# CONTENTS

**Preface** ................................................................. 4
**Mission** ..................................................................... 5
**About CLUE** .............................................................. 6

## The Research Clusters ..............................................
- The research cluster ‘A Mediterranean Panorama’ ........ 9
- The research cluster ‘The Heritage and Memory of Conflict and War’ ................................................................. 16
- The research cluster ‘The Heritage in a postcolonial world’ ......................................................................................... 22
- The research Cluster ‘The long-term development of European cities and cultural landscapes’ ...................... 25

**Projects** ..................................................................... 30
- Rediscovering Landscape: an update .............................. 30
- 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 .......................................................... 32
- Villa landscapes in the Roman North. Economy, culture and lifestyles ................................................................. 33

**International projects** .................................................. 35
- Francia Media ............................................................. 35

**Employees** ................................................................ 36
- Prof. dr. Hans Renes: new appointed professor ............. 36
- Interview with Hans Renes ............................................. 37
- Piet Rietveld: member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (KNAW) ......................................................... 37
- The staff members of CLUE ........................................ 38
- Fellows of CLUE .......................................................... 40

**Partners** .................................................................... 41
- SPINLab ................................................................. 41

**Education** .................................................................. 43
- Heritage Studies .......................................................... 43

**Meetings & Conferences** ..............................................
- Congress cultural heritage and new technologies ........... 44
- Workshop surveying Vienna 2011 .................................. 45
- Announcement: LAC 2012 in Berlin ............................. 45
- Autumn meeting of the Association for Environmental Archaeology ................................................................. 45
- Conference Study Group for Roman Pottery ................. 46
- Academy Colloquium “The efficiency of Markets in Pre-industrial societies: the case of Babylonia (c. 400-60 BC) in comparative perspective” ................................................................. 47

**Publications** ............................................................... 48
- Awards .................................................................... 49
- Piet Rietveld wins EIB-ERSA Prize 2011 ...................... 49
- Archaeologist Stijn Heeren wins W.A. van Es Prize ...... 49

**News**
- Creative Industries ...................................................... 51
- SWOT analysis .......................................................... 52

**CLUE 2010 in facts and figures** ................................. 53

**Appendices** ............................................................. 54
1. Financial figures ...................................................... 54
2. Publications by staff members of CLUE ................... 57
Dear reader,

Before you lies already the fourth annual report of CLUE, the interfaculty research institute of VU University Amsterdam for the Cultural landscape and Urban Environment. In the first four years of its existence (2007-2011), the Institute has gained a prominent place in the research of the history, heritage and present-day transformation of the European cultural landscapes and urban environment. Besides, CLUE research groups carry out research in regions outside Europe, such as Egypt and Indonesia. This research is not only focused on the urban environment and landscape, but also on, for instance, the musealization of heritage and the importance of heritage for the formation of identities. Nationally, CLUE has grown into a spider in the web of the Dutch heritage and landscape research. This is partly due to the intensive preparations for an extensive project proposal for the development of a spatial infrastructure for the scientific research of the Dutch landscape: “Rediscovering Landscape”. Internationally, CLUE has developed into a major player in the field. The international visibility of the institute has been strengthened by the organization of large conferences (such as the biannual international Landscape Archaeology Conference, in 2012 in Berlin), sessions at international symposia (such as the Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural landscape PECSRL and the annual symposium of the European Organisation of Archaeologists) and participation in European projects (such as Francia Media: cradle of European civilisation, a Culture 2007-2012 programme).

On 1 September 2011, CLUE’s first phase officially ended. At this moment, the institute is preparing for the second phase (1 September 2012 – 1 September 2017). The objectives for the second phase are:

- Further internationalization of CLUE’s research activities;
- Intensification of the collaboration with colleague institutes in the Netherlands;
- Strengthening the relation between research and education in the field of heritage, archaeology, landscape and the urban environment;
- Collaboration with social partners and private parties on themes such as creative industry, cultural tourism, the revitalization of Europe’s rural landscapes;
- Intensification of the research into the role of museums and the new (and social) media in the presentation and representation of the past, the construction of memories and the formation and dynamics of identities.

The objectives will be elaborated in the Business Plan CLUE phase 2 (2012-2017), that will be discussed extensively in the annual report on 2012. Therefore, the annual report on 2011 will not contain a separate section on the institute’s ambitions.

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

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 only be achieved if archaeologists, historians, geographers, economists, ecologists and social scientists combine their knowledge of the landscape, in order to achieve innovative insights.

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

- Heritage in a globalizing world;
- The value of heritage in the context of spatial, cultural and economic transformations;
- Landscape and urbanization in a European perspective;
- Water and water management: ‘history matters’;
- The history of heritage;
- The impact of environment and climate on cultural heritage.

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

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

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure of CLUE is based on the Blueprint for the organizational structure of interfaculty research institutes (2007), that was drawn up by the ‘Werkgroep Interfacultaire Onderzoeksinstituten’ (Working Group Interfaculty Research Institutes), commissioned by the Executive Board of VU University Amsterdam.
CLUE is a collaboration of the Faculties of Arts, Earth and Life Sciences (FALW), Economics and Business Administration (FEWEB) and Social Sciences (FSW) of VU University. 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 PhD students. They have backgrounds in archaeology, history and architectural history, physical, social and historical geography, cultural sciences, spatial economics and public administration.

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

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

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

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

1. ‘A new Mediterranean panorama’: the identity of the Mediterranean world, 3000 BC – 2000 AD;
2. The economic value of heritage;
3. The long-term development of European cities and cultural landscapes;
4. The heritage and memory of the War;
5. Heritage in a postcolonial world.

Info: www.clue.nu.
and more centre-stage in a discussion among archaeologists and ancient historians in Italy and abroad about the character of the ancient Greek colonization. One school of thought finds it extremely unlikely that Greek colonists and native inhabitants would ever have lived together peacefully in one spot. Since the research in and around L’Amastuola provides positive evidence of such a situation, as well as compelling reasons to strongly doubt the classical literary tradition underlining the dominance of Greeks in these cultural encounters, we decided to address this issue explicitly in our book and thus provide a direct contribution to the debate. An academic conference is planned for the summer of 2012 to explore if and how these opposing views can be reconciled. A book presentation was organized in early January 2012 for all those who over the years participated in the project and for others interested in its outcomes, by means of a series of lectures by the principal authors and Master and PhD students who have worked with data generated by the project.

**Man, settlement and landscape. Land use developments and settlement dynamics in first millennium BC southeast Italy**

**PhD project funded by the Faculty of Arts, VU University Amsterdam**

**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 three years, Daphne Lentjes investigated what effect these processes had on land use. Combining archaeological and archaeobotanical data, she explores 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 complete her PhD thesis in the spring of 2012.

During the past year she was also the co-organiser (together with Dr. Maaike Groot) of the Autumn meeting of the Association for Environmental Archaeology on ‘Subsistence and surplus production’, VU University Amsterdam, 21-22 October 2011. She also carried out archaeobotanical analyses for the Porticus Aemilia project, Rome. (See also Meetings and Conferences).

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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 centres were destroyed. The ensuing era is generally treated as one of decline and deterioration. Recent discoveries and insights, however, show that in some ways it also marked a fresh start, suggesting that the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age should be studied in its own right. 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.

Kimberley van den Berg spent the first year of the project primarily on rethinking existing interpretative frameworks and developing a suitable theoretical framework for studying the above connections. Recent advances in network theory in particular provide fertile ground for the development of a new interpretative model. Positive feedback on papers presented at the conference of the Theoretical Archaeological Group in Birmingham in December 2011 and the 113th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in January 2012 have strengthened the potential of such a network perspective even further. Kimberley spent the summer of 2011 in Greece working in the libraries of a number of foreign schools in Athens and joined the Mitrou Archaeological Project under the direction of Aleydis van der Moortel and Eleni Zahou. The tidal islet of Mitrou was continuously inhabited from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age and thereby provides an excellent starting point for investigating Mediterranean networks and interconnectivity during the Bronze Age-Iron Age transition.

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

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 2011, Eleftheria Pappa continued working on the first and then second stages of her project, collecting archaeological data through excavation reports, publications and museum inventories, attendance of a relevant workshop (University of Wales) and correspondence with archaeological service excavators, as well as museum/municipal authorities in Portugal.

In August, she spent a month in Portugal studying the ceramic assemblages of the so-called (Post-) Orientalising “Ourique” necropoleis and settlement sites, now held at the National Museum of Archaeology in Lisbon. This was part of a broader study trip, which entailed research into the digital database of the Portuguese Institute for
Archaeological and Architectural Heritage (IGESPAR) and its library, as well as visits to relevant museums and sites of her project (from Castro Marim to the remote ‘Ourique’ site cluster, to Lisbon and Almada).

In October, she was based at the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) in Berlin by invitation, utilizing its libraries and those of the Free University Berlin (FU Berlin). Dr. Pappa gave two lectures by invitation, at VU University and at the Free University Brussels (ULB) in Belgium, while also presenting aspects of her research in four international conferences held in Istanbul (Turkey), Marburg (Germany), Prato (Italy) and Vannes (France). Several publications are either forthcoming or under peer review at the moment, while a book review of the latest volume of the “The Archaeology of Fazzan” series (Mattingly 2010) appeared last October.

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The Plakari Archaeological Project

The site of Plakari is located on a low, coastal hill (72 m. a.s.l.) about 2.5 km west of modern-day Karystos in southern Euboea, Greece (see picture on this page). It was first occupied during the Final Neolithic (4th 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 11th or 10th century BC. 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, we launched the Plakari Archaeological Project as a collaboration between VU University Amsterdam and the Greek Archaeological Service (11th Ephorate). Research is carried out by staff members and students of the Dept. of Archaeology, the Dept. of Geo- and Bio-archaeology, ACVU-HBS and SPINlab of VU University Amsterdam. The fieldwork is sponsored by the Faculty of Arts of VU University (Amsterdam), the 11th Ephorate (Chalkis) and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (U.S.A.); 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 interregional 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 neighbouring Cycladic islands.
In the summer of 2010, a first field campaign was organized to produce 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. These were concentrated in three areas on the summit (see above picture). In Trench 1, we excavated a large deposit of pottery, animal bones and various kinds of artefacts – in total about 6,500 fragments of mostly painted Early Iron Age pottery and 112 small finds of terracotta, stone, bronze, iron or gold. These objects indicate that this was a sacred deposit that contained both votive material and remains from sacrificial feasting. Our preliminary studies show that the deposition of pottery peaked in the mid 8th c.; pottery imports from Attica, central Euboea, the Cyclades and the eastern Aegean indicate that the sanctuary fulfilled a regional or even supra-regional function. In Trench 2, we brought to light a rectangular building measuring approximately 4.6 by 5.5 m. A series of low tables made of schist slabs were found against its north wall; next to and on top of these was a host of plain and black glazed pottery wares that had been used for preparing and consuming food and beverages. Some bear incised monograms; one bears the name of the goddess Nikè (see picture on the right). Lamps, a number of bronze items and other small finds were also present. The building can be identified as a hestiatorion that was in use during the 5th and 4th centuries BC. In Trench 3, finally, 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. The latter can be provisionally dated to the second half of the 4th century BC. The discovery that Plakari was still, or again, occupied during the Classical period was one of the surprises of the 2011 season.

In conjunction with the archaeological research at Plakari, geoarchaeological research was conducted in the coastal valleys to the southwest and northeast of the site (see picture on the right). Lisa Barbetsea and Mark Groenhuijzen report: The field research consisted of corings carried out with a Dutch auger to depths of up to 6 metres below the surface (see picture on page 14). A total of 110 soil samples were taken from a number of corings for further laboratory research in the Netherlands. In the southwestern valley, the main research themes are the location of the ancient coastline and the possibility of a natural harbour used in antiquity, and second, the speed of deposition of the sediments in this valley, possibly linked with the degradation of terraced landscape further inland from the flood plain. Preliminary analysis shows that a regression of the coastline occurred due to the deposition of sediments, silting up the bay until a flood plain was formed. It is likely that during the regression of the coastline, dunes were continuously formed in the vicinity of the coastline, maintaining a situation as is still visible today. However, it is not yet known to which archaeological period these phases can be attributed, as not enough archaeological indicators were found to produce a reliable date.
In the northeastern area, the poor accessibility of the terrain limited the number of cores that could be taken. Research in this area focused on the formation processes of deposits encountered in this area and on the character of the stream flowing through the floodplain. Another aim of the field research was to find a suitable location to obtain samples for pollen analysis as a contribution to landscape reconstruction. The laboratory research necessary as a second step in this research will be conducted at the facilities of the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences at VU University and will consist of foraminifera and ostracod analysis, as well as grain size analysis and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The latter two analyses will help to correlate the corings and provide information about the depositional history, while the foraminifera and ostracod analysis may give us indications about the ecological environment of the deposition, including the impact of human activity. Finally, if necessary and desirable, a C¹⁴ dating might be carried out on the shells of the foraminifera and ostracods found in the corings, as this could provide a date for the presence of the sea and its regression.

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The Keratitsa Archaeological Project

Directed by Mieke Prent

The acropolis of Keratitsa is situated in an upland valley in southeast Laconia (Peloponnese, Greece). The site was first discovered and reported in 2005 by Elena Zavvou and Nassos Themos, while they were working for the Archaeological Service. Exploratory visits showed that the site had two megalithic fortification walls, one surrounding the summit, the other extending around the lower southern slope. An assessment of surface evidence at and around this acropolis has not revealed any pottery or other artefacts later than the Early Bronze Age (EBA, ca.
3200/3100-2000 BC). The presence of such an early, fortified site in this isolated hinterland came as a surprise, as other examples are located primarily in coastal and more densely populated areas of Greece.

Work at this remarkable site began in 2010, as a cooperation between Elena Zavvou and Nassos Themos (currently curators at the Epigraphic Museum, Athens), Stuart MacVeagh Thorne, Jaap Fokkema and Mieke Prent (VU University/CLUE). The project is supported by the Greek Archaeological Service, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (U.S.A.) and VU University Amsterdam. Our initial aim is the topographical and architectural study of the general area of the acropolis, including digital mapping and 3-D imaging. The resulting insights into the architecture and setting of this site will help to address existing questions about the functional interrelationships between Early Bronze Age sites and the development of settlement hierarchies in Laconia.

During two brief seasons (one week in 2010 and three in 2011), clearance of the thick bracken covering the site revealed an elaborate configuration of megalithic defensive walls. The fortification around the summit consists of 3-m-wide walls, standing up to 2 m high, with a well-preserved gate in the northwest. To the south, the lower enclosure has walls ca. 2 m wide and equally high. One megalithic wall runs from the gate in the direction of a rock-cut well, some 100 m to the northwest; another follows the 150-m-long cliff to the south, forming an outwork which guards the main route up from the valley. Artefacts in the upper and lower enclosures were relatively sparse. House walls and much greater densities of obsidian, stone tools and Early Bronze Age pottery were found on the plateau to the west and northwest of the acropolis. Our preliminary conclusion is that habitation was concentrated there, while the fortified acropolis served as a refuge for this surrounding population and their flocks in times of emergency.

More than 70 Early Bronze Age sites have so far been identified in Laconia, indicating widespread and diversified habitation in the 3rd millennium BC. Most of these sites, however, are known only through limited surface exploration or rescue excavations. The few that have been excavated more systematically are situated on the coast, in the fertile valley of the Eurotas river or on the adjoining gentle hillside. So far, just one other site in Laconia, Geraki, only 10 km to the northwest, has shown evidence of Early Bronze Age fortifications.

The Keratitsa Project, while modest in scope, promises a different perspective of the Early Bronze Age period. For Laconia, light will be shed on a type of landscape that remains poorly explored: that of the mountainous upland areas, which are traditionally dedicated to pastoralism. In more general terms, the study of Keratitsa draws attention to the Early Bronze Age world beyond the strongly interconnected coastal areas and fertile lowlands and beyond the better-known core regions of the Argolid, Attica, Boeotia and Euboea in Central Greece.

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTER ‘THE HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF CONFLICT AND WAR’

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

Project leaders: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse and Prof. dr. Georgi Verbeeck
Postdocs: Dr. Roel Hijink and dr. Rosa Lehmann

After a period of commemorating the Second World War by national war monuments and museums, Auschwitz and other WWII terrorscapes 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 have played 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 in how governments and people of different European nations deal with conflicting pasts in heritage or memory sites. The dynamic of memory will be studied from a genealogical and comparative approach, emphasizing 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.

Direction and institutional embedding
The project started in November 2011 at the research school CLUE, with prof. dr. Jan Kolen (VU) as the main applicant, and associated with the Westerbork chair ‘War Heritage’ of prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse (UvA/VU). In agreement with NWO and the project group consisting of co-applicants prof. dr. Frank van Vree (UvA), dr. Nanci Adler (UvA/NIOD) and dr. Bart van der Boom (Leiden), the scientific direction has been assigned to the project group members prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse and prof. dr. Georgi Verbeeck (Leuven/UM). As per December 2011, Verbeeck has been seconded for 0.3 fte for 24 months from the University of Maastricht through a replacement funding arrangement, and Van der Laarse will be seconded from mid 2012 in a similar way from the University of Amsterdam.

From 1 December 2011, dr. Roel Hijink is associated to the project for 0.1 fte as a postdoc, and from 1 January dr. Rosa Lehmann also for 0.1 fte. In the course of 2012, another 4-6 foreign researchers will be contracted for the project for research contributions and preparation of the publication(s). Both the current postdocs will submit Veni proposals.

In November 2011, the NIAS has accepted a proposal by the project leaders for a theme group Terrorscapes in post-
war Europa, and the project leaders have been awarded a fellowship for the period September 2012-February 2013 for their participation in this project. By this extension of the NWO project, which was already anticipated in the proposal, Terrorscapes has gained more scope with (next to the project leaders) a Dutch and four foreign researchers and several guest researchers.

Activities 2011
Since November 2011, the activities of the project leaders have been focused on carrying out two of the six aims included in the project proposal:

1) International conference: together with Dirk Mulder (director HC Westerbork), Van der Laarse organized the Workshop Terrorscapes: The Holocaust as Contested Memory on behalf of the MMWG section of the ITF (Westerbork chair), for the conference The Holocaust and other Genocides. Uses, Abuses and Misuses of the Holocaust Paradigm of the International Task Force in the Vredespaleis in The Hague on 27-28 November 2011, which was organized with support from the Dutch government. Rob van der Laarse, Robert Jan van Pelt, Claudia Theune, Genevieve Zubrzycki delivered the keynotes in the Academy room, and Georgi Verbeeck and Frank van Vree moderated the sessions with contributions by Roel Hijink, Francesco Mazzucchelli, Susan Meiselas, Dirk Mulder, Iris van Ooijen and Caroline Sturdy Colls.

2) NIAS workshop: Organization by Georgi Verbeeck and Rob van der Laarse of the closed workshop Terrorscapes in Postwar Europe on 29 November 2011 at the NIAS in Wassenaar, with contributions by the theme group members Van der Laarse, Mazzucchelli, Van Pelt, Verbeeck and Zubrzycki, and a gathering of 25 invited Dutch and foreign researchers.

After the project was launched in this way, the project leaders focused on the following activities in December, of which the results are expected in 2012:

3) 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 in 2012.

4) CLUE/VU (Spinlab) and TNO are in discussion, together with Westerbork (matching partner), on a proposal for a European subsidy for e-mapping places of terror, which will be submitted in 2012.

5) The Westerbork Archaeological Research Project was carried out in November-December 2011 by RAAP (project leaders drs. Ivar Schute and drs. Ruurd Kok), in cooperation with Westerbork (matching partner) and supervised by an international advisory committee (Kolen, Van der Laarse, Sturdy Colls and Theune). For 2012 and in association with Terrorscapes, an internationalization 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).

6) Together with Cambridge University, VU/CLUE (Rob van der Laarse and 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 Terrorscapes is put down as one of the strategic partners.

We consider it too soon at this stage to establish the layout of the book and the planning for the rest of the project, which is on the agenda of the NIAS theme group for September 2012.
Camps as contested property. The postwar development of the camps Vught, Westerbork and Amersfoort as places of memory

NWO project (2010-2014)
Researcher: Iris van Ooijen L.L.M. MA
Supervisors: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse and prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Project summary
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 organizations, 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 Monu-

Activities 2011
The annual assessment meeting took place in May, where the theoretical framework, a concept of the contents and a case study - serving as an example for the shape and direction of the thesis - were discussed. Present were promoter Rob van der Laarse and Marco Last, research policy worker of VU University. The conclusion was that the first year of the PhD course passed smoothly, and that the next step would be to further develop several case studies. This was followed by further (field) research with as a result a case study on barrack 1b in Vught, in which one of the central themes - appropriation of a former camp terrain by various users - was explored. This was presented to the research group The Dynamics of Memory, which resulted in a tightening and several new questions.

The second case study is concerned with the cultural landscape of Westerbork. The PhD student has had intensive contact in the past months with the archaeologists of RAAP, responsible for the investigation in and around the villa of the camp commander in Westerbork. For instance, she worked in the field with them for one day. This case
study will be elaborated in the future, the chapter set-up will be sharpened, and the first chapters will be written.

PhD student Iris van Ooijen was present at joint work meetings of the directors of the various memorial centres several times. This allowed her to stay informed about the current developments and discussions, as well as to inform the directors on the progress of her research. Furthermore, together with Ilse Raaijmakers (UM) Iris has set up the PhD student network Cultural memory of the WOII, which convenes every two months. She also gave a guest lecture in the VU course ‘Holocaust: History and Memory’.

In the past year, Iris has presented several papers at conferences, including the Workshop Zur Geschichte der Konzentrationslager in Linz/Mauthausen, the spring conference of the Royal Dutch Historical Society and the conference of the International Holocaust Task Force, both in The Hague. The paper of the first conference will be included in the German and English-language publication next year (see below).

Finally, Iris has successfully applied for a fellowship at the EHRI (European Holocaust Research Infrastructure). Next year, she will carry out research for two months at the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris to compare the post-war developments and representation of the transit camps Drancy and Westerbork.

In 2011, she published:


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Atlantic Wall

Collaborators: Prof. dr. Koos Bosma, Rose Tzialmona (architect) and Ilse Kaldenbach MA (webmaster)

One of the biggest grands travaux in the 20th century is the Atlantic Wall which was prepared and executed by the Organisation Todt between 1941 and 1944. This defence line along the northern Seacoast 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”, which deserves a place in the collective memory of the Second World War. The research is carried out by Rose Tzalmona in her PhD project *Traces of Collective Amnesia - Confronting Hitler’s Atlantikwall*. In 2011 she published:

- *Traces of the Atlantikwall* or *The Ruins that were Built to Last…*, *Third Text*, 25:6, 775-786.

The map-based website 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. Ilse Kaldenbach acted as webmaster.

In August 2011, an international workshop of Atlantic Wall experts took place at Cambridge University. One of the results is a European expert network that exchanges knowledge and collaborates in preparing research proposals in order to raise funds. More or less formal alliances have been created with the Archaeological Department of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and the Archaeological Department of Cambridge University.

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**Jef van der Schriek & Max van der Schriek: researchers ‘Buried War Past’**

Since our childhood we have collected war-related artefacts of recent conflicts. Being interested in both landscape biographies and conflict archaeology (especially wars after 1800), a career which combined those two seemed inevitable. We graduated at VU University Amsterdam in both heritage studies (2009) and archaeology (2010). Focusing on the *Westwall* (Jef van der Schriek) and the former Ypres Salient (Max van der Schriek), we investigated the landscape of memory using a landscape-biographical approach. In the Netherlands, we were the first to graduate in so-called conflict archaeology.

Conflict archaeology resembles Classical archaeology in many ways but is very different in other aspects. Witnesses of the Second World War and even of the First World War are still alive. An examination of a Second World War battlefield has a completely different effect on the public than archaeological research of a Late Bronze Age site, for instance. The Second World War is still very much alive in public memory. Therefore, conflict archaeology forms only a small part of our research field. We are not only interested in the data of the artefacts, but also in the surrounding landscape of memory and the identities of local communities living in those landscapes.

Conflict archaeology is multi-dimensional and combines history, archaeology and heritage. All can be found in the present landscape. Landscape is always multi-vocal.
and can be considered as heritage itself. The landscape-biographical approach investigates how a landscape develops by means of interaction between the social and material world. It is possible to ‘read’ the stratification of a landscape in different ways. With an archaeological excavation it is possible to see (literally) the vertical layers. The development of a town or city can be seen horizontally. The centre is usually the oldest part of a town; the youngest buildings were built on the outskirts. However, the stratification of a landscape does not reveal itself only in material or immaterial ways. A landscape biography is updated constantly and therefore the appearance is also changing all the time. Heritage is the ideal way of creating an individual or collective memory.

The past is used for present objectives. Heritage can be used both as a determination of the tangible past and as an expression of ideas and values of the present society. Some periods of history are considered of more importance than others. Heritage is dynamic. It can lose its importance or in fact increase in importance. The meaning of heritage is part of its contribution to the notion of identity. This notion of identity is expressed par excellence in the landscape. A random landscape holds multiple histories and is therefore heritage.

In 2011, we started as researchers in the ‘Buried War Past’ project at VU University. In the Dutch academic world, even now there is not very much interest in the archaeology of the Second World War. This is in fact a large discrepancy with the larger public, as can for instance be seen in the growing popularity of war museums, memorials and remembrance. Compared with other countries, the Netherlands is falling behind in the research of recent conflict or battlefield archaeology. It was not until November 2010 that the first official Second World War excavation was carried out near the former concentration camp Amersfoort. Not the camp itself but trenches just outside the camp were analysed. The current project has to make up these arrears.

Due to personal interest, some archaeologists did investigate the Second World War features they came across during excavations in the past. In the Buried War Past project we look at the data of the periods of 1970-2000 and 2000-2010. Since the Malta Convention (1992) the Netherlands is obliged to investigate the material from the Second World War in the same way as any other archaeological period. We carried out a literature study based on the literature which has been published in neighbouring countries, to find out which aspects we can use in a typical Dutch battlefield archaeology (or conflict archaeology) study. Simultaneously, we visited half a dozen archaeo-
logical depots across the country to survey what has already been investigated and in which way.

The Buried War Past project is not only a project that analyses old material and features; this project has to convince both the academic world and politicians that the Netherlands should also invest in conflict archaeology. We have already noticed some practical problems in the field. For instance, in the Netherlands archaeologists are not allowed to dig up remains of missing soldiers, be near live ammunition or collect items such as rusty rifles. To create a good working Dutch battlefield archaeological approach, it is necessary to adjust legislation and to cooperate more with people working in forensics and the Ministry of Defence. As long as we can remember we visited numerous battlefields such as Texel, Ypres and Dybbøl out of personal interest, but since 2005 we have analysed these recent battlefields at an academic level. Therefore, we hope to play an important role in the development and execution of a Dutch branch in conflict archaeology in the near future.

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THE RESEARCH CLUSTER ‘HERITAGE IN A POSTCOLONIAL WORLD’

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

PhD 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 study 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 19th and beginning of 20th 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: first, the difference between sharecropping and wage labour on plantations Louisiana; second, the methods of paying the labourers, including methods that forced the laborers to spend their wages in the plantation store. Next, the study will look at the reasons for this enforcement: practical and economic reasons versus exploitation and racism. Finally, the responses of the labourers will be examined.

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?”

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An update of the four programmes of the research cluster

Susan Lêgene

In 2011 the research cluster ‘The Heritage in a postcolonial world’ has focused on four programmes:

1. Sites, Bodies and Stories; the Dynamics of heritage Formation in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands (SBS; NWO-program Cultural Dynamics, 2008-2013)

The programme was very successful with activities both in the Netherlands and in Indonesia. From 13-15 January 2011 a conference was organized at the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in Yogyakarta, with international experts from Indonesia, the UK, India, Germany, Malaysia, Australia and the Netherlands, discussing the key concepts of (post)colonial heritage dynamics related to archaeological sites, human bodies and human remains, or intangible heritage and performing arts. This will result in a project publication. In connection to this event, MA and PhD students at UGM presented their work to the international experts. On 17 January 2012, an expert meeting on human remains was held at the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology in Jakarta.

Within the Netherlands, and in collaboration with the Amsterdam EYE Institute, on 4 November 2011 a seminar was organized on colonial films on scientific explorations in geography, tropical medicine, physical anthropology and other science-related topics.

Finally, on 8 December 2011, Ewa Domanska, Adam Mickiewicz University Professor in Theory and History of Historiography in Poznan, Polen, and Associate Professor at the Anthropology Department at Stanford University, USA, was invited to present a lecture in Amsterdam (Spui 25) on “Necros – on the Dead Body, Materialism, Empiricism and Vitalism”. She gave a masterclass for PhD students at VU University, including the PhD candidates of SBS, on 9 December, followed by an ‘interactive’ exploration of the Tropenmuseum exhibition “The death is alive”.

Karin Murillo-Lurvink: researcher ‘Truck system in transatlantic perspective: Louisiana and the Netherlands ca. 1865-1920’

Karin Murillo-Lurvink received her Master of Arts in October 2010, and started her PhD research in February 2011 at VU University. The project will last until January 2016. From May until October 2011 she went to Louisiana to collect data in the archives in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Natchitoches, and Shreveport. She is part of the Posthumus PhD Research Training (http://www.hum.leiden.edu/posthumus/phd-candidates/karin-murillo-lurvink.html) and the Netherlands American Studies Association (NASA) in Middelburg. In April 2012 she will be presenting her research at two conferences: the European Social Science and History Conference (ESSHC) in Glasgow and the British Association for American Studies (BAAS) in Manchester. Besides conducting research, Karin Murillo-Lurvink is teaching the seminar Global History at VU University and she is editor at Geschiedenisoverzicht (www.geschiedenisoverzicht.nl), a Dutch website that publishes essays, research papers and theses from history students.

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2. PhotoCLEC -- Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture (HERA JP, 2010-2012)

Most of the 18-month HERA-funded research into photographs and colonial legacies in museums was carried out in 2011. PhotoCLEC is a collaborative research programme of Elizabeth Edwards (PL De Montfort University Leicester), Sigrid Lien (Bergen University, Norway) and Susan Legène (VU University Amsterdam). This project asks “what is the role of the photographic legacy of colonial relations in the identity of a fluid and multi-cultural modern Europe and its global relations?” For a full project description see: http://www.heranet.info/photoclec/index, which also links to the final project website. In 2011 the team met twice, in Amsterdam (11-12 May 2011) and Leicester (19-20 November 2011). Connected to the Amsterdam meeting a workshop was organized at the Indies Remembrance Centre at Bronbeek (near Arnhem, the Netherlands) in order to discuss the meaning and value of historical photographs in contemporary discourse on the colonial past. Besides, a seminar with photograph curators in museums was organized at the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, where experts presented different approaches to photographs in museum practice. At the Leicester meeting, the three teams designed a website that will be public as from 1 April 2012. Among other public presentations, PhotoCLEC staff also presented various lectures at the Kosmopolis seminar Shared Heritage: theory and practices mirrored (20 May 2011, Museum Maluku Utrecht).

3. Agora; Creating the Fabric for and providing Web-enabled Access to Objects in Dynamic Historical Sequences (NWO programme Catch - Continuous Access to Cultural Heritage, 2009-2012)

This project investigates the impact of digitally mediated access to museum collections on how people engage themselves with the past, while developing a simple event recognition model that contributes to strengthening the meaning of objects as historical sources. Both in terms of computer science and computational linguistics, and with respect to philosophy of history, this is a challenging project, with a close collaboration of experts in various disciplines. The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the National Institute of Sound and Vision in Hilversum (the Netherlands) are partners. The historical theme of decolonisation in the Netherlands East Indies/Indonesia has been taken as a pilot. A major publication in 2011 was on the development of the notion of digital hermeneutics. (See list of references) In 2011 a new programme has been submitted to the new eScience Centre in Amsterdam, together with the Dutch Biography Portal. Early in 2012, we received the news that this project can start in 2012.

4. The future of the World Heritage Convention commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

WHC is an 18-month postdoc policy research project, aimed at an evaluation of the WHC. The project started in the second half of 2010. In April 2012, an expert meeting will be organized to discuss the draft report. This is also the start of a series of CLUE meetings in 2012-2013 related to this convention.

A second activity related to UNESCO concerned the pilot research and follow-up debates (26 September in The Hague, the Netherlands; 3 November in Paris, UNESCO-
headquarters) on UNESCO and the role of education, culture and media projects in Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster situations (PCPD). Leader of this project of the Netherlands National Committee for UNESCO is Susan Legène, who is a member of the NatCom.

Other Highlights

Lalla Rookh Diaspora Chair Hindustani Migration:
Lalla Rookh was the name of the first ship that left Calcutta with indentured labourers, and arrived in Paramaribo, Surinam in 1873. In 2010, the Lalla Rookh Diaspora Chair Foundation established this Chair at VU University, and on 6 June 2011, Chan Choenni presented the programme of this chair with his inaugural lecture on ‘Integration Hindustani style’.

PhD researchers

PhD researcher Judy Schagen (Objects, homes, museums and the Israeli nation-state) came to the Netherlands twice for brief research and feedback sessions. Between November 2011 and February 2012, Riedwaan Moosage, SAVUSA PhD candidate of the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and VU University (2011-2016) worked in Amsterdam. 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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The Research Cluster ‘The Long-Term Development of European Cities and Cultural Landscapes’

Interdisciplinary landscape research in a medieval mound in Vlaardingen, one of the oldest Dutch towns
Sjoerd Kluiving and Steven Soetens

In Medieval times the city of Vlaardingen (the Netherlands) was strategically located on the confluence of three rivers, the Meuse, the Merwede and the Vlaarding. A church was already located here in the early 8th century. In a short period of time Vlaardingen developed into an international trading place, the most important place in the former county of Holland. From the 11th century the river Meuse threatened to flood the settlement, and as a reaction to this the inhabitants started to raise the surface. This eventually resulted in an enormous mound, with a surface of 200 by 250 m, built up in a four-to-five-m thick sequence of clay and manure, in which organic remains of the former occupation are extremely well preserved, e.g. wooden posts, wattle walls, but also leather objects.

In early 2002, graves were found in the city centre, dating to 1000-1050, in which not only the wooden coffins, but also the straw that covered the deceased were preserved. DNA appeared to be well preserved in the human teeth, classified as the oldest DNA in the nation, turning the church hill into a large database of human DNA. To secure the future of this vulnerable soil archive, an extensive interdisciplinary research (mechanical drilling, grain size, TGA, archaeological remains, osteology, hydrology, dating methods, micromorphology, microfauna, molluscs, diatoms) was started by CLUE and other partners in 2011, to gain knowledge on the internal structure of the mound as well as on the well-preserved nature of the archaeological evidence.

A balance between cost effectiveness and scientific responsibility in the representation of the subsurface of the geological and archaeological city centre of Vlaardingen can be achieved by the visualisation of this space in 3D-GIS, based on coring data and Cone Penetration Tests (CPT). To do this, the coring data were processed to the ArcGIS.
and ArcScene format standards, while relating all soil, TGA, XRF, grain size and archaeological information to the smallest spatial unit that could be defined, to allow selection queries and quantitative analysis for all relevant data levels. Subsequently, since coring data are inherently point data and therefore do not cover the entire subsurface, a critical review of interpolation techniques resulted in two 3D models. The first model consists of triangulated cross-sections of the different geological, lithological and archaeological strata, while for the second model the point data were interpolated by Spline. The selected approach holds a methodological implication, but also promises: by facilitating visual interpretation, ‘over’interpretation is a risk, while interpolation of unevenly distributed coring data results only in virtual strata and cross-sections. This research aims to demonstrate how this methodological challenge can be met and how the transformation from raw coring data to an interpolated 3D model can be automated by a Model Builder. This research is carried out within the framework of the interdisciplinary ‘Vlaardingen project’, in collaboration with a new model of in situ preservation of a medieval mound in one of the oldest Dutch towns. The combined interdisciplinary research results will be presented at LAC2012, June 6-9 2012 in Berlin.

Sjoerd Kluiving

In 2011 the Institute of Geo- and Bioarchaeology has started a so-called ‘PhD proposal defense system’ for PhD candidates. From the start of the PhD period the candidate and his/her supervisor work on a solid research proposal for the entire PhD period. In the system PhD candidates are required to present their research proposal to the entire staff and students within the first six months of their PhD period. The staff will interrogate the candidate to ensure that research hypotheses, methodology, and research planning are up to date. This will deliver a sound basis for academic research and will ensure a smooth start in the research process. The candidate’s research proposal is judged by the staff with a standardized evaluation form. Since the start in 2011 four candidates have already successfully passed their research proposal presentation and are well on their way in their PhD research. Three candidates passed in 2011: Annelies Koopman, Don van de Biggelaar, and Eleonora Semelidu.

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VU collaborates in Dodo Research Programme
Researchers find possible cause of death of dodos

Sjoerd Kluiving

Since 2005, an international group of scientists has carried out research on the island of Mauritius into the extinction of the dodo and its consequences for the island. One of the principal research questions of the Dodo Research Programme (DRP) is why and how 4200 years ago about half a million animals died in an area the size of four foot-
ball fields on the volcanic island of Mauritius. To investigate this, the Institute of Geo- and Bioarchaeology has been involved in this study as a partner since the summer of 2011, next to the University of Amsterdam, Deltares, Naturalis, College of the Holy Cross (MA, USA), the Smithsonian Institute (Washington, USA) and the Natural History Museum, London.

Together with colleagues of the international DRP, CLUE researchers of VU University Amsterdam presented the most recent research results on 20 December 2011. For instance, how did the dodos die? From thirst, poisoning or by becoming stuck in the marsh? Hanneke Meijer of the Smithsonian Institute has analysed the bones and found some strong indications for the possible cause of death of the dodos. Dr Julian Hume from the Natural History Museum presented his insights on the centuries-old question of the origin of the dodo bones that are exhibited worldwide.

During the symposium, Leon Claessens from Holy Cross presented the first 3D scan of a unique complete dodo skeleton. This skeleton has patellas and ankle bones that have never been described before, and are crucial for reconstructing the movement of the animal.

Also, VU University students Juliën Lubeek and Max Janssen presented their spatial model that shows how the bones of dodos and other animals lie in the soil. It appears that all the bones are mingled and that there is not one complete skeleton in the marsh. Why are these bones of dodos, tortoises and other animals found mixed together? Perry de Louw from Deltares showed new hydrological analyses that help to explain why these bones seem to have a random distribution. VU-AGBA PhD candidate Hege Hollund and AGBA MSc student Laura van der Sluis are able to derive from microscopic and isotope studies of dodo and giant tortoise bones how these animals lived and what happened to the bones after they died. Laura van der Sluis carried out fieldwork on Mauritius in the summer of 2011 and took bone samples for isotope analysis.

After the symposium, Ate Oostra, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the DRP, announced the official establishment of the “Dodo Alive” foundation. This foundation is dedicated to the establishment of the largest dodo museum in the world at the Mare aux Songes site on Mauritius, which is intended as an international centre of nature education and research into island biodiversity. The meeting was a huge success with a good deal of media attention from the radio and written press. In 2012, AGBA/CLUE will continue their research in the DRP project.

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CLUE continues collaboration with TOPOI Excellence Cluster in 2011

Sjoerd Kluiving

In an agreement between Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving (CLUE) and Professor Britta Schuett (TOPOI), it was declared in late
October 2010 that CLUE and TOPOI should start collaboration for European research grant applications. With their two interdisciplinary research groups, these institutions should be able to reinforce their research programmes and apply for international projects, focused on northwestern Europe for example. The Excellence Cluster Topoi is hosted by two universities: the Freie Universität Berlin and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

The interdisciplinary research association investigates ancient civilizations from the 6th millennium BC to Late Antiquity. Issues in focus are: how have spatial orders and knowledge developed? How are space and knowledge related?

Within TOPOI more than 200 scientists from diverse disciplines, such as archaeology, geography, history, cultural studies, linguistics, philology, philosophy, theology and history of science investigate the formation and transformation of space and science in about 50 research groups, which are pooled in five research areas. In 2007 the cluster has emerged victorious from the so-called “Excellence Initiative” of the German federal and state governments, and is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

The TOPOI Cluster is based upon a concentration of research capacity in Classical studies to be created by the close cooperation of both universities with the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BBAW), the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (DAI), the Max Planck Institute (MPI) for the History of Science, the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (SPK) and further partners. CLUE researchers are able to employ new initiatives and to establish international interdisciplinary collaboration projects. In 2011 Sjoerd Kluiving (CLUE/AGBA) joined the Organising Committee of the 2nd Landscape Archaeology Conference (LAC2012) that is (co-)organised by TOPOI. Extended abstracts of all oral presentations for LAC2012 will be published in the peer-reviewed online publication medium of the Excellence Cluster Topoi: http://journal.topoi.org/index.php/etopoi.

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Project: Dutch School of Landscape Architecture

Imke van Hellemontd

The Dutch School of Landscape Architecture is a platform for research, education and professional practice in landscape architecture. This foundation was established in 2010 and is an initiative of five partners: Wageningen University, Delft University of Technology, the Academy of Architecture Amsterdam, Van Hall Larenstein and Netherlands Association for Landscape Architecture.

The character of DSL is that of a small but effective organization that supports the profession of landscape architecture and aims to give its practice, research and education strong national and international positions. It tries to do so by creating and expanding professional networks, by stimulating cooperation in research, education and practice, by promotion of the partners and Dutch landscape architecture in the Netherlands and abroad and by enhancing the accessibility and exchange of knowledge on Dutch landscape architecture.

In 2011 the work of the founding director included the setting up of a basic organization, i.e. generating funds,
developing a corporate identity and organizing support. Further activities comprised the start of networks and the organization of a colloquium. The design and construction of the DSL website was initiated. It will be launched in March 2012 and will give information on the profession and the partners, facilitate discussions and be a meeting point for both professionals and others with an interest in Dutch landscape architecture. For the professional network a LinkedIn group was set up. Other social media will follow in 2012.

On 16 November 2011 the founding director organized the first colloquium at the Academy of Architecture Amsterdam. The theme of the meeting was the exchange of visions of landscape architects on research. Representatives of the five partners illustrated their methods, the way research is organized at their institution and showed examples of research programmes and projects. An agenda was set for the next colloquium.

The founding director set the agenda for 2012, containing at least four colloquia on respectively research, education and practice; publications of the results of the colloquia; organization of the exchange of educational programmes; expanding professional networks; launching and enhancing the website.

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Imke van Hellemondt is lecturer in the History of Architecture at the Faculty of Arts of VU University Amsterdam and member of CLUE. She was founding director for the Dutch School of Landscape architecture from September 2010 until January 2012.
Rediscovering Landscape aims at building a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), as well as at implementing organisational measures for sustaining the infrastructure in the long term, on a national basis, and in line with international standards and initiatives. The SDI will function as a coherent system of digital data and information, agreements, standards, technology (hardware, software and electronic communication) and knowledge, providing the different users with information needed to carry out scientific landscape research.

The urgency of building such an infrastructure is widely recognised, not only by Dutch experts in the field, but also in international (science) policy frameworks, such as the Malta Convention (1992), the European Landscape Convention (2000), and the INSPIRE directives regarding the interoperability of spatial data sets and services (2011). Its specific importance for the Dutch research community is illustrated by the large number of universities, libraries and centres of expertise that are committed to participating in the proposed programme (see below). The SDI is necessary for better exploring, exchanging and combining the increasing amount of digital data and information about the history and heritage of the Dutch landscape, and for making new connections and comparisons by cross-cutting existing boundaries between different disciplines, time periods and geographical areas. In this way, the infrastructure will pave the way for a true scientific “rediscovery” of past landscapes and present-day “heritagescapes” that now remain hidden in a wealth of digital data and information produced in more than thirty years of landscape and heritage research.

The SDI is crucial for maintaining the high academic standard of the Dutch research in this field and is of vital importance for continuing to act at the forefront of international landscape and heritage research. Additionally, the SDI will facilitate a more effective application of scientific knowledge to the preservation and sustainable management of valuable landscapes and heritage sites in the Netherlands.

Rediscovering Landscape is an initiative of six Dutch universities (VU University Amsterdam, Wageningen University & Research centre, University of Groningen, University of Leiden, Delft University of Technology and University of Utrecht), several university libraries, Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS), the National Heritage Agency (RCE), and several non-governmental (commercial) organisations. Together, they make up a consortium with extensive experience conducting landscape and heritage research as well as applying scientific insights into heritage management, landscape design and spatial planning. The challenge of building the SDI – as a successful national facility and infrastructure – exceeds the financial and organisational capacity of the individual partners. It demands their collective effort with the support of NWO.

Pilot: Testaccio (Rome, Italy)

The district (rione) Testaccio in the city centre of both modern and ancient Rome is rich in archaeological and historical features. Important sites like the Pyramid of Cestia and the Porticus Aemilia are situated in this district, but the district is most famous for its stack of ancient pottery (35 meters high!). More modern functions for which Testaccio is famous are the Butcher’s hall and the number of nightclubs.

The Royal Dutch institute (KNIR) together with the Soprintendenza Speciale dei Beni Archeologici di Roma recently
started a project reconstructing how Testaccio has been used during the last two millennia and how it can be “re-used/integrated/rediscovered” in the modern city from a heritage perspective. This involves both historical and archaeological research (the Porticus Aemilia), but also trying to give urban planners an insight into the historical and archaeological significance of the available heritage and thus enriching their urban design with heritage features. The idea of this approach is to stimulate protection/conservation of heritage through development, in line with the Dutch Belvedere core concept.

For all participants it is crucial to have access to useful and understandable information about the history and heritage of this district/cityscape. Letting archaeologists, historians and heritage experts communicate with each other and use each other’s information requires a spatial data infrastructure (SDI) in which all information can be stored and found.

What most data have in common is that they are bound to a location. Necessary steps for creating a heritage communication platform for Testaccio:

- Inventory of available and usable datasets (keeping legal issue barriers in mind)
- Comply data to information models, thus making data comprehensible to and usable by the different participants.

The aim of the platform is to create a portal in which relevant geospatial information and non-conventional spatial information can be found.

The Testaccio project will be used as a pilot for the “rediscovering landscape” programme. The Testaccio pilot SDI will obviously be less complicated than the rediscovering landscape programme, but will be very valuable to test and develop several technical aspects.

Topics to research within the pilot which will be useful for the rediscovering landscape programme are…

…to create an initial framework for work package 2: Determining the need for integrated landscape information about the heritage and history in the science domains. It will help to formulate a methodology for how to approach (city)landscape research from a geospatial technological perspective.

…to create a framework through which information models can be formulated for geospatial datasets.

…determine what spatial information infrastructures exist and how far these can be re-used/revised to facilitate the desired integration and exchange of historical and heritage information.

…to learn how users/“heritage researchers” can make use of the linked data (WP 4) approach by searching and analysing their information about the history and heritage of a (city)landscape. What will be the added value of this approach and can it successfully be applied?

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Niels van Manen: Researcher ‘Rediscovering Landscape’

Spatial parameters, tangible and intangible, influence how humans interact with one another and with their environment and how they experience and remember such interactions. Approaching scientific issues with spatial questions in mind and arranging sources and data according to geospatial locations open up new avenues for knowledge and understanding. My research and teaching are guided by fascination for these two issues. Trained as a historian, I apply them principally to past behaviours and scientific study of the past.

As postdoctoral researcher at the Spatial Information Laboratory, situated in the Department of Spatial Economics at VU University, I am investigating why insurers in mid-19th-century Britain (and soon after across the British Empire) began to map the distribution of fire risks across urban and industrial centres. Why did they invest substantial funds in this meticulous exercise? How did they classify risk? Why did they require this information in this format: a map? How
did they use their maps in negotiations with customers (especially industrial clients), fire services and the local authorities? And how far were these risk maps part of a broader ‘geographical turn’ in understandings of risk (in light of similar maps of disease, poverty and substandard housing being produced at the time)? The study builds on the doctoral research that I conducted at the University of York and is part of a larger research programme, coordinated by the Paris based ‘l’École des hautes études sociales’, on risk perception and risk management in France and Britain during the era of industrialisation (late 17th-early 20th century).

The second strand of my work focuses on developing spatial data infrastructures (SDI) to facilitate scientific research of the history and heritage of landscape. Apart from an SDI for disciplinary and transdisciplinary research in The Netherlands, http://rediscoveringlandscape.nl/ (further details elsewhere in this report), we are currently setting up a similar infrastructure for the Roman neighbourhood of Testaccio - rich in history- and heritagescapes - in collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome and the Soprintendenza Speciale dei Beni Archeologici di Roma.

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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)
Project leaders: prof. dr. Nico Roymans and dr. Ton Derks
Researchers: dr. Henk Hiddink (post-doc), drs. Julie Van Kerckhove (PhD student)

This project – funded by NWO and the province of Noord-Brabant - was started in 2010 and aims to provide a scientific analysis and full publication of two excavated settlements and an associated cemetery in the Roman rural landscape of the southern Netherlands. Together these sites can provide important insights into the local dynamics of social and cultural change within communities that become part of the Roman empire. The remarkable ensemble at Hoogeloon offers exquisite opportunities for the study of the development of a Roman villa, the way in which autochthonous elites acquired a Mediterranean lifestyle, and the economic strategies that provided the means to do so. The settlement of Rieethoven is suitable for a comparative study, because there are clear indications here for a considerable wealth in the earliest Roman period, without a subsequent development into a villa.

In 2011, the study focused on processing and indentifying the large mass of excavation data from the villa of Hoogeloon and the associated cemetery on the Kaboutersberg. For the villa settlement, the basic identification and entry into a database of the pottery is nearly finished, and a start has been made with the specialist research of several categories of material culture.
In December 2011, the final publication of the cemetery Hoogeloon-Kaboutersberg appeared, and offered to the province of Noord-Brabant at a well-attended public presentation in Vessem. This monograph presents the basic data and the reconstruction of a for the Netherlands unique combination of two Roman funerary monuments: a tumulus surrounded by a low stone wall and next to it, a stone tower tomb with a height of over five m. The tower tomb indicates a military association of the interred person. It is argued that this is the funerary monument of the owner and builder of the Roman villa nearby. Before building the villa, this person would have followed a career in the Roman army.

At the same time, in close cooperation with the company RAAP and various local groups, we have worked on a plan for the reconstruction of the Roman funerary monument of the Kaboutersberg. This is taking place within the framework of touristic development of the Kempen region. The funding for the reconstruction on the authentic location has been arranged, and in 2012 the plan will be carried out.

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

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

PROJECT VILLA LANDSCAPES IN THE ROMAN NORTH. ECONOMY, CULTURE AND LIFESTYLES
NWO Research Programme Humanities (2007-2010)
Project leaders: prof. dr. Nico Roymans and dr. Ton Derks
Researchers: drs. D. Habermehl, drs. L. Crowley, drs. Karen Jeneson (all PhD students)

The aim of this project is to present a synthesis of recent research on villas and villa landscapes in the northern provinces of the Roman world. In 2011 this project was successfully finished with the completion of some dissertations and above all the publication of the general synthesis of the project edited by Roymans and Derks. This monograph offers an original, multi-dimensional perspective on the social, economic and cultural functioning of villas within the context of the Roman empire. Themes discussed include the economic basis of villa-dominated landscapes, rural slavery, town-country dynamics, the role of monumental burials in villa landscapes, and self-representation and lifestyle of villa owners. This study offers a major contribution to the comparative research of villa landscapes and the phenomenon of regionality in Roman rural landscapes. The volume was officially presented to the director of the Humanities Department of NWO at the Roman Archaeology Symposium held at VU University in December 2011.

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NWO project (2012-2015)
Project leader: Prof. dr. Ginette Verstraete, Prof. dr. Timo de Rijk and J.C. Gimeno Martinez
Researcher: Joana Ozorio de Almeida Meroz MDes, MA

This project examines the history of the construction of the idea of Dutch Design, 1945-2010. It advances from the premise that Dutch Design is the product of a discursive construction rather than the natural result of a ‘typically Dutch’ identity or culture. Accordingly, this study traces the development of ideas about Dutch Design as well as the actors involved in the production and institutionalisation of those ideas. Ultimately, the aim is to develop an empirical understanding of the actual relationships between Dutch Design and its socio-cultural contexts without relying on stereotypes of national culture and of design. The broader relevance of this study is that it contributes to the development of a theoretical-methodological framework within which the relationship between design and society can be studied scientifically. This is key to the development of the new academic field of design studies in the Netherlands and abroad.

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Joana Ozorio de Almeida Meroz completed her BFA in 2006 at the
Gerrit Rietveld Academy, earned a Master of Design degree (cum laude) in Conceptual Design in Context from Design Academy Eindhoven in 2009, and an MPhil degree (cum laude) in Visual Arts, Media and Architecture from VU University Amsterdam in 2011. She is currently a PhD candidate and Teaching Assistant Design Cultures at VU University Amsterdam. Her dissertation is on the history of the construction of the Dutch Design canon from 1945 to today, and focuses on the intersection of the constructions of ‘autochthony’ and of ‘design’ in the Netherlands. Her research interests include design historiography, so-called ‘social design’, and the relationship between design and national identity.

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INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS
FRANCIA MEDIA CRADLES OF EUROPEAN CULTURE

Since the end of 2010, CLUE is an official partner in Cradles of European Culture, a European cultural programme on the heritage of the Middle Frankish Realm (Francia Media). Twenty organisations such as heritage establishments, research institutes, communities and museums, from Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic and the Netherlands will participate in this project.

CLUE has taken up the task to develop a methodological handbook for heritage and tourism professionals on opening up heritage on an international scale in the Europe of today. The handbook will offer reflection and conceptual material on how to organize a heritage revival on a European scale, considering the political, economic and sociological dynamics of our time. It will bring together an exciting collection of heritage experiences that can be applied to open up bodies of heritage that stretch out over many countries, such as the Atlantikwall, the Limes or the Francia Media heritage. Not only will the more traditional heritage routes and exhibitions find a place in the handbook, also films, computer games, historical reenactments, spatial design, digital visualizations and even alternate-reality games will be covered.

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LINDE EGBERTS MA:
RESEARCHER FRANCIA MEDIA

As a brand new member of CLUE, young researcher Linde Egberts joined the institute in June 2011. After studying Liberal Arts at the Utrecht University, she graduated in Heritage Studies at VU University Amsterdam with a theoretical Master's dissertation on regional identities and memories. Taking this experience as a starting point, she now works on a handbook for the European project ‘Cradles of European Culture’, wishing to develop this into a PhD thesis.

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writer, researcher, advisor and tour guide on themes like historic infrastructure, highways and the German Ruhr area. As if this is not enough to fill her days, Linde is also a passionate classical soprano singer.

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EMPLOYEES

PROF. DR. HANS RENES: NEW APPOINTED PROFESSOR

Oration Hans Renes

Heritage in interesting times
In his oration Hans Renes, newly appointed holder of an endowed chair in Heritage and Spatial Planning at VU University, started with a review of recent plans for urban extensions in which archaeological, landscape and/or built heritage was integrated. The examples made clear that the role of heritage in these plans was very different, on a conceptual as well as on a practical level.

In the second part of the talk, Renes looked at the recent history of heritage planning in the Netherlands. The heritage sector has traditionally focused on legal protection of listed buildings and archaeological sites. On the other hand, the protection of historic landscapes was not possible within the Monument Act and was therefore left to planning instruments. In the final years of the 20th century, it became increasingly clear that this division blocked a further development of the heritage sector. For built and archaeological heritage, planning instruments became ever more important, providing a platform for more intensive cooperation between the different heritage sectors. During the last decade, a series of experiments took place to connect heritage with planning. Many of those experiments took place within the ‘Belvedere’ Programme, initiated by the central Dutch government.

However, for the future, new directions need to be developed. The present situation is characterized by economic problems as well as by the gradual abolishment of planning policies on the national level. In this situation, the management of heritage will increasingly have to be fought within — and be financed by — the large-scale reconstructions of the urban and rural landscapes that are foreseen in the coming decades. The heritage sector can profit from the large amounts of capital that are involved in these processes. Besides, historical research can provide input by pointing at long-term processes and historical parallels.

In the final part of the oration, four of these transformations are described:

- Redevelopment: ever more historic buildings need new functions. In the same time, the move from greenfield to brownfield locations is more necessary than ever. However, re-use of buildings and landscapes is too often seen as something new, but is in fact a phenomenon with a long history.
- Population decline: this is a new phenomenon in Dutch planning, which offers opportunities as well as threats. Again, there are earlier examples that can bring insight in the spatial processes of decline. Such insights can be of great help to heritage planners.
- Water management: climate change and changing land use will lead to a large-scale reconstruction of the Dutch water management system.
- Changes in agriculture: globalization and the restructuring of European agriculture policies will lead to yet another reorganization of the rural regions.

In all these processes, historical research can give insights in long-term processes and can help the heritage sector.
sector in planning the future. At the same time, heritage objects and areas can attain new roles in the future landscape.

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INTERVIEW WITH HANS RENES

Q: Can you explain why the Knowledge Network Heritage and Space is so important for education and research?
A: The Network is interdisciplinary and interuniversity and connects heritage with planning and landscape architecture. Together, the members of the Network represent new directions in heritage planning. Also, in our joint course in heritage and planning, students learn to combine these sectors as well as to cooperate with students from these different disciplines.

Q: How do you judge the collaboration between landscape historians and designers at this moment?
A: Compared to the situation of, say, fifteen years ago, landscape historians and designers have built up mutual understanding and, perhaps even more important, mutual respect. However, the collaboration could still be improved. Too often, the old practice of historians collecting material, after which designers do their own thing, still exists. For better results, historians and designers should have intensive discussions within joint projects.

Q: What do you think the ideal landscape researcher of the future 'looks' like? What skills does he or she need?
A: In the first place, he or she needs to have an overview of the relevant fields of archaeology, architectural history and historical geography. Secondly, to have a role in planning these future landscape historians need to have knowledge of actual heritage debates and have to be aware of planning issues. In my view most of the students in heritage studies must be educated in all these issues. Afterwards, they will of course have the opportunity to specialise in research or in planning.

Q: What do you think we need the most for sustainable development of the landscape: knowledge of the historic landscape development or of the current dealing with heritage?
A: Both. Of course, heritage belongs to the present and knowledge of actual processes in heritage management is necessary. But in my opinion, heritage is not very interesting without knowledge of its historical backgrounds. Moreover, heritage objects act as mnemonic devices and thereby connect us with past populations and processes. Moreover, as I tried to emphasise in my oration, insights in historical processes can help us to identify threats and opportunities in actual and future heritage management.

Q: What are you going to emphasize in education and research in the next years?
A: In teaching I want to continue in following a middle course between traditional and structuralist approaches in heritage and landscape research. In my research, I plan to work on a more scientific approach towards redevelopment of buildings and landscapes.

PIET RIETVELD: MEMBER OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (KNAW)

Piet Rietveld (1952) studied econometrics at Erasmus University, Rotterdam (cum laude degree) and received his PhD in economics at VU University Amsterdam. He worked at the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) and was research co-ordinator at Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana in Salatiga, Indonesia. Since 1990, he has been professor in Transport Economics at the Faculty of Economics, VU University Amsterdam. He is a fellow at the Tinbergen Institute. His research interests concern transport and regional development, valuing quality of transport services, economics of public transport, pricing in transport, modeling land use, methods for policy analysis and valuation of cultural heritage.

In May 2011, Piet Rietveld was elected as a member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (KNAW). The election is based on scientific performance.

Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld is head of the Department Spatial Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration and member of CLUE.
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Dr. Wybren Verstegen (economic-social history, environmental history)
Prof. Ginette Verstraete (cultural sciences)
Drs. Ronald Visser (history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding)
Machiel Vlasbloem (history, Ph.D student Prosecution Jews)
Marc de Vleeschauwer (PhD student Developments and Changes of Polders and Water Board Districts in Middle Dutch Flanders, 1600 – 1999 AD)
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Drs. Wouter Vos (ancient history)
Drs. Ronald Visser (history, Ph.D Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding)
Daily Board (DB) of CLUE:
Prof. Koos Bosma
Prof. Petra van Dam
Rita Hermans MA (Co-ordinator)
FELLOWS

Adam Sundburg

It is an almost axiomatic expression in the academic community that living and studying in a foreign country is both challenging and rewarding. After almost 6 months in the Netherlands as a Fulbright scholar and guest researcher at CLUE, I can unreservedly attest to the accuracy of this statement. Language is of course the primary challenge for foreign researchers like myself, and by this I mean not only modern and early modern Dutch (both of which I have been learning with the financial support of a Van Winter/CLUE fellowship and with the generous donation of time from Petra van Dam) but also the cultural languages of university life. Coming from a very American perspective on academic administration at universities, student life, researching in archives, models for teaching, and departmental interactions, the Dutch approach has a subtly different and incredibly interesting flavor. Integration into this system is sometimes challenging, but nearly always rewarding. Other, more tangible rewards have been the furthering of my research on the social and environmental effects of climate change at the waning of the Little Ice Age.

While I intend my project to eventually encompass a larger area of the Netherlands, I have been primarily focused on coastal regions while investigating adaptation to storm surge events at the turn of the 18th century and the shipworm epidemic of the 1730s. This research will form the backbone of my eventual thesis. Social and technological adaptation is a critical issue in the discussion of current climate change, but thus far, a historically grounded understanding of the subject is lacking. Historical examples have the potential to illuminate long-term trends in social and technological response to environmental change. This information is useful on its own historical merit, but may also be helpful in directing the discussion and response to current climate change. The Netherlands
of the late 17th and early 18th century provides an interesting case study of a region undergoing and adapting to environmental changes. This is both because of the historically and geographically specific nature of the Dutch relationship with the environment and also because of a possible connection between changing climate and the declining fortune of the Dutch Republic at the turn of the 18th century. My time at VU University Amsterdam and my association with CLUE has provided me with the resources to conduct this type of wide-ranging investigation.

Much of my time is spent either in the archives collecting information or at my office gorging myself on a historiography difficult to obtain at my home institution, the University of Kansas. I now have access to the perspectives and advice of world class researchers, contact with PhD students with comparable interests, and innumerable intangible benefits impossible to outline. As I prepare for the final 3 months of my stay at VU University Amsterdam, I look forward as much to future challenges as to the obvious rewards.

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The Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINlab) carries out research and education on spatial and geo-information at VU University Amsterdam. The mission of SPINlab is to develop an internationally recognised research and education portfolio in geo-information sciences and spatial technology. The lab is part of the Department of Spatial Economics and is chaired by Prof. dr. H.J. Scholten.

SPINlab research
The lab carries out research on geo-information sciences and spatial information management. We apply a range of spatial analysis methods and techniques to issues such as spatial planning, landscape history and heritage, adaptation and mitigation in response to climate change, emergency and risk management, transport and marketing.
Research is focussed on:
• Spatial analysis and modelling;
• Added value of spatial information;
• Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI);
• Visualisation and evaluation;
• Location-based services and mobility.

The research is funded through the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), Dutch science programmes such as Climate Changes Spatial Planning and Knowledge for Climate, the European Commission, Dutch Ministries and other external organisations. Research is carried out by PhD students and permanent staff.

SPINlab education. The lab provides scientific and technical courses as part of undergraduate, MSc and PhD education. The main topics include:

• Basics in GIS;
• Advanced spatial analysis;
• Land use change;
• Landscape valuation;
• Risk management;
• Health geography;
• Geo-marketing.

The SPINlab also coordinates the UNIGIS distance-learning postgraduate course and the Master's course on spatial information management.

SPINlab knowledge centre
The lab provides advice and services to researchers of various disciplines at VU University on all matters related to spatial data and its analysis. Furthermore, the laboratory stimulates industry-academia initiatives and other interactions with societal partners such as governmental organisations and secondary schools.

Contact: m.t.m.de.kleijn@vu.nl; n.van.manen@vu.nl.
CLUE and KNIR have a provisional agreement to participate in a course ‘Heritage and Design’ in Rome for an international selection of students, starting in June 2013. Apart from the standard programme for Dutch students, since September 2011 foreign students have the possibility to follow heritage courses in the English language to a maximum of 60 ECTS (see www.knir.it).

Some important extensions to the existing programme are the heritage excursion to Rome, for which international students are recruited, and the courses ‘The Wadden Sea Region as a cultural heritage’ and ´Post-War Terrascapes´.

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

Contact: j.e.bosma@vu.nl.
The conference “Cultural Heritage and New Technologies” is organized every year in November in Vienna by the “Stadtarchaeologie Wien” under the direction of Wolfgang Börner. On behalf of CLUE and the Department of Ancient Studies of VU University Amsterdam, B.C. Ridderhof is a member of the scientific committee. Every year, there is a specific archaeological theme related to the new technologies (GPS, georadar, photogrammetry, etc.) available to the archaeologist nowadays. The aim is to reach a synthesis of the new and old techniques. The conference is accessible and provides a platform for archaeologists and “IT archaeologists” to present and exchange results, ideas, challenges and problems with regard to a specific theme. The participants are not limited to one specific archaeological period. From the prehistory of Australia to war archaeology of Vietnam, every archaeological topic related to the annual theme is welcome. In 2011, the theme was “Prospection, Survey and Data Integration”, and Benno Ridderhof organized a workshop Surveying on behalf of CLUE.

The use of modern land measuring equipment has long been a standard part of the archaeologist’s toolkit. It is impossible to imagine a modern archaeological investigation without total station, GPS, handheld 3D-scanner etc., but generally, it is no longer known or it has not been passed on that all these appliances work according to the same goniometric principles. This makes the chance of faults during the using of this equipment large, and even worse, when a fault is made, it is often not possible to recognize and correct it.

To make archaeologists more aware and to brush up their knowledge, CLUE organized the workshop “Surveying” at the conference in Vienna in November 2011, together with the Department of Ancient Studies. For this workshop, in agreement with the Burggraf (the highest official in charge of Vienna’s monuments), the participants had to measure the 19th-century Theseus Temple. The participants started with measuring the outside of the temple with a theodolite, an instrument where everything is calculated by hand on the basis of the mathematic data that the appliance comes up with. Next, the façade was measured with the help of a total station. The participants of the workshop had to explain the mathematical principle used by this appliance. Finally, the participants were allowed to measure the inside of the Theseus Temple with a 3D scanner. After the workshop was evaluated, and the participants indicated that they experienced it as very useful and thanked CLUE for organizing it (with the exception of the mathematical awakening, of course).

Contact: b.ridderhof@vu.nl.
WORKSHOP SURVEYING VIENNA 2011

Benno Ridderhof

The use of modern land measuring equipment has long been a standard part of the archaeologist’s toolkit. It is impossible to imagine a modern archaeological investigation without total station, GPS, handheld 3D-scanner etc., but generally, it is no longer known or it has not been passed on that all these appliances work according to the same goniometric principles. This makes the chance of faults during the using of this equipment large, and even worse, when a fault is made, it is often not possible to recognize and correct it.

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Contact: b.ridderhof@vu.nl.

ANNOUNCEMENT: LAC2012 IN BERLIN

Sjoerd Kluiving

It was anticipated that the first international Landscape Archaeology Conference in 2010 would be an inspiring event that stimulated all to explore new topics and research lines at the interface of archaeology, earth sciences, historical geography and ecology. LAC2010 attracted more than 220 visitors from different disciplines, and therefore this first edition can be considered as a great success. This made it clear that there is a strong need for interdisciplinary research, as well as the recognition of all disciplines to each other. Currently an international debate on future research themes in landscape archaeology has started which can be considered as an important result of LAC2010. The success of LAC2010 led to the fact that the Freie Universität Berlin in collaboration with the TOPOI Excellence Cluster accepted the organization of LAC2012 to continue this interdisciplinary initiative in the field of landscape archaeology. In the autumn of 2010, Sjoerd Kluiving (CLUE) visited the Freie Universität Berlin to discuss the future organization of LAC2012. Since this meeting in Berlin the organization of LAC 2012 has made some progress. The dates have been set for June 2012, including presentations on the 7th and 8th of June and an excursion on the 9th. Arrangements have already been made for the facilities. LAC2012 conference will take place at the Seminaris Campus Hotel in the University campus of Berlin. The mission of the organizers is to attract a similar spread of disciplines as LAC2010, as well as to attract more Eastern European landscape archaeologists. Possibly the conference concept of parallel sessions will be adopted, although care must be taken not to separate disciplines.

Contact: s.kluiving@vu.nl.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Maaike Groot & Daphne Lentjes

In October 2011, the Autumn meeting of the Association for Environmental Archaeology took place at VU University Amsterdam, sponsored by CLUE and the Department of Archaeology. The theme of the conference was ‘Subsistence and surplus’. The conference was organised by Maaike Groot and Daphne Lentjes, with the help of two external colleagues: Laura Kooistra (BIAX Consult) and Jørn Zeiler (Archeobone).
The conference took place over two days in the auditorium, and included the annual general meeting of the AEA on Friday afternoon. Around 75 delegates from 8 countries attended the conference. With some of the speakers unable to attend due to lack of funding or sleeping late and missing their airplane, the final programme consisted of 18 lectures and 14 posters. The student poster prize offered by the AEA was won by Lisa Lodwick from the University of Oxford for her poster ‘Urban food production in Late Iron Age to Early Roman Silchester, UK’. Although the papers covered a wide range of periods, regions and topics, they all touched on a common theme: how people produced, stored and traded food.

The social programme consisted of a reception in the campus café The Basket on Friday evening, a dinner on Saturday night, and a choice of two excursions on Sunday. One group went on a historic walk in the centre of Amsterdam and a tour of the Hortus Botanicus, enjoying a guided tour that focused on the use of medicinal plants. Meanwhile, a second group visited the Oostvaardersplassen. The Oostvaardersplassen has a lot to offer for environmental archaeologists: new nature development, large grazers and some fine birdwatching.

The delegates were full of praise for the organisation and the facilities of VU University, and the conference was considered a success by all. The general feeling at the conference was that a publication on the topic of subsistence and surplus production would be welcomed. We have found a publisher who is willing to take on the publication of this volume, and are currently reviewing some of the submitted papers.

Contact: m.groot@vu.nl; d.m.lentjes@vu.nl.

The Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) was formed in 1971 to advance the study of pottery of the Roman period in Britain. It provides a forum for the presentation and discussion of the latest research and of issues affecting the subject and its practitioners. The annual conference and regional meetings promote contact between specialists and the opportunity to handle pottery from different regions. This is why I have been an enthusiastic member since 2008. For my research ‘Pottery consumption in the northern part of the civitas Tungrorum, the ceramic evidence from the Roman villa of Hoogeloon’ it is crucial to keep in touch with pottery specialists within an international peer network.

The SGRP conference of 2011 was organised by myself and dr. Mark Driessen (University of Amsterdam) in Amsterdam from Friday 24th to Sunday 26th June. As the conference did not take place in Britain, the programme was designed around a theme broad enough to interest all delegates, whether they are working in the UK, the German Rhineland, the Low Countries or in France. This theme was: ‘pottery productions transported by the
North Sea and the river Rhine’. Lectures mainly focused on the production of pottery and the trading routes/mechanisms of these productions. A workshop was organised where pottery (production material) was displayed so delegates had an opportunity to handle a range of fabrics that they might encounter on their excavations. For the excursion, delegates embarked on a copy of the Roman river freighter De Meern 1 for a trip on the river Rhine.

The conference organisers and the Study Group for Roman Pottery Committee are very grateful to CLUE, the University of Amsterdam, VU University Amsterdam, the University of Kent and ACVU-HBS. Their grants made this conference possible and thanks to their help this conference has been very successful, with more than 100 delegates from Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. Abstracts of all lectures can be read on the website of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Most of the speakers are working on articles for the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies. This journal is published by Oxbow Books for the Group and publishes peer-reviewed papers on Roman pottery.

Contact: j.van.kerckhove@vu.nl.

ACADEMY COLLOQUIUM “THE EFFICIENCY OF MARKETS IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF BABYLONIA (C. 400-60 BC) IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE” (19 – 21 MAY 2011)

Bert van der Spek

Since 2007 a research project at the Faculty of Arts, chair of Ancient Mediterranean and West-Asiatic History, funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), has worked on the analysis of a huge data bank of prices of food and wool as recorded in Babylonian cuneiform documents in the framework of a study of market efficiency (or better: market performance) through the ages (supervisor: prof. dr. R.J. van der Spek). The volatility of prices is a major indicator of the working of the market and the relationship between prices, money and market performance is studied in comparative perspective. See for more information the Annual Report of 2010.

Part of this project was the organization of an international colloquium on the implications of the Babylonian data for the history of market performance as such (19-21 May 2011 in the Trippenhuis, the headquarters of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), which funded the colloquium). Scholars from different fields from all over the world contributed studies on the relationship between price trends and market performance in Babylonia, the ancient Graeco-Roman World, Medieval Iraq, Medieval and Modern Europe. The conference was important since economic historians suddenly saw their field of research expanded by more than one millennium and Assyriologists and ancient historians profited from the expertise of economists and economic historians. The papers (with a few articles added, including one about China) will be published in a volume dedicated to the topic (in the series Routledge Explorations in Economic History) and a special issue of the Journal of the Social and Economic History of the Orient will be dedicated to markets in Iraq from 1000 BC to AD 1000. A file containing the Babylonian prices is uploaded on the website of the International Institute for Social History (IISG) and also on the website of the “Early Economies Hub” of the Center for Global Economic History in Utrecht (http://www.cgeh.nl/early-economies-hub), where a programme of the colloquium can be found and the provisional papers.

Contact: r.j.vander.spek@vu.nl.
The new book series Water Management, Culture and History is aimed at the publication of books in which the water management history of the Netherlands is treated in a global context, from different perspectives. The series will broach important historic topics and also relate to current problems. Themes that will be discussed include the relation between the institutional development of water management and processes such as state formation, nation forming, globalization, the history of the cultural heritage with regard to water (such as high-water marks, locks, mills, pumping stations, dikes, district water board and polder houses and their interior), the role of water in landscape transformations and the changes in the perception of nature and landscape, especially also that of storm tides and floods.

The series will cover research where use is made of a broad integrated approach of water management history. Studies from diverse research disciplines and combinations of disciplines are therefore welcome, especially history (water management history, environmental history, history of technology, landscape history, cultural history), archaeology and historical geography. The series editorial board consists of prof. dr. Petra J.E.M. van Dam, Dr. Diederik Aten and Dr. Antoon Bosch.

On 13 October 2011, the first copy of the series was presented in Brakel in the house of the district water board Rivierenland: Alfons Fransen, Dijk onder spanning. De ecologische, politieke en financiële geschiedenis van de Diemerdijk bij Amsterdam, 1591-1864 (Dike under tension. The ecological, political and financial history of the Diemerdijk near Amsterdam). Professor in water management history Petra van Dam presented the first copy to Thom van der Weijden, chairman of the Vereniging voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis, former dike warden of the Hoogheemraadschap West-Brabant. The second copy was for Mr Jef Landman, advisor water management and cultural history of the Waterschap Amstel, Gooi en Vecht, current steward of the Diemerdijk and sponsor of the book. Other sponsors of the book are the Vereniging voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis, the Schilthuisfonds, the Unger-van Brerofonds and the Nederlandse Waterschapsbank.

Contact: p.j.e.m.van.dam@vu.nl.

ALFONS FRANSEN, DIKE UNDER TENSION

The financing of the management of the Diemerdijk is a central focus in Fransen’s study. Again and again the dike stewardship was under great tension. It was especially the division of costs, which still went back to medieval arrangements, that provided endless complications that led to friction between the States of Holland and Utrecht. The Utrecht group always managed to obstruct urgently needed essential reconstructions and improvements. The reason for this was the fear of increased costs to the land...
users. Of course these problems became acute after dike breakthroughs (the level of the Zuiderzee rose quite a lot, partly due to coastal erosion of the Wadden islands and enlargement of the channels) as well as the disaster of the ship-worm in the 1730s, which meant the collapse of the wooden defenses of the dikes. Also, economic crises often had a negative influence on financing. Under the pressure of the mighty Amsterdam, however, the necessary renovations in dike management and financing were still implemented, with old arrangements only surviving in name. This remarkable role of Amsterdam is one of the most innovative insights of the book, and demonstrates that the meddling of towns in water management during the Republic could have a very positive effect. The book is the trade edition of Fransen’s PhD dissertation from 2009 at VU University Amsterdam; promotor: prof. dr. C.A. Davids, co-promotor dr. M. van Tielhof. Alfons Fransen, Dijk onder spanning. De ecologische, politieke en financiële geschiedenis van de Diemerdijk bij Amsterdam, 1591-1864. Verloren, Hilversum. ISBN 9789087041915.

AWARDS

PIET RIETVELD WINS EIB-ERSA PRIZE 2011

The European Investment Bank (EIB)-European Prize in Regional Science was created to recognize the outstanding contribution of scholars to the advancement in regional science and in related spatial area studies. The EIB-European Prize in Regional Science is awarded on the recommendation of an independent jury of six eminent regional scientists, four from Europe, one from the Americas and one from the rest of the world.

The European Prizes in Regional Science have been awarded since 2003. Previous prize winners are Jean Paelinck, Peter Nijkamp, Ake Andersson, Martin Beckmann, Jacques Thissen, Tony Venables, Paul Cheshire and Roberto Camagni. The jury decided that the 2011 prize would be awarded to Piet Rietveld, VU University Amsterdam. The award ceremony took place in August 2011 at the ERSA annual Congress in Barcelona.

ARCHAEOLOGIST STIJN HEEREN WINS W.A. VAN ES PRIZE

On the 25th of November 2011, CLUE researcher dr. Stijn Heeren received the W.A. van Es prize for his doctoral dissertation on the romanisation of rural communities in the district of the Batavi (roman period province of Germania inferior).

The W.A. van Es prize is a young talent award for academic publications in the field of archaeology. W.A. van Es is the former head of the State Service for Archaeological Investigation (1965-1996) and professor of Provincial Roman archaeology at VU University Amsterdam (1967-1996). Upon his retirement, the award was installed and is now awarded to MA dissertations and PhD theses every other year. In 2011, the prize was awarded for PhD theses finished in 2009, 2010 and 2011. The award consists of a certificate and € 2.000 prize money.
In 2009, Stijn Heeren received his doctoral degree *cum laude* for his thesis *Romanisation of rural communities in the civitas Batavorum: the case of Tiel-Passewaaij*. Large-scale excavations at Tiel (along the Waal river, central Netherlands) uncovered two settlements and a cemetery that were in use by a simple rural community in the Roman period. Heeren focused on the Late Iron Age and Roman periods and studied the transformations that took place when the Roman armies arrived in the river delta of the current Netherlands. By reformulating the concept of romanisation, heavily criticized by post-colonial scholars, and applying the results of the Tiel-Passewaaij fieldwork as a case study to the adapted concept, an innovative picture of the integration of a local community into the economic, social and military structures of the Roman empire was drawn.

In the report of the 2011 award, the W.A. van Es committee appraised the work for being well written and easily legible, while combining field research and archaeological theory. The successful step from material culture (potsherds, metal items, ditches and postholes) to archaeo-
CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

In 2011 a minor landslide startled the academic research community in the Netherlands. The new national government decided to redirect the budget that was traditionally handed over as a lump sum to the Dutch Science Foundation (NWO) and then redistributed to the universities by way of competitions between research proposals. All of a sudden a good part of the budget was earmarked and reserved for nine so called ‘top sectors’, in which NWO, knowledge institutions and business should be allies. One of these top sectors is ‘Creative Industries’, a sector that is quite fragmented in the Netherlands. CLUE will not only participate in new alliances in Amsterdam with other knowledge and education institutes, business and the municipality, but also on a national level in alliances on the topics built environment, art and architecture, design, media and fashion.
SWOT ANALYSIS CLUE

STRENGTHS
• Large research output (publications and doctorates);
• External funding (both 2nd-stream and 3rd-stream funding);
• Leading position in the Netherlands, one of the leaders in the European research field (academic radiation);
• Successful community building: large commitment of participating researchers and support staff; collective efforts; team spirit (internal cohesion);
• Strong emphasis on social output (valorisation);
• Intensive cooperation between various disciplines (interdisciplinarity).

WEAKNESSES
• Number of support staff does not follow the fast growth of CLUE (underemployment);
• Number of members and participants is growing rapidly, but at least in part ineffectively (active research teams vs. “sleeping community”);
• Organization CLUE into research clusters (units) develops slowly, but steadily;
• Public Relations;
• Strong dependence of support staff on 1st-stream funding.

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

THREATS
• Fast growth of the institute’s research staff compared to the stagnation of support staff;
• Dependence on 1st-stream funding for support staff;
• The development of a “sleeping scientific community” within CLUE.
CLUE 2011 IN FACTS AND FIGURES

RESEARCH INFORMATION*

Fte Excl. PhD students: 19.3 (2010 = 20.77)
Fte PhD students 2nd-stream money: 6.62 (2010 = 8.34)
Fte PhD 3rd-stream money: 4.98 (2010 = 5.03)
Fte Total: 31.23 (2010 = 37.94)

PUBLICATIONS

PhD theses: 8 (2010 = 2)
Academic articles, peer-reviewed: 79 (2010 = 67)
Academic articles, non-reviewed: 8 (2010 = 12)
Academic books and monographs: 10 (2010 = 11)
Academic chapters in books: 89 (2010 = 68)
Proceedings: 29 (2010 = 32)

* At the time of preparing the Annual Report CLUE 2011, it was not possible to present the fte’s and output of our members in accordance with the new guidelines given by the UTC. In consultation with Ms Hanneke van Doorn it was decided to present the research information and output in accordance with the old guidelines. For the Annual Report 2012, the research information and output will be presented in accordance with the new UTC guidelines for IOZI’s.

AWARDED PROJECTS (2ND /3RD-STREAM MONEY)

Name project: The beginnings of farming in the Marmara region of NW Turkey. Excavations at Neolithic Barcin Hoyuk.
Applicant: Dr. F.A. Gerritsen
Amount: € 304.500

Name project: Living Neolithization. Micro histories and grand narrative in Neolithic Anatolia and SE Europe. (c. 7000 - 5000 BC).
Applicant: Dr. F.A. Gerritsen
Researcher: E.O. van de Bos
Amount: € 205.532

MEMBERSHIPS IN EDITORIAL BOARDS (SELECTION)

Anatolica; Annals of Regional Science; Archaeometry; Archaeological Dialogues; Babesch; Bulletin – KNOB; Ecological Economics; Economic Modelling; Economics; Encyclopedia of Maritime History; Environment & History; Environmental and Resource Economics; European Planning Studies; European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research; Growth and Change; Hesperia; International Journal of Sustainable Development; Journal of Archaeology in the Low Countries; Letters in Spatial and Resource Sciences; Low Countries History Review; Mobilities; Multicultural Discourses; Oxford European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research, Pharos; The Annals of Regional Sciences; Unknown Arts; Virtus.
### 2ND AND 3RD-STREAM FUNDING

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### ATTRACTED CAPITAL

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

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WP1 excl PhD students | 10,8  | 14,8  | 27,79 | 19,46 | 19,63 |

## PUBLICATIONS

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APPENDICE 1: FINANCIAL FIGURES

QUALITY

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Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld (*EIB-ERSA Prize 2011*)
Dr. Stijn Heeren (*W.A. van Es prize 2011*)

SOCIAL RELEVANCE

Social-cultural value

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**PUBLICATIONS BY STAFF MEMBERS OF CLUE**

**LETTEREN**

**Dr. Joris Aarts**

**Prof. dr. Jos Bazelmans**


**Sadiah Boonstra MA**


**Prof. dr. Koos Bosma**


**Iris Burgers MA**

**Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard**


**Drs. Laura Crowley**
Prof. dr. Petra van Dam


Prof. dr. Karel Davids


Davids, C.A. (2011). Dutch and Spanish global networks of knowledge in the early modern period: structures, connections, changes. In L. Roberts (Ed.), *Centres and cycles of accumulation in and around the Netherlands during the early modern period* (Low Countries Studies on the Circulation of Natural Knowledge, 2) (pp. 29-52). Berlín: LIT.


Dr. Ton Derks


Dr. Ton Derks


Dr. Victor Enthoven


Dr. Maaikje Groot


Dr. Fokke Gerritsen


Diederik Habermelh PhD

Drs. Stijn Heeren

Drs. Imke van Hellemondt

Dr. Wouter Henkelman

Drs. Henk Hiddink


Drs. Dienke Hondius


Drs. Karin Jeneson
Drs. Julie van Kerckhove


Dr. Kristin Kleber


Prof. dr. Jan Kolen


Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse


Dr. Bas van Leeuwen


Prof. dr. Susan Legene


APPENDICE 2: PUBLICATIONS STAFFMEMBERS OF CLUE


Prof. dr. Nico Roymans


Prof. dr. Géinette Verstraete


Prof. dr. Hans Renes


Marijn Molema MA

Dr. Elefteria Pappa

Harm Pieters MA

Reinhard Pirngruber MA


Dr. Mieke Prent

Prof. dr. Bert van der Spek

Fenneke Sysling MA

Drs. Janneke Tump

Rose Tzalmona
Tzalmona, R.V. (2011). Traces of the Atlantikwall or The Ruins that were Built to Last…. Third Text. Critical Perspectives on Contemporary Art & Culture, 25(6), 775-786.

Dr. Philip Verhagen


Dr. Wybren Verstegen


Prof. dr. Douwe Yntema


FEWEB

Karima Kourtit MBA


APPENDICE 2: PUBLICATIONS STAFFMEMBERS OF CLUE


**Prof. dr. Peter Nijkamp**


Ronnie Lassche


Farouk Lazrak MSc


Ruben van Loon MA


Prof. dr. Piet Rietveld


Innovation and Societal Transitions, 7(1), 146-151.


Jeroen Rodenburg MA


Prof. dr. Jan Rouwendal


Prof. dr. Henk Scholten


FALW

Martine van den Berg MSc


Prof. dr. Guus Borger


Prof. dr. Matthew Collins

Bone from Castricum, The Netherlands, online DOI: 10.1002/oa.1273.


Myrsini Gkouma MSc


Hege Hollund MSc


Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving


Prof. dr. Henk Kars


Dr. Adrie de Kraker


Dr. Steven Soetens


Drs. Kees Linthout


**Michel Vorenhout MSc**


**FSW**

**Prof. dr. Leo Huberts**


**Dr. Pieter Wagenaar**


