COLOPHON

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PREFACE

This sixth annual report of the research institute for the heritage and history of the Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment (CLUE) concludes a successful period of research in a wide range of subjects.

During an experimental phase of five years CLUE has initiated and coordinated research into the heritage, the historical development, and the present-day transformation of the cultural landscape and urban environment. This phase has turned out to be a success, and the findings of the international research visitation of CLUE in the context of the national Research Review Humanities in 2012 were that the research of CLUE is world-leading and that CLUE is judged as ‘excellent’ in all components, i.e. scientific quality, productivity, social relevance and viability. It was also realized, however, that the critical mass of the institute was perhaps too low to offer sufficient support for initiating new projects and supervising running projects. It was therefore decided that CLUE has to grow substantially to create a healthy research organization. A working group was installed in order to investigate the viability of creating a CLUE+ research institute with a number of cross-cutting themes and approaches that covers the culture, history and heritage domains of VU University.

Just as in previous years, in 2013 CLUE explored a large number of scientific activities in the fields of archaeology, cultural heritage, the history of specific regions and the cultural landscape and the urban space. This not only includes academic research projects, but also the societal translation and application of the research results.

In addition to monitoring the progress of running projects and a number of international collaborations, a range of new projects were started. An example is the participation in the HERCULES project, funded by the EU 7th Framework Programme. This project aims to increase understanding of drivers, patterns and values of European cultural landscapes and to use this knowledge to develop, test and demonstrate strategies for their protection, management and planning. Another exciting new project is the NWO Vidi project ‘Finding the limits of the limes’. In this project spatial dynamical modeling is applied to reconstruct and understand the development of the cultural landscape in the Dutch part of the limes during the Early and Middle Roman period. An excellent example of the relationship between research and society is the Urban Nebula project that studied the metamorphosis of the Schiphol region in the 20th century.

Besides these projects, the so-called Triple A initiative of the Boards of VU University and of the University of Amsterdam has to be mentioned. In this initiative, the aspiration is documented to create a joint centre of excellence in the field of heritage bringing research and a research-related top heritage master education together. Another highlight in 2013 was the inaugural lecture of Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal: ‘Old Gold. Economic Value of Cultural Heritage’.

With the transition of CLUE to CLUE+ we are facing an exciting year in 2014. The new research institute that will be developed builds onto the successes of the last years but is challenged by bringing together the culture, history and heritage research activities carried out within eight faculties of VU University.

On behalf of all CLUE-researchers and the management of CLUE.

Prof. Dr. Henk Kars, director.

Rita Hermans MA, coordinator.

Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma, advisor.
MISSION

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

To achieve these goals, CLUE carries out academic research projects, publishes books and series and organizes conferences, courses, debates and seminars. CLUE cooperates in these activities with other institutes for (academic) research and social partners.
CLUE+

In 2007 VU University established a number of interfaculty research institutes with the aim to create sufficient mass and focus around themes that distinguish the university nationally and internationally. One of these was the research institute for the heritage and history of the Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment (CLUE). During an experimental phase of five years CLUE has initiated and coordinated several research projects on the historical development, the heritage and the present-day transformation of the cultural landscape and urban environment. This has turned out to be a success, which was confirmed by the findings of the international research visitation of CLUE in the context of the national Research Review Humanities. The visitation concluded that the research of CLUE is world-leading and that CLUE is judged as ‘excellent’ in all components, i.e. scientific quality, productivity, social relevance and viability.

However, a weakness is the low critical mass of the CLUE internal organization, which makes it hard to offer sufficient support for initiating new projects and supervise running projects. Being organized as a network-like organization, the lack of interaction between research groups from different faculties is also a threat. It was therefore realized within the Faculty of Arts of VU University that with a strong CLUE as a basis, its mass has to be increased substantially to create a healthy research organization with a number of cross-cutting themes and approaches that covers the culture, history and heritage domain of VU University. This approach fits perfectly well within the central policy of VU University to organize all research of VU in faculty or interfaculty research institutes. It was therefore decided to create a new culture, history and heritage research institute CLUE+, which will bring research centres, research groups as well as individual researchers from eight different faculties within VU University together.

In order to develop a coherent research programme of CLUE+, four clusters have been defined, each with a strong focus but covering a range of subjects within the cluster. Each cluster is also characterized by a strong interdisciplinary character. These themes are:

I  Landscape and heritage.
This cluster actually covers the research subjects of the existing CLUE organization.

II  Global history, heritage and memory.
Within this cluster the question how big social changes are translated in heritage and memory is studied. Such changes are changes in power relations, culture, social structure, religion, economic organization and/or the natural environment that have a more than local reach and leave societies profoundly altered. Such changes include, for instance, the formation of national, imperial and (post)colonial states, the emergence of global markets, industrialization, urbanization, the acceleration of communication and information, secularization, the rise of world religions, the growth of long-range migration, the rise and decline of unfree labour, and environmental degradation and climate change.

III  Paradigms of creativity. Practices of production, mediation, and reception in media, art, literature and design.
This cluster centres on the question how cultural production and exchange have developed in the last centuries in a context of ‘creativity’. Creativity is researched not only in terms of the individual producer’s search for inspiration, authenticity, and art, but also in terms of the social-political surroundings in which innovation and originality have been recurrently promoted as key aspects of an industrial and post-industrial society. Today, creativity is no longer restricted to a finite class of makers, but has become a societal paradigm, including what we might call ‘creative (re)use’, ‘co-creation’ and ‘self-creation’.

IV  Knowledge formation and its history.
Knowledge is a key concept and an instrument of high value in contemporary society. The Netherlands, for instance, intend to rejoin the global top five of knowledge-intensive and innovative countries (Knowledge and Innovation Agenda 2011-2020). This ambition of the Dutch parliament is supported by employers’ organizations, trade unions and all main actors in the fields of education, research and innovation. The ambition exemplifies that knowledge is conceived as a goal and an ideal for education and development of individuals and groups, including academic education and
NEWS

TRIPLE A
In the kick-off document of Triple A (2013-2016), the Boards of VU University Amsterdam and the University of Amsterdam explain their aspiration to create a joint centre of excellence in the field of heritage which initiates, prepares and facilitates innovative, interdisciplinary and international research, exchange, debate, presentations and publications; and offers a research-related top heritage education, which means an exclusive international heritage research master.

DIGITAL HUMANITIES
Another important topic in Triple A is a boost for digital humanities in the sense of a fruitful interaction between technology and the humanities. For this purpose a new international institute has been created: CHAT.

The Royal Netherlands Historical Society, publisher of the BMGN Low Countries Historical Review, published a special issue (Volume 128-4-2013) which explores the impact and possible future use and meanings of digital history: http://www.bmgn-lchr.nl/index.php/bmgn.

NETWORK ON HERITAGE AND SPATIAL PLANNING
The Network on Heritage and Spatial Planning was founded for the period 2010-2013 as a successor to the Belvedere Teaching Network. In the new Network, endowed chairs were located at VU University (Prof. Dr. J. Rouwendal for Heritage and Economy; Prof. Dr. J. Renes for Heritage and History), at Wageningen University (Prof. Dr. J. Janssen for Heritage and Planning) and at Delft University of Technology (Prof. Dr. E. Luiten for Heritage and Design).

In 2013, the Network organized the interdisciplinary Master course on Heritage and Spatial Planning, together with the Cultural Heritage Agency. The interdisciplinary course consisted of lectures, excursions and projects for students of the three universities that are mentioned above. The projects, executed by groups of four to five students, each resulted in a manifesto, in which the students not only showed their expertise but also developed a vision for the future of heritage. One of the manifestos, on the retro-architecture of the Brandevoort neighbourhood at Helmond (in the south of the Netherlands), even reached the national
press. Twenty-seven students from five different universities took part in the course. In the evaluation, they judged the course with a (high) 8.3 on a ten-point scale.

In 2013, the Network finalized a research agenda for heritage and planning, titled *Karakterschetsen* (Character sketches). The research agenda was discussed with the heritage field, but also with a large number of relevant partners. The research project on the relation between heritage and population decline was finished and will be published in 2014. In March 2014, the Network concluded its activities with a discussion meeting, organized together with the Cultural Heritage Agency at Amersfoort.

**OLD GOLD. ECONOMIC VALUE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. INAUGURAL LECTURE PROF. DR. JAN ROUWENDAL**

On the 14th of March 2013 Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal held his inaugural lecture entitled ‘Old Gold. Economic Value of Cultural Heritage’.

It is generally not easy to express the contribution of cultural heritage to the local economy in euros. Nevertheless, it is important to have some idea of the extent of these benefits, since the costs that have to be made to restore and maintain heritage are ‘real’ and policy makers want to know whether these expenses are justified. Therefore, the economic value of cultural heritage is not just of academic importance. This was VU economist Jan Rouwendal’s statement in his oration.

Real estate has a long life span, while cities are constantly rebuilt. As a result, there is a lot of property heritage: older buildings that are often no longer used for their original function. They can hinder urban dynamics, but they can also often be used again and contribute to the continuing growth and flourishing of the city. The Amsterdam ring of canals is an excellent example.

Research has shown that houses with a heritage value, indicated by a monument status, are indeed worth more. Moreover, they have a measurable positive effect on their surroundings. Historical centres make a city attractive and that is reflected in the prices of property in the surrounding municipalities. Tourists are prepared to travel longer to reach a destination where more heritage is present. Fun shoppers appreciate the scenery of an old city centre.

What is more, people with higher education value the proximity of heritage highly. And they fulfill a key role in the current economy, which is based on knowledge and globalization. In short, there are enough reasons to treat cultural heritage as a form of capital that should be used purposefully for current and future generations.

**URBAN NEBULA: METAMORPHOSIS OF THE SCHIPHOL REGION IN THE 20TH CENTURY**

An interdisciplinary group of scholars has scrutinized the role of Schiphol airport as a dynamo, accelerating urban and economic growth in the Randstad (the urban network of the western and central part of the Netherlands). This metaphor of ‘urban nebula’ was used to explain this urban network. It can be seen from the air as a nebulous pattern of buildings and infrastructure, in which town and country are interwoven in a specific manner. Schiphol is interpreted as one of the most exemplary urban nebulas in Europe.

NEW PROJECTS

Title project: HERCULES. Sustainable Futures for Europe’s Heritage in Cultural Landscapes: Tools for understanding, managing, and protecting landscape functions and values.

Funding: EU 7th Framework Program under grant agreement no 603447.

Project coordinator: Dr. Tobias Plieninger (University of Copenhagen / Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin).

WP 2: STUDYING LONG-TERM LANDSCAPE CHANGE

Project leader: Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten (SPINLAB/CLUE) and Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (Leiden University).

Researchers: Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (CLUE), Maurice de Kleijn MA (SPINLAB/CLUE), Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (Leiden), Dr. Niels van Manen (SPINLAB/CLUE) and Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten (SPINLAB/CLUE).

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The overarching goal of this transdisciplinary research project is to increase understanding of drivers, patterns, and values of European cultural landscapes and to use this knowledge to develop, test, and demonstrate strategies for their protection, management, and planning.

The project builds on the development and application of innovative technologies and tools for assessing cultural landscapes. The strong involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises and non-governmental organizations provides a prototype for the empowerment of these institutions in landscape planning and management. The project cooperates closely with public and private authorities, agencies, and associations of citizens at local, national, and EU levels. Five objectives address the key topics of the call and form the structure of the project.

- Objective 1: To synthesize existing knowledge on drivers, patterns, and outcomes of persistence and change in Europe’s cultural landscapes;
- Objective 2: To carry out targeted case studies to develop in-depth insights on dynamics and values of cultural landscapes;
- Objective 3: To develop a typology of cultural landscapes and scale-up case study insights using observations and landscape modeling;
- Objective 4: To develop visions for re-coupling social and ecological components in cultural landscapes and translate them into policy and management options;
- Objective 5: To design and implement a community-based Knowledge Hub for Good Landscape Practice and test it with land users, agencies, small and medium-sized enterprises, and citizen associations.

Title project: Masterplan Coast and Heritage.


Project leader: Ir. B. Strootman.

Experts: Dorine van Hoogstraten (supported by a master student of VU University), Marijke Beek, Marten Hillen.

Supervisors: Strootman Landschapsarchitecten, Amsterdam.

Braintrust: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (CLUE), Dr. Adriaan de Kraker (CLUE), Prof. Dr. Hans Renes (CLUE) and Prof. Dr. Ir. Theo Spek (RUG).
Braintrust:
The aim of the project is the creation of a long-term vision for the Dutch coastal area, combining present-day major enterprises like coastal defense, climate defense and tourism, including a vision of the treatment of heritage values with spatial meaning and impact.

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Title project: Dutch churches.
Funding: Private funding.
Project leader: Prof. Dr. George Harinck.
Researchers: Herman Wesselink.
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. George Harinck and Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (CLUE).
Contact: g.harinck@vu.nl; j.e.bosma@vu.nl.

In 2012, Herman Wesselink started his PhD research. His aim is to create a survey of all Dutch churches – seen as heritage – in the era 1800-1970, their use, transformation, disappearance or reappearance for various purposes. An important part of the research is the creation of a digitalized survey – in Dutch and English language – of this heritage corpus by using standardized metadata, which enables future extensions, combinations or linkage of databases to similar databases elsewhere in the world. The software should also incorporate future possibilities for 3D modelling and 3D printing.

Title project: Finding the limits of the *limes*. Using spatial dynamical modeling to reconstruct and understand the development of the cultural landscape in the Dutch part of the Roman *limes*.
Funding: NWO Vidi project (2012-2016).
Researchers: Jamie Joyce and Mark Groenhuijzen.
Supervisors: Dr. Philip Verhagen.

The project aims to apply spatial dynamical modelling to reconstruct and understand the development of the cultural landscape in the Dutch part of the *limes* zone during the Early and Middle Roman period (15 BC – 270 AD). It focuses on modelling economic and spatial relations between the Roman army and the local population, in particular the interaction between agriculture, animal husbandry and wood management, and the related development of settlement patterns and transport networks in the area. What was needed to maintain the border garrisons? How did the Romans organize production, transport and distribution of goods? How did the local population respond? How did it influence landscape development and settlement pattern? The project is financed by NWO (The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, VIDI Innovational Research Incentives Scheme), and co-ordinated by Dr. Philip Verhagen.

In 2013, two PhD students were hired, Jamie Joyce (archaeobotanist) and Mark Groenhuijzen (geo-archaeologist). The priorities for the first year of the project were to get the PhD projects up and running (see the individual project descriptions), and to start collecting and interpreting the available archaeological data. The project benefits from a collaboration with the University of Tübingen eScience Centre (Dr. Matthias Lang) to set up an adequate database system for entering, storing and analyzing the collected data. Furthermore, co-operation with Utrecht University was sought to integrate the palaeogeographical aspects with the NWO project ‘The Dark Age of the Lowlands in an interdisciplinary light: people, landscape and climate in the Netherlands between AD 300 and 1000’ (co-ordinated by Prof. Dr. Esther Jansma).
INDIVIDUAL PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Title individual project: The palaeoeconomic analysis.
Researcher: Jamie Joyce.

Since March 2013, Jamie Joyce has been undertaking research within the project concerning the economic reconstruction of the *limes* zone. This entails evaluation and analysis of the archaeobotanical, zooarchaeological and settlement plans of the region in order to gain insight into the functional aspects of the settlements and their role within the economic framework of the *limes* zone. Various models will be produced to construct agricultural systems of the region on a site, sub-regional and regional level. These, combined with historical, experimental, archaeological and ethnographic studies, will be used to detail the requirements, yields and thus the available surplus of the region on a similar 3-tiered basis. These yields, surplus and requirements are not limited to agricultural produce but will include wood, both as fuel and as a construction medium.

GIS spatial analysis will also be used to elucidate understanding of the location and distribution of centres of production, consumption and transport. These sub-studies will thus form the framework for modeling the relationship between consumer and producer in the region. Naturally, an integration of ecological and geographic studies within the economic analysis is essential, ensuring the creation of a truly multi-disciplinary body of work.

As well as a substantial literature review, 2013 was spent producing agent-based models of agricultural systems to produce more accurate definitions of the parameters concerning the past economic activities. This was undertaken using the programme NetLogo, and is ongoing currently. It is hoped to produce a number of scenarios relating to the economic responses within animal husbandry, crop husbandry and silviculture of the local population in the *limes* zone. Of importance to his research currently is also developing the methodology of testing the scenarios based on existing archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological assemblages and the various tools in assessing the agent-based decisions that created them.

Title individual project: Palaeogeographic analysis of the Dutch *limes*.
Researcher: Mark Groenhuijzen.

From September 2013, Mark Groenhuijzen’s part of the project has entailed the analysis of the palaeogeography of the Dutch *limes*. This aims to improve our understanding of the functioning of the cultural landscape in relation to the natural landscape through reconstructing the natural landscape and analysing and reconstructing the site and settlement patterns and transport networks that were active in the region.

The natural landscape for the western Dutch *limes* has been reconstructed in considerable detail. In order to extend this reconstruction to cover the entire Dutch *limes*, a collaboration has been organized with the NWO-funded “Dark Ages” project of the Utrecht University. This will combine the extensive knowledge of the Dutch river area and the geological borehole database that is available at Utrecht University with data from archaeological research collected within our research project, to reconstruct the Roman natural landscape.

The analysis of the cultural landscape firstly includes a detailed site environment (multivariate) analysis, and secondly a comprehensive reconstruction and network analysis of the transport networks that were active in the region with different scales, modes, agents and varying goals, also taking into account the environmental factors that shape transport in the *limes* region. The final goal is to combine the results of these analyses in an agent-based model of the cultural landscape in relation to the natural landscape, in order to explore issues such as local and regional patterns of trade, provisioning systems, settlement patterns and hierarchy and the role of the Roman forts.

His current work is focusing on reconstructing the natural landscape in a combined effort with the aforementioned research team at Utrecht University. Furthermore, he will be working on creating models for transport in the Dutch *limes*, looking at the governing factors and the possibilities and limitations of reconstruction methodologies, through which we can investigate the networks that would have been active in the region.
**Title project:** De Verenigde Staten van Indonesië 1941-1950. Opkomst en ondergang van een federale staat (**The United States of Indonesia, 1941-1950. Rise and fall of a federal state**).

**Funding:** NWO Postgraduate Research Grant for Teachers/ Financing own school (2013-2017).

**Researcher:** Tjalling Bouma.

**Supervisors:** Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne (CLUE) and Dr. Peter Keppy (NIOD).

**Contact:** s.legene@vu.nl; tjalbouma@hotmail.com.

*The United States of Indonesia 1941-1950* is an international comparative research project on the various interests and rationales during the decolonization struggle within and outside of Indonesia with respect to the formation of a federal Indonesian state that would maintain its bonds with the Netherlands. It researches the development of the concept of state federalism before the unilateral declaration of Indonesian independence on the 17th of August 1945 and the negotiations in 1946; the design of and antagonisms concerning a federal state structure between 1946 and 1949; and finally the dissolution of the federal state and the establishment of the Indonesian Republic in 1950. The emergence of the federal state as such, from various perspectives, has been well described and analyzed. However, little attention has been paid to the ideas, considerations and aspirations of the federalists within Indonesia, the Dutch supporters and advocates of this concept, and other international experts involved in the negotiations. Based on archival research, connected to historiographical discussions about Indonesian state formation, this research intends to contribute to a better understanding of the political negotiations and expectations at the time, to map the geographical context of the concept of federalism, and the personal networks of the main politicians involved. It will start, by way of hypothesis, with an evaluation of the dominant view of federalism as a Dutch divide-and-rule strategy. By tracing the development of a political idea and the interests of those who embraced it, it will connect the emergence of notions of federalism in Indonesia to both other decolonization processes in South and South-East Asia, as well as to debates in Europe after 1945 with respect to European integration. Since this research is funded in the NWO programme for academic career development among teachers in secondary education, the project also aspires to arrive at a model or method to stimulate an exchange of knowledge and views on decolonization between Indonesian and Dutch pupils in secondary education.

**Title project:** CRISP: Creative Industries and Sustainable Heritage Protection.

**Funding:** UvA-VU AAA innovation impulse (September 2012-March 2013).

**Researchers:** Drs. Marja van Heese and Tessa Verloren van Themaat MA.

**Project leader:** Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne.

**Contact:** s.legene@vu.nl.

The Dutch government assists directly and indirectly (via the UN and the EU) in transitional developments in other countries, as was also the case in 2012 in the Arab region (northern Africa and the Middle East), where five priority countries were selected for specific support in their democratic transition process: Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Libya. Support focuses on economic growth (and includes employment of young people and women), democratization (free elections) and the building of a constitutional state (including freedom of the media). This so-called ‘Matra-Zuid’ programme continues to offer possibilities for projects in the fields of education, culture and media, provided that these contribute to the democratization process and long-term processes of polity development.

CRISP (2012-2013) took the Dutch Matra-Zuid programme as its starting point, with a special focus on Dutch heritage cooperation with Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Libya. Heritage cooperation against cultural loss and for sustainable development is a multilateral process, engaging the cultural (public) sectors of both the target countries and the donor countries (in our case specifically the Netherlands). The two researchers were respectively embedded in the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, and the Netherlands...
National Commission for UNESCO. For Marja van Heese (inspector cultural heritage at the ministry) CRISP was the start of a PhD project on the UNESCO legal framework. Her research focuses on the monitoring tools of UNESCO Conventions, the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural heritage and the potential of UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Intangible Heritage Inventories for sustainable development. Her work continues after CRISP. Tessa Verloren van Themaat focused on international heritage cooperation and the resonance within the Netherlands of Dutch cultural projects in Afghanistan between 2002 and 2010. CRISP also organized the international expert meeting, organized by the Netherlands National Committee in the National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, 17-18 December 2012.


Title project: Slaves, commodities and logistics. The direct and indirect, the immediate and long-term impact of 18th-century Dutch-Republic slave-based activities.


Researcher: Dr. Pepijn Brandon.

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Karel Davids (CLUE), Prof. Dr. Marcel van der Linden (International Institute for Social History) and Prof. Dr. Henk den Heijer (University of Leiden).

The project investigates two important claims made about the gains of the Dutch economy from slave-based production and commerce in the Atlantic region. First, that the Atlantic slave-based commerce played an important role in keeping the Dutch economy afloat in the 18th century. Second, that 18th century Dutch involvement in the Atlantic economy had important long-term effects on the Dutch economic performance in the field of finance, insurance and maritime logistics. This project therefore examines the direct and indirect, the immediate and long-term economic impact of 18th century slave-based activities on the Dutch economy.

As regards the immediate effects, the project concentrates on estimating the contribution of value added by the slavery-related Atlantic commerce, industry and finance to the Dutch economy in the 18th century. It approaches this contribution on three different levels: project 1 will examine the economic spin-off from the involvement in the slave trade and plantations; project 2 will focus on the involvement in slave-produced commodity trade and processing; and project 3 (by Pepijn Brandon) will be devoted to the Dutch role in shipping, finance and insurance related to the Atlantic slave-based economy. In addition, project 3 and the synthesis will address the possible long-term benefits of 18th-century Dutch involvement in the expanding Atlantic economy, and therefore go beyond the 18th century.

Title project: Ocean of knowledge. Globalization and the making of knowledge in the Atlantic world, c. 1680-1850.

Funding: Fellowship Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies, Wassenaar (1st of February – 30th of June 2013).

Researcher: Prof. Dr. Karel Davids.

This research project takes a spatial view on the development of knowledge. The key question is how the growth of circulation of people, goods and ideas in the Atlantic world between the 17th and early 19th centuries affected the development of ‘useful and reliable’ knowledge (e.g. in navigation, cartography, meteorology, natural history) and how this body of ‘useful and reliable’ knowledge in turn affected the growth of globalization. The project compares developments in the British, Dutch, Spanish and French Atlantics and it looks at the role of institutional forces (imperial governments, religious organizations, trading companies, scientific societies) as well as at network-building from below.
What is your (long-term) vision for the following years in the field of media art research?

As media technologies have become essential factors of everyday life, the boundaries between the ‘real’ and the ‘digital’ are increasingly blurred. It is thus questionable if media art will remain a somewhat distinct genre. Nowadays, new media are so pervasive that there is probably no artwork or cultural expression, and also no scholarly research, which is not in one way or another affected by media technologies, even if it is in the conscious decision to dismiss them. Therefore, one of the tasks of the humanities in the coming years is to develop ways to both profit from new media technologies as potent means of research, and to raise a critical awareness of their impact on science, art, and society at large. As has always been the case, new technological and societal developments challenge us to continuously revise our methods as well as our picture and historical narratives not only of the arts, but also of material and immaterial culture in general.

In 2013, you published your new book called ‘Aesthetics of Interaction in Digital Art’ at the MIT press. What are the main conclusions?

Artworks which invite the recipient to activate, explore, and experiment with technological systems challenge our still prevailing view of aesthetics as being tied to the possibility of aesthetic distance, of a strict separation between the viewer and the object. Interactive media art demands ‘reflection in action’, and thus enables new forms of aesthetic experience which are characterized by an oscillation between activity and observation, immersion and reflection. In this book I propose ways to analyze and historically contextualize such artworks and the aesthetic experiences they offer. But the book is also meant as an invitation to take a fresh look on art in general, to question if the paradigm of aesthetic distance might be overrated or outdated. It stresses the importance of reception aesthetics and reception research to understand art’s impacts historically as well as theoretically.

You have been asked to become the programme leader of the new research theme Paradigms of Creativity. Can you tell us more about the research theme? Who are you involved with and what are your ideas as programme leader for this theme?

Creativity has become a highly loaded buzzword, especially in the Netherlands, where the so-called ‘Creative Industries’ have been established as one of the Top Sectors. The role of the humanities should be twofold in this respect. While it is a positive sign that creative practice is given strong attention in society, and we should actively support this endeavour, we have to be careful to emphasize the variety of existing creative practices. Creativity is not equivalent to innovation and progress. It is at the core of the experimental, it allows us to shape, see and present things differently. Today, creativity is no longer restricted to a finite class of makers, but has become a societal paradigm, including what we might call ‘creative (re) use’, ‘co-creation’ and ‘self-creation’. Therefore we need to study expressions of creativity in their specific historic, institutional and societal contexts and investigate the aesthetic practices of mediation, exploration and reflection which have emerged as part of and in response to these expressions. By setting up a specific CLUE cluster on Creativity, we want to develop new and interdisciplinary perspectives on the paradigms of creativity. We want to research its role, understanding, but also its instrumentalization in a historical perspective.

What possibilities do you see to further expand the research of digital art and media within CLUE, VU University Amsterdam and possible partners abroad?

Digital Art has been intermedial from the outset, as have digital media systems in general. Using these systems for research – in the so-called ‘digital humanities’ – and researching the use and impact of media technologies in
the arts and in society, needs a strong interdisciplinar
network. The faculty of humanities at VU University has a
strong focus on interdisciplinarity, and CLUE, as an inter-
faculty research institute, is a perfect place to further extend
this interdisciplinarity across faculties. On the other hand,
the research on new media art and technology has long since
been based on a very productive, international network, with
established conferences, journals, working groups, and
platforms for online communication. Hopefully, CLUE+ will
become an established node within these networks.

COMPLETED PHD’S CLUE 2013

Research cluster 1:
24th of January 2013.
C.F. (Karin) Jeneson: ‘Exploring the Roman villa World
between Tongres and Cologne. A landscape archaeological
approach’.
Promotores: Prof. Dr. N.G.A.M Roymans and Prof. Dr. J.
Renes.

9th of September 2013.
D.M. (Daphne) Lentjes: ‘Planting the seeds of change. A bio-
arheological approach to developments in landscape and
landuse in first millenium BC southeast Italy’.
Promotores: Prof. Dr. D.G. Yntema, co-promotor:
Dr. J.P. Crielaard.

Research cluster 2:
22nd of May 2013.
M. (Mark) van Duijn: ‘Location Choice, Cultural Heritage and
House Prices’.
Promotores: Prof. Dr. P. Rietveld and Prof. Dr. J. Rouwendal.

Research cluster 3:
1st of May 2013.
H.I. (Hege) Hollund: ‘Diagenetic screening of bone samples:
tools to aid taphonomic and archaeometric investigations’.
Promotores: Prof. Dr. H. Kars, Prof. Dr. M.J. Collins and Dr.
M.M.E. Jans.

Research cluster 5:
21st of February 2013.
F.H. (Fenneke) Sysling: ‘The archipelago of difference. Physi-
cal anthropology in the Netherlands East Indies, ca. 1890-
1960’.
Promotor: Prof. Dr. S. Legène; co-promotor: Prof. Dr. S.
Marzuki.

25th of June 2013.
J.B. (Judy) Jaffe-Schagen: ‘Objects in context, peoples in
places. Home, museum and belonging in the cultural land-
scape of Israel’.
Promotor: Prof. Dr. S. Legène.

21st of November 2013.
M. (Matthias) van Rossum: ‘Werkers van de wereld. Globali-
sering, maritieme arbeidsmarkten en de verhoudingen tus-
sen Aziaatse en Europese zeelieden in dienst van de VOC
(1600-1800)’.
Promotores: Prof. Dr. C.A. Davids, Prof. Dr. J.M.W.G. Lucas-
sen.

Researchers connected to CLUE:
Dr. Joris Aarts (Northwest-European archaeology)
Dr. Chiel van den Akker (philosophy of history)
Dr. Britt Baillie (Fellow project Terrorscapes)
Prof. Dr. Jos Bazelmans (heritage studies, archaeological
heritage protection; also the Cultural Heritage Agency)
Drs. Hans de Beer (PhD candidate AGBA, associated mem-
ber CLUE)
Kimberley van der Berg MA (PhD candidate Mediterranean
Archaeology)
Martine van den Berg- Merlein Msc (geoarchaeology,
hydrology; PhD candidate AGBA)
Don van den Biggelaar MA (archaeology of Central America,
geo- en bioarchaeology; PhD candidate Biography of the
New Land)
Sadiah Boonstra MA (political history; PhD candidate Sites,
Bodies, Stories)
Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (architectural history, heritage stud-
ies)
Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (Mediterranean archaeology,
landscape archaeology)
Iris Burgers MA (architectural history; PhD candidate Schiphol project)
Prof. Dr. Can Choenni (history)
Prof. Dr. Matthew Collins (biomolecular archaeology; AGBA)
Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (Mediterranean archaeology, ancient studies)
Prof. Dr. Petra van Dam (economic-social history, water history)
Prof. Dr. Karel Davids (economic-social history, technical history)
Dr. Ton Derks (Northwest-European archaeology)
Mark van Duijn MSc (economics; PhD candidate NICIS project Economic value of cultural heritage)
Linde Egberts MA (researcher Francia Media Cradles of Live project)
Dr. Victor Entenhoven (history)
Dr. Jaap-Jan Flinterman (ancient studies)
Dr. Fredie Floré (architectural history)
Dr. Fokke Gerritsen (landscape archaeology, archaeology of the Near East; also Netherlands Institute in Turkey, Istanbul)
Myrsini Gkouma MSc (geoarchaeology, PhD candidate AGBA, associated member CLUE)
Dr. Sabine Go (economic-social history, post-doc Industrial Heritage Den Haag)
Drs. Maarten Groenendijk (PhD candidate AGBA)
Mark Groenhuijzen MSc (PhD candidate Finding the limits of the Limes)
Dr. Stijn Heeren (Northwest-European archaeology; post-doc Odyssee Project Dorestad)
Drs. Imke van Hellemont (architectural history, history of landscape architecture)
Rita Hermans MA (heritage studies, ancient studies)
Drs. Frasie Hertroys (history, PhD candidate)
Dr. Henk Hiddink (Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology; PhD candidate Villa Landscapes of the Roman North)
Hege Hollund MSc (archaeology; PhD candidate AGBA)
Dr. Dienke Hondius (history; post-doc Dynamics of Remembering)
Robine Houchin MSc (PhD candidate AGBA)
Prof. Dr. Leo Huberts (public administration)
Joost Huijs MA (ancient studies; PhD candidate ‘On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products: the case of Babylonia)
Dr. Rudie Hulst (public administration)
Karen Jeneson MA (Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology; PhD candidate Villa Landscapes of the Roman North)
Jamie Joyce MA (PhD candidate Finding the limits of the Limes)
Prof. Dr. Henk Kars (archaeometry, geo- and bioarchaeology)
Drs. Julie van Kerckhove (Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology; PhD candidate The villa of Hoogeloon and the settlement at Riethoven)
Dr. Kristin Kleber (ancient studies; Languages and Cultures of the Ancient Near East in the first millennium BCE)
Maurice de Kleijn MA (spatial information, Project Integrating Heritage)
Dr. Sjoerd Kluiving (landscape archaeology, physical geography)
Annelies Koopman MSc (landscape archaeology, PhD candidate AGBA)
Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen (heritage studies, landscape archaeology)
Lisette Kootker MSc (osteoarchaeology; junior researcher AGBA)
Karima Kourtit MBA (economics; PhD candidate NICIS project Economic value of cultural heritage)
Dr. Adrie de Kraker (historical geography, landscape history)
Prof. Dr. Katja Kwastek (Modern and Contemporary Art)
Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse (heritage of War, heritage studies)
Drs. Ronnie Lassche (researcher SPINlab)
Faroek Lazrak MSc (economics; PhD candidate NICIS project Economic value of cultural heritage)
Dr. Bas van Leeuwen (ancient history; post-doc ‘On the efficiency of markets for agricultural products: the case of Babylonia)
Prof. Dr. Susan Legêne (political history)
Daphne Lentjes MA (Mediterranean archaeology, landscape archaeology; PhD candidate)
Drs. Kees Linthout *(honorary senior scientist at AGBA)*
Ruben van Loon Msc *(economics; PhD candidate Biography of the New Land)*
Prof. Dr. Chris Lorenz *(Historical Culture of Germany)*
Karin Lurvink MA *(PhD candidate history)*
Demelza van der Maas MA *(cultural sciences; PhD candidate Biography of the New Land)*
Dr. Niels van Manen *(researcher SPINLab)*
Dr. Francesco Mazzucchelli *(Fellow project Terrorscape)*
Linda Mbeki MSc *(PhD candidate AGBA)*
Prof. Dr. Peter Nijkamp *(regional and spatial economics, economic geography, cultural heritage)*
Anna Nikolaeva *(Fellow CLUE, associated member CLUE)*
Iris van Ooijen MA *(history, PhD candidate Heritage of Loss: Dutch WWII Memorial Camps as contested space)*
Dr. Eleftheria Pappa *(Mediterranean archaeology, ancient studies, post-doc Merging boundaries)*
Drs. Jeremia Pelgrom *(ancient history)*
Harm Pieters MA *(history; PhD candidate Biography of the New Land)*
Dr. Mieke Prent *(Mediterranean archaeology)*
Prof. Dr. Hans Renes *(historical geography, landscape history; also University of Utrecht)*
Dr. Anneke Ribberink *(associated professor of Political History)*
Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld *(spatial economics, transport economics, cultural heritage)*
Jeroen Rodenberg MA *(history, public administration; PhD candidate Biography of the New Land)*
Matthias van Rossum MA *(history, PhD candidate ‘A World of Difference’)*
Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal *(spatial economics, cultural heritage)*
Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans *(Northwest-European archaeology, landscape archaeology)*
Dr. Freek Schmidt *(architectural history, heritage studies)*
Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten *(spatial information, social geography)*
E. Semelidu MA *(PhD candidate AGBA)*
Dr. Steven Soetens *(geoarchaeology; VU Brussels)*
Prof. Dr. Bert van der Spek *(ancient studies)*
Tular Sudarmadi MA *(history; PhD candidate Sites, Bodies, Stories)*

Fenneke Sysling MA *(history; PhD candidate Sites, Bodies, Stories)*
Drs. Janneke Tump *(history, PhD candidate The circulation of technical knowledge in Holland between 1400 and 1720)*
Vibeke Vandrup-Martens MA *(PhD candidate AGBA)*
Drs. Jan Verhagen *(PhD candidate AGBA)*
Dr. Philip Verhagen *(geo-information, landscape archaeology, physical geography)*
Drs. Ronald Visser *(history, PhD Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding)*
Drs. Yardeni Vorst *(history, PhD Arts and Crafts in Roman Shipbuilding)*

Management team (MT) of CLUE:
Prof. Dr. Karel Davids
Dr. Rudie Hulst
Prof. Dr. Henk Kars *(Director since 1st of August 2014)*
Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen *(Director until 1st of August 2014)*
Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld †
Rita Hermans MA *(Co-ordinator)*
† In memoriam:
Piet Rietveld, Professor in Transport Economics, Head of the Department of Spatial Economics and member of the Management Team CLUE, VU University Amsterdam has passed away, after a short period of illness, on the 1st of November, 2013.

Board of CLUE:
Prof. Dr. Anton Hemerijck (FSW)
Prof. Dr. Bauke Oudega (FALW)
Prof. Dr. Harmen Verbruggen (FEWEB)
Prof. Dr. Michel ter Hark (LET)
Prof. Dr. Henk Kars (Director)

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

Title project: Landscapes of War, trauma and occupation. Painful heritage and the dynamics of memory in post-1989 Europe.


Project leader: Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse (CLUE) and Dr. Gilly Carr (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research).

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse and Dr. Gilly Carr.

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

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

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

The overall theme of the project is the gathering and dissemination of new international and partly controversial knowledge about forgetting, remembering and reuse of
Landscapes of war, trauma and occupation in post-1989 Europe, situated in various European communities. As material and immaterial heritage is one of the cornerstones of sustainability, the thematic area fits in the AHRC theme Sustainable Communities in a Changing World. Aim of the AHRC-NWO investment is the creation of international exchange (workshops and conferences), international collaboration of researchers and institutions working on the same topics and the preparation of collective research proposals.

Title: Francia Media: Cradles of European Culture.
Funding: European funded project (2010-2015).
Researcher: Linde Egberts MA.
Project management: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma and Rita Hermans MA.
Contact: l.r.egberts@vu.nl; rae.hermans@vu.nl; je.bosma@vu.nl.
Visit the website Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media: www.cradlesec.eu.

The international project ‘Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media’ (CEC) is devoted to the early Medieval cradles of European culture and is financed by the European Commission. The Francia Media realm stretched from what are now the Netherlands to the Italian Lombardy, joining the capitals of two empires under one crown: Aachen and Rome. In the project the heritage of this early Medieval period, which is now dispersed over many European countries, will be opened up to a broad audience. More than twenty organizations, such as heritage establishments, research institutes, communities and museums from Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and the Netherlands, participate in this project. The Francia Media project will result in travelling exhibitions (with a catalogue), a Francia Media Route and a new Biography of Europe association, which will be responsible for the continuity and sustainability of the project.

CLUE (Linde Egbert and Koos Bosma) have taken up the task to edit a book for heritage and tourism professionals on opening up heritage on an international scale in today’s Europe. Such a book, discussing how different target groups can experience a revival, has been lacking until now. The Companion to European Heritage Revivals collects the methods or tools for presenting the existing knowledge about the past and investigates how a revival of a specific period can be staged by contemporary means to an audience that is living in the internet age. Publication in hard copy and open access is expected in 2014.

Activities 2013
• Presentation of the CLUE contribution to Cradles of European Culture: Francia Media in the European Parliament in Brussels on the 23rd of April, 2013 by dean Michel ter Hark, Koos Bosma and Linde Egberts of the VU Faculty of Arts.
• Workshop Francia Media organized by CLUE (Rita Hermans, Linde Egbert and Koos Bosma) and held on the 16th and 17th of October 2013 in Amsterdam.

Title project: From Protohistory to History: social change in Southern Italy at the dawn of the Classical world Funding: Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship.
Researcher: Giulia Saltini Semerari, in collaboration with Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers.
Contact: tulillas@gmail.com.

The project aims at reconstructing long-term changes in the social organization of two Early Iron Age cemeteries in Basilicata, Southern Italy. In order to do so, a multidisciplinary spectrum of analyses is being applied, including typological, osteological, dental (metric and non-metric), isotopic and spatial analyses. In the course of 2013-2014, the documentation of the cemeteries of Incoronata and Santa Maria d’Anglona was collected (including excavation documents from the Policoro Museum) and digitalized. In February, a pilot project on a subsample of bones from the cemetery of Santa Maria d’Anglona was organized and carried out with the contribution of Hannes Rathmann from the University of Tübingen. Metric and non-metric analyses of the teeth were conducted by Hannes Rathmann, which have produced three main (preliminary) results: 1) Two kin groups have been identified, which will be checked against the spatial organization of the cemetery; 2) There is some
indication that indigenous communities of the area may have been matrilocal, contrary to what is widely assumed; 3) the indigenous group of Santa Maria d’Anglona has a greater degree of similarity with the urban, rather than the rural population of the Greek colony of Metaponto, where analogous analyses have been carried out. This contradicts previous models, which hypothesized a greater degree of Greek-indigenous interaction in the rural territory of the colony. If these results are confirmed by future fieldwork, they will confirm a greater involvement of the indigenous population in the earliest phases of colonization, when population was nucleated in the small settlements that eventually developed into colonies. This is in line with evidence of close Greek-indigenous interaction in the early (8th and 7th century BC) phases of the Greek colonization, recently emerged from sites like Incoronata, Santa Maria d’Anglona, but also from later Greek colonies like Metaponto and Siris/Policoro. The later phase of expansion of the Greek colonies during the 6th and 5th centuries BC, when they established their rural territories, was then likely carried out by subsequent waves of Greek immigrants, in a landscape where Greek and indigenous spheres of influence were crystallizing.

Title project: **Challenging Testaccio. Urban Landscape History of a Roman Rione.**

Funding: Funded by the KNIR and SSBAR (2011-2016).

Project leader: Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers and Dr. Renato Sebastiani.

Researchers: Niels van Manen PhD, Maurice de Kleijn MA, Raphaëlle-Anne Kok MA, Sara della Ricca MA and Valerio De Leonardis, Dr. Chris van Aart.

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten and Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers.

Contact: g.l.m.burgers@vu.nl; mtm.de.kleijn@vu.nl.

Challenging Testaccio is a collaborative project of CLUE, the Soprintendenza Speciale per I Beni Archeologici di Roma (SSBAR) and the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR). The project started in 2011 and is focused on the Roman neighbourhood of Testaccio. This neighbourhood is now being restyled and the project team has been invited to collaborate in a study of the history and archaeology of the Testaccio area, which is to inform the urban redevelopment process. The project has three major aims:

The first subproject aims to carry out a comprehensive landscape study of the ancient harbour area that was located in this area in antiquity. This means an in-depth investigation of the spatial organization and use of the harbour. To that end, from 2011 until 2013 excavations were carried out of the standing remains of one of its largest buildings, the so-called Porticus Aemilia. The excavations have been especially informative on the ancient phases of the building, revealing for instance the remains of a cella of a horreum, a large warehouse for the storage of grain.

The second subproject aims to reconstruct a diachronic urban history of the district, i.e. to study the Testaccio palimpsest of successive processes of ancient urbanization, ruralization and re-urbanization; in the late Roman period, the area loses its original purpose and over the course of centuries transforms progressively into a suburban countryside, maintaining this character until the threshold of the 20th century, when it was turned into an urban district housing the working class population so crucial for Roma’s urban development.

The aim of the third subproject is in line with a recent paradigm shift in heritage approaches, that is, to present our archaeological and historical analyses in such a way as to inform and inspire the ongoing urban regeneration process. We are doing so through public outreach events and urban design projects, in close collaboration with the local authorities, citizen groups, architects and urban planners. Moreover, we have developed Geodesign tools to facilitate such collaborations.

One of the issues addressed in the development of the Geodesign tools is the need for accessible information to support the management and research of the history and heritage of Testaccio. Features from the past in present cities have been identified as valuable and as potential assets for future urban development. Transferring knowledge about the history and heritage of the urban landscape is considered to be a challenging matter. Because much of this information can be linked to a geographical location, a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is developed in support of the work of the projectmembers.
One of the Geodesign tools that has been developed is the Digital Cultural Biography App which is freely available in the Apple itunes store. To test the added value of the Digital Cultural Biography an experiment was organized by the SPINlab in close collaboration with the Roma Tre Università facoltà di architettura and the KNIR. From the SDI a digital cultural biography app was developed and used during a design concourse by 35 architects. The aim of the experiment was to measure the impact of historical and heritage information generated by past-oriented scholars (archaeologists, historians etc.) on more future-oriented scholars like urban planners.

The content of the App is gathered by the Royal Dutch Institute in Rome KNIR together with the Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINlab) of VU University Amsterdam (www.spinlab.vu.nl) and Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Roma (SSBAR). The App is developed by 2CoolMonkeys (http://www.2coolmonkeys.nl/), the Network Institute and the SPINlab. The experiment was sponsored by the Royal Dutch Airlines KLM (www.klm.nl) and il Disegno Testaccio. The Designs produced during the design concourse can be found at flickr (https://www.flickr.com/photos/89784880@N07/).

Activities 2013:

- Public presentation by Prof. Dr. Piek Vossen (VU), Mari- anne Linde (TNO) and Maurice de Kleijn (VU-SPINlab) Digital Humanities: Hype of revolutie? (visit : https://www.knaw.nl/nl/actueel/agenda/digital-humanities-hype-of-revolutie).

Related publications 2013:

- De Kleijn, M.T.M., Dias, E., Burgers G-J. Testaccio, a Geospatial Heritage Instrument, Results of an Experiment (in prep).

Title: The Project ‘Mapping the Via Appia’
Funding: NWO project Investment Grant Medium (2012-2016).
Researcher: Dr. Steven Soetens (VU CLUE - AGBA), Maurice de Kleijn MA (VU-SPINlab) and Dr. Jeremiah Pelgrom (KNIR).
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Eric Moormann (commissioner and main applicant; Radboud University Nijmegen), Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers (co-applicant KNIR), Prof. Dr. Henk Kars.
(c-o-applicant VU CLUE-AGBA)
Project leader: Dr. Stephan Mols (Radboud University Nijmegen).
Internship: Rens de Hond BA (Radboud University Nijmegen / VU-SPINlab).
Contact: e.moormann@let.ru.nl; director@knir.it; h.kars@vu.nl; j.pelgrom@knir.it; s.mols@let.ru.nl; m.t.m.de.kleijn@vu.nl, s.soetens@vu.nl.

Mapping the Via Appia by car.
Subprojects Mapping the Via Appia
Title project: Mapping the Via Appia in 4D.
Funding: NWO, NL-eScience Center.
Project leader: Maurice de Kleijn.
Researchers: Maurice de Kleijn, Rens de Hond, Frank Beijaard.
Contact: mtm.de.kleijn@vu.nl.

The Mapping the Via Appia project investigates the fifth and sixth miles of the Via Appia, from Rome, and her hinterland. The project aims at a thorough inventory and analysis of the Roman interventions in their suburban landscape. In order to gain insight into the spatial development and impact in different periods of the Via Appia itself, the surrounding monuments, and the outlying areas, the project consists of several research components: inventory of above-ground archaeological objects (architectural ruins); geophysical prospection and remote sensing; excavations; field surveys; and study of historical sources. As part of the Mapping the Via Appia project led by the Radboud University Nijmegen in close collaboration with the Royal Dutch Institute in Rome, the SPINlab has the task to develop a 4D (3D + time) Geographic Information System.

The use of 4D GIS in archaeology is not yet widespread. Indeed, 4D GIS in general is still very much in development, challenging the Mapping the Via Appia project to be progressive and innovative. The project aims to develop a highly detailed 4D GIS enabling archaeologists to analyse complex archaeological sites. In 2013 the SPINlab has developed a workflow and conducted a concise analysis of the available software. For the data collection the SPINlab has, in close collaboration with FUGRO (www.fugro.nl), applied the DRIVE map application. A car equipped with highly sophisticated laser scanner technology has made a scan for the whole research area resulting in a Georeferenced point cloud of all the objects alongside the road. To process the enormous amount of information the SPINlab collaborates with the NL-eScience Center (http://esciencecenter.nl/). This collaboration started at the end of 2013 and is expected to presents its results in 2014.

Activities 2013:
Lecture De Hond, R. & De Kleijn, M. Mapping the Via Appia in 4D at the Computer Applications & Quantitative methods in Archaeology (CAA NL FL) Conference.

Publications 2013:

Title project: Mapping the Via Appia using geophysical methods.
Funding: NWO, Radboud University Nijmegen.
Project leader: Dr. Steven Soetens.
Researchers: Dr. Steven Soetens with MSc students.
Contact: s.soetens@vu.nl.

Closely connected to the above-mentioned subproject that deals with the 4D GIS modeling of the Via Appia area is the geophysical mapping of the study area. Even if remnants of many tombs and other structures are still above modern ground level, many of them were demolished already in Antiquity. Geophysical methods such as magnetometry, resistivity, ground-penetrating radar and/or remote sensing will allow us to identify walls and foundations buried below the present surface, as well as side streets no longer visible branching off the main road. This will undoubtedly produce a rich dataset of building structures in their suburban environment. By means of a combined GPR/GPS survey a reliable inventory will be obtained of cavities in the subsoil of the tufa, including natural and man-made cavities, like catacombs, as well as of the inner structure of tumuli. In order to do so a new magnetometer has been purchased, partly funded by the Radboud University at Nijmegen. On the basis of all the above mentioned results, sites will be selected for further exploration by means of excavation to gain more insight into questions regarding chronology and functional development of the road and its surroundings.
COLLABORATIONS WITH SPINLAB

Title project: **GEOPLAZA – VU Data portal for Geospatial Information.**

Researchers: Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten, Peter Vos, Lida Ruitinga, Arjan Schalken, Prof. Dr. Jasper Dekkers, Dr. Niels van Manen IR, Simeon Nedkov, Maria Pozimski, Tim Tensen and Maurice de Kleijn MA.

The University Library (UBVU), together with the Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINlab), has redesigned and upgraded the Geoplaza Spatial Data Portal. VU Geoplaza is the portal for all matters related to GIS (Geographical Information Systems) and geodata at VU University Amsterdam. It provides a platform for students and employers that wish to exchange, examine and download digital map material. Examples of datasets available are: topographical maps, soil maps, elevation maps, historical maps, administrative borders, base registry addresses and buildings (BAG) and much more! The new VU Geoplaza portal allows access to more data sets and offers everybody at VU University the possibility to upload and publish their own spatial data sets and create and store their own maps.

Examples of Projects and Education

- **The Economic Value of Heritage** - This NICIS project researches the role of cultural heritage in urban areas. Cultural heritage gives urban areas a unique identity and is highly valued by families, companies and tourists. Cultural heritage influences the location choices of these groups and results in higher real estate values and urban dynamics. The central research question is about the impact of cultural heritage on the urban economy in terms of the users. Four sub-themes are presented: location behaviour of families / companies, real estate values, and tourism. http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/maps/201-economische-waardering-erfgoed.
  
  Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal, Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld, Dr. Mark van Duijn, Dr. Ruben van Loon, Karima Kourtit, Faroek Lazrak and Maurice de Kleijn.

- **Slave owners in Amsterdam 1863** - During the abolition of slavery in 1863 slave owners and shareholders of slave-operated plantations in Surinam and the Antilles received financial compensation. During this project the location of some of these individuals could be determined by combining a historic map of Amsterdam with archived records of addresses. http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/maps/198-slaveneigenaren-in-amsterdam-1863.
  
  Dr. Dienke Hondius

- **Assessing the landscape** - Maps used in the Earth and Economics MSc course Assessing the landscape. The landscape is the visible result of human interaction with its physical surroundings. This subject introduces the concept of landscape, discusses various ways to classify and value landscapes and shows how such values can be mapped and analyzed. http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/maps/204-assessing-the-landscape.
  
  Dr. Eric Koomen

- **The Art of Comparison: Cinematic City** - Maps used in the course ‘The Art of Comparison: The Cinematic City’. (Master Comparative Arts and Media Studies; supervisor Dr. Ivo Blom). The Cinematic City compares media and architecture from an actual and a historical perspective. Historic maps of Amsterdam are used to determine location and to access information on films and cinemas in the past century. http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/maps/197-cinematic-city.
Related publications 2013:

Contact:  http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/contact.
Website:  http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/.

Other projects in collaboration with SPINLAB:
• HERCULES. Sustainable Futures for Europe’s Heritage in Cultural Landscapes: Tools for understanding, managing, and protecting landscape functions and values (see page 9).
• Challenging Testaccio. Urban Landscape History of a Roman Rione (see page 20).
• The Project ‘Mapping the Via Appia’ (see page 21).
  - Subproject Mapping the Via Appia in 4D
  - Subproject Mapping the Via Appia using geophysical methods

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

GEODESIGN CONFERENCE 19TH AND 20TH OF SEPTEMBER 2013

In September 2013 the first Geodesign Summit Europe was held at a unique venue, GeoFort, in the Netherlands. Geodesign is about using geospatial technologies to arrive at the best and most sustainable design solutions for cities and regions. The summit focused on geodesign frameworks and concepts, geospatial technologies that support geodesign and decision-making, and sharing real-world examples of geodesign in practice. This was the first gathering in Europe of more than 200 designers, decision-makers, scientists, and students from 19 different countries.

With a particular focus on European case studies, the two-day summit provided a context where research met practice. Ten key themes were explored: Design Science, It's All About People, Sustainable and Connected, Evaluating Spaces, The Big Picture, Geo-Gaming, Smart Cities, Decision Support, Rediscovering Past Landscapes, and Platforms.

What is Geodesign?
Geodesign is an iterative design and planning method whereby an emerging design is influenced by (scientific) geospatial knowledge derived from geospatial technologies. Whereas traditional planning and design processes separate context analysis, design, and evaluation into explicit steps, geodesign integrates the exploration of ideas with direct evaluation in the same moment, enabling an advanced design solution. In other words, the design impact can be examined through geospatial technology (simulations, modeling, visualization, and communication of design impacts) and immediately be fed back into the evolution of a design. This yields a fitter, more robust and context-sensitive design solution. Geodesign enables systems-thinking, which makes it an attractive approach for today's complex, dynamic, and multi-stakeholder design challenges.
Researchers involved: Prof. Dr. Henk Scholten, Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen, Prof. Dr. Gert-Jan Burgers, Dr. Niels van Manen, Dr. Eduardo Dias, Maurice de Kleijn MA and Ir. Simeon Nedkov.

Contact: Eduardo Dias and Danbi Lee.

AMSTERDAM’S CANAL DISTRICT IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE, PAST & PRESENT.

International symposium on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of Amsterdam’s Canal District, 18th of October 2013, De Duif, Amsterdam.

In 2010, the Canal District was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The area’s 17th century design was without historic precedent in Europe in terms of scale, mixed use, and the blending of ecological and aesthetical principles. Exactly how unique was the centre of Amsterdam? What, if any, were the influences from other European cities? What was the impact of this design on urban planning abroad? The present state of the District and its future prospects are equally conditioned at the global scale. The worldwide growth of the information economy played its part in the spatial reorganization of Amsterdam with shifts of economic activity out of the centre to more peripheral locations. At the same time, the massive growth of tourism seems at times to overwhelm the Canal District. Plenty of reasons, then, to consider the area in a global context.

The organizers brought together a small group of high-profile scholars from the Netherlands and abroad to debate questions about the history and the future of the Canal District. The morning lectures and discussion focused on the historical origins of the district’s design, while the afternoon lectures and discussion concentrated on present-day and future challenges of preservation. An edited volume with the lectures and some additional articles is planned.

Contact: f.h.schmidt@vu.nl.

TERRORSCAPES COMPETING MEMORIES CONFERENCE
29TH OF OCTOBER TO 1ST OF NOVEMBER 2013,
AMSTERDAM AND WESTERBORK.

The conference Competing Memories, an interdisciplinary conference of humanities and social sciences, was held in Amsterdam and Westerbork at the 29th of October - 1st November 2013. This event attracted over 100 participants – scholars from Cambridge, Bologna, L’viv, Sarajevo, Duisburg-Essen, Bristol, Jerusalem, Tartu and other places. The conference was co-organized by the University of Amsterdam and VU University Amsterdam.

It was a successful gathering: the conference made new and unique contributions to research on memory discourses and policy by bringing together scholars, artists and heritage practitioners to discuss how to present competing memo-
ries and narratives on the same site. A key focus was the way the space-times of memory in Europe and beyond are interpreted, (re)presented, collectively remembered, instrumentalized, or silenced and forgotten.

The conference was opened by Michel ter Hark, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Philosophy at VU University Amsterdam. Rob van der Laarse gave an inspiring keynote presentation on the assumption of a common European cultural heritage and memory of the Holocaust and explored the question whether such a mutual heritage and collective memory really exists.

Excellent keynote speakers contributed to the quality of the conference: Patrizia Violi, University of Bologna, spoke on trauma sites as places that maintain an indexical causal link between the actual event and its memory; Sarah Farmer, University of California, addressed the nature of historical evidence (material and visual) that has been the foundation of commemorative culture of the Holocaust; Ellen Rutten, University of Amsterdam, discussed two research projects on digital memory and considered their implications for our thinking on conflicting visions on - and feelings about - the past; Wendy Pullan, University of Cambridge, addressed the commemoration of ‘ethno-national themes’ in museums; Marianne Hirsch and Leo Spitzer, Columbia University and Dartmouth College, explored the question of ‘what it means to survive or to inherit traumatic events that have failed to be worked through in a longue durée of many decades?’; Yfaat Weiss, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, examined fundamental dilemmas connected to historical narratives of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; and Georgi Verbeeck, Maastricht University and University of Leuven, investigated recent discussions in historiography and memory studies on the concept of ‘competing memories’.

During the breaks participants were able to visit exhibitions of various artists, to join the conference dinner and evening programme at the theatre of the University of Amsterdam where artists and students presented their work, which contributed to a pleasant atmosphere and efficient networking.

The last day of the conference was held at the Rememberance Centre of camp Westerbork. Keynotes Yoram Haimi and Wojciech Mazurek, Ben Gurion University of the Negev and Sub Terra Badania Archeologiczne, spoke on archaeological excavations in the Sobibór extermination camp; and Henrik Skov Kristensen of the National Museum of Denmark addressed the dual narratives of the Froeslev/Faarhus camp site in Southern Jutland and the Froeslev Camp Museum. The participants visited the former camp site of Westerbork and discussed the heritage management of this and other former camp sites.

Contact: r.vander.laarse@vu.nl; i.m.a.van.ooijen@vu.nl.

FRANCIA MEDIA INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Since 2010, CLUE has been an official partner in Cradles of European Culture. On the 16th and 17th of October 2013, CLUE hosted all partners in Amsterdam for a workshop on the progress of the project. Two days of fruitful meetings and presentations were accompanied by a canal cruise and a city tour through medieval Amsterdam, guided by architectural historian Irmgard van Koningsbruggen. Participants were also invited to join the celebration of 400 years Amsterdam Canal District the following day.
MEGASTRUCTURE SCHIPHOL. DESIGN IN SPECTACULAR SIMPLICITY

Marieke Berkers, Koos Bosma, Iris Burgers, Karel Davids, Abdel El Makhloufi, Heidi de Mare, Anna Nikolaeva and Jan Willem de Wijn (interviews).

Airports look alike all over the world, at first sight. Schiphol has conformed to the patterns of an airport, but its unique design makes it stand out. Megastructure Schiphol looks into the history of the Netherlands’ famous national airport and its sophisticated appearance. Schiphol is a transit zone and a destination; a city and an airport; it is at once international and thoroughly Dutch. From the moment travelers enter the airport, they not only enter a building, they become part of a process of flows of traffic, people and goods. This process is smoothly directed by means of clever architecture and sign posting. The book’s analysis of Schiphol’s metamorphosis over the past century demonstrates its unique character. It shows how the structure of Schiphol is based on fixed design rules that have kept the airport, despite its turbulent growth, well-organized and easy to navigate to this very day. Its design functions as a model for many other airports, and is even considered an export product. Based on thorough research, this book focuses on Schiphol’s design to visually chart the stratification of this megastructure. An independent, scientific editorial team consisting of a spatial economist, a visual scientist, a historian and three architectural historians have investigated the airport’s development under the leadership of architectural and urban planning historian Koos Bosma. Megastructure Schiphol was created by a team of people: book designer Reynoud Homan, photographer Jannes Linders, LUST (Jeroen Barendse) and researchers from the Urban Nebula project.


SPATIAL-ECONOMIC METAMORPHOSIS OF A NEBULA CITY. SCHIPHOL AND THE SCHIPHOL REGION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY

Abdel El-Makhloufi

This book analyses the long term spatial-economic metamorphosis of Schiphol and the Schiphol region as archetypal for a wider international phenomenon of urban development of metropolises across the world. It study the origins and course of urban development process by identifying and explaining which (collective) arrangements, including their ambient factors and the visual representations of the city and
urbanity, have influenced this metamorphosis in a decisive manner.


THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH-EAST ITALY IN THE 1ST MILLENNIUM BC. GREEK AND NATIVE SOCIETIES OF APUelia AND LUCANIA BETWEEN THE 10TH AND THE 1ST CENTURY BC.

Douwe Yntema

Synthesizing some 30 years of archaeological research in south-east Italy, this book discusses a millennium that witnessed breathtaking changes: the first millennium BC. In nine to ten centuries the Mediterranean societies changed from a great variety of mostly small entities of predominantly tribal nature into the enormous state currently indicated as the Roman Empire.

This volume is a case study discussing the pathway to complexity of one of the regions that contributed to the formation of this large state: south-east Italy. It highlights how initially small groups developed into complex societies, how and why these adapted to increasingly wide horizons, and how and why Italic groups and migrants from the eastern Mediterranean interacted and created entirely new social, economic, cultural and physical landscapes. This synthesis is based on research carried out by many Italian archaeologists and by research groups from quite a variety of other countries.

Yntema, D.G. (2013). The Archaeology of South-East Italy in the 1st Millennium BC. Greek and Native Societies of Apulia and Lucania between the 10th and the 1st Century BC. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. €79 | ISBN 9789089645791.
AWARDS

PROF. DR. ROB VAN DER LAARSE AWARDED WITH THE PREMIO EUROMEDITERRANEO 2013 AWARD

Yearly award-giving ceremony, 30th of May, Rome.

On Thursday the 30th of May, the Premio Euromediterraneo 2013 was awarded to Rob van der Laarse and Georgi Verbeeck, as coordinators of the research project Terrorsapes.

The award is presented yearly in several categories by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in cooperation with Confindustria (the Italian organization for employers) and the Italian association for public communication) to cultural organizations, governments and companies for special achievements in the field of European communication, citizenship and democracy. The award was granted in the category best practice of societal valorization and public-private cooperation. Beyond the cultural boundaries of each nation (together with Aron Pilhofer of the New York Times, the DG of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the minister of Culture, the head of archaeology in Rome, the DG of Confindustria, the director of an Italian investment bank in Morocco, the head of the Italian radio, a professor of Dante Aleghieri, and a scientist from Bologna) on the importance of new media and innovative transnational communication to Europe in the relationship with North Africa and the Middle East.

Terrorsapes. Transnational Memory of Totalitarian Terror and Genocide in Postwar Europe has been carried out at VU University since 2011, in cooperation with about ten foreign universities, financially supported by NWO (as part of the research line Dynamics of Memory, led by Frank van Vree and Van der Laarse), in close cooperation with the AHRC-NWO networking project Landscapes of War, Trauma and Occupation, that was developed by Rob van der Laarse and Koos Bosma (VU-CLUE) together with Cambridge University, and the NIAS theme group Terrorsapes, to which 12 researchers and visiting scholars were associated as fellows in Wassenaar in the past semester.

NOMINATION SENIOR SOCIETAL IMPACT AWARD

Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma and Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld.

Both of CLUE’s management team members, Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (Faculty of Arts, VU University Amsterdam) and Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld (Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, VU University Amsterdam) were nominated for the Senior Societal Impact Award in 2013.
INTERDISCIPLINARY MASTERCLASS PROSPECTION ARCHAEOLOGY IN ROME

Interdisciplinary Masterclass ‘Prospection archaeology in Rome’ from 28th of October until the 4th of November 2013 at the Royal Dutch Institute & Academia Belgica in Rome.

Geophysical prospection methods and data integration applied to the Italian archaeological landscape
In this course students will follow theoretical and practical classes in geophysical prospection. An international team of specialists will deal with the theory, applications and latest developments of different methods of prospection. The theory will then be put into practice on one of the most spectacular archaeological sites of Rome: the Via Appia. Directly after the course, there is the possibility for a limited number of students to participate as trainees in a professional prospection investigation on the Via Appia.

Contact: mtm.de.kleijn@vu.nl.

THE ART OF COMPARISON: CINEMATIC CITY

The Art of Comparison: The Cinematic City compares media and urban architecture from a contemporary and a historical perspective. Within this course for international students the focus is on film locations in Amsterdam, both in fiction and non-fiction film for cinema and TV. It contextualizes these locations within the setting of city development and urbanism, and within debates around the ‘cinematic city’, i.e. the representation of cities in film. An important tool for this study of Amsterdam is the use of innovative technologies to obtain maximum results and a rewarding combination of theory and practice. Historic maps of Amsterdam are used to determine location and to access information on historic films and images of cinemas in order to create contextual genealogies of specific film locations. http://geoplaza.vu.nl/cms/maps/197-cinematic-city.

Supervisor course: Dr. Ivo Blom (i.l.blom@vu.nl).
SUMMER COURSE CHALLENGING ETERNITY

Rome is the city par excellence to study the complex interrelations between urban development, politics and the preservation and transformation of cultural heritage. The aim of this course is a better understanding of the historical roles that cultural heritage has fulfilled within the broader framework of national and European identity construction. Next to that, the students develop their own view of how ancient and recent heritage can be preserved and transformed within a setting of urban dynamism and rapid transformations. The course is a joint initiative of the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR) and CLUE, the Master Heritage Studies at VU University Amsterdam. The course is open for MA students from all universities with an interest in the relation between Archaeology, (Art) History, Heritage Studies and Urban Planning and Urban or Landscape Design.

Rome is one of the oldest cities in Europe and its cultural heritage embodies classical and modern ideals, which have left their imprint on the city. But its appearance and structure are also shaped by the daily realities typical of an ever expanding Mediterranean metropolis. Rome is a city of contrasts where old and new, past and present, come together and sometimes clash.

The course consists of the following themes: Sites and monuments: Making the students familiar with the major archaeological sites and monuments of Rome
2. Archaeology, politics and nationalism: History of the use of the archaeological heritage of Rome for national and other political purposes.
3. Urban development: History of the urban development of Rome and its problematic relation to archaeology
4. Archaeology and the Public: Ethics and methods of communication with the audience.
5. Challenges for future management: Marrying urban development with heritage management; new heritage concepts (landscape), urban landscape archaeology, outreach, heritage management and citizenship.
6. Design Interventions: programming old and new functions and spatial claims of stakeholders and preparing interventions for/with designers.

Contact: g.j.burgers@vu.nl; j.e.bosma@vu.nl.
APPENDIX 1: CLUE IN FACTS AND FIGURES

2nd AND 3rd STREAM FUNDING

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### APPENDIX 1: CLUE IN FACTS AND FIGURES

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<td>Publications aimed at the general public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other research output</td>
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APPENDIX 1: CLUE IN FACTS AND FIGURES

QUALITY

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<td>Rob van der Laarse (Premio Euromediterraneo 2013)</td>
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SOCIAL RELEVANCE

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<td>Professional publications</td>
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<td>Publications for wider audience</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>9</td>
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## APPENDIX 2: PROJECTS RESEARCH CLUSTERS

### 1. The research cluster 'A new Mediterranean panorama' coordinated by Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Project leader/Project Director</th>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Supervisors</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Plakari Archaeological Project</td>
<td>Project financed by the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam, the 11th Ephorate (Chalkis), and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP, Philadelphia, USA)</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard (CLUE)</td>
<td>Dr. Xenia Charalambidou (Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens), Dr. Maria Chidiroglou (National Archaeological Museum of Athens), Dr. Maaike Groot (University of Basel), Maria Kosma (field co-director, 11th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Chalkis), Filiz Songu (VU University Amsterdam).</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.p.crielaard@vu.nl">j.p.crielaard@vu.nl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.plakariproject.com">www.plakariproject.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratitsa Architectural Study, Laconia, Greece</td>
<td>Project financed by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP, Philadelphia, USA) and the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Dr. Mieke Prent (CLUE), Elena Zavvou, Dr. Nassos Themos, Stuart MacVeagh Thorne and Jaap Fokkema (CLUE).</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.prent@vu.nl">a.prent@vu.nl</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Selinous Architectural Study, Laconia, Greece.</td>
<td>Project financed by the Faculty of Arts of the VU University Amsterdam and the local municipality of Evrotas</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Dr. Mieke Prent (CLUE), Elena Zavvou, Dr. Nassos Themos, Stuart MacVeagh Thorne and Jaap Fokkema (CLUE).</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.prent@vu.nl">a.prent@vu.nl</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>The beginnings of farming in the Marmara Region of NW Turkey. Excavations at Neolithic Barcin Höyük: an update.</td>
<td>NWO project</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Dr. Fokke Gerritsen</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org">fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Living Neolithization. Micro histories and grand narrative in Neolithic Anatolia and Southeast Europe (c. 7000-5000 BC)</td>
<td>NWO project</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
<td>Elisha van den Bos MA</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema and Dr. Fokke Gerritsen</td>
<td>[<a href="mailto:e.o.vanden.bos@vu.nl">e.o.vanden.bos@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org">fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org</a>](<a href="mailto:e.o.vanden.bos@vu.nl">mailto:e.o.vanden.bos@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org">fa.gerritsen@nit-istanbul.org</a>)</td>
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<td>Planting the seeds of change: A bioarchaeological approach to developments in landscape and land use in first-millennium-BC south-east Italy.</td>
<td>Ph.D project funded by the Faculty of Arts, VU University Amsterdam</td>
<td>2008-2013</td>
<td>Dr. Daphne Lentjes</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Douwe Yntema and Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard</td>
<td>[<a href="mailto:d.m.lentjes@vu.nl">d.m.lentjes@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:d.g.yntema@vu.nl">d.g.yntema@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:j.p.crielaard@vu.nl">j.p.crielaard@vu.nl</a>](<a href="mailto:d.m.lentjes@vu.nl">mailto:d.m.lentjes@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:d.g.yntema@vu.nl">d.g.yntema@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:j.p.crielaard@vu.nl">j.p.crielaard@vu.nl</a>)</td>
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<td>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)</td>
<td>NWO project</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>Kimberley van den Berg MA</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Douwe Yetema and Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard</td>
<td><a href="mailto:k.a.m.vanden.berg@vu.nl">k.a.m.vanden.berg@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:j.p.crielaard@vu.nl">j.p.crielaard@vu.nl</a></td>
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<td>Merging boundaries. Phoenician communities in the western Mediterranean and the Atlantic: cultural consumption and adaptation strategies circa 750-550 BC.</td>
<td>NWO Veni project</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Dr. Eleftheria Pappa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:e.pappa@vu.nl">e.pappa@vu.nl</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The research cluster ‘The Economic Value of Heritage’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal</td>
<td>The Valuation of Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>NICIS funded project</td>
<td>2009-2013</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Piet Rietveld and Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal</td>
<td>Mark van Duijn MSc, Karima Kourtit MBA, Farouk Lazrak MSc, Ruben van Loon MSc</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The research cluster ‘The long-term development of European cities and cultural landscapes’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans</td>
<td>‘Decline and fall?’ Social and cultural dynamics in the Low Countries in the Late Roman empire (AD 270-450)</td>
<td>NWO project</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Dr. Stijn Heeren (VU University Amsterdam/CLUE) and V. van Thienen (Ghent University)</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans (VU University Amsterdam/CLUE) and Prof. Dr. W. De Clercq (Ghent University)</td>
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<td>The social-psychological meaning of heritage for the identity of a region in a leisure context</td>
<td>Private funding</td>
<td>2009-2014</td>
<td>Drs. Michiel W.J. Flooren</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen and Prof. Dr. Hans Renes</td>
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<td>The villa of Hooogeloon and the settlement of Rietheoven. Key-sites in the Roman rural landscape of the Lower Rhine frontier zone between limes and loess.</td>
<td>NWO Research Programme Humanities</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans and Dr. Ton Derks</td>
<td>Dr. Henk Hiddink and Drs. Julie Van Kerckhove</td>
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<td>4. The research cluster ‘The heritage and memory of conflict and War’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse</td>
<td>Terrors in Postwar Europe: Transnational Memory of Totalitarian Terror and Genocide.</td>
<td>AHRC-NWO programme</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>Dr. Roel Hijink and Dr. Rosa Lehmann</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse and Prof. Dr. Georgi Verbeeck</td>
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### Camps as contested sites. Postwar development of the camps Vught, Westerbork and Amersfoort as heritage.

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<tr>
<th>NWO project</th>
<th>2010-2014</th>
<th>Iris van Ooijen L.L.M. MA</th>
<th>Prof. Dr. Jan Kolen and Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:i.m.a.van.ooijen@vu.nl">i.m.a.van.ooijen@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:r.vander.laarse@vu.nl">r.vander.laarse@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:jca.kolen@vu.nl">jca.kolen@vu.nl</a></td>
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### Landscapes of war, trauma and occupation. Painful heritage and the dynamics of memory in post-1989 Europe.

<table>
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<th>AHRC-NWO programme</th>
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<th>Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse (VU Amsterdam) and Dr. Gilly Carr (Cambridge) Co-personal investigators: Prof. Dr. Koos Bosma (VU Amsterdam) and Dr. Britt Ballie (Cambridge)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:r.vander.laarse@vu.nl">r.vander.laarse@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:bab30@cam.ac.uk">bab30@cam.ac.uk</a>; <a href="mailto:francesco.mazzucchelli@gmail.com">francesco.mazzucchelli@gmail.com</a></td>
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### 5. The research cluster ‘The heritage in a postcolonial world’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Susan Legene

<table>
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<th>Sites, Bodies and Stories; the Dynamics of Heritage Formation in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia and the Netherlands.</th>
<th>NWO programme Cultural Dynamics</th>
<th>2008-2013</th>
<th>Prof. Dr. Susan Legene</th>
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<td>Agora: Creating the Historic Fabric for and Providing Web-enabled Access to Objects in Dynamic Historical Sequences, NWO-research project on digitally mediated public history and museum collections.</td>
<td>NWO-research project on digitally mediated public history and museum collections; in collaboration with Computer Sciences (Faculty of Sciences)</td>
<td>2009-2014</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Susan Legene</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.legene@vu.nl">s.legene@vu.nl</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.ghhpw.com/sbs.php">www.ghhpw.com/sbs.php</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://agora.cs.vu.nl/">http://agora.cs.vu.nl/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck system in transatlantic perspective: Louisiana and the Netherlands ca. 1865-1920.</td>
<td>Ph.D project funded by De Winterfonds</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
<td>Karin Lurvink MA</td>
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<td>Prof. Dr. C.A. Davids and Dr. S.W. Verstegen</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:k.lurvink@vu.nl">k.lurvink@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:c.a.davids@vu.nl">c.a.davids@vu.nl</a>; <a href="mailto:s.w.verstegen@vu.nl">s.w.verstegen@vu.nl</a></td>
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<td>A historical archaeological study to reconstruct the identities of women in the VOC slave lodge in Cape Town, 1679-1795 A.D.</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX 3: PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH CLUSTERS: A SELECTION

1. The research cluster ‘A new Mediterranean panorama’ coordinated by Dr. Jan Paul Crielaard


APPENDIX 3: PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH CLUSTER: A SELECTION


2. The research cluster ‘The Economic Value of Heritage’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Jan Rouwendal


3. The research cluster ‘The long-term development of European cities and cultural landscapes’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Nico Roymans


4. The research cluster ‘The heritage and memory of conflict and War’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Rob van der Laarse


5. The research cluster ‘The heritage in a postcolonial world’ coordinated by Prof. Dr. Susan Legene


