Sunday evening 19.00-

20.00 uur, 29<sup>th</sup> of January 2012.

- (Erik Betten) 'Wat zoekt Ruud de Wild in Auschwitz?', *Friesch Dagblad* 16<sup>th</sup> of February 2012.
- (Reinald Molenaar) 'Herinneren gaat ook over nu'. *Reformatorisch Dagblad*, 5<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.
- Kester Freriks, Buitenplaats, parel van duurzaamheid. Dubbel Interview Rob van der Laarse and Carolien Gehrels, *GRNVLD Magazine voor de verbinding van stad en land*, nr. 11 (24<sup>th</sup> of August 2012), in *SPITS* (daily newspaper).
- Jurgen van den Berg, NCRV Cappuccino, Saturday morning, Radio 2 AVRO studio Hilversum, 27<sup>th</sup> of October 2012 on UCI president Pat McQuaid's decision to cleanse Lance Armstrong from sport history as a case of *damnatio memoriae*.
- Sterre Lindhout, 'Rustplaats Duitse keizer in gevaar. Reportage Huis Doorn', *De Volkskrant. Binnenland*, Saturday, 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 2012, 11
- Lectures Rob van der Laarse:
  - *Nooit meer Auschwitz? Erfgoed van de oorlog na Europa's eeuw van de kampen*. Inaugural Westerbork Chair, 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2012 (in combination with the Holocaust Memorial Conference, VU University Amsterdam) [VU oration Westerbork chair Heritage of War, published in 2013].
  - 'De verbeelding aan de macht. Het traumalandschap van de Holocaust herinnering', *Studium Generale*, Leeuwarden, lecture series *Landschap en herinnering*, Tresoar, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands, 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2012.
  - 'Auschwitz, Europa's culturele hoofdstad? *Naar een Europese herinnering?* Series: *Europa in debat*, Spui 25, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 4<sup>th</sup> of April 2012 (Discussion together with Carlos Reijnen, UvA).
  - 'Uit de schaduw van Auschwitz?' *Cultuurhistorisch seminar 9: Oorlog en herinnering*, University Utrecht, Drift 21, The Netherlands, 7<sup>th</sup> of May 2012. (presentation and debate together with Prof. Dr. Diederik Oosten, VU).
  - 'The Heart of Darkness. Dark Heritage and the Holocaust Sublime', Session *Deconstructing the Dark. A Critical Approach to Dark Heritage*, ACHS Inaugural Conference *Re/theorizing Heritage*, Gothenburg, Sweden, 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.

- 'Terrascapes and Occupationscapes. Europe's Mutual or Contested Heritage in East and West?', Workshop *'Forgotten' War and Occupation Heritage: Shedding Light on the Darkness*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, UK, 25<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.
- 'Archaeology and Memory. Unearthing Europe's Age of Terror beyond the Holocaust Paradigm', Session *The archaeology of 20<sup>th</sup>-century terrascapes: how to proceed?*, 18<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting 2012, Helsinki, Finland, 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012.
- 'Terrascapes: Rethinking the Holocaust Paradigm', *NIAS Academic Year Opening Lecture*, Netherlands Institute of Advanced Studies, Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.
- 'De strijd om de buitenplaats. Oranje en de Loevesteiners, 1634-1667'. Virtus Studiedag, *Nieuwe Beelden van de Buitenplaats van de Gouden Eeuw (1609-1672)*, Kasteel Groeneveld, The Netherlands, 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.
- 'Beyond Auschwitz. From Holocaust to Occupation Paradigm in Post-1989 Europe', *After the Violence: Memory*, 45<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin workshop, George Mosse Center and Dep. for German and European Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Wisconsin), USA, 20<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2012.
- 'Objecten liegen niet! Over de materialiteit en beleving van Holocaust erfgoed', KNHG Najaarscongres *Voorwerpen maken geschiedenis. Niet-schriftelijke bronnen in historisch onderzoek*. Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, The Netherlands, 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 2012.
- Conferences (organisation):
  - The organisation of the mini workshop 'Archaeology and Memory Former WWII Camps in Europe', by Rob van der Laarse and Iris van Ooijen, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 23<sup>th</sup> of March 2012.
  - The organisation of the workshop 'Forgotten' War and Occupation Heritage: Shedding Light on the Darkness at the symposium 'Terrascapes and Occupationscapes. Europe's Mutual or Contested Heritage in East and West?', by Rob van der Laarse, Gilly Carr and Britt Baillie. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge University, UK, 25<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.
  - The organisation of a session at the 18th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, by Rob van der Laarse, Jan Kolen and Marek Jasinski, University of Helsinki, Finland, 1<sup>st</sup> of September.
  - The workshop organised by the Terrascapes Theme Group 'Travelling Memories of Terror and War', NIAS, Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2012.
  - Panels (expert meeting):
    - Round table meeting *The Future of the National Museums*, Vereniging Rijksmusea (VRM), Restauratieatelier, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.

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*Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma is professor of History of Architecture and Heritage Studies at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and a member at the Management Team CLUE.*

*Prof. Dr. Britt Baillie is a Post-doctoral Research Associate at the the Institute of Continuing Education at Cambridge University, UK.*

### **Atlantic Wall**

CLUE project (2010-2012)

Researcher: Ir. Rose Tzalmona

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma

One of the biggest *grands travaux* in the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the Atlantic Wall which was prepared and executed by the *Organisation Todt* between 1941 and 1944. This defence line along the North Sea coast of seven countries has hitherto been studied primarily in military terms.

In this CLUE project the Atlantic Wall is scrutinized as a spatial, cultural and mental construct comprised of severe (civil) collateral damages, as well as a key relic and a contested "gift", that deserves a place in the collective memory of the Second World War. The research is carried out by Rose Tzalmona in her Ph.D project: *Traces of Collective*



Crisbecq, Normandy (France). German Battery as part of the Atlantic Wall. © Photo Bert Brouwenstijn

#### *Amnesia - Confronting Hitler's Atlantikwall.*

The map-based website [www.atlantikwallplatform.eu](http://www.atlantikwallplatform.eu), developed by the private firm Lopende Zaken, has been in the air since December 2010. Meanwhile the website has been extended with more detailed documentation about the Dutch part of the Atlantic Wall.

#### *Activities 2012:*

- Lectures:
  - Rose Tzalmona, 'The Atlantikwall as a War Landscape', *1st Global Conference: Monstrous Geographies: Monstrous Spaces and Places*, Oxford University, UK, 19<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> of July 2012.
  - Koos Bosma, 'Protecting the life of civilians in WWII: relics and consciousness', Workshop *'Forgotten' war and occupation heritage: shedding light on the darkness*, University of Cambridge, 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.
  - Rose Tzalmona, 'Traces of Collective Amnesia – The Atlantikwall as an Archaeological Park', *EAA Archaeological Annual Meeting*, Session: *Terrorscapes*, Helsinki University, 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012.
- Radio Interview with Koos Bosma, in *Hoe? Zo! Radio* (scientific news) on the occasion of the publication of the book *Shelter City*. 20<sup>th</sup> of December 2012, Radio 5, 20.00-21.00 h.

#### *Publications 2012:*

- Bosma, K. (2012). *Shelter City. Protecting citizens against air raids*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

- Tzalmon. R. (2012). The Atlantikwall: From a Forgotten Military Space Towards Places of Collective Remembrance. Boyd, G.A. & Linehan, D. (eds.), *Ordnance: War+Architecture & Space* (140-155). Ashgate Publishing.
- Tzalmona, R. (2012). The Atlantikwall as a War Landscape', e-book conference proceedings *Monstrous Geographies: Monstrous Spaces and Places*, Oxford University, 18<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2012.

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#### 5. THE HERITAGE IN A POSTCOLONIAL WORLD

Coordinator Prof. Dr. Susan Lègeue

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*Prof. Dr. Susan Legène is professor of Political History at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

In 2012, the research cluster Heritage in a postcolonial world merged with other CLUE research projects on maritime heritage and history. The research cluster was renamed Global History and Heritage in a Post-Colonial World, with a website: [www.ghhpw.com](http://www.ghhpw.com).

**Successfully ended research project 2012*****PhotoCLEC -Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture (HERA JP, 2010-2012)***

Hera JRP (2010-2012)

Researchers: Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Edwards (PL De Montfort University Leicester)  
Prof. Dr. Sigrid Lien (Bergen University, Norway) and,  
Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne (VU University Amsterdam)

PhotoCLEC ended with a special symposium at the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> January 2012). It has been a collaboration between researchers in the UK, Norway and the Netherlands, with Elizabeth Edwards (De Montfort University Leicester) as the Principal Investigator. The main question of this project was “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?” The project has published a website on the interpretation of colonial photographs, photograph collections and contemporary exhibitions on the colonial past, which is being hosted and maintained at: <http://photoclec.dmu.ac.uk/>.

***Activities 2012:***

- Symposium PhotoCLEC at the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2012.

***Publications 2012:***

- Among its publications is ‘Photographic Legacies: Addressing the Colonial Past in Europe’, a special theme issue of *Photography and Culture* (Vol. 5:3, November 2012). Guest editors were the project leaders Elizabeth Edwards, Sigrid Lien and Susan Legêne.

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*Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Edwards is Research Professor in Photographic History and Director of Photographic History Research Centre at the PL De Montfort University in Leicester, UK.*

*Prof. Dr. Sigrid Lien is professor in Art History at the Bergen University, Norway.*

***The future of the World Heritage Convention commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW)***

OCW funding (2010-2012)

Researcher: Dr. Carol Westrik  
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne

In 2012, the World Heritage Convention celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The Netherlands, a State Party since 1992, actively supports the Convention’s aim, both in the national and international arenas. Carol Westrik wrote a policy research report about the future of the World Heritage Convention for the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands. It contains observations about the strengths and weaknesses of the organisational structure that guides the Convention. These are elaborated with respect to, for instance, the meaning of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), Sustainability of the decision-making process, Politicisation and Credibility of the List, Maintenance and conservation of the sites, Tourism, or the List of World Heritage in Danger. Furthermore, the report contains recommendations on how the Netherlands as a State Party can work with the Convention, both within the Netherlands and internationally. The Future of World Heritage argues for sustained Dutch commitment to the Convention.

***Publications 2012:***

- Westrik, C. (2012). *The Future of World Heritage: The Netherlands and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention*, VU Amsterdam. [This report can be downloaded from the website [www.ghhpw.com](http://www.ghhpw.com).]
- Engels, B. & Westrik, C. (2012). Sustainable development in the Wadden Sea, A Dutch-German World Heritage site. Galla, A. (ed.), *World Heritage. Benefits Beyond Borders*, UNESCO Publishing, Paris and Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

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### **Current research projects**

#### ***Sites, Bodies and Stories; the Dynamics of Heritage Formation in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands***

NWO programme Cultural Dynamics (2008-2013)

Researcher: Drs. Fenneke Sysling, Sadiyah Boonstra  
MA, Tular Sudarmadi

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne

The research programme 'Sites, Bodies and Stories' (SBS) investigates cultural heritage formation in colonial and postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It analyses the emergence of a colonial canon of Indonesian culture, and its impact on the dynamics of appropriation and belonging, inclusion and exclusion, during the process of (post)colonial state formation.

Three case studies, focusing on different heritage domains, will be the prisms through which the political dimensions and colonial threads of heritage formation across the colonial divide will be investigated. The case studies concern: (1) archaeological-historical sites; (2) human remains and physical anthropological data; and (3) contemporary performing traditions and performance practices. Each of these heritage domains implicitly refers to an 'authentic' indigenous past. Each domain has been incorporated in a Western scientific body of colonial knowledge, and has been regulated and preserved through the intervention of cultural institutions in Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The use of the three cases allows the programme to follow three different approaches to the dynamics of heritage formation: focusing on state interventions (Sites), on international professional agendas (Bodies) and on individual local cultural productions (Stories). The aim is, by following these three approaches to arrive at an analysis of the operation of processes of heritage formation in colonial, postcolonial and

international arenas, drawing its power and legitimacy from, respectively, the state, international norms, and local tradition.

#### *Activities 2012:*

- In the final stage of this project, a website has been developed at [www.ghhp.com/sbs.php](http://www.ghhp.com/sbs.php).
- SAVUSA-Ph.D candidate Riedwaan Moosage of the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and VU (2011-2016) has been discussing his research with his South African and Dutch supervisors in Cape Town, at the occasion of the ICMAH/COMCOL Conference on Museums and the Idea of Historical Progress, held in Cape Town from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> of November, 2012. His research focuses on the disciplining of (missing) dead bodies and the work of South African (history)historiography in the discursive practices of law, transitional justice and memorialisation.

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Website: [www.ghhpw.com/sbs.php](http://www.ghhpw.com/sbs.php).

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*Sadiyah Boonstra MA is Ph.D. candidate at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

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***Truck system in transatlantic perspective: Louisiana and the Netherlands ca. 1865-1920***

Ph.D project funded by De Winterfonds (2011-2016)

Researcher: Karin Murillo-Lurvink MA

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. C.A. Davids and  
Dr. S.W. Verstegen

The project is a comparative research based on primary sources, on the existence of a truck system at plantation stores on cotton and sugar plantations in Louisiana, and factory stores in different industries in the Netherlands, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The purpose is to compare the functioning of the oppressive features of the truck system on the labourers in Louisiana and the Netherlands.

There are several aspects that will receive attention, including the difference between sharecropping and wage labour on plantations in Louisiana. The methods of paying the labourers, including methods that forced the labourers to spend their wages in the plantation store. The research will look at the reasons for this enforcement: practical and economical reasons versus exploitation and racism. The responses of the labourers will be examined as well.

Furthermore, there is a lack of research on both factory and plantation stores, especially the latter, and that is why the main focus of this project will be on the plantation stores. Hopefully, this research will contribute to the historical debate about the relationship between economic development and racism in the southern states of the United States, and, if possible, shed new light on the truck system in the Netherlands. The main research question at the moment is: *“Was the truck system in Louisiana, if it was as dominant and general as assumed, an integral part of the ‘Jim Crow’ system, or was it an independent phenomenon, and did it not differ essentially from the developments in the Western world?”*

***Activities 2012:***

- Lectures Karin Lurvink:
  - ‘Postbellum racism on Louisiana plantation stores? The rise, persistence, and decline of the token system in Louisiana, 1871-1908’. Posthumus Conference, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 24<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.

- ‘The token system in Louisiana in international perspective, 1865-1908’. British Association for American Studies, Manchester, UK, 14<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.

- ‘Economics or racism? The rise, persistence, and decline of the truck system on cotton and sugar plantations in Louisiana, 1865-1908’. European Social Science and History Conference, Glasgow, UK, 12<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.

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

***A historical archaeological study to reconstruct the identities of women in the VOC slave lodge in Cape Town, 1679-1795 A.D.***



External Ph.D researcher:

Drs. Linda Mbeki.

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen and Prof. Dr. Henk Kars

Between the years 1652-1795, the Cape Colony was governed by the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

What was initially a refreshment

stop for company ships on their way to the Far East soon became a cosmopolitan settlement with resident Africans, Europeans and Asians. There were several categories of people recognised by the company. These were Europeans/burghers (citizens), free blacks, slaves and Hottentots/Boesjeman (Khoisan). Although these categories cannot be dismissed, many questions about the non-Europeans' identities arise. What did their labels mean for their way of life? How did they see themselves independently of the labels assigned to them?

This project is particularly interested in answering these questions about the slave women who lived in the VOC slave lodge. The second oldest building in South Africa acted as a slave lodge, school, brothel, hospital and asylum for more than a century. We hope that this project will increase interest in, and knowledge about Indian Ocean World slavery, which is less well understood than its Atlantic Ocean counterpart although no less important, particularly its gender implications.

The aim of this study is to reconstruct the identities of women who lived in the VOC slave lodge between 1679 and 1795. The identity of a being is defined as the overlap of three essential elements. Firstly one must be a biological individual, a member of humankind. Secondly, one should express social personhood, acting as an agent responsible for one's actions. Finally, one should be a psychological self, the locus of experience as an object or subject.

The objectives that will allow us to achieve our aim are:

- Archaeometric analysis of ceramic artefacts from the site of the slave lodge

- Archival research of VOC documents at the National Dutch and Cape archives
- Sr. and O. isotopic analysis of non-European underclass individuals

The artefacts found at the slave lodge, a microcosm of slave life in the Cape Colony, have the potential to yield information about slave women's daily lives in which they acted as both agents and loci of experiences. Material culture studies give us the theoretical framework for this part of the study. In particular we will simultaneously approach artefacts archaeologically, sociologically and anthropologically.

To complement and interrogate the scientific findings, archival research will be performed at the Dutch National Archives in The Hague and the Cape Archives in Cape Town. Although these extensive records document Cape history from the point of view of the dominant classes, we believe that we can extract important information on the identities of the lodge women.

Isotopic analysis of the non-European underclass will add to the body of knowledge about the origins of the slaves at the Cape. Slave names could change several times during a lifetime, one common method of naming was by point of sale. These documented names do not however tell us about the slave networks that slaves moved through before arriving at the Cape, or from where they originated. This is where bioarchaeology can provide useful information such as where individuals were at different ages and ultimately where they came from.

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## PROJECTS

## THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW LAND

*CLUE AND NIEUW LAND HERITAGE CENTRE (2009-2014)*

Since the construction of the Afsluitdijk (1927-1932), the appearance of the Zuiderzee area has continuously been subject to changes and the area has constantly faced different historical perspectives. Traditions of living and working at sea, and the existence attached to this in the Zuiderzee villages, were (partly at least) transformed into a thing of the past. The memory of that past has eventually been handed down in the shape of monuments, literature, photography, oral history and – last but not least – museums. The Zuiderzee works, in contrast, have grown into an important icon of national identity and of the Dutch water management history. New inhabitants built a new livelihood in the polders, where community and landscape gradually fused into one distinctive region with its own history, identity and potential for development.

The aim of the research programme 'The Biography of the New Land' is to further reinforce the coherence and applicability of the scientific research into the history, development and heritage of the IJsselmeer region. The research programme contains several broad historical themes and two additional researches that are specifically aimed at translating historical knowledge into current social applications.



The New Land Heritage Centre in Lelystad. © Photo: Rita Hermans.

Research themes:

The research programme consists of five subprojects:

***Subproject 1: history of perception and management of flood disasters in the zuiderzee region.***

Researcher: Harm Pieters MA

Promotors: Prof. Dr. Petra van Dam, Dr. Adrie de Kraker and Dr. Anton Bosch

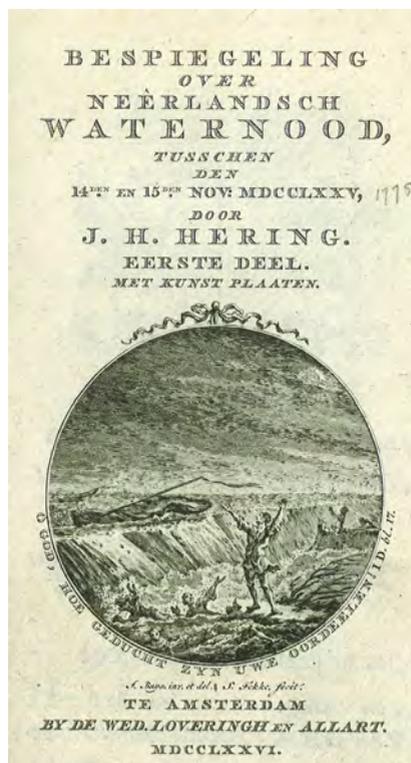
The subproject started on 1 September 2009 and was originally intended to investigate the history of perception and management of floods in the Zuiderzee region. In 2012, the research focused on the completion of archival research, establishing the contents of the Ph.D dissertation and the presentation of the research results in several lectures and publications. Together with another Ph.D candidate within the New Land project, Don van den Biggelaar, a paper was written for the project for the *Cultuur Historisch Jaarboek Flevoland*, which includes elements of both subprojects.

*Activities 2012:*

- Participation in and completion of the Basic Course University Lecturer (BUD), Education Centre VU University, March 2012 - September 2012.
- Lectures Harm Pieters:
  - *Gedenkboeken van de overstromingen van 1775, 1776 en 1825 in het Zuiderzeegebied*, paper presented at the symposium: *Amfibische cultuur: leven met overstromingsrisico's* of the Vereniging voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis, 23<sup>th</sup> of February 2012.
  - 'The memory of floods in almanacs around the Zuiderzee', Annual Conference N.W. Posthumus Institute, Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam, 24<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.
  - 'Arts and Heritage: Policy, Management and Education', lecture for MA students University of Maastricht, 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2012.

*Publications 2012:*

- Pieters, H.D. & Biggelaar, D. van den (2012). Boringen op Schokland. Van de strijd tegen het water naar de strijd tegen de inklinking?. R. van Diepen, W. van der Most & H.



Voorzijde gedenkboek stormvloed 1775, Hering.

Pruntel (eds.), *Cultuurhistorisch Jaarboek voor Flevoland* (Cultuurhistorisch Jaarboek voor Flevoland). Lelystad: Stichting De Twaalfde Provincie.

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*Harm Pieters MA is a Ph.D candidate at the department of History at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

*Petra van Dam is professor of Water History at the department of History at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

*Adrie de Kraker is assistant professor at the Department of Geo – and Bioarchaeology of the Faculty of Earth and Life*

*Sciences at VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

***Subproject 2: ancestors in the polder? The biography of the new land and its representation in science, culture and policy.***

Researcher: Demelza van der Maas MA  
Promotors: Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne and  
Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen

Demelza van der Maas started her research on 1 June 2009. In the original proposal for this subproject two research lines were set out. In the first place, research focused on history of science and historical representation processes, and in the second place on contemporary processes of the giving of meaning in the communities and in the heritage sector. At the same time, a broad range of historical sources were used, from poetry to policy documents. During 2011, it was decided to focus on a number of concrete, contemporary case studies, moving the primary focus of the research to the contemporary processes of giving meaning in the communities and heritage sector of the IJsselmeer polders. The research still has a wide orientation, but out of necessity the number of historical sources has been limited somewhat. However, the history has not been forgotten: each case will be provided with a historical context and where relevant, the interaction between historical and contemporary processes of representation will still be taken into account.

In 2012, the various case studies were developed further, and additional research material was collected through archival research, interviews and fieldwork. Moreover, the theoretical framework was revised and accentuated, based on input from other people - received during conferences, symposia and individual meetings. A final table of contents was also established, structuring the research in a logical way.

The thesis now consists of four parts: part I will be a historical introduction with a periodisation in which the various myths will be placed in their historical contexts; part II focuses on the 'battle against the water' myth and the way in which this was reflected in local commemorative culture; part III is concerned with the pioneer myth in two regional

museums for modern art; and finally, part IV will focus on the primal myth and the stories told with the archaeological and anthropological heritage of the polders.

#### Activities 2012:

- On 24<sup>th</sup> of February 2012, Van der Maas followed the Master class *Pierre Bourdieu vs Michel de Certeau* at the Huizinga Institute.
- She contributed to lecturing:
  - Two working groups Academic Skills – Oral Presentations, April and May 2012.
  - Referent during Master dissertation colloquium, 8<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.
  - Guest lecture *Typically Dutch*, The role of heritage and museums in the canonisation of Dutch history since 1800, 7<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.
  - *Culturele Bronnen van de Politieke Geschiedenis* (together with drs. Sadiyah Boonstra), Oktober 2012-January 2013.
- Lectures Demelza van der Maas:
  - 'De Polders Verbeeld. Mythes, moderne kunst en de museale constructie van ruimte', Promovendisymposium Huizinga Institute, Lochem, The Netherlands, 17<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.
  - 'Problematic Public or Misunderstood Museum? Visitor experience in the musealized public space of De Verbeelding', *Inclusive Museum Conference*, Bridgetown, Barbados, 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2012.
  - 'Identiteit in Almere', Kenniscafé, Almere, The Netherlands, 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.
  - (with A. Vugts), 'De onderscheidende waarde van regionale identiteit', *Nationaal Monumentencongres*, Amersfoort, The Netherlands, 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.
  - 'Geraamtes in musea', Nieuw Land Heritage Center, Lelystad, The Netherlands, 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2012.
- Visited *Museums & Communities Conference*, Rotterdam, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

#### Publications 2012:

- Maas, D. van der, (2012). Pionieren in Poort: de culturele constructie van Almere, *Quotidian*, 3(1).

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*Demelza van der Maas MA* is a Ph.D candidate at the department of History at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.

#### **Subproject 3: the substratum of the new land. Concepts and instruments for sustainable management and presentation of a super archive for climate change, landscape formation and human habitation.**



Sediment core taken by Don van den Biggelaar (right) and Ruben Lelivelt (left) at Schokland (Noordoostpolder, central Netherlands).

Researcher: Don van den Biggelaar MA MSc  
Promotors: Prof. Dr. Henk Kars, Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving and Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen

Don van den Biggelaar officially started as a Ph.D candidate on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2011 with the subproject *The substratum of the New Land*. Both the professional world (historians, geographers and archaeologists) and policy makers and administrators are not sufficiently aware that the substratum of Flevoland is a super archive for climate change, landscape development and human habitation during the past 200,000 years. Because Flevoland was covered by water for almost a millennium (until the reclamation), the information on landscape development and human habitation has been preserved exceptionally well. There is also, partly as a result of the New Monument Law, a growing number of archaeological and geological reports, which contain a wealth of data and offer good

perspectives for synthesising research of the substratum of the polders, but are nearly inaccessible to the public.

Subproject 3 has four objectives. The project aims to demonstrate that:

1. the substratum of Flevoland is a large archive of climate change and landscape development over a period of 200,000 years, for a large part of Northwestern Europe;
2. a succession of well-preserved 'relict landscapes' can be found in this archive over large areas, containing valuable information about the landscape and vegetation development, human habitation and land use in the region;
3. this archive is relatively very well preserved because of the sedimentary environment, the depth below ground level and the fact that drastic spatial interventions (in water management, reclamation and reconstruction) did not occur until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century;
4. insight into the geological composition of the substratum is necessary to place known archaeological sites in the context of the landscape.

The objectives of this research are divided into two main themes:

1. Landscape reconstructions of the past 200,000 years.
2. The presence or absence of human habitation in a changing landscape.

It is not possible within this project to investigate the landscape and habitation history for the entire period of 200,000 years for all of Flevoland in detail. Therefore, five smaller studies have been defined, with each sub-study focusing on a specific area and time period. These areas and time periods include both important transformations of the landscape and remains of human activities. From old to new, the five sub-studies are concerned with the following periods:

- Saalian (200 – 130 ka BP (Before Present = BP; ka = 1000 years ago);
- Mid Pleniglacial (60-30 ka BP);
- Late Glacial (12,45-10 ka BP);
- Mesolithic and Neolithic (10,000-4000 BP);
- The most recent period (last 1200 years) of Schokland.

In 2012 the Ph.D candidate focused on the first two sub-studies and started with the third:

#### Sub-study 1:

The first sub-study is concerned with the most recent history of landscape and habitation of Schokland (~ last 1200 years). In this study, a detailed reconstruction of the substratum of Schokland will be developed, in combination with the history of flooding of Schokland. The substratum will be reconstructed through a combination of coring descriptions and lab analyses of sediment samples taken during the fieldwork campaign. To check this reconstruction with actual time, C-14 (carbon datings) and OSL datings (radioactive dating of quartz minerals) will be carried out. Historical and archaeological data will be linked with a reconstruction of the substratum.

The fieldwork and labwork for this study has been completed, and the Ph.D candidate is currently finishing a paper on this study, that will also form the first chapter of the thesis.

#### Sub-study 2:

The second sub-study focuses on the landscape and habitation development of Flevoland during the Mesolithic and Neolithic (~ 10,000-4000 Before Present=BP). The central theme of this study is the assessment of the economic value of the landscape, just before it was drowned. The focus is on an area to the east of Almere. Several archaeological sites were found here that were inhabited just before and during the drowning of the area. Moreover, the period of drowning in this area coincides with the period of transition from hunting/gathering to farming. How did people react, in terms of food economy, to the drowning of the environment they lived in? Were they farmers and did they change to hunting/gathering, or did they continue with hunting/gathering or farming? The results of this study will be placed in a wider regional framework (Flevoland). Fieldwork was carried out for this study, and a start was made with the labwork.

#### Sub-study 3:

In the third sub-study, the history of landscape and habitation of the penultimate Ice Age, the Saale (200 – 130 ka BP), will be investigated. This is the oldest relict landscape analysed in this Ph.D study; the emphasis will be on the reconstruction of the landscape inhabited before the maximum spread of ice (before 150 ka BP). South of Flevoland, flint artefacts

have been found on the lateral moraines of the Gelderse valley. These artefacts date to the Saalian and belong to the so-called 'Rhenen industry'. Since the northernmost spread of these moraines can be found in the substratum of Almere, it is very likely that people visited the region of the modern Almere. A literature study was carried out for this study to find out what is known about the geology and archaeology of this period in the region.

#### Activities 2012:

- Don van den Biggelaar followed the course 'Writing a Scientific Article' at the Language Centre of the VU University Amsterdam, between February and April 2012.
- During the period 4<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> of June 2012 Don van den Biggelaar supervised first-year Bachelor candidates with their coring activities and geophysical prospection techniques at the archaeological excavation of VU University at Veldhoven.
- Lectures Don van den Biggelaar:
  - 'Schokland blootgelegd: het zichtbare en onzichtbare archeologisch erfgoed als leidraad voor ruimtelijke ontwikkeling', at the student workshop of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond, TU Delft, The Netherlands, 27<sup>th</sup> of January 2012.
  - 'Man's struggle against water. Historical Landscape Reconstruction of Schokland (Flevoland, The Netherlands): A combined Archaeological, Geological and Historical Geographical Approach', at the Nederlands Aardwetenschappelijk Congres (NAC), Veldhoven, The Netherlands, 29<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2012 with poster presentation of the overview of the project The Biography of the New Land.
  - 'Reconstruction of historical flooding events damaging Schokland (The Netherlands)', at the *Symposium on Grainsize Analysis*, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 11<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.
  - 'Man's struggle against water. Historical Landscape Reconstruction of Schokland (Flevoland, The Netherlands): A combined Archaeological, Geological and Historical Geographical Approach', at the symposium *Geomorphic Processes and Geoarchaeology: From Landscape Archaeology to Archaeotourism*, Smolensk, Russia, 20<sup>th</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> of August 2012.
- 'Man's Struggle against Water: Historical Landscape Reconstruction of Schokland (Flevoland, the Netherlands) – A Combined Archaeological, Geological and Historical Geographical Approach', at the European Association of Archaeologists, Helsinki, Denmark, 27<sup>th</sup> of August - 2<sup>nd</sup> of September.
- 'How to Contextualize the New Land? A Landscape Biography Approach to Tackle Contemporary Heritage Practices in the IJsselmeerpolders (Flevoland, Central Netherlands) with the Use of the Disciplines Geoarchaeology, Cultural History, Water Management History, Public Administration and Economics', at the European Association of Archaeologists, Helsinki, Denmark, 27<sup>th</sup> of August - 2<sup>nd</sup> of September.
- Presentation of three posters Don van den Biggelaar (subproject 1 and 2 and the overview of the project: The Biography of the New Land), at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Landscape Archaeology Conference (LAC 2012), Berlin, Germany, 6<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.
- Poster presentation Don van den Biggelaar, 'Attractiveness of the Landscape: Reconstruction of Early to Middle Holocene Landscape and Occupation History of Flevoland (Central Netherlands)', at the European Association of Archaeologists, Helsinki, Denmark, 27<sup>th</sup> of August - 2<sup>nd</sup> of September.
- Participation Don van den Biggelaar in a workshop concerning the new Rhine-Meuse Deltamaps of TNO and the University Utrecht, The Netherlands, 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2012.
- Don van den Biggelaar visited the *Archon Day*, Opening of the Graduate school for (Geo)archaeology: Archon, which organises education programmes, courses and lectures for Master and Ph.D candidates, Amersfoort, The Netherlands, 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2012.
- Don van den Biggelaar participated in the monthly IGBA symposium (Institute for Geo and Bioarchaeology at VU University Amsterdam).
- Interview Don van den Biggelaar by the Finnish national television during his visit at the EAA in Helsinki, 27<sup>th</sup> of August - 2<sup>nd</sup> of September.
- For subproject 1 several OSL datings will be carried out. These datings have been made possible by the financial support of the Province of Flevoland.

*Publications 2012:*

- Van den Biggelaar, D.F.A.M. & Pieters, H. (2012). Boringen op Schokland. Van de strijd tegen het water naar de strijd tegen de inklinking. R. van Diepen, W. van der Most & H. Pruntel (eds.), *Cultuurhistorisch Jaarboek voor Flevoland* (Cultuurhistorisch Jaarboek voor Flevoland), Lelystad: Stichting De Twaalfde Provincie.

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***Subproject 4: the administrative design of heritage management in a fragmented administrative system.***

Researcher: Drs Jeroen Rodenberg MSc  
Promotors: Dr. Rudie Hulst and Prof. Dr. Leo Huberts

The research started on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2009. The main research question was: "Which heritage discourses can be recognised in the scientific literature and are articulated by actors in networks? Why is a heritage discourse eventually articulated in the decision and what consequences does this have for the selection and management of heritage?" The administrative organisation of the Netherlands is characterised by a high degree of fragmentation. Within public administration there are various policy domains with their own administrative regimes and regulations. Furthermore, the tasks and authorities are often dispersed over various layers of government. This fragmentation causes problems with complex issues and issues in which multiple policy fields are involved, since this is when multiple interests and actors come together, and have to achieve a coordinated collaboration.

The question is how integrated policy formation can be achieved. Heritage is such a fragmented policy field. Because of the Belvédère policy, heritage is seen within a landscape context, which promotes an integrated approach. Thus, several policy sectors and the related (public and private) actors, regulations and administrative regimes become involved in policy formation, including town and country planning, economics, urban redevelopment, nature conservation, tourism and education.

The research into decision-making cases surrounding heritage is focused on the public and private actors involved in the decision-making network. The emphasis is on the various visions on heritage among these actors, why certain visions or heritage discourses in decision-making processes become dominant and what the effect is of these heritage visions on heritage policy and heritage management.

One change has been made with regard to the original plan: the strong emphasis on the Belvédère policy has been toned down. It is now seen as one of the possibly articulated heritage discourses. In the past year, these discourses were refined and tested at a global heritage conference in Göteborg, Sweden.

At the request of the conference organisers, Rudie Hulst and Jeroen Rodenberg are currently revising this paper into a chapter that will be published in a volume on heritage. The chapter will be submitted in December 2012. The start of the empirical research was originally planned for the autumn of 2011. Some delay has occurred here. In January 2012, research for two of these case studies started: Batavialand and the Noordoostpolder. The research into Batavialand has led to a draft for a paper that will be published in the *Cultuurhistorisch Jaarboek Flevoland*. At the same time, the first four chapters of the thesis - Introduction; Theoretical model; Heritage discourses; Institutions of heritage - were refined.

*Activities 2012:*

- Education:
  - Bachelor working group 2 (academic year 2011-2012)
  - Supervision of Master thesis (academic year 2011-2012)
  - Bachelor working group 1 (academic year 2012-2013)
- Lectures Jeroen Rodenberg:
  - 'Governance of heritage. Discourses and power in heri-

tage policy networks', *International Inaugural Conference Association of Critical Heritage Studies*, Gothenburg, Sweden, 5<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.

- 'Erfgoed in de IJsselmeerpolders en Waddengebied. De omgang met erfgoed in een gebied met gedifferentieerde groei- en krimpscenario's', *8ste Symposium Waddenacademie*, Den Oever, The Netherlands, 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 2012.

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*Dr. Rudie Hulst is university lecturer at the department of Governance Studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences at VU University Amsterdam and a member of the Management Team CLUE.*

*Prof. Dr. Leo Huberts is professor of Public Administration at the department of Governance Studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences at VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

#### SUBPROJECT 5: THE REGIONAL IDENTITY OF THE NEW LAND: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT FOR THE HERITAGE OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Researcher: Ruben van Loon MSc  
Promotors: Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld and  
Dr. Jan Rouwendal

Ruben van Loon started on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2009 as a Ph.D candidate for the subproject *The regional identity of the New Land: economic opportunities for development for the heritage of town and country*. The central research question of this project is: how can cultural heritage be used to promote national and international tourism? The behaviour of foreign tourists to the Netherlands and that of Dutch people on holiday in their own country will be investigated. What role does cultural heritage play when making decisions about a

holiday? This includes decisions on destination, spending, activities and group size. Besides overnight visits, day trips will also be investigated. The role of heritage will be studied on the basis of data on recreational behaviour of Dutch people. It is important to discover the economic reflection of this form of tourism, both on an urban and a national level.

#### Sub-study 3:

In the third sub-study, titled *Destination choice for recreation in the Netherlands*, the Ph.D candidate continued focusing on the relation between tourism and cultural heritage. An analysis of destination choices was carried out based on data from the CVTO (Continual Leisure Research), data from the RCE on the quantity of urban and village views, national monuments and the number of museums, in all Dutch municipalities. Destination choice was studied at the level of the municipality, as was the role of heritage in this decision.

#### Sub-study 4:

In the third sub-study, Van Loon looks in detail at holiday behaviour within the metropole region of Amsterdam. He will concentrate on the behaviour of the visitor to the town and surrounding regions. Specific attention will be given to the relation of tourism and cultural heritage.

#### Sub-study 5:

In this sub-study, he will carry out an analysis of the relation between the amount of shops and cultural heritage. Based on data on all shops in the Netherlands, the role of heritage in establishing and disappearing of shops in urban areas can be investigated.

#### *Activities 2012:*

- Lectures Ruben van Loon:
  - 'Destination choice for recreation in the Netherlands', Tinbergen Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2012.
  - 'De economische waardering van cultureel erfgoed, Expert meeting, NICIS, Heerlen, The Netherlands, 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.
  - 'Destination choice for recreation in the Netherlands: assessing the influence of destination-specific cultural attributes', ERSA (European Regional Science

Association) conference, Bratislava, 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> of August 2012;

- 'Destination choice for recreation in the Netherlands', *Nederlandse Economen Dag*, De Nederlandse Bank, The Netherlands, 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2012. Van Loon's paper was nominated for the ESB award for the Best Paper of 2012 during the *Nederlandse Economen Dag*.
- Visiting Mini symposium *Waardering en verevening cultureel erfgoed*, Amersfoort, 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2012.

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#### URBAN NEBULA: METAMORPHOSIS OF THE SCHIPHOL REGION IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

NWO (2006- 2012)

Researchers: Drs. Marieke Berkens, Iris Burgers MA,  
Drs. Michel Geertse,  
Dr. Abdel El Makhoulfi and  
Anna Nicolaeva MA

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma, Prof. Dr. Karel Davids and Dr. Heidi de Mare

Since 2006, an interdisciplinary group of CLUE has been researching the role of Schiphol as an engine behind urban and economic developments in the Randstad (the urban network of the western and central part of the Netherlands). The project is called Urban Nebula, because this urban network can be seen from above as a nebula of buildings and infrastructure, in which town and country are interwoven to a large extent. Little remains of the sharp boundaries that once existed between urban area and countryside.

The Schiphol region, with the airport at its centre, is seen as one of the most exemplary urban nebulas in Europe, with connections to almost all international networks and at the same time to very local and regional facilities and develop-

ments. A certain degree of coherence in this nebula-like structure is organised by collective arrangements, varying from policy interventions, investments and designs to daily and ritual forms of public use of space.

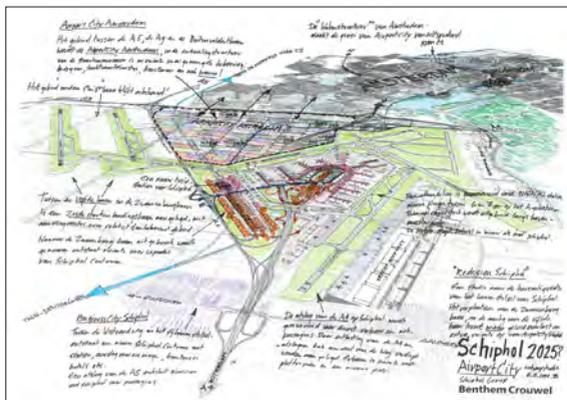
Changes in these collective arrangements are studied in the project for four mutually related themes: planning concepts, infrastructural networks, physical structures and urban culture. The project is supervised by prof. Koos Bosma (architectural history and heritage studies), prof. Karel Davids (economic-social history) and dr. Heidi de Mare (cultural sciences). Koos Bosma is specialised in architecture, urban and spatial planning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Activities 2012:

- Lectures Koos Bosma:
  - 'Structure, patterns and communication', *airportNEXT. Regional urban integration*, Amsterdam Schiphol, The Netherlands, 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.
  - 'History of Schiphol', Kick-off NWO programme *Better Airport Regions*, Amsterdam Schiphol, The Netherlands, 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2012.
  - 'Schiphol Megastructuur', lecture series *Bewegingen rond de luchthaven*, Podium Haarlemmermeer, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands, 23<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.
- Dissertation Michel Geertse, 'Defining the universal city. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and transnational planning dialogue 1913-1945', Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.

#### Publications 2012:

- Bosma, J.E. & Makhoulfi, A. (2012). De ruimtelijke metamorphose van Schiphol. Van polderdorp naar nevelstad. Taverne, E., De Klerk, L., Ramakers, B. & Dembski, S. (eds.), *Nederland Stedenland. Continuïteit en vernieuwing* (pp. 124-137). Rotterdam: NAI010 Publishers.
- Burgers, I. (2012). De verbeelding en verbouwing van een luchthavenstad. Schiphols airport city in architectuur en verbeelding, in: Taverne, E., De Klerk, L., Ramakers, B. & Dembski, S. (eds.), *Nederland Stedenland. Continuïteit en vernieuwing* (pp. 220-231), Rotterdam: NAI010 Uitgevers.
- Geertse, M. (2012). *Defining the universal city. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and*



Masterplan Schiphol 2025, Jan Benthem, BCN, 2012.

*transnational planning dialogue 1913-1945* (Ph.D dissertation VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands).

- Nikolaeva, A. (2012). Designing Public Space for Mobility: Contestation, Negotiation and Experiment at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, in *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 103, 542–554.

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*Drs. Marieke Berkens is freelance architectural historian.*

*Iris Burgers MA is a Ph.D candidate and staffmember at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE.*

*Drs. Michel Geertse is a Ph.D candidate at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam.*

*Dr. Abdel El Makhloufi is spatial economic specialist and a member of CLUE.*

*Anna Nikolaeva MA is guest researcher at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam.*

*Dr. Heidi de Mare is guest researcher at the Faculty of Theology at VU University Amsterdam and advisor of CLUE.*

## REDISCOVERING LANDSCAPE

Researchers: Maurice de Kleijn MA and Dr. Niels van Manen  
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten and Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen

The Rediscovering Landscape NWO large proposal submitted in 2011 unfortunately did not get funded. Although the external reference reports were very positive, the NWO committee did not select the programme for funding. However, the programme did produce several successful spinoffs. The Rediscovering Testaccio project in close collaboration with the KNIR and SDI4URD are considered to be in line with Rediscovering Landscape.

### SDI4URD

SDI4URD aims to build a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) that supports scholars from the Urban regions in the Delta programme and other programmes within Verdus (Verbinding van Duurzame steden) to develop knowledge for sustainable spatial planning and integral spatial development for urban networks by giving access to reliable information.

### Rediscovering Testaccio

Testaccio is an urban district within a stone's throw from the historical centre of Rome. It houses a number of famous Classical monuments, such as the Cestian Pyramid and the Monte Testaccio. In ancient times the area was the river harbour of the city. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century it was covered by blocks of flats, accommodating the labourers, so crucial to Rome's city development. Modern Testaccio is an urban landscape in flux, which poses major challenges to its built heritage, especially when viewed in its broadest sense, including Classical monuments as well as industrial buildings and 'palazzi'. How can the tensions between heritage management and urban renewal be resolved? Can history and heritage contribute to sustainable social and economic development? These and other questions are central to the Testaccio project. The project brings together researchers from Italy, the Netherlands and other countries, working, amongst others, on the creation of a Spatial Data Infrastructure, archival research, excavations and urban design. The

final aim is to investigate the urban landscape as a palimpsest of closely interwoven histories and to study how these can be integrated into the modern city.

#### Activities 2012:

- Presentation Niels van Manen and Maurice de Kleijn, *Rediscovering Testaccio, A spatial data infrastructure for the history and heritage of Testaccio*, International workshop on heritage and cityscapes, Rome Faculty of Economics RomaTre University, 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2012.
- Poster presentation Niels van Manen and Maurice de Kleijn, *Rediscovering Testaccio, A spatial data infrastructure for the history and heritage of Testaccio*, Landscape Archaeology Conference 2012, Berlin, Germany, 9<sup>th</sup> of June 2012.

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*Maurice de Kleijn MA is a Ph.D. candidate and researcher at SPINLab of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at VU University and a member of CLUE.*

*Dr. Niels van Manen is researcher at SPINLab of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at VU University and a member of CLUE.*

*Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten is professor at the Department of Spatial Economics Studies at the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam and the director of CLUE.*

## INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

### FRANCIA MEDIA: CRADLES OF EUROPEAN CULTURE

European funded project (2010-2015)

Researcher: Linde Egberts MA

Projectmanagement: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma and  
Rita Hermans MA

The international project 'Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media' (CEC) is devoted to the early Medieval cradles of European culture and is financed by the European Commission. The Francia Media realm stretched from what are now



Old and new heritage at the Valkhof, Nijmegen. © Photo: Linde Egberts.

the Netherlands to the Italian Lombardy, joining the capitals of two empires under one crown: Aachen and Rome. In the project the heritage of this early Medieval period, which is now dispersed over many European countries, will be opened up to a broad audience. More than twenty organisations, such as heritage establishments, research institutes, communities and museums from Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and the Netherlands, participate in this project. The Francia Media project will result in travelling exhibitions (with a catalogue), a Francia Media Route and a new Francia Media Association which will be responsible for the continuity and sustainability of the project.

Since 2010, CLUE has been an official partner in Cradles of European Culture. Next to a workshop and a congress CLUE (Linde Egberts, Koos Bosma, Rita Hermans and Jan Kolen) have taken up the task to develop a handbook for heritage and tourism professionals on opening up heritage on an international scale in the Europe of today. The Handbook is necessary to collect the *methods* or tools for presenting the existing knowledge about CEC and FM, the way a revival of a specific period can be staged by contemporary means to an audience that is living in the internet age. Such a book, discussing how different target groups can experience a revival, has been lacking until now.

#### Activities 2012:

- Workshop Francia Media organised by the Czech partner of Francia Media and held on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2012 at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, Czech Republic.

- Workshop Francia Media organised by the Dutch partner (Nijmegen) of Francia Media and which was held on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 at the Museum 'Het Valkhof' in Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
- Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media Heritage Route held in July 2011.
- Het Valkhof: 2000 years of history. Symposium 16th of November 2012, Museum het Valkhof, Nijmegen (see conferences).

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Visit the website Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media: [www.cradlesec.eu](http://www.cradlesec.eu).

*Linde Egberts MA is a project member coordinator at the Francia Media Project and a Ph.D candidate at the Department of Arts and Culture at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

*Rita Hermans MA is project coordinator at the Francia Media Project at the Department of Ancient Studies of the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and coordinator of CLUE.*

#### THE PROJECT 'MAPPING THE VIA APPIA'

NWO project Investment Grant Medium (2012-2016)

Researcher: Dr. Steven Soetens (VU CLUE - AGBA), Maurice de Kleijn MA (VU SPINlab) and Dr. Jeremia Pelgrom (KNIR)

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Eric Moormann (commissioner and main applicant; Radboud University Nijmegen), Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (co-applicant KNIR), Prof. Dr. Henk Kars (co-applicant VU CLUE-AGBA)

Project leader: Dr. Stephan Mols (Radboud University Nijmegen)

Internship: Rens de Hond BA (Radboud University Nijmegen / VU-SPINlab)

'Mapping the Via Appia' aims at a thorough inventory of the Roman interventions in the suburban landscape along the

fifth mile of the Via Appia. The road formed a hallmark in the political and cultural presentation of the city of Rome as centre of the then existing world. The project seeks to combine data from various research strategies in order to obtain a coherent image of the road, its immediate surroundings and its impact in different periods. To that aim, it seeks to combine:

- analysis of the visual remains, by detailed registration and studies of all visible remains along the road and by mapping of the more remote areas through field survey;
- analysis of the available sources in archives and museums, being the starting point for recontextualisation of sculptures and other objects;
- analysis of selected subsurface areas by the use of modern geophysical prospecting methods as well as satellite and aerial imagery;
- excavations in selected sites;
- 3D models of monuments which are integrated in a 3D GIS.

#### The role of AGBA

Even if remnants of many tombs and other structures are still above modern ground level, many of them were demolished already in Antiquity. Magnetometry, resistivity, resistance tomography and satellite/aerial remote sensing allow to identify walls, foundations and other archaeological traces buried below the present surface, as well as side streets no longer visible branching off the main road. This produces a rich dataset, especially regarding tombs, workshops, and villas in their suburban environment. By means of a combined geophysical/GPS survey a reliable inventory of cavities



The archaeological park of the Via Appia. © Photo: Rens de Hond.

in the subsoil of the tufa is envisaged, including natural and man-made cavities, like catacombs, as well as of the inner structure of tumuli.

#### The role of the SPINlab

The role of the SPINlab is to develop a 3D Geographic Information System for the research area. The use of 3D GIS in archaeology is not yet widespread or well documented. Indeed, 3D GIS in general is still very much in development, challenging the Mapping the Via Appia project to be progressive and innovative. The project has the ambition to establish its own archaeological 3D GIS workflow, taking on an active role in bringing together different parties and disciplines involved in the technological development of 3D GIS, and in transferring the best of their techniques to the archaeological purpose.

#### *Activities 2012:*

- Internship of Rens de Hond.

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*Prof. Dr. Eric Moormann is professor in Classical Archaeology at the department of Classical Archaeology at the Radboud University Nijmegen.*

*Dr. Stephan Mols is associated professor at the department of Classical Archaeology at the Radboud University Nijmegen.*

*Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers is professor of Archaeology, Heritage and Landscape of Mediterranean Antiquity, Director of the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR) and a member of CLUE.*

*Dr. Steven Soetens is researcher and lecturer of Geo –and Bioarchaeology at the department of Geoarchaeology at the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences at VU University Amsterdam and a member of CLUE.*

*Dr. Jeremia Pelgrom is Director of Studies in Archaeology at the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR) and a member of CLUE.*

## STAFFMEMBERS CLUE

### NEWLY APPOINTED



Gert-Jan Burgers.

***Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers newly appointed professor and director KNIR***

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of December Gert-Jan Burgers received an endowed chair in 'Archaeology, Heritage and Landscape of Mediterranean Antiquity', supported by the VU Faculty of Arts, through CLUE. In August 2012 he

was also appointed Director of the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR), on the basis of a temporary detachment from the VU Faculty of Arts. Burgers is also Head of the section of Heritage Studies at the same Institute.

The Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome is a partner of CLUE. It offers Dutch universities a gateway to the Eternal City, providing courses at all university levels and facilitating research. One of the first of Burgers' acts as the new director of the KNIR was to stipulate a strategic plan that sets out the institute's policy for his mandate. The plan, which is entitled 'Campus of Excellence', identifies five leading issues, i.e. the promotion of quality/excellence in learning and research; interdisciplinarity; internationalisation; sustainability and societal engagement. By and large, these issues coincide with Burgers' aims with the VU-professorship.

The KNIR-CLUE/VU partnership is solidly anchored with this double appointment. The new policy is being promoted through a whole series of joint initiatives, directed by Burgers, amongst which are:

- an international master class on 'Challenging Eternity. Heritage Management and Urban Planning in Rome' (in collaboration with Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma and Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen)
- a multi-year excavation of one of the largest buildings of ancient Rome, the *Porticus Aemilia*, a public granary central to the river port of the city (in collaboration with the Italian State Archaeological Service)
- a major project on the historical heritage of the Roman neighbourhood of Testaccio, entitled *Challenging Testac-*

*cio. Urban Landscape History of a Roman Rione*, comprising amongst others the construction of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (in collaboration with the Italian State Archaeological Service and the VU/Spinlab).

Contact: [director@knir.it](mailto:director@knir.it).



Michel ter Hark.

***Prof. Dr. Michel ter Hark newly appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts***

I started working at VU University in January 2012 as dean of the Faculty of Arts and professor in philosophy of language and cognition science. Before that, I was dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Groningen, and also professor in the

same field. My profile is alpha-gamma, which fits well with the Faculty of Arts. After all, large parts of education and research within the fields of history, heritage, language and communication have clear grounds in common with the gamma sciences. As an alpha, however, I have also schooled myself in logic, which fits with information technology. This is why the focus on eHumanities within the Faculty has my warm interest.

During my previous deanship I have always paid a lot of attention to stimulating excellent research. I never made such a clear division between research and education, since innovation in education always follows from good research. That is what the university is for.

VU University has a unique research organization. I had to get used to that. There is a strong emphasis on the formal and administrative structure of the research, which is clear from the establishment of interfaculty research institutes. I was more used to thinking in terms of strong researchers. Of course, the two can go hand in hand, and CLUE has been successful in that respect.

The recent results of the international visitation of the research of the Faculty of Arts are excellent all over. Heritage research received the maximum score for the four criteria used by the visitation committee - 'quality, productivity, relevance, viability'. That is a remarkable result, which occurs rarely in universities in general as well as at

VU University. It is self-evident that the Faculty of Arts is exceptionally proud of this achievement, all the more so since CLUE is an institute that organises and guides the research with a relatively small overhead, and the funding is thus used primarily for research. With this score, we can face the future positively and confidently. Although we are smaller than other institutes, we belong to the best institutes.

CLUE faces a number of challenges. In the first place the recommendation from the visitation committee for further positioning of CLUE. Should space be created for what is sometimes called 'immaterial heritage', besides the focus on urban development and cultural landscape? Then there is the research agenda of the Top Sector Creative Industry and the possibilities for heritage research within the European Agenda (Horizon 2020). Finally, how can heritage researchers and lecturers at VU University and the University of Amsterdam collaborate in such a way that 'cultural heritage' and 'Amsterdam' will be bracketed together? The brand name CLUE will of course be the connecting link.

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CLUE FELLOW

*Richard Guy*

Richard Guy is a historian of architecture, specialising in the organisation of space, society, power and everyday life in closed institutions. He has recently completed a Ph.D at Cornell University on the social and spatial organisation of ships of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. His work at CLUE has expanded his analysis of shipboard spatial order to include the sailing ships that connected the Netherlands with its East India colonies during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There has to date been very little attention paid to spatial organisation or its social implications in the field of maritime history: Richard's Ph.D thesis is a pioneering work of analysis in the architectural history of seafaring. In addition, the 19<sup>th</sup> century has received relatively little attention from Dutch maritime historians, compared both with the "Golden Age"

of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the period after the Second World War – despite a wealth of records and evidence to draw on. Richard's work at CLUE is therefore breaking new ground in historical research.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century presents a very different environment from the preceding centuries in terms of available technologies, the demands on shipping and the institutions that directed it. During the "Golden Age" the VOC integrated ship-building, staffing, navigation and trade into a single enterprise. Further, VOC ships had to serve military and colonial functions alongside the carriage of cargo. The result was a highly distinctive institutional culture, which was reflected in the organisation of shipboard space, where each man's place was defined and hierarchies expressed among schippers, merchants, sailors, soldiers, surgeons and all the professional classes that the growing East India colonies required. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the fall of the VOC, the environment of shipping was profoundly changed. Instead of a monolithic Company, the business of the colonies was in the hands of a ministry and a regulatory society (the NHM), which contracted shipping out to private companies. Ships became sleeker and more efficient, but hardly less complicated socially, with changes in the professionalisation of crews and the growth of regular passenger services.

Richard is currently preparing a paper for publication on this research, which will continue through 2013 with the addition of the emerging steamship lines during the same period: a project he will be pursuing as Crone Fellow at Het Scheepvaartmuseum, Amsterdam, 2013-14.

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Michiel Flooren.

EXTERNAL PH.D CANDIDATE CLUE

***The social-psychological meaning of heritage on the identity of a region in a leisure context.***

External Ph.D researcher Drs.  
Michiel W.J. Flooren.

The fascination for heritage developed along with my professional interest in human-environment interactions and the process of meaning and valuation during leisure activities. Inspired by a lecture by professor Jan Kolen I decided to start a Ph.D in 2009. My strongest motivation is to discover more insight in the construction of heritage and regional identity as an active process to influence heritage management. This knowledge can be applied to innovation, the development of business cases and governance which is my daily work in research, education and consultancy with my students and colleagues. Working together with my supervisors Jan Kolen and Hans Renes during this Ph.D project and their warm interest enrich my academic knowledge, writing skills and professional competences. Keeping the balance between professional activities and making progress in this Ph.D is the challenge of every day.

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#### DISSERTATIONS PH.D CANDIDATES CLUE 2012

- Pirngruber, R. (16<sup>th</sup> of March 2012). *The Impact of Empire on Market Prices in Babylon in the Late Achaemenid and Seleucid Periods, ca. 400 - 140 B.C.* VU University (319 pages). Prom./coprom.: prof. dr. R.J. van der Spek.
- Tump, J. (5<sup>th</sup> of October 2012). *Ambachtelijk geschoold. Haarlemse en Rotterdamse ambachtslieden en de circulatie van technische kennis, ca. 1400-1720.* VU University (287 pages) (Ridderkerk: Ridderprint). Prom./coprom.: prof. dr. C.A. Davids & prof. dr. K. Goudriaan.
- Geertse, M.A. (7<sup>th</sup> of November 2012). *Defining the universal city. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and transnational planning dialogue 1913-*

1945. VU University (340 pages). Prom./coprom.: prof. dr. J.E. Bosma & prof. dr. C.A. Davids.
- Martens, M.S.M.C. (30<sup>th</sup> of November 2012). *Life and culture of the Roman small town of Tienen. Transformations of cultural behavior by comparative analysis of material culture assemblages*. VU University. Prom./coprom.: prof. dr. N.G.A.M. Roymans & dr. S. Willis.
  - Ph.D candidate Judy Schagen finalised her Ph.D thesis *Objects in context, peoples in places. Home, museum and belonging in the cultural landscape of Israel*, which will be defended in 2013.
  - Ph.D candidate Fenneke Sysling finalised her Ph.D thesis *The Archipelago of difference. Physical anthropology in the Netherlands East Indies, ca. 1890-1960* (SBS-project), which will be defended in 2013.

## STAFF MUTATIONS

As from the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012 Drs. Imke van Hellemond was appointed as research coordinator/research executive. She will coordinate CLUE research policy and projects for Creative Industry.

## THE STAFF MEMBERS OF CLUE

Researchers connected to CLUE:

- Dr. Joris Aarts (*Northwest-European archaeology*)  
 Prof. Dr. Jos Bazelmans (*heritage studies, archaeological heritage protection*; also the Cultural Heritage Agency)  
 Drs. Hans de Beer (*Ph.D candidate AGBA*)  
 Kimberley van der Berg MA (*Ph.D candidate Mediterranean Archaeology*)  
 Martine van den Berg MSc (*geoarchaeology, hydrology; Ph.D. candidate AGBA*)  
 Don van den Biggelaar MA (*archaeology of Central America, geo- en bioarchaeology*; Ph.D. candidate Biography of the New Land)  
 Sadiya Boonstra MA (*political history; Ph.D. candidate Sites, Bodies, Stories*)  
 Jolanda Bos (*archaeological site management, Ph.D. candidate AGBA*)  
 Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (*architectural history, heritage studies*)  
 Drs. Josho Brouwers (*Mediterranean archaeology; Ph.D Candidate Mediterranean archaeology*)  
 Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology*; also Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome)  
 Iris Burgers MA (*architectural history; Ph.D. candidate Schiphol project*)  
 Prof. Dr. Matthew Collins (*biomolecular archaeology; AGBA*)  
 Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (*Mediterranean archaeology, ancient studies*)  
 Saddha Cuijpers (*prehistoric archaeology, physical anthropology; Ph.D. candidate AGBA*)  
 Prof. Dr. Petra van Dam (*economic-social history, water history*)  
 Prof. Dr. Karel Davids (*economic-social history, technical history*)  
 Dr. Ton Derks (*Northwest-European archaeology*)  
 Mark van Duijn MSc (*economics; Ph.D. candidate NICIS project Economic value of cultural heritage*)  
 Linde Egberts MA (*researcher Francia Media Cradles of Live project*)  
 Victor Enthoven (*history*)  
 Dr. Jaap-Jan Flinterman (*ancient studies*)  
 Dr. Fredie Floré (*architectural history*)  
 Dr. Fokke Gerritsen (*landscape archaeology, archaeology of the Near East*; also Netherlands Institute in Turkey, Istanbul)  
 Myrsini Gkouma MSc (*geoarchaeology, Ph.D. candidate AGBA*)  
 Dr. Sabine Go (*economic-social history, post-doc Industrial Heritage Den Haag*)  
 Dr. Maaïke Groot (*Northwest-European archaeology, zooarchaeology; Veni post-doc*)  
 Dr. Stijn Heeren (*Northwest-European archaeology; post-doc Odyssee Project Dorestad*)  
 Imke van Hellemond MA (*architectural history, history of landscape architecture*)  
 Rita Hermans MA (*heritage studies, ancient studies*)  
 Drs. Frasië Hertroys (*history, Ph.D candidate*)

- Dr. Henk Hiddink (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology*; Ph.D. candidate Villa Landscapes of the Roman North)
- Roel Hijink (*Postdoc Terrorscapes*)
- Hege Hollund MSc (*archaeology*; Ph.D. candidate AGBA)
- Dr. Dienke Hondius (*history*; *post-doc Dynamics of Remembering*)
- R. Houchin MSc (*Researcher AGBA*)
- Prof. Dr. Leo Huberts (*public administration*)
- Joost Huijs MA (*ancient studies*; Ph.D. candidate *'On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products: the case of Babylonia*)
- Dr. Rudie Hulst (*public administration*)
- Karen Jeneson MA (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology*; Ph.D. candidate Villa Landscapes of the Roman North)
- Prof. Dr. Henk Kars (*archaeometry, geo- and bioarchaeology*)
- Drs. Julie van Kerckhove (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology*; Ph.D. candidate The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement at Riethoven)
- Dr. Kristin Kleber (*ancient studies*; *Languages and Cultures of the Ancient Near East in the first millennium BCE*)
- Maurice de Kleijn MA (*spatial information, Project Intergrating Heritage*)
- Dr. Sjoerd Kluiwing (*landscape archaeology, physical geography*)
- Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (*heritage studies, landscape archaeology*)
- Irmgard van Koningsbruggen MA (*architectural history, heritage studies*)
- Annelies Koopman MSc (*landscape archaeology, Ph.D. candidate Neolithic Fayum, Egypt*)
- Lisette Kootker MSc (*osteoaerchaeology; junior researcher AGBA*)
- Karima Kourtit MBA (*economics*; Ph.D. candidate *NICIS project Economic value of cultural heritage*)
- Dr. Adrie de Kraker (*historical geography, landscape history*)
- Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse (*heritage of War, heritage studies*)
- Dr. Marco Langbroek (*prehistoric archaeology; Veni post-doc*)
- Ronnie Lassche (*researcher SPINLab*)
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- Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne (*political history*)
- Rosa Lehmann (*researcher Terrorscapes*)
- Daphne Lentjes MA (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology*; Ph.D. candidate)
- Drs. Kees Linthout (*honorary senior scientist at AGBA*)
- Ruben van Loon Msc (*economics*; Ph.D. candidate *Biography of the New Land*)
- Karin Lurvink MA (*Ph.D candidate history*)
- Demelza van der Maas MA (*cultural sciences*; Ph.D. candidate *Biography of the New Land*)
- Niels van Manen Ph.D (*researcher SPINLab*)
- Prof. Dr. Peter Nijkamp (*regional and spatial economics, economic geography, cultural heritage*)
- Iris van Ooijen MA (*history, Ph.D. candidate Heritage of Loss: Dutch WWII Memorial Camps as contested space*)
- Prof. Dr. Bauke Oudega (*biology*)
- Dr. Eleftheria Pappa (*Mediterranean archaeology, ancient studies, post-doc Merging boundaries*)
- Drs. Jeremia Pelgrom (*ancient history*)
- Harm Pieters MA (*history*; Ph.D. candidate *Biography of the New Land*)
- Dr. Mieke Prent (*Mediterranean archaeology*)
- Dr. Hans Renes (*historical geography, landscape history; also University of Utrecht*)
- Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld (*spatial economics, transport economics, cultural heritage*)
- Jeroen Rodenberg MA (*history, public administration; Ph.D. candidate Biography of the New Land*)
- Matthias van Rossum MA (*history, Ph.D candidate 'A World of Difference'*)
- Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal (*spatial economics, cultural heritage*)
- Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans (*Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology*)
- Dr. Freek Schmidt (*architectural history, heritage studies*)
- Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten (*spatial information, social geography*)

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 Adam Sundburg MA (*history, fellow*)  
 Fenneke Sysling MA (*history; Ph.D. candidate Sites, Bodies, Stories*)  
 Drs. Janneke Tump (*history, Ph.D candidate The circulation of technical knowledge in Holland between 1400 and 1720*)  
 Prof. Dr. Harmen Verbruggen (*economics*)  
 Dr. Philip Verhagen (*geo-information, landscape archaeology, physical geography*)  
 Dr. Wybren Verstegen (*economic-social history, environmental history*)  
 Drs. Ronald Visser (*history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding*)  
 Drs. Yardeni Vorst (*history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding*)  
 Dr. Carol Westerik (*researcher history*)  
 Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema (*Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology*)

Technical advice and support:

Bert Brouwenstijn (*graphic design*)  
 Jaap Fokkema (*cartography*)  
 Benno Ridderhof (*IT*)

Daily Board (DB) of CLUE:

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 Prof. Dr. Petra van Dam  
 Rita Hermans MA (Co-ordinator)  
 Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (Director)  
 Dr. Freek Schmidt

Management team (MT) of CLUE:

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 Dr. Rudie Hulst  
 Prof. Dr. Henk Kars  
 Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld  
 Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (Director)

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 Prof. Dr. Harmen Verbruggen (FEWEB)  
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 Sim Visser  
 Henk van Zandvoort

**EDUCATION**

## HERITAGE STUDIES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Since September 2011, VU University (Faculty of Arts) has offered foreign students the possibility to follow heritage courses in the English language to a maximum of 60 ECTS. The staff of the Master Heritage can be classed in the category of the best and most internationally oriented university expertise in Europe.

## Semester 1:

- Historical landscape and archaeological heritage (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Hans Renes, Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen)
- Landscape biography (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen)
- Literature Exam Heritage Studies (6 ECTS)
- Tutorial Heritage (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma)

## Semester 2:

- Terrascapes in Postwar Europe (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse)
- Of Mankind. History and future of world heritage (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Jos Bazelmans)
- Challenging Eternity. Heritage and urbanistic interventions in Rome in collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma, Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers, Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen: see also [www.knir.it](http://www.knir.it))
- Heritage and space (6 ECTS; Prof. Dr. Hans Renes)
- Master thesis Heritage Studies (18 ECTS)

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SPINLAB/ KNIR COURSE ON GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES  
IN ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND HERITAGE  
MANAGEMENT

The KNIR invited Maurice de Kleijn to organise a graduate course on “Geospatial technologies in archaeology, history and heritage management” which was held in Rome from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 2012. The course was designed for (MA or Ph.D) researchers who conduct research in Italy and who wished to explore the opportunities of Geospatial technologies for their research. Participants were invited to bring their own research projects; no technical skills are required. The course brought together several students of different projects and helped them to implement Geospatial technologies in their scientific research. The effect of this intensive course was significant and helped to empower the knowledge base of past-oriented scholars.

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## MEETINGS &amp; CONFERENCES

SYMPOSIUM THE VALKHOF: 2000 YEARS OF HISTORY,  
MUSEUM HET VALKHOF, NIJMEGEN, 16<sup>TH</sup> OF NOVEMBER  
2012

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 the symposium 'the Valkhof: 2000 years of history' was held at Museum the Valkhof in Nijmegen. It was an international symposium in which local and regional historians, archaeologists and interested members of the audience came together with members of the European project Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media. In the afternoon of the day-long programme, Linde Egberts held a lecture on the context of heritage practices in the Arnhem-Nijmegen City Region.

Based on her recent Ph.D research, she showed how historic themes are selected, valued and used to charge local and regional notions of identity. She concentrated on how several historic themes as the Roman period, the Middle Ages and the Second World War compete for means and attention within the region.

Authenticity appeared to be one of the central points of competition and debate, as the public as well as heritage professionals and spatial designers all have their own experience of what is authentic. The debate on the reconstruction of the Barbarossa Tower on the Valkhof illustrates this very well, as the discussions centres on what is the most authentic way to experience the Valkhof today and in the future.

Professional archaeologists and historians plead to leave the authentic material of the valuable soil archive as well as the design of the Zoicher-park intact, but local historic groups advocate a reconstruction of the tower to be able to experience the twelfth-century tower *as it really was*. Spatial designers proposed a reconstruction in which the exterior shows references to the original tower, but the interior was designed as a new work of architecture, along the lines of artistic authenticity. A lively discussion closed the session, in which local non-professional historians accentuated the symbolic importance of the reconstruction of the tower, as it stands for a remembrance of the powerful regional centre that Nijmegen once was.

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LAC2012 CONFERENCE IN BERLIN, GERMANY, 6<sup>TH</sup> TO 9<sup>TH</sup>  
OF JUNE 2012



Sjoerd Kluiving presenting the book *Landscape Archaeology between Art and Science* at the opening of the LAC2012 Conference in Berlin, Germany.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Landscape Archaeology Conference (LAC) took place in Berlin from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 2012. The conference was organised by Wiebke Bebermeier, Robert Hebenstreit, Jan Krause (Institute of Geographical Science, Freie Universität Berlin) and Elke Kaiser (Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology, Freie Universität Berlin). Besides the European Geosciences Union, the German Research Foundation, the Excellence Cluster Topoi and the Freie Universität Berlin were sponsors of the conference. The LAC 2012 conference addressed two objectives: the provision of a platform to present and discuss results in the broad field of landscape archaeology and to establish the LAC as a conference series with a two years recurrence interval.

The conference started on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June with an opening ceremony held in the Ethnological Museum. The welcoming speeches were given by the vice president of the Freie Universität Berlin, Prof. Dr. Brigitta Schütt, and the spokesperson of the Excellence Cluster Topoi, Prof. Dr. Michael Meyer. Prof. Dr. John Bintliff (University of Leiden) gave a keynote lecture with the title: "The immense respiration of a social structure: An integrated approach to the Landscape Archaeology of the Mediterranean Lands". Thereafter, Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving (VU University Amsterdam) introduced the conference proceedings of LAC 2010, held in Amsterdam.

The official part of the opening ceremony was followed by the Icebreaker party of the conference.

In the following two days (7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of June), the scientific contributions were structured by five session topics, which were partly held in parallel sessions. Every session was introduced by a keynote lecture, given by the following colleagues:

- Human adaption to landscape changes  
Dr. Renate Gerlach & Dr. Eileen Eckmeier (Universität Bonn): "Prehistoric Land use and its Impact on Soil Formation since Early Neolithic - Examples from the Lower Rhine Area".
- Ancient megastructures and their environment  
Dr. Nicole Alexanian & Dirk Blaschta M. A. (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abt. Kairo): "The Pyramid Complexes and the Ancient Landscape of Dahshur/Egypt".
- Theoretical concepts in landscape archaeology  
Prof. Dr. Jason Ur (Harvard University, United States): "Agency and emergence in the formation of ancient landscapes".
- Landscape resilience to human impact  
Prof. Dr. Norm Catto und Gail Catto (Memorial University, Canada): "Landscape response to human impact in coastal Newfoundland, Canada: 29,000 km of "untouched" coastline".
- Spatial information systems in landscape archaeology  
Prof. Dr. Kenneth L. Kvamme (University of Arkansas, United States): "Spatial information technologies and landscape archaeology: Past problems and future directions".

LAC 2012 had in total 197 registrations of participants. The number of participants with student status totals 61. The LAC was attended by participants coming from altogether 23 countries, proving the international character of the conference. Participants came from various disciplines (geography, geology, geophysics, archaeology, palynology etc.) and the presented results were mainly generated within inter-

disciplinary research projects. The scientific exchange was very vivid during the discussions directly after the talks, the poster session and the social programme (Conference BBQ, Farewell get-together).

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#### MEETING CURRENT AFFAIRS IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND URBANISM, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS.

As a result of the defense of Michel Geertse's dissertation *Defining the universal city. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and transnational planning dialogue 1913-1945*, Amsterdam 2012 on 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2012, CLUE and the National School of Art History (OSK), Section Meeting Architectural History and Urban Planning held an annual meeting which took place at the Netherlands Architecture Institute in Rotterdam.

During this meeting the following participants gave a presentation:

- Prof. Dr. Jean Louis Cohen (New York University): *Somber times and white spots*.
- Prof. Dr. Helen Meller (University of Nottingham): *Bonfire of the vanities: architects, exhibitions and the incipient town planning movement 1851-1919*.
- Prof. Dr. Hartmut Frank (HafenCity Universität, Hamburg): *Interferences Architecture France Germany*.
- Anna Nikolaeva MA (Aarhus University): *Designing Schiphol as a Public Space for Mobility. Contestation, Negotiation and Experiment*.
- Tim Verlaan MA (University of Amsterdam): *Modernity's moral imperatives. Ambivalence and doubt in the Dutch post-war urban renewal order*.
- Prof. Dr. Pieter Uyttenhove (Ghent University): *Using History*.

The meeting was moderated by Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma.

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## EAA 2012 IN HELSINKI, FINLAND

Between the 29<sup>th</sup> of August and the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012, the 18<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) was held in Helsinki, Finland. Each year this large-scale conference, which moves between European cities, attracts over 1000 archaeologists from different European countries, the US, Canada, Australia etc. Within the framework of the 18<sup>th</sup> annual meeting a separate session was organised by Jan Kolen and Rob van der Laarse from CLUE, in close cooperation with prof. Marek Jasinski of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim (Norway), about the “archaeology of 20<sup>th</sup> century terrorscape” – a new topic in European archaeology.

The terms “terrorscape” and “traumascape” have been introduced recently by historians in order to refer to networks of places of trauma and terror and their relationships with present-day memory cultures. Well-known examples are the concentration camps and Atlantic Wall dating from World War II, the post-World War II internment camps in the former Soviet-occupied parts of Europe, and traumatised cities like Sarajevo and Srebrenica. The archaeology of 20<sup>th</sup>-century war, terror and conflict is a growing field of research.

The archaeological research of terrorscape often overlaps with personal and collective memories. Yet, it shows that archaeology is able to contribute to a fuller story about the war-related past by literally presenting a view “from the underground”. In methodological terms, the discipline is eminently suited to present micro-histories about the material aspects of everyday life in local settings of oppression. Excavations at the Sobibór extermination camp (Poland), for instance, uncovered a small informal pathway to the gas chambers, as well as a concentration of scissors and shaving brushes that mark the spot of a “hair cutting section”. In cases like these, archaeological discoveries tell the story of how oppression, terror and conflict infiltrated into the intimate and private life worlds of camp prisoners. In some cases, excavations at the hotly debated sites of the Second World War may have important political consequences. Examples are Father Patrick Dubois’s reconstruction of the precise ways and exact locations of the extermination of more than one million Jews in the Ukraine and Belarus by mobile Nazi units (the “Holocaust by bullets”),

and the discovery of an SS Aussenlager near the German city of Rathenow, despite the fact that the community of the city was unaware of or denied the existence of the former camp.

It is evident that archaeological research on the terrorscape of the twentieth century, particularly those connected with the Holocaust, is concerned with more than making reconstructions of everyday life in the concentration and internment camps. In a sense, it also involves the process of unearthing truth values. In this respect, the archaeology of the Second World War contrasts with recent autobiographical literature, in which some camp survivors (like several historians and museum experts) have expressed the opinion that the time has come to mix historical facts, present-day topics and even fiction in order to present the war-related past in more imaginable ways for the wider public and younger generations (as in the work of Imre Kertész).

In the case of archaeological research on terrorscape, however, a postmodern constructivist notion of war seems highly problematic. In the light of ongoing and recent Holocaust denials and the contested nature of more recent war events and genocide, archaeology faces the burden of proof. Regardless of what archaeologists themselves may think of the truth-value of archaeological interpretations, it is clear that the discipline cannot withdraw from public and political expectations in these matters, as society expects archaeologists to reveal the “true” or “most probable” scenarios about the war past in local settings. Archaeologists should therefore be aware that such political embedding of archaeological excavation and research is likely to increase further in years to come, as archaeology may become even more in the political and historical evaluation of contested wartime events. This will involve events not only related to the Second World War, but also with regard to the Balkan War and more recent conflicts in the Near East and Africa.

For all these reasons, the session at the EAA 2012 posed the question of how to proceed with the archaeology of 20<sup>th</sup>-century terrorscape in Europe in the next decades, not only from a methodological and interpretative point of view, but also from a political perspective. Particularly, the session addressed the following questions:

- How can or should methodological standards of research be improved and optimised?

- How to collaborate with other scientific disciplines within interdisciplinary research programmes; who does what?
- How to choose between excavation and preservation? How to use the results of archaeological studies for the design of memorial landscapes?
- How to communicate the results of the archaeological research of terrorscape with the media, the public and specific groups within society (such as camp survivors and Holocaust deniers)?
- How to design scientific and policy frameworks for further research and future preservation of terrorscape at the local, national and international (European) levels?
- How to build an international research community for exchanging results, knowledge and experiences?

Contributions to the session varied widely in geographical scope and perspective, ranging from the recently excavated material culture of Camp Westerbork (the Netherlands) and the Falstad SS Prison Camp near Trondheim (Norway) to remote sensing of the uranium mining landscape in post-war West Bohemia and experiments in detecting clandestine burials using aerial images.

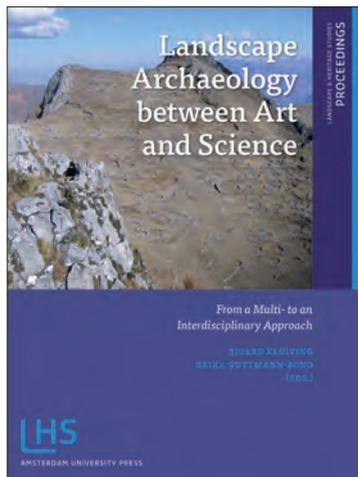
Contributors included Claudia Theune, Ivar Schute, Iris van Ooijen (CLUE), Taisto Karjalainen, Anna Zalewska, Ondrej Malina, Anni-Helena Ruotsala, Caroline Sturdy-Colls and Rose Tzalmona (CLUE).

A selection of papers will be published later in 2014 in a volume on the interdisciplinary study of 20<sup>th</sup>-century terrorscape.

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## PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION OF LHS VOLUME LANDSCAPE  
ARCHAEOLOGY BETWEEN ART AND SCIENCE – FROM A  
MULTI- TO AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH



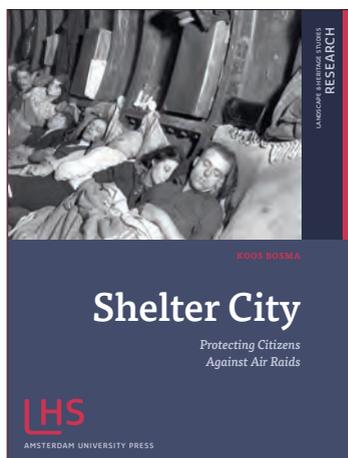
This volume demonstrates a worldwide interest in landscape archaeology, and the research presented here draws upon and integrates the humanities and sciences. This interdisciplinary approach is rapidly gaining support in new regions where such collaborations were previously uncommon. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 2012 the LAC2010 Conference Proceedings were presented at the opening of the LAC2012 conference in Berlin, Germany (see meetings & conferences).

Whereas the older orientations in landscape archaeology tend towards a one-sided naturalistic approach, interpretative orientations in landscape archaeology may run the risk of treating the past merely as another domain of ethnography. In this way, the thinking about 'long stretched time', the temporalities of landscape and theories about timescales may move to the background. It was one of the explicit goals of LAC 2010 to discuss these shifts within landscape archaeology, and to explore possibilities for bridging the gaps between environmental and cultural approaches to landscape and of the role of natural processes and social values in the (trans)formation of landscapes. Also, LAC2010

stimulated debate on concepts of time and spatial scales, and on the interaction between theoretical concepts and methods of field research. In this way LAC2010 contributed in this volume to formulating a new and inspiring research agenda for landscape archaeology in the future, exploring new directions and rediscovering lost tracks in both theory and the methodology of field research.

Researchers in landscape archaeology use two different definitions of landscape. One definition (landscape as territory) is used by the processual archaeologists, earth scientists, and most historical geographers within this volume. By contrast, post-processual archaeologists, new cultural geographers and anthropologists favour a more abstract definition of landscape, based on how it is perceived by the observer. Both definitions are addressed in this book, with 35 papers that are presented here and that are divided into six themes: 1) How did landscape change?; 2) Improving temporal, chronological and transformational frameworks; 3) Linking landscapes of lowlands with mountainous areas; 4) Applying concepts of scale; 5) New directions in digital prospection and modeling techniques, and 6) How will landscape archaeology develop in the future?

Kluiving, S.J. and Guttman-Bond, E.B. (Eds.) 2012: *Landscape Archaeology between Art and Science – From a Multi- to an Interdisciplinary Approach*, Landscape and Heritage Series, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

PUBLICATION OF LHS VOLUME SHELTER CITY.  
PROTECTING CITIZENS AGAINST AIR RAIDS

It is a technological law that each new weapon causes an effective defense which has its repercussions on urban planning, civil engineering and architecture. After the introduction of aviation and the danger of airplanes throwing bombs, Air Raid Protection represented an era: a mode of thought, a political-administrative concept and a collection of technical and organisational measurements to protect citizens against vertical attacks. This book offers insight into the Dutch air raid protection system embedded in an international comparative perspective, as well as in the construction of a Shelter City, parallel to the existing city, meant to survive air raids. Such a doubled city could never be seen as a whole, nobody had a total view of it during its existence. Immediately after the last skirmishes of World War II most of it has been dismantled. Therefore it is also nowadays complicated to create an impression of the spatial elements and the architecture of these Shelter Cities.

Although reluctantly, from 1933 on the Netherlands started the building of a Shelter City. Shelter City was materialised in a refined social and spatial system that contains much more than bunkers: sandbags, warning and blackout systems, communication networks and storage of food. The labour forces of Shelter City – employees of Public Works, police, fire brigade, medical staff, volunteers, rescue teams,

shelter personnel, feeding teams and air protection services – disposed of contingency plans that equipped the staff with many competences, rules, clothes and appliances: gloves, eye protectors, rubber boots, helmets, heavy and light anti-gas clothes, fire extinguishers, respirators and gasmasks. These employees counseled citizens and offered mental and practical training to prepare them for air attacks. In the book the whole prewar national and local air raid protection policies have been sorted out for the first time, including contingency plans and architectural interventions. Moreover, Dutch, English and German air raid protection systems are compared.

Also for the first time the role of the highest German civil functionary in the occupied Netherlands, Reich commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart, as a building client has been scrutinised. The (secret) activities of the building department that carried out the assignments of Seyss-Inquart – the department *Siedlung und Bauten* – have been reconstructed and analysed: representative buildings until 1942, then civil shelters, communication bunkers, shelters for high civil functionaries of Seyss-Inquart and the top of the SS. In The Hague (estate Clingendaal), the living quarters of the Reich commissioner and his court, an almost complete Shelter City has been created.

Surprisingly, *Siedlung und Bauten* also contributed substantially to the realisation of the Atlantic Wall in The Hague/Scheveningen. The Organisation-Todt that took care of the whole coastal defense was set aside in The Hague as a result of a campaign of Seyss-Inquart and Himmler. The Organisation-Todt was replaced by *Siedlung und Bauten* which coordinated the execution of the Atlantic Wall in The Hague, Scheveningen and Wassenaar.

The final chapters of the book present an analysis of the mode of thought about air raid protection during the Cold War. When we see the safety syndrome that visited us during the last decade in the wider perspective of the fate of the earliest efforts to create a national risk control – the air raid protection -, then the picture of a remarkable continuity arises.

The study of Shelter City in all its aspects requires a special historical approach, that uncovers the connections between ideology, urban culture, civil engineering and communication systems. The reconstruction of Shelter City, of which some remnants still present themselves as theatrical

memories or enjoy a continued, though fragmented existence in deeper layers of the earth, can perhaps be best characterised with a medical metaphor: the historian must scan the urban body in order to imagine Shelter City. What should we do today with this non-heroic heritage?

Bosma, K. 2012: *Shelter city. Protecting Citizens Against Air Raids*, Landscape and Heritage Series, Amsterdam University Press: Amsterdam. ISBN 978 90 8964 211 0.

Other publications in the LHS Series:

- Bloemers, T., Kars, H., Valk, A. van der & Wijnen, M. (eds.). (2010). *The Cultural Landscape & Heritage Paradox. Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape and its European Dimension*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
- Kolen, J.C.A., Renes, H. & Hermans, R.A.E. (eds.). (forthcoming): *Landscape Biographies. Geographical, historical and archaeological perspectives on the production and transmission of landscapes*, Landscape and Heritage Series, Amsterdam University Press: Amsterdam.
- Kolen, J.C.A., Laarse, R. van der & Hermans, R.A.E. (eds.). (forthcoming): *Reader Heritage and Landscape*, Landscape and Heritage Series, Amsterdam University Press: Amsterdam.

control (GDI 4 Disaster Management). Alas, Henk and SPINlab did not win the award in the end, but the nomination itself can be seen as recognition of the type of applied research that is at the heart of SPINlab.

GEOPLAZA UBVU-SPINLAB NOMINATED FOR DUTCH DATA AWARD DANS-KNAW

The VU University Amsterdam's "Geoplaza" data portal was one of three nominees (out of 40 applicants) for the Dutch Data award in Humanities and Social Sciences 2012, an annual competition organised by DANS-KNAW. The jury commended all three nominated datasets for being innovative, appealing and socially relevant. Geoplaza has been developed by the University Library VU University in close collaboration with the Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINlab). Geoplaza is a portal that gives access to scientifically reliable geospatial information. It provides viewing services in order for a large variety of scholars and students to explore the geospatial information, but it also provides download services for a more advanced user group that make use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Currently, Geoplaza contains a variety of historical maps, thematic maps from Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS), cadastral maps and a wide range of other valuable datasets.

The jury had a difficult decision to make and unfortunately did not select Geoplaza as the winner of the Dutch data award. However, the jury did state that Geoplaza is a very promising initiative and a good example of how geospatial information can be shared by dispersed users.

## AWARDS



Henk Scholten.

HENK SCHOLTEN AND SPINLAB  
NOMINATED FOR HUIBREGTSEN  
AWARD

Professor in Spatial Informatics Henk Scholten was one of the seven finalists for the Huibregtsen award 2012, a prestigious prize for Dutch research that stands out in terms of scientific innovation and has valuable potential for applications in society.

Henk Scholten was nominated based on his research for SPINlab in the area of information management and crisis

## NEWS



Rob van der Laarse.

ORATION PROF. DR. ROB VAN DER  
LAARSE

On Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> of January, Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse held his oration 'Nooit meer Auschwitz? Erfgoed van de oorlog na Europa's eeuw van de kampen'. This oration was the result of his appointment as endowed professor on the Westerbork chair

## Heritage of War.

Europe's political unification of the past decades is based to a large extent on the communal burden of the Second World War, which is still experienced as traumatic in many countries. But how communal is this horrible inheritance? Rob van de Laarse discusses this in his oration *Nooit meer Auschwitz? Erfgoed van de oorlog na Europa's eeuw van de kampen*.

Is it not true that the European countries mainly share a history of mutual wars and conflicts, despite the politically professed values of humanism and Enlightenment? Perhaps this is why the death of millions of soldiers and the bombardments of European cities play a less important role in the public imagination of the war than the nazistic destruction of the Jews, which is placed outside the historical context as an impossible to understand, universal evil. Under the message 'Auschwitz never again!', the Holocaust serves more and more as a negative creation myth of world order - shaped under the flag of the United Nations - and the rapidly expanding European Union.

Testimonies, literary fiction, films, commemorations and heritage sites play an important role here. Nevertheless, this assumption of the Holocaust as a communal European experience raises several critical questions. Van de Laarse demonstrates that the Holocaust paradigm is threatened by insufficient interest in both discovery of the truth and authenticity and in the strongly conflicting memories of the Second World War and the Cold War in Western and Eastern Europe. The centre of the Holocaust was in Eastern Europe. While West Europeans claim the trauma of the Holocaust, even virtually, East Europeans argue for the right to their own

memories of the communist 'occupation', which lasted until 1989. This demands a new, transnational rethinking of the European heritage of the 'century of the camps'.

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DIES NATALIS: HONORARY DOCTORATE FOR ARCHITECT  
REM KOOLHAAS

During the Dies Natalis the architect Rem Koolhaas received the award from honorary promotor Koos Bosma. This year, the theme of the Dies was the field of the Arts and the VU University theme of the year 'Wanted: imagination'.

The faculty organised a morning programme with the title 'The aura of the architect. Designing contemporary architecture within an abundance of heritage'. Master student Roel Griffioen, honorary promotor Koos Bosma and prof. dr. Bart Verschaffel (University of Gent) gave short lectures. Koolhaas was present as special guest speaker.

During the official Dies celebration in the afternoon, Michel ter Hark, dean of the Faculty of Arts gave the Dies speech, on the topic 'meaning' within architecture, heritage; visual culture. He also addressed 'meaning' within language science and computer science.

He described the research of VU professor Piek Vossen in the field of Wordnets and the history recorder: "The history recorder is a wonderful illustration of the importance of



Rem Koolhaas (l) and Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma.

the humanities in the world of science. What we see here is a kind of reverse reduction: technology is made human. That is necessary. The internet now even disturbs the day-night rhythm. It is overflowing, just like our mailbox. The humanities, as always in history, provide shape and meaning.”

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Don van den Biggelaar.

#### PH.D CANDIDATE DON VAN DEN BIGGELAAR RECEIVES GRANT FOR RESEARCH INTO STORM DISASTERS IN SCHOKLAND OF THE PAST 1200 YEARS

The project “Biography of the New Land” is a collaboration between research institute CLUE (VU University) and the New Land Heritage Centre (Lelystad); its aim is to provide Flevoland with a local identity.

The Ph.D research of Don van den Biggelaar is concerned with the landscape and habitation history of Flevoland and is part of the multidisciplinary project “The Biography of the New Land”. The aim of this project, which is a collaboration between research institute CLUE (VU University) and the New Land Heritage Centre (Lelystad), is to provide Flevoland with a local identity, with the aid of the disciplines cultural history, water management history, economics, public administration and geoarchaeology.

One of the subprojects within the Ph.D research of geoarchaeologist Don van den Biggelaar is concerned with the landscape and habitation history of Schokland during the past 1200 years. The research of Schokland, in the present Noordoostpolder, demonstrates that the history of the former island was determined to a large extent by storm disasters. Storm disasters did not only play a large role in the habitation history of Schokland, but also in its sedimentary history.

Witnesses to these storm disasters - which were very significant for people - can be found in the substratum of Schokland in the shape of fine layers of sand. The use of OSL dating on these sand layers provides a time check of the

sedimentary and human history of Schokland, because the datings of these sand layers will be linked to the storm disasters mentioned in the historical sources. On the one hand, these links will provide insight into the storm disasters that ravaged Schokland, while on the other hand they will provide an opportunity to identify storms that are not mentioned in the historical sources.

Apart from the importance of the linking of absolute geological data (OSL datings) and the historical sources for Schokland, this research will also provide a new methodology for the analysis of sand layers. The sampling of sand layers with a thickness of only millimetres and linking these layers with the historical sources has never been carried out in the Netherlands or abroad. Publication of the results of this new method will shed more light on Schokland, the Noordoostpolder and also Flevoland in an international setting. The carrying out of the OSL datings is partly made possible by a grant from the province of Flevoland.

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#### INTERVIEW DON VAN DEN BIGGELAAR FOR FINNISH NATIONAL TELEVISION

During the international EAA (European Association of Archaeologists) conference, held from the 28<sup>th</sup> of August to the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 2012, Ph.D candidate Don van den Biggelaar was interviewed by Finnish national television. This interview, focusing on Don’s Ph.D research, was broadcast nationally (prime-time).

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## CLUE 2012 IN FACTS AND FIGURES

2<sup>ND</sup> AND 3<sup>RD</sup> STREAM FUNDING

Amounts in k€ (in year of realization)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Amount of benefits 2nd-stream funded research iOZI	476,9	933,8	1018,2	1058,9	948,9	<b>775,2</b>
Amount of benefits 3rd-stream funded research iOZI	37	29,7	117,5	247,5	417,7	<b>263,7</b>

## ATTRACTED CAPITAL

Amounts in k€ (in year of acquisition)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>2nd-stream funding</b>	515	1382	1018	1058,9	948,9	<b>775</b>
<b>NWO</b>	515	1382	1018	1058,9	948,9	<b>775</b>
- VENI	0	624	111	218,8	195,3	<b>133</b>
- VIDI	0	0	0	0	0	<b>21</b>
- VICI	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
- other (please fill in)	515	758	907	840	753,6	<b>621</b>
<b>KNAW</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>3rd-stream funding</b>	40	44	118	247,5	417,7	<b>264</b>
<b>EU</b>	0	14	25	41	123	<b>59</b>
- KP7	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
- ERC	0	0	25	41	0	<b>0</b>
- Other	0	14	0	0	123	<b>59</b>
<b>International (not EU)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>National authorities</b>	0	0	53	96,1	147	<b>103</b>
<b>Other not-for-profit</b>	40	30	40	74,1	130,1	<b>98</b>
<b>Companies</b>	0	0	0	11	17,6	<b>0</b>
<b>Other contract research and scientific services</b>	0	0	0	25,3	0	<b>4</b>

## FTE DATA

FTE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total (incl. Ph.D. students)</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>50,31</b>	<b>38,14</b>	<b>36,26</b>	<b>35,53</b>
fte research 1st-stream funding	10,8	14,8	39,91	24,57	18,04	16,07
fte research 2nd-stream funding	10	10	6,81	8,34	12,04	8,72
fte research 3rd-stream funding	0	0	3,59	5,23	6,18	9,24
fte research other funding	0	0	0	0	0	0,7
<b>Total Ph.D. students</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22,52</b>	<b>18,68</b>	<b>16,63</b>	<b>8,5</b>
fte promovendi 1st-stream funding	0	0	12,12	5,11	5,03	1,1
fte promovendi 2nd-stream funding	10	14	6,81	8,34	6,62	3,96
fte promovendi 3rd-stream funding	0	0	3,59	5,23	4,98	2,64
fte promovendi other funding	0	0	0	0	0	0,8
<b>WP1 excl Ph.D. students 1</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>27,79</b>	<b>19,46</b>	<b>19,63</b>	<b>27,03</b>

## PUBLICATIONS

Publications	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Scientific articles, refereed	115	144	169	67	79	78
Scientific articles, non-refereed	0	0	176	12	8	10
Scientific books and monographs	15	20	16	11	10	11
Scientific chapters in books	0	0	106	68	89	82
Ph.D. theses	0	0	8	2	8	4
Editorships	--	--	--	8	20	33
Inaugural lectures	--	--	--	1	1	1
Conference contributions	0	0	26	32	29	36
Professional publications	--	--	--	58	121	56
Publications aimed at the general public	--	--	--	8	17	23
Other research output	--	--	--	--	--	--

## QUALITY

Indicators of esteem	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Substantial awards (please mention name)	0	0	2	2	2	0

## SOCIAL RELEVANCE

Social-cultural value	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Professional publications	35	73	176	83	121	56
Publications for wider audience	0	0	7	0	17	23

Memberships in editorial boards (selection)

*Archaeometry, Archaeological Dialogues, Mobilities, Multi-cultural Discourses, Environment & History, Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History, Annals of Regional Science, Ecological Economics, Economics, Environmental and Resource Economics, European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research.*

**APPENDICE**

RESEARCH REVIEW HUMANITIES  
FACULTY OF ARTS  
VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM

Preface

This report summarizes the results of the peer review assessment of the research clusters in humanities of the VU University Amsterdam.

The Committee wants to express its gratitude for the efforts made by all involved to provide the necessary documentation. This documentation contained valuable information and formed a very useful basis for an objective evaluation procedure. The Committee also wishes to acknowledge the constructive atmosphere of the discussions during the site visit. All representatives were willing to share their opinions and concerns in a very open manner.

The organizational and administrative support by QANU and by the Faculty allowed the Committee to focus on the assessment in a well-organized manner.

As chair of the Committee I would like to thank my fellow committee members for their commitment and dedication to this evaluation process. We have worked together as a real team, open-minded and thoughtful. We all realized the challenge of this task, and I am pleased to be able to conclude that this report reflects the common opinion of the Committee.

René Boomkens,  
Chairman of the Committee

## PART 1. THE REVIEW COMMITTEE AND THE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Scope of the assessment

The Review Committee was asked to perform an assessment of the research in Humanities at the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam. This assessment covers

the research in the period 2006-2011. In accordance with the Standard Evaluation Protocol 2009-2015 for Research Assessment in the Netherlands (SEP), the Committee's tasks were to assess the quality of the Faculty and the research programmes on the basis of the information provided by the Faculty and through interviews with the management, the research leaders, researchers and Ph.D candidates, and to advise how this quality might be improved.

Composition of the Committee

The composition of the Committee was as follows:

- Prof. Dr. René Boomkens, Professor of Social and Cultural Philosophy, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, Chair;
- Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Deeds Ermarth, Professor of Cultural Studies, Trent University, Canada;
- Prof. Dr. Simon Garrod, Professor of Cognitive Psychology, University of Glasgow, UK;
- Prof. Dr. Christine Geraghty, Honorary Professorial Fellow, University of Glasgow, UK;
- Prof. Dr. Sabine Iatridou, Professor of Linguistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA;
- Prof. Dr. Ulrike Mosel, Professor emerita of General Linguistics, Christian Albrechts University Kiel, Germany;
- Prof. Dr. Heinz Schilling, Professor emeritus of Early Modern European History, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany;
- Prof. Dr. Jay Winter, Professor of History, Yale University, USA.

Dr. Marianne van der Weiden was appointed secretary to the Committee by QANU (Quality Assurance Netherlands Universities).

## PART 2. ASSESSMENTS PER RESEARCH CLUSTER

The committee assessed the following research clusters of the Faculty of Arts at VU University Amsterdam:

	Quality	Productivity	Relevance	Viability
<b>1 Heritage and History</b>	5	5	5	5
<b>2 Language, Cognition, Communication</b>	4	3	5	3
<b>3 Culture and Values</b>	4	4	4	2

For the relevance of this Annual Report only a detailed assessments of the research cluster Heritage and History will be shown below. For a detailed assessment of the other research clusters we direct you to the *Report Humanities VU 121214*.

*RESEARCH CLUSTER HERITAGE AND HISTORY*

Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen  
Research staff 2011: 24.1 fte (7.1 tenured, 7.3 non-tenured, 9.7 Ph.D)

Short description

In the research cluster Heritage and History the Faculty's social-economic historians, heritage researchers, archaeologists and architectural historians work together. They are all part of the IRI CLUE (Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment), of which the management is based at the Faculty of Arts.

CLUE initiates and 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 contribute to the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge about (urban) landscapes and regions, and to

the social awareness of the history of our living environment, which makes it a treasure of memories and stories. CLUE wishes to contribute to a critical reflection on recent developments in the heritage policies and heritage consumption as well.

The six research themes of CLUE are: A new Mediterranean Panorama: The identity of the Mediterranean world, 3000 BC – 2000 AD; The long-term development of European cities and landscapes; The heritage and memory of conflict and war; Global history and heritage in a postcolonial world; Spatial transformations; The history and heritage of water systems.

Quality

This research cluster follows on from a pre-2008 group's work on 'Transformation of city and countryside', as the humanities' contribution to the Interfaculty Research Institute on Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment (CLUE). The graduate students benefit from the wide range of research interests across the specialisms included in the cluster, though there does not appear to be a year-long seminar which all have to attend. The openness and informality of the structure seems to be sufficient for the stimulation of lateral thinking among young and older researchers.

The one weakness which needs to be rectified is the definition of landscape as physical geography rather than human geography. The inclusion of non-material heritage is in line with developments on the international scene, and essential for this group's contribution to the debate on memory and practices of remembrance. Here the work of literary scholars, particularly in the field of comparative literature, is crucial. In addition, the evident fact that landscapes are defined by families using them is the way into the linkage between family history and architectural/ landscape history. Families are the vectors of memory transmission, and inter-generation narratives are at the very heart of the study of heritage and history. The appeal of the work of this research cluster would be very likely to grow substantially, improving outreach and opening up unknown sources in family hands to researchers.

Productivity

The productivity of this cluster is excellent. The number of academic publications is high. The Committee was impressed by the well-designed scholarly books published by CLUE. These are effective elements in the outreach achieved by this academic group.

Relevance

The clear leadership of the cluster has enabled this group to be productive and to engage in socially-relevant projects. The Committee was particularly struck by the outreach potential of the research on Second World War camps and on the Atlantic Wall from Norway to southern France, as well as the cityscapes and archeological projects.

Viability

The cluster Heritage and History evidently profits from the cooperation within the IRI CLUE. The fact that the continuation of CLUE has been ensured for the coming years on the basis of a positive evaluation of the previous period, convinces the Committee of its excellent viability. In addition, the success of applications to national funding bodies is clear. The Committee suggests that the broader field of European or extra-European funding should be explored too.

## APPENDICES RESEARCH REVIEW HUMANITIES VU

## APPENDIX B: EXPLANATION OF THE SEP SCORES

<b>Excellent (5)</b>	Research is world leading. Researchers are working at the forefront of their field internationally and their research has an important and substantial impact in the field.
<b>Very Good (4)</b>	Research is nationally leading. Research is internationally competitive and makes a significant contribution to the field.
<b>Good (3)</b>	Research is internationally visible. Work is competitive at the national level and makes a valuable contribution in the international field.
<b>Satisfactory (2)</b>	Research is nationally visible. Work adds to our understanding and is solid, but not exciting.
<b>Unsatisfactory (1)</b>	Work is neither solid nor exciting, flawed in the scientific and/or technical approach, repetitions of other work, etc.

Quality is to be seen as a measure of excellence and excitement. It refers to the eminence of a group's research activities, its abilities to perform at the highest level and its achievements in the international scientific community. It rests on the proficiency and rigour of research concepts and conduct; it shows in the success of the group at the forefront of scientific development.

Productivity refers to the total output of the group; that is, the variegated ways in which results of research and knowledge development are publicised. The output needs to be reviewed in relation to the input in terms of human resources.

Societal relevance covers the social, economic and cultural relevance of the research. Aspects are:

- societal quality of the work. Efforts to interact in a productive way with stakeholders in society who are interested in input from scientific research, and contributions to

important issues and debates in society.

- societal impact of the work. Research affects specific stakeholders or procedures in society.
- valorisation of the work. Activities aimed at making research results available and suitable for application in products, processes and services. This includes interaction with public and private organisations, as well as commercial or non-profit use of research results and expertise.

*Vitality and feasibility.* This dual criterion regards the institute's ability to react adequately to important changes in the environment. It refers to both internal (personnel, research themes) and external (developments in the field, in society) dynamics of the group. On the one hand, this criterion measures the flexibility of a group, which appears in its ability to close research lines that have no future and to initiate new venture projects. On the other hand, it measures the capacity of the management to run projects in a professional way. Policy decisions and project management are assessed, including cost-benefit analysis.

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