

Living with the past

Review of stakeholders opinions about the municipal archaeological policy of
Apeldoorn



S.R. van Vuuren

Figure cover: A burial mound in Apeldoorn with an information panel
(<http://www.geheugenvanapeldoorn.nl/#/bijzondere-plaatsen/de-parken,-indische-buurt-en-loolaan-noord/grafheuvels-spainkbos/>)

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Apeldoorn

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Contents

1. Introduction	7
2. Research methods	11
2.1 Choosing a subject and formulating a research question	11
2.2 Chapters 3 and 4: history and legislation	12
2.3 Chapter 5: qualitative interviews with stakeholders	14
2.4 Chapter 6: questionnaires	15
2.4.1 <i>Sample size</i>	17
2.4.2 <i>More than 100 %</i>	18
2.5 Conclusion	19
3. History of archaeological research in the Netherlands and the composition of the monuments list	20
3.1 General research history of burial mounds in the Netherlands	22
3.1.1 <i>Before scientific research</i>	22
3.1.2 <i>Scientific archaeological research from the twentieth century onward</i>	24
3.1.3 <i>Scientific research on burial mounds</i>	25
3.1.4 <i>The Apeldoorn mounds</i>	26
3.2 Legislative history and the composition of the monuments list	27
3.2.1 <i>Unbalanced list</i>	29
3.3 Conclusion	29
4. Archaeological legislation in the Netherlands	31
4.1 Archaeological legislation in the Netherlands	31
4.1.1 <i>The WAMZ and its effect on different level of government</i>	32
4.2 The Dutch system	33
4.2.1 <i>The Dutch archaeological market</i>	33
4.2.2 <i>Quality standard</i>	34
4.3 From archaeology to monument	35
4.4 Archaeological legislation in Apeldoorn	37
4.4.1 <i>Protection in urban planning</i>	37

4.5 Conclusion	38
5. Stakeholder views	41
5.1 valuing archaeology	42
5.2 Valuing the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn....	44
5.5 Conclusion	46
6. Public opinion	49
6.1 The questions	49
6.1.1 Question 1: What is your age?	50
6.1.2 Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?	51
6.1.3 Question 3: Do you know what a burial mound is?	52
6.1.4 Question 4: Have you ever seen a burial mound in the municipality of Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?	53
6.1.5 Question 5: Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in your municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?	54
6.1.6 Question 6: Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)	55
6.1.7 Question 7: Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected. What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?	57
6.1.8 Question 8: Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)	58
6.2 Analysis per age category	58
6.2.1 Question 1-3	59
6.2.2 Question 1-4	60
6.2.3 Question 1-5	61
6.2.4 Question 1-6	62
6.2.5 Question 1-7	63

6.2.6 Question 1-8	64
6.3 Analysis per duration of citizenship	66
6.3.1 Question 2-3	66
6.3.2 Question 2-4	67
6.3.3 Question 2-5	68
6.3.4 Question 2-6	69
6.3.5 Question 2-7	71
6.3.6 Question 2-8	71
6.4 Conclusion	73
7. Conclusion	77
Abstract	83
Bibliography	
List of figures	
List of Tables	
Appendixes	
Appendix 1	
Interview with a representative of ‘Staatsbosbeheer’, a nature preservation organization	
Appendix 2	
Interview with the municipal archaeologist	
Appendix 3	
Interview with a representative from ‘de goede woning’, a housing association	

1. Introduction

There are over 3000 known prehistoric burial mounds in the Netherlands (Bourgeois 2013, 39) and with new tools like the AHN2 (Actueel Hoogtebestand Nederland), more potential burial mounds are regularly being discovered. Dotted through the landscape, they have been a visible point in the landscape ever since people started building them around 2900 BC.

In some places in the Netherlands, these burial mounds still form a prominent feature in the landscape, for example on the Veluwe (Bourgeois 2013, 4). Today's society is confronted with these relics of the past and has to interact with them, either by preserving them, destroying them or doing something in between.

This thesis will focus on how today's society deals with the archaeological remains, with a focus on burial mounds. The burial mounds are a distinct feature, not only because of their visibility, but also because many of them are listed archaeological monuments. Because it would be beyond this thesis to cover all of the Netherlands, this thesis will focus on the municipality of Apeldoorn as a case study. The choice for Apeldoorn was made because it is one of the municipalities that holds the largest amount of burial mounds in the Netherlands (over 150 known, Bourgeois 2008, 17), thus causing much interaction between the past and the present.

The central focus of this thesis is on how there has hardly been any study to how today's society regards and values the archaeological record. And although attention is aimed at public outreach increasingly, the view of the general public on archaeology in general is still unknown. I think it is important to get an idea about how they regard and value archaeology, as it is their heritage too.

The main question of this thesis is as follows:

How do different stakeholders of archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn value the archaeology of the municipality and how do they value the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn?

This question combines the past and the present in the way that it will look at how the present day society of Apeldoorn deals with the remains of a distant past.

Of course, this is a complicated question, as there are many stakeholders involved. This includes not only archaeologists and governmental institutions, but also anyone who could become involved with the archaeological record out of interest or because of the legislation. Thus, also local inhabitants, building contractors, local politicians and nature preservation organizations can be seen as stakeholders.

This thesis will attempt to approach the main question in three different ways. The first section (chapters 3 and 4) will be based on literature study. These chapters will contain an explanation of how the present situation came to be and how this may influence different views and legislative developments.

Chapter 5 will be based on three qualitative interviews with stakeholders in archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn. Qualitative interviews allow for an in-depth perusal of questions, thus acquiring a better idea of the views of the different stakeholders.

Chapter 6 will focus on the results of a questionnaire held among the inhabitants of Apeldoorn. Contrary to the quantitative interviews of chapter 5, this questionnaire provided a more cursory intake. However, as there are many respondents, it is still possible to use this questionnaire to provide an insight into the general views of this large group of stakeholders.

As there are so many stakeholders involved, a basic understanding of burial mounds is important, along with how people in the past and present have dealt with the mounds. Not only will this outline and clarify the concepts that are subject to this thesis, but this will also clarify the basic outline of this thesis. To help create this outline, the following sub-questions will be answered:

What has been done in archaeological research in the Netherlands so far and what are the consequences of past archaeological research for current research themes?

Why are burial mounds so abundantly present on the monuments lists and how does this influence new entries on the list?

Today's archaeological record is the results of past actions. By answering the questions above, a light can be shed on the process of how the archaeological record has become

as it is now. One of these remnants of the past is the monuments list. The monuments lists was created to protected the most valuable remains, but it has been subject to different policies over the years, causing it to become unbalanced (Zoetbrood 2006, 17). Looking at how this list was composed can help us understand how past decisions have had an influence on how the archaeological record we have today was formed.

Of course, it is not only archaeological research that has had its influence on the archaeological record. For instance, politics and legislation influence the way remains of the past are protected and managed. In recent years, more and more responsibility has been transferred to municipal authority, along with the care and appointment of (municipal) archeological monuments. The following questions were formed to help create an understanding of how legislation can affect archaeological decisions, and on how the municipality of Apeldoorn deals with archaeology and thus also the burial mounds:

What are the effects of the Valletta treaty and the Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg in Dutch archaeological heritage management?

How is the selection for the protection of archaeological remains, and thus burial mounds, made in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

The focus on Apeldoorn relates back to the main question, as it is a central case study to this thesis. As a legislative process exists to protect archeological remains as monuments, the legislation will also be elaborated on in answering this question.

After answering these questions about the present situation, the next sub-question will focus on different stakeholders and what their views on the present archaeological situation are:

How do different stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis, value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of this municipality? Do they agree with the present situation, or would they like to see changes?

In answering these questions, the focus will be on qualitative interviews with three people who represent different stakeholders. The first interviewee was S. Geijskes, who works at Staatsbosbeheer, one of the largest nature preservation organization. Staatsbosbeheer is responsible for the care of 260.000 ha of nature reserves, and is also responsible for the care of archaeological monuments located in these areas. The second stakeholder that was interviewed is M. Parlevliet, one of the two municipal archaeologists of Apeldoorn. The third interview was with P. Deugd, who works at a housing association company. These three each represent a different organization and thus may have different perspectives on the archaeological policy.

Apart from the stakeholders above, who come in contact with archaeology regularly, a random sample will be taken from the inhabitants of the municipality, in the form of a questionnaire. This questionnaire will have the purpose of answering the following questions:

What is the attitude of the local people of the municipality of Apeldoorn toward the selection process for archaeological monuments? And what is their attitude towards the burial mounds themselves?

Do people from different age categories answer differently? And do the answers differ when set off against how long respondents have lived in the municipality?

Local inhabitants are often not directly involved in archaeology. Nevertheless, they live close to much archaeology and thus results of decisions taken on a political level may affect them. Thus it would be interesting to hear their opinions, as they can be also seen as stakeholders.

Comparing opinions of different stakeholders and seeing how the different interests are balanced in one case study, may give an indication of the balance between archaeology and development in general. Of course, more and extended research will still be needed, but maybe this thesis could give an indication of in what direction future research about this subject might concentrate, and answering these sub-questions will help answer the main question of this thesis.

2. Research methods

An important aspect of scientific research is that the research must be clear and repeatable. Therefore, this chapter will describe how the different steps of this thesis have been carried out. First, a general description is given as to how the subject and the main question were formulated, and then the methods used for answering each sub-question are described.

2.1 Choosing a subject and formulating a research question

Choosing a subject was the first barrier that had to be crossed. My majors are archaeological heritage management and prehistory of north-western Europe. Ideally, the thesis would combine those two subjects.

One of my interests has always been in funerary archaeology. As burial mounds are an important feature of prehistoric funerary practices, I was interested in writing a thesis in which burial mounds could feature. When I started to read up on the subject, I soon noticed that they are rather abundant in the Netherlands. Not only in actual number, but also in how often they appear on the national monuments list. This made me wonder why this would be the case and how this could have developed.

Part of the course of archaeological heritage management focuses on public outreach. This interested me as well, as I have personal experience with how little most people seem to know about archaeology, and in particular about Dutch archaeology.

All of the above combined led me to want to do something with the prehistoric burial mounds and the world around them, which is partly unrelated to archaeology. M. van den Dries then pointed out that I might want to do a research in the municipality of Apeldoorn. She also told me that the University of Leiden is already performing archaeological research on burial mounds in Apeldoorn. Furthermore, Apeldoorn is a municipality with an abundant number of prehistoric burial mounds.

Phrasing the research questions was another difficulty. During the literature research for my thesis, I changed it quite a few times. The idea of holding a questionnaire among the people of Apeldoorn was present from the beginning, but it took a long time before it became clear that carrying this out was indeed possible.

After the main question was defined, the sub-questions followed rather easily, all contributing their part in answering the main question. The sub-questions all approach the same problem from different angles. Chapters 3 and 4 contain the literature study and chapters 5 and 6 will focus on qualitative and quantitative interviews respectively. All these chapters will deal with how the archaeological record is valued, from different points of view.

2.2 Chapters 3 and 4: history and legislation

The central question in this thesis is about how different stakeholders value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn. In chapter three, the focus will lay on how archaeology was valued in the past and how this has led to the present archaeological record. Chapter three has the purpose of answering the sub-questions:

What has been done in archaeological research in the Netherlands so far and what are the consequences of past archaeological research for current research themes?

Why are burial mounds so abundantly present on the monuments lists and how does this influence new entries on the list?

The chapter details how the Dutch Archaeological record has come to be as it is now. Today, archaeologists work with the results of past policies and legislations. The archaeological record may have been valued different in the past from how it is valued now. However, we now work with what is left of the archaeological record, based on the values that were attributed to it in the past. Therefore, if we want to understand how the archaeological record has developed to its present form, we have to understand how archaeology was treated in the past and what values were attributed to it.

The questions will be answered through a literature study. Most of the used literature is descriptive. I got to them via different ways. Some literature I was able to borrow from M.H. van den Dries. Other literature I found via internet or in the library of the University of Leiden. Of the different sources, a selection was made of the literature that served to answer the question.

Chapter four sets out the legislation that deals with archaeology in the Netherlands, and focuses on the questions:

What are the effects of the Valletta treaty and the Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg in Dutch archaeological heritage management?

How is the selection for the protection of archaeological remains, and thus burial mounds, made in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

The first question focuses on the Netherlands in general. The local legislation of Apeldoorn is derived from the national legislation and therefore, in order to better understand the local legislation, a brief explanation is necessary on the influence the national legislation has on the local legislation.

As Apeldoorn is used as a case study, the focus of the second question is on this municipality. As care for the archaeological record has become one of the responsibilities of the municipalities, differences may exist between different municipalities in how they select and protect the archaeological record. Legislation is an important factor in the formation of the archaeological record; previous legislation has influenced how the archaeological record was formed and the present legislation will have an influence on what the future archaeological record will look like. It portrays how archaeology is valued in the legislation, both on the national level and on the regional level of the municipality of Apeldoorn.

Chapter four, like chapter three, is based on a literature study, but it also includes information directly derived from the actual laws. In writing this chapter, the internet has been very useful. All Dutch legislation can be found on the internet and thus it was easy to access and consult the legislation and use this information for answering the questions.

As for how the legislation is incorporated in the local policies of the municipality of Apeldoorn, much information could be derived from the archaeological policy map. Some documents concerning the archaeological legislation of Apeldoorn were sent to me by M. Parlevliet, municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn. This has been very useful, as

specific literature about the legislation of Apeldoorn was needed to answer the second question that was central to chapter four.

2.3 Chapter 5: qualitative interviews with stakeholders

To find out how archaeology is valued by different stakeholders, these stakeholders had to be contacted. In order to ensure the stakeholders interviewed had knowledge of the archaeology and how they value it, the qualitative interviews were held with stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in Apeldoorn regularly. Chapter five focuses on the question:

How do different stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis, value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of this municipality? Do they agree with the present situation, or would they like to see changes?

The interviewees would ideally include one of the two the municipal archaeologists of Apeldoorn, as they are the centre of archaeology in the municipality. Also, it would be interesting to include a developer, as they might be hindered by archaeology in their work and thus may have opposing views compared to the municipal archaeologists. Thirdly, I was interested in interviewing a representative from a nature preservation organization. After I evaluated the first results of the questionnaire I held under the inhabitants of Apeldoorn, it was evident that many respondents also thought that the nature preservation organization should be involved in archaeology. Thus, I thought it would be interesting to include the opinion nature preservation organization on archaeology.

Staatsbosbeheer is one of the largest nature preservation organizations in the Netherlands, and they also manage nature landscapes on the Veluwe and in Apeldoorn. Therefore, I thought this organization might suffice as a representative stakeholder for the nature preservation organizations.

After I contacted the information desk of Staatsbosbeheer, I was redirected to Seline Geijskes. She was willing to cooperate as one of the interviewees for this thesis.

In the process of getting the questionnaire for the inhabitants of Apeldoorn ready, I had already had contact with municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn, Masja Parlevliet. Thus, it was easy for me to contact her and ask if she was willing to partake in an interview on the archaeological policy and other stakeholders in Apeldoorn. She also brought me into contact with P. Deugd, who was willing to be an interviewee in the role of representative for developers, as he works at a housing association.

By analyzing the answers given by the three interviewees, I will answer the sub-question central to chapter five.

2.4 Chapter 6: questionnaires

Chapter six will present the results of the questionnaire held among the inhabitants of Apeldoorn, centered on the following questions:

What is the attitude of the local people of the municipality of Apeldoorn toward the selection process for archaeological monuments? And what is their attitude towards the burial mounds themselves?

Do people from different age categories answer differently? And do the answers differ when set off against how long respondents have lived in the municipality?

The first question is focused on the attitude of the local inhabitants towards different aspects of archaeology. Using this attitude, the viewpoints of how the respondents value archaeology in their municipality can be extrapolated.

The second question is focused on differences between the answers given by respondents when separated first into different age categories, and then by the time they have lived in the municipality of Apeldoorn. By answering this question, an estimation can be made as to how different groups of respondents value the archaeological record.

The first step in holding a questionnaire is finding out if this is at all possible. Preferably, a questionnaire like this is held on a place where many people pass. As I wanted to question only inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn, the city hall seemed like a good place to hold it. After contacting the municipal archaeologist about

this, M. Parlevliet, it became clear that I would need a license to hold a questionnaire in either the city hall or the market place in front of it. While waiting for permission, I was told by M. Parlevliet that no permission is needed when the questionnaire was held on the main shopping street. Thus, I decided to wait no longer and hold the questionnaire there, as I thought many people would pass there, too, including many inhabitants from the municipality.

With the creation of the questionnaire, the first thing that was decided was that it would be held in Dutch. This is the main language in the Netherlands, and thus it could be expected that most respondents, if not all, would be familiar with this language.

The next step was to formulate the questions of the questionnaire. It was important that there were not too many questions, as the questionnaire would be held under shopping people and it is unlikely that people would want to fill in the questionnaire if it would take too long. Therefore, the questions that were formulated all had to serve a particular function.

Another aspect that the questions should have, was that the questions should not be too complicated. The people who would fill in the questionnaires would not be archaeologists and thus the questions should not be too complex. Because it might have been difficult to determine for myself as an archaeology student whether the questions were too complicated or not, I presented the questionnaire to some of my non-archaeologist friends. After having collected and incorporated their comments, the questionnaire should be easy enough to understand.

After the questions were formulated, I decided to make the questions multiple choice. This was not only because the answers would be easier to compare, but also because it would reduce the time the respondents would need to fill in the questionnaire. With some questions, there was still the possibility to add own ideas for the respondents.

After the questionnaires were complete, it was time to go to Apeldoorn. In total, I have been to Apeldoorn two times, on the 8th and 10th of January 2014. These days were relatively close after I finished formulating the questionnaire, and the weather was reasonably well. The weather is something I took into account; when the weather is good, it is more likely for people to go shopping. In total, I spent about 5 hours handing out questionnaires, collecting 37 usable questionnaires.

There was not an elaborated selection in choosing the respondents. Although I tried to collect questionnaires from ranging ages, it was impossible to see how long the people might have lived in the municipality. Apart from that, not all people passing by were willing to fill in the questionnaires, possibly because they thought I was just another street vendor.

The next step was to evaluate the questionnaires. First, the total number of answers given on each question was counted for the questions where it was possible to give more than one answer. Next, as I wanted to compare answers from different questions, I made a table, combining the answers. All the questions were noted both vertically and horizontally. In this way, each comparison between questions was noted two times. For example, the comparison between question 1 and 2 can be found when looking up 1 horizontally and 2 vertically, but also by looking up 2 horizontally and 1 vertically. By making this double comparison, the results had to be the same. Thus, the numbers in the table could be checked.

For answering the questions, there are small tables in the chapter themselves, so that specific observation could be easily made.

2.4.1 Sample size

Apeldoorn had 157.315 inhabitants on the 1st of January, 2013 (<http://statline.cbs.nl>). According to the table of Krejcie and Morgan (1970, 2), the sample size for a population of this size should be between 382 and 384 to be representative. Unfortunately, it was not possible to achieve that number of questionnaires. Not only because it would be very difficult to get so many respondents, but also because it would take too much time to analyze the results. In total, 37 questionnaires were used for this thesis, and thus it is not a representative sample.

However, I think it is still relevant to evaluate the results of the questionnaire, as it still is a random sample which gives an indication of the attitude of the local people towards archaeology in their municipality.

2.4.2 More than 100 percent

With some of the questions of the questionnaire it was possible to fill in more than one answer. Thus, the number of questionnaires and the number of answers are not equal. When calculating the percentages, this causes some difficulty.

There are two ways to calculate the percentages for these questions which allow for more than one answer. One way is to count the total of given answers, regardless of the actual number of questionnaires, and take this total to be 100%. For example, when you have 10 questionnaires, but the total of given answers is 15, you take the 15 (answers) to be 100%. The other possibility is to take the number of used questionnaires as 100%. If we apply this to the same example as above, you would then take 10 (questionnaires) to be 100%.

With the first method, where every *answer* counts for one, the total will add up to 100%. With the second method, each *questionnaire* counts for one. However, when more than one answer is given, this means that the total of the percentages exceeds 100%.

In the questionnaire, there are 2 questions to which more than one answer could be given, namely questions 6 and 8. However, one respondent has also given 2 answers to question 5. So, in total, there are three questions for which the number of questionnaires and the number of answers given is not equal, as described above.

I decided to add both of the rows of percentages in the evaluation of the questions, because some readers may prefer one method over the other and this way, they can choose for themselves. Personally I prefer the second method, where the percentages can exceed 100%. In my opinion, this gives a more accurate view of how many people answered in a certain way. When, for example 54% of the respondents have given a certain answer, and 63% gave another answer, this overlap does not cause a somewhat distorted idea. Thus, one respondent is counted for both answers. In my opinion, this second method offers a clearer image of how the people of Apeldoorn feel about archaeology.

For the questions where only one answer could be given, there is only one row with percentages. These are percentages of 37, as 37 is both the number of questionnaires and the number of given answers and is therefore taken as 100%.

2.5 Conclusion

In the conclusion, the sub-questions will be briefly readdressed, and then answered. Then, this information will be used to answer the main research question. Finally, suggestions for further research will be made.

3. History of archaeological research in the Netherlands and the composition of the monuments list

The archaeological record we have today is the result of human action in the past. Both the remains we study and the research that has been done is the result of human actions. This chapter will therefore elaborate on what research has been done in Dutch archaeology in the past, with a focus on burial mounds, and how the archaeological record stands today. The questions that will be central to this chapter are these:

What has been done in archaeological research in the Netherlands so far and what are the consequences of past archaeological research for current research themes?

Why are burial mounds so abundantly present on the monuments lists and how does this influence new entries on the list?

The first question has the purpose of reviewing what archaeological research has been done on burial mounds in the Netherlands, including actions of past societies, and analyze how this has influenced the way we handle the mounds today.

The focus on burial mounds in the second question is because of the large number of burial mounds on the monuments list; in comparison to other types of monuments, burial mounds are now overrepresented in the monuments register (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 7) (see fig. 3.1). In this chapter, by describing and analyzing how the monuments list has been composed the influence of this composition on how the monuments list is handled today will be explained.

By answering these questions, a light will be shed on how archaeology was valued in the past. The way the archaeological is valued will have consequences for the policies that are carried out, and so different values will lead to different policies. The various ways in which archaeology was valued in the past will also have had different consequences. The archaeological record we have today is a result of this. And the values and policies concerning the archaeological record today will likewise have their own influence on the archaeological record of the future.

3.1 General research history of burial mounds in the Netherlands

For a long time, archeological research was regulated mostly on a national level. The decisions to excavate or not were made by national institutions. Excavations were carried out by governmental institutions or universities. Therefore, developments in archaeology have been equal over the Netherlands. Only quite recently the authority over archaeology has been decentralized to local authorities, such as municipalities, and archaeological work can be carried out by anyone who has an excavation license, either municipality, university or a commercial archaeological company (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 12; Monumentenwet 1988).

The archaeological research history is thus generally the same for the Netherlands. Therefore, the research history will be discussed in general terms for the Netherlands.

3.1.1 Before scientific research

For the longest part of archeological research history, the focus has been on the most visible remains from the past. Burial mounds are a type of monument that have been a visible point in the landscape from the moment they were erected. Being a visible feature, people could interact with the mounds. A clear example can be seen in the Bronze age. Not only were new mounds erected; there was a wide practice of reusing the older mounds, adding layers of soil and secondary burials to the mounds. Some of these mounds were over 1000 years old before they were reused (Bourgeois 2013, 5).

But while the reuse and thus a part of the interaction is still visible, it is harder to recover the meaning of the reuse and the line of thought behind it. It is often argued that, in prehistoric times, the ancestors were associated with the burial mounds. Some suggest that the ancestors, and not the living, were the ones who owned the land (Roymans 1995, 7). It seems very well possible that the mounds – and certainly the oldest mounds – were recognized for what they were, long after their initial construction. People have continued to build burial mounds over a period of thousands of years (Bourgeois 2013, 19). If burial mounds were recognized as places where people were buried, it is easy to make a connection to ancestors. Even today, we associate graveyards with our (direct)ancestors.

In the Iron Age, the burial ritual shifted to the use of urn fields. Often these fields were located near older mounds. As the shift took place gradually, sometimes new

mounds were still constructed on these fields (Bourgeois 2013, 38). This seems to indicate a new way of interaction with the burial mounds. Although the practice took a different form, the burial mounds were still associated with the deceased.

In Medieval times, with the Christianization of the land, burial mounds were no longer in use, and cemeteries were located around the new churches. In folklore, a new

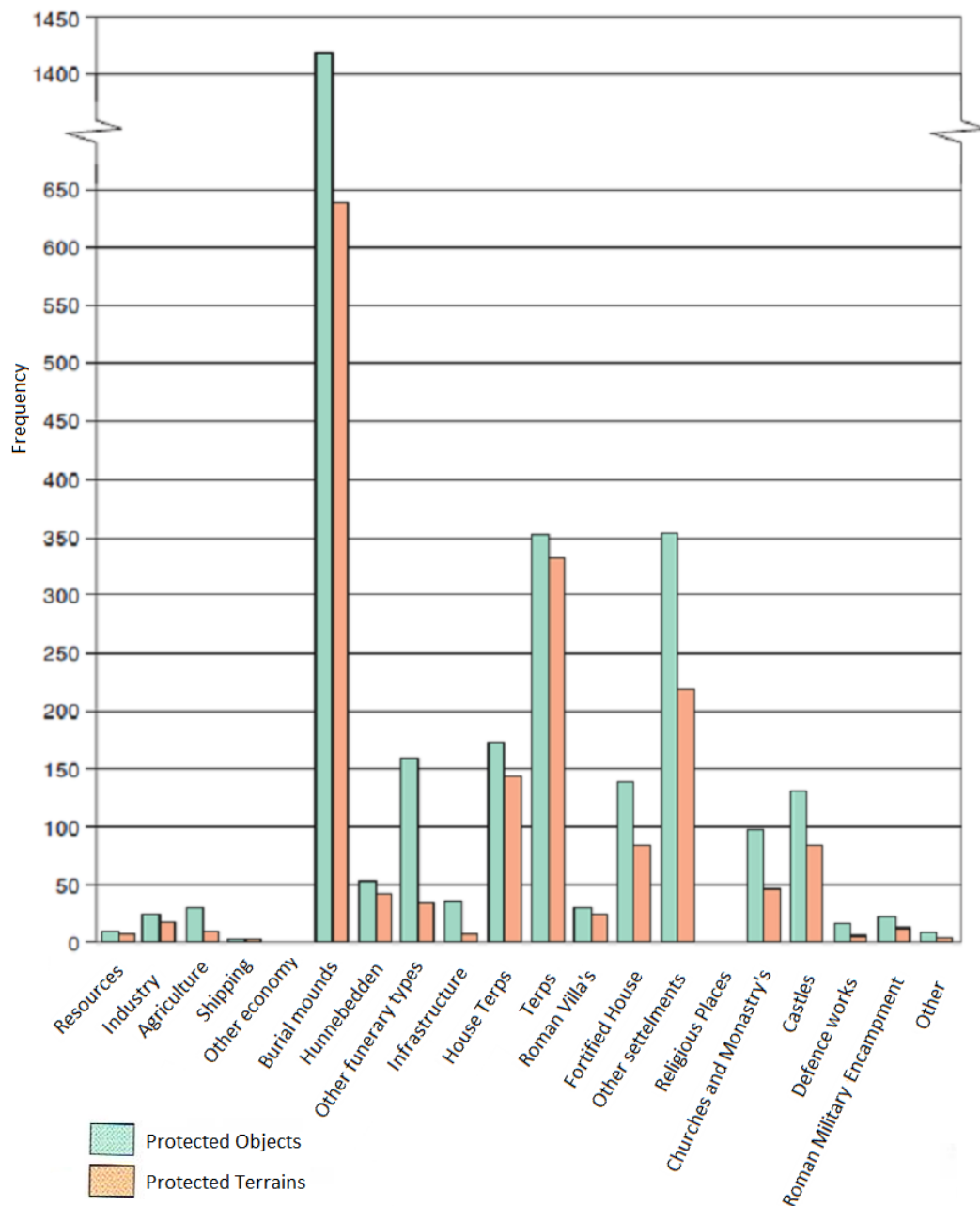


Figure 1: Number of archaeological monuments in different categories (Lauwerier *et al.* 2002, 95)

explanation came up for the mounds. They were explained as a place as dwellings of all kinds of creatures, like gnomes, ghosts, witches or the devil (Roymans 1995, 17).

Sometimes, burial mounds were reused in medieval times as places where the gallows were located and condemned people were executed. Some burial mounds have medieval secondary burials, which probably are the remains of executed people (Meurkens 2010, 6).

Johan Picardt, who was in the 17th the first to describe archeological features like *hunnebedden* and burial mounds, used explanations similar to the explanations used in Medieval times. Picardt tends to describe burial mounds as buildings of giants and dwelling places for *witte wieven* (a kind of ghost) (Van der Sande 2008, XIV). However, the fact that he described the monuments and wrote down the explanations he gave for them, makes his work a step closer to scientific research.

Another important person in the history of Dutch archaeology is C.J.C. Reuvens. In 1818 he was the first to gain a position as academic in archaeology in Leiden, although he specialized in classical archaeology (Cordfunke *et al.* 2007, 7).

Reuvens was the first to excavate in ways that can be called scientific. In total, he excavated four times. Three of these excavations were of rather small scale and were merely extended observations (Brongers 2007, 109). The extended excavation he led in the Roman 'Arentsburg' near Voorburg was documented well enough to reconstruct and reinterpret his excavation after 150 years (Buijtendorp 2007, 119). This included detailed drawings and notes taken in the field (Brongers 2007, 109).

It can thus be said that before scientific research, people have always in a way interacted with the landscape and in specific with the burial mounds. Although it might not directly influence how we handle archaeology today, it has had an effect on the archaeological record. The interactions like adding new layers of soil or secondary burials to a mound, are now part of the archaeological record. Also, the descriptions and explanations of people like Picardt and Reuvens give us insight in how people regarded archaeological remains in the past.

3.1.2 Scientific archaeological research from the twentieth century onward

Fifty years after Reuvens, J.H. Holwerda was one of the first to excavate in a structured way. In his way of perceiving archaeology, Holwerda was one of the first to study the

structure and the context of the archaeological remains. He also published his work, which opened the way for scientific debate (Fokkens 2009, 364).

After the second world war, there was a growing awareness that archaeology should be protected and taken care of. Especially when the Dutch were rebuilding and repairing the damage from the war, a lot of archaeology disappeared unseen. The founding of the ROB (National Service for Archaeological Research) was meant to change that (see below)(Lauwerier *et al.* 2002, 75).

From the 1960's to the 1980's, there was a wealth of excavations due to the rapid pace in which the ground was disturbed because of building projects and extraction of resources. This was the time in which the concentration was on 'rescue archaeology' (Lauwerier *et al.* 2002, 75). These excavations were rarely analyzed or published. This is in contrast to the more recent development, from the 1990's onward. The focus has now come on preservation *in situ*. This is not to say that archaeological work is finished. When preservation *in situ* is not possible, excavations are still needed. Also, the need for public outreach is more and more recognized. Furthermore, there is still enough work that has been left undone from the period of the rescue archaeology.

Attempts are now made to catch up with the archaeological excavations of which the finds have disappeared in depots without any analysis or publication. The Odyssee project of the NWO (Dutch organization for scientific research) aims to lessen the backlog in archaeological research of the past century (www.nwo.nl). Today, it is obligatory to publish archaeological research within two years, to prevent the backlog from growing even more.

3.1.3 Scientific research on burial mounds

Burial mounds have long been a special feature in archaeology, partly due to their visibility. Therefore, it might be not surprising that one of the first scientific excavations was of a burial mound, done by J. H. Holwerda in 1906. On invitation of the queen, he excavated some burial mounds on the 'Kroondomein', a territory which belongs to the royal family (Fokkens 2009, 364).

A.E. van Giffen was one of the critics who opposed the way Holwerda noted and interpreted his finds. He was the one who developed the 'quadrants method', which is still used in burial mound research today (Fokkens 2009, 365).

In the following decades, the burial mounds were a central concept in Dutch archaeology, not only in Drenthe and on the Veluwe, but in other regions as well (Fokkens 2009, 365). In the 1960's, with the implementation of the new monuments law, the excavation of burial mounds came almost completely to a halt, as many became archaeological monuments. Only threatened mounds were excavated (Fokkens 2009, 366). This might be caused by the fact that monuments could be rather easily appointed, with a focus on visibility (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 18).

From old excavation, there is still data enough to research with a focus on the mounds themselves. However, in recent years, the focus has shifted from the burial mound themselves, to the burial mound in context with its surroundings. As often in the past only the mound was excavated, there is relatively little research and excavations done that include the surrounding landscape of the mound. In order to be able to learn about the context of the mound, new questions are asked, for example about the location of the mounds in regard to the settlement (Bourgeois 2008, 17). Therefore, there is still need for archaeological research on burial mounds.

3.1.4 The Apeldoorn mounds

Apeldoorn has over 150 prehistoric burial mounds (Bourgeois 2008, 17), of which 57 are noted in ARCHIS as protected archeological monument. From these 57 mounds, 18 have undergone some form of archaeological research. Six of these burial mounds have been excavated, all before 1975 (ARCHIS). Since then, methods and techniques have considerably changed and patterns that are recognized now by archaeologists, may not have been recognized by early excavators as Holwerda (Bourgeois 2013, 47). Thereby, new questions are formed, which cannot be answered by the old data.

As burial mounds now often have a protected status, they are rarely excavated. An exception to this are the excavations done by the University of Leiden. *Ancestral mounds* is a research project carried out by the University of Leiden, stretching out over several years. It is still ongoing. This project aims to answer the question of how the landscape of the dead was related to the landscape of the living (www.grafheuvels.nl). The new aspect of this research, is that the research includes the surrounding landscape of the mounds. Within the ancestral mounds project, the sub-project of *beyond and before*

barrows is carried out. This research is carried out in the municipality of Apeldoorn and the *Kroondomein*.

From 2007-2009, three excavation campaigns were carried out in Apeldoorn. The excavations were not concentrated on the mounds alone, but had a focus on the surrounding landscape. The purpose is to make an attempt to reconstruct the landscape in which the burial mounds were situated (www.grafheuvels.nl). Although the project is not finished yet (fieldwork was carried out in 2013 as well, www.grafheuvels.nl), new insights in the field of burial mounds have been uncovered. Where in the past the mounds were mainly seen on itself, or perhaps in groups, it is only recently realized that the visible mounds we see today are just a part of what the landscape must have looked like. All kinds of traces of wooden postholes and ditches beyond the barrows have now been recognized, shedding tiny parts of the larger landscape of which the mounds are only one aspect.

3.2 Legislative history and the composition of the monuments list

A first step toward archeological care in the Netherlands was taken when in 1818 the National Museum of Antiquities was opened. The first director was C.J. Reuvens, who had the first academic chair in archaeology at the University of Leiden (Willems 2000, 154).

In 1875, a new department in the ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations was dedicated to Arts and Science. This department decided both over archaeology, as well as over other cultural remains and monuments (www.cultureelerfgoed.nl).

In 1947, a separate archaeological section was founded, starting the *Rijksdienst Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek* (ROB, National service for archaeological research). The ROB operated as a separate organization. It had the purpose to generalize the archaeological research in the Netherlands (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 17). But until the monuments law of 1961, the ROB was more focused on excavation than preservation.

On the same day that the ROB was founded, a 'pre monuments-law' was signed. From then on, excavators needed permission in advance, before they could start to excavate (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 18).

The 1950's and 1960's archaeology was marked by rescue archaeology. And even though there was a major loss of archeological remains due to the rapid development, effort was made to preserve the archaeology (Willems 2000, 155-156).

In 1961, the first monuments-law came into use (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 18). Now it was possible to protect the archeological remains *in situ*. The number of archeological monuments grew rapidly, especially in the beginning (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 18). The new inscriptions required a lot of paperwork. The capacity of the ROB was not sufficient to round up the corresponding paperwork to the rate in which new monuments were inscribed (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 19). Therefore, the number of new monuments inscribed on the list declined. In 1972, there were only 11 new monuments inscribed on the monuments list. With the introduction of the computer, this problem was partly solved.

In 1988 there came a new monuments-law. It was the start of a new wave in the protection of monuments. There had to come a list with all existing monuments, which should be considered and valued anew. Focus should be more on monitoring and maintaining new monuments. This went together with the foundation of ARCHIS, an archaeological information system which contains all known archaeological information of the Netherlands (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 22). This is still an important source of information in Dutch archaeology. But there were also critics, who say that the law was a reflection of the past and did not merge with the new developments taking place in the early 1990's (Willems 2000, 154).

1992 brought again new tidings in Dutch archaeology. With the signing of the treaty in Valletta, the Dutch archeological legislation had to live up to new criteria. Although it took until 2007 before the WAMZ (law archaeological monuments care) was implemented, thus embedding the Valletta convention in the legislation, adoptions in the archaeological system could already be seen in the 1990's. It was clear that the then present system would not be able to cope with the new regulations that that would follow from the Valletta treaty (Willems 2000, 162). More responsibility came to the provincial and local levels. Today, after the implementation of the WAMZ, the municipalities have to consider archaeology already in urban planning, making it easier to protect archaeological remains.

3.2.1 Unbalanced list

The monuments list is the result of many years and changing views and laws. There is a large part of the history when visibility was an important criteria for archaeology to become a protected monument (Zoetbrood *et al.* 2006, 18). Thus, it is not strange that visible archeological monuments, such as burial mounds, are now over-represented (see figure 1). In this figure, it has to be taken into account that a protected terrain can contain several features. Thus, the number of features can be higher than the number of protected terrains. For example, in figure 1 there are 638 protected terrains containing one or more burial mounds. The actual number of burial mounds on these terrains is 1414.

To try and regain balance in the monuments list between the differing categories, there are now indication programs, which have a focus on certain categories that are now seen as underrepresented. These categories are 'visible but rare archaeological landscapes', settlements from the Stone Age', settlements from the (late) Roman period and the early Medieval Period', rural settlements from the Medieval Period, 'field systems from the Iron Age and early Roman period', 'shipwrecks', 'archaeological complexes from the late Medieval Period- Modern time' and 'Monuments that do not fit in any category due to their unique nature (Beleidsregel 2013). A balance in this case means that the archaeological record has to reflect the general history of the Netherlands. But as there are rarely monuments taken from the list, this means that there will have to be a large number of new monuments added to the list, in order to add up to the numbers of the most protected features, and thus gaining the balance. Archaeological features that do not belong to these categories, such as burial mounds, will probably rarely be inscribed on the list.

3.3 Conclusion

This chapter has been focused on the research history in Dutch archaeology with a focus on burial mounds, and on the composition of the monuments list. The questions that were central to this chapter were:

What has been done in burial mound research so far and what are the consequences of past archaeological research for current research themes?

Why are burial mounds so abundantly present on the monuments lists and how influences this new inscriptions on the list?

There has been much and extended excavation with the focus on burial mounds, with little regard to the landscape in which the mounds are located. This was partly because visibility was a highly valued aspect over a long period of time. New research themes include the surrounding landscape of the mounds, such as with the ancestral mounds project of the University of Leiden in Apeldoorn. It becomes clear that the burial mounds were a part of a larger landscape. Thus, it can be concluded that the past has caused a shift from a focus on the mounds, to a focus on the surrounding area. There is much information available for the mounds, but little for their place in the landscape. This shift is visible in current research, like the research on the Apeldoorn mounds.

The second question can be easily answered when looking at the history of monuments care. As the focus has been for a long time on visibility, it is not strange to see the burial mounds overrepresented. These mounds are one of the most visible features of archaeology. New insights in archaeological heritage management have showed that the monuments list is now unbalanced, as it should be a representation of the history of the land. The value has shifted from a focus on visibility to a value of representativity. The result is that there are now indication programs, to ensure inscription of the under-represented categories. Therefore, new inscriptions of burial mounds on the list are rather unlikely.

4. Archaeological legislation in the Netherlands

This chapter will be focused on the legislation concerning the archaeological record in the Netherlands, and more specifically in the municipality of Apeldoorn. The aim is to answer the questions:

What are the effects of the Valletta treaty and the Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg in Dutch archaeological heritage management?

How is the selection for the protection of archaeological remains, and thus burial mounds, made in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

In this chapter, a new aspect of valuing archaeology is brought to the fore, namely how archaeology is valued in Dutch legislation. Legislation is important to the archaeological record, as it is the basis on which it is decided when archaeology is protected or when it is not. However, due to shifts in views and values, there have been profound changes in this legislation in the last two decades, including the signing of the treaty of Malta, which has had a significant impact on Dutch archaeological legislation.

4.1 Archaeological legislation in the Netherlands

In 1992, the Netherlands signed the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised).¹ With this agreement, there was a need to revise the archaeological system in the Netherlands: the new focus was on preservation *in situ*. It also meant the introduction of the 'disturber pays' principle. This principle derives from the idea that if you have an interest in disturbing the soil, you will have to pay for it. This is to financially stimulate the parties who have an interest in the disturbance of the surface, for example for development, to relent the archaeological record (Alkemade *et al.* 2009, 86).

It took several years before this principle had concrete consequences for Dutch legislation. In 1998 the Valletta treaty was ratified by the parliament, but it was only in

¹ As the treaty was signed in Valletta, Malta, it is also referred to as the treaty of Valletta or the treaty of Malta. In this thesis, the treaty is referred to as the Valletta treaty.

2007 that the adaption to the Monuments Act from 1988 was ready and implemented (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 11). The focus came to rest on preservation *in situ* as well as more legislative implemented protection possibilities (Valletta treaty 1992). In the Netherlands, this is mainly visible by the inclusion of archaeology already in the planning phase of new construction. This way, there is less chance of encountering archaeological surprises once the process has begun, thus lessening the chance of needing 'rescue archaeology.'

4.1.1 The WAMZ and its effect on different level of government

The *Monumentenwet 1988* (Monuments Act 1988), is the most important law for Dutch archaeology. But the implementation of the treaty of Valletta has had a big influence on Dutch archeological legislation. The signing of the Valletta treaty eventually resulted in the *Wet Archeologische Monumenten Zorg* (law archaeological monuments care). The WAMZ is not a law as such in itself, it is an adaption-law which changes several laws, including the *Monumentenwet 1988*, the *Ontgrondingenwet*, de *wet Mileubeheer* en de *Woningwet* (*Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg 2007*).

According to the Valletta treaty, archaeology should already be taken into account in the planning phase of new projects (Valletta treaty 1992). In the Netherlands, spatial planning is the responsibility of the municipalities. Therefore, the archaeological legislation of the WAMZ derives from the decentralization of the archaeological care.

Municipalities are free to develop their own archaeological policies. There are prescribed guidelines that can be copied from the monumentslaw 1988, but this is not obligatory. A municipality is free to deviate from these values, provided that the deviating choices can be explained (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 14).

The municipalities have a direct influence on the archaeology in their territory. As the municipality decides on the spatial planning, every time a building or development project is initiated, the initiator needs permission from the municipality. The municipality then decides whether archaeological research is needed, and if so, in what form and which research questions are to be asked (van den Dries 2011, 598).

When a project crosses municipal borders, the provincial or national authorities can also be the responsible authority.

The Minister for Education, Culture and Science carries the final responsibility for the supervision of whether the Monuments Act 1988 is lived up to, as well as for the supervision on the enactment of archaeological work for which an excavation license is obligatory. In practice, this is carried out by the erfgoedinspectie (Alkemade *et al.* 2009, 106; www.erfgoedinspectie.nl).

Thus, although municipalities have responsibility over the archaeology in their own territory, there also is a system to control the quality of the archaeological work. But this does not mean that the municipalities are the ones to carry out the archaeological work. After the implementation of Valletta, the Netherlands devised a system which makes commercial archaeological possible (van den Dries 2011, 598).

4.2 The Dutch system

With the signing of the Valletta treaty, multiple countries agreed to a set of guidelines to incorporate in their legislation. How the treaty would be incorporated, was for the countries themselves to decide. Multiple methods can be seen in different countries, depending on how archaeology is regarded. Some issue that there are two types of systems, namely the capitalists and the socialist approach (Kristiansen 2009). Others take in multiple factors and conclude that there are four options, although there are only three at the moment in practice (Willems 2008, 285). In the Netherlands, there is a system developed that includes both marketing values and a regulation to ensure the quality of the archaeological research.

4.2.1 The Dutch archaeological market

Although municipalities are now responsible for the archaeological research carried out in their territory, this does not necessarily mean that the archaeological work is carried out by the municipalities. In the Netherlands, anyone with the right license is allowed to carry out archaeological work (Monumentenwet 1988). This allows for the creation of an archaeological market, with competing archaeological companies. To ensure the quality of the research, there is a quality standard to which all archaeological research has to live up (see below).

The archaeological companies thus have to balance between the competition with other archaeological companies and the legislative obligations they have to their client

(f.e. municipalities) and the quality standard. Some would say this could be compared with 'serving two masters' (Willems 2008, 287; figure 2). The client would want the archaeological work to be done as cheap and as quickly as possible, while the legislative responsibilities also have to be taken into account.

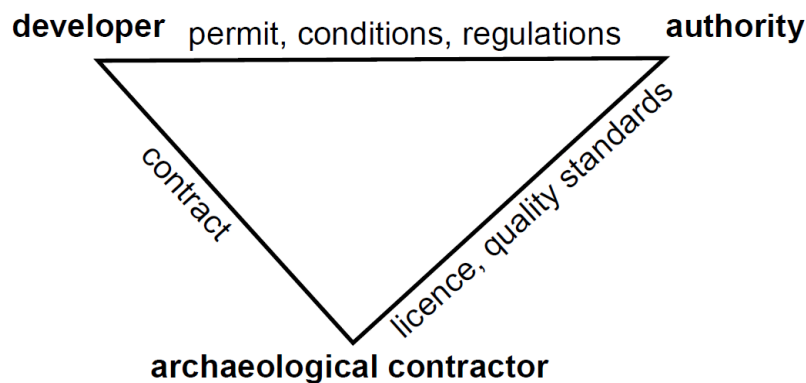


Figure 2: The relation between the government, Archaeological contractors and developers (Willems 2008, 286)

Some argue that this system is not beneficial for the archaeological research (Kristiansen 2009), where others argue that the standards set by the client and the quality standard are sufficient to ensure the quality (van den Dries 2011, 596).

The market principle in archaeology officially came in effect after the implementation of the WAMZ. However, as the archaeological system in the Netherlands incorporated some new influences soon after the signing of the Valletta treaty, already from 2001 onwards archaeological corporations came into existence. In the beginning this was regulated via a 'transitional policy'. This meant that an archaeological cooperation could not yet work independent, but only under the license of the Stage Agency (later the ROB), a university or a municipality (Willems and Brandt 2004, 9). When the WAMZ came into use in 2007, the archaeological corporations were allowed to work independently, if they had the correct license.

4.2.2 Quality standard

A quality standard for Dutch archaeology (KNA, Quality Standard Dutch archaeology) was established in 2001 (Alkemade *et al.* 2009, 104). This was to ensure the quality of

archaeological research in the Netherlands, when the new open market for archaeology came in practice.

Where carrying out archaeological excavations used to be a privilege to municipalities, universities and the ROB, it is now possible for everyone with a license to excavate (Monumentenwet 1988). This caused a growth in the number of archaeological corporations, competing on the newly opened market. The corporations offer different kinds of archaeological work, ranging from giving advice to surveys and excavations. A special license is needed for a corporation to excavate. The number of corporations with such a license is now somewhat stabilized, although the number of corporations offering advising services is still growing (van den Dries and Willems 2007, 52).

The quality standard is not fixed, but is regularly updated. The responsibility for updating and bringing out new versions of the KNA lies with the *Centraal college van deskundigen archeologie* (Central college for professionals archaeology), which is part of the stichting infrastructuur kwaliteitsborging bodembeheer (SIKB) (Toelichting op de KNA landbodems versie 3.2, 1).

The quality standard contains the minimal standard to which archaeological research and administration of archaeological finds and records should adhere. The criteria are formed by different protocols for each aspect of archaeological research, ranging from desk based research to excavations.

The use of the quality standard is now well incorporated in the Dutch archaeological legislation. This is clear from the mention of quality in the BAMZ (*Besluit Archeologische Monumentenzorg*). It is stated in art. 24 of the BAMZ that those in possession of an archaeological license are to keep to the norm of the archaeological community (Besluit Archeologische Monumentenzorg 2007), which is the KNA.

4.3 From archaeology to monument

The legislation and regulations described above ascertain the protection and the care for the archaeological record. The best protection archaeological remains could receive, is when it is listed as a national monument. Only the Minister of Education, Culture and Science can professionally appoint a national listed monument (Beleidsregel Aanwijzing Beschermd Monumenten 2013). To inscribe a listed national monument is not an easy course. This helps to focus on protection in urban planning (Beleidsregel Aanwijzing

Beschermde Monumenten 2013). By involving archaeology early in the process of development, it is easier to take archaeology into account and portray what the consequences will be. In this way, it is easier to prevent 'rescue archaeology', ensuring better planning of archaeological work as well as including analysis of the work, as this can be taken into account in planning the archaeological research as a whole.

Before the minister appoints a new protected monument, he asks advice from the City Council of the municipality in which the archaeological feature is located. When it is located outside an appointed urban area, the minister also asks advice from the province (Beleidsregel Aanwijzing Beschermde Monumenten 2013), and informs the owner of the land on which the potential monument is located, that the request for advice has been made. However, it is the major and the aldermen who offer the opportunity for the owner of the land where the potential monument is located, to speak up (Monumentwet 1988). Within five months after the request is made, the major and the aldermen present their advice to the minister. When the minister has taken notice of the advice of the City Council and he has heard the *Raad voor Cultuur*, he decides within ten months whether or not the object will be appointed as a protected monument (Monumentenwet 1988).

Apart from appointing national monuments, municipal monuments can be appointed by the municipalities. As the municipalities are in control of the archaeological remains in their territory, in addition to protection in urban planning.

Whether a municipal or a national archaeological monument is appointed, there are special programs to indicate what archaeological features are under-represented on the monuments list and thus should have a higher priority to be indicated as a monument. These are the indication programs. The indication programs are based on interstices in the monuments register. Only archaeology in certain categories, which are now underrepresented in the register, will be selected to become new protected monuments (Beleidsregel Aanwijzing Beschermde Monumenten 2013). For example, the burial mounds are overrepresented (see figure 1), and thus is it unlikely that more burial mounds will gain the status of protected monument.

4.4 Archaeological legislation in Apeldoorn

The municipality of Apeldoorn is rich in archaeological remains. In 2005, they were one of the first municipalities to have an archaeological policy map (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 7). This map was both a policy map and a map of all known archaeological information (features, sites, finds) of the municipality.

After a few years of working with the new system, it was decided that a new policy map should be created. This was because there were circumstances in which the rules might be applied differently, and in some cases, less strict. Another reason was that the municipality wanted to create separate maps for the policy and for the archaeological information (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 13).

4.4.1 Protection in urban planning

Since 2007, the focus in Dutch archaeology has come to rest on preserving *in situ*. Archaeology is now taken into account in the first planning phase of processes in which the underground may be disturbed. In Apeldoorn, the territory of the municipality is divided into 6 categories, based on differences in archaeological expectations (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 21). The archaeological expectation is an indication for how likely it is that archaeology can be found in certain areas, based on what has previously been found and the composition of the soil. For each category, there are rules to when archaeological research is needed. The different categories, marked on the archaeological policy map, are as follows (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 22):

- Category 1: Archaeological monument. No digging is allowed without a license to alter it.
- Category 2: Terrain of archaeological value. In this category, for work less than 50 m² and not deeper than 35 cm, no archaeological research is needed.
- Category 3: Terrain of specific archaeological value. For this category, work less than 100 m² and less than 35 cm deep, no archaeological research is needed.
- Category 4: Terrain of high archaeological expectation. For this category, no archaeological research is needed for work up to 100 m² and shallower than 35 cm.

- Category 5: Terrain of low archaeological expectation. For up to 2500 m² and shallower than 35 cm there is no need for archaeological expectation.
- Category 6: Terrain with no archaeological expectation. In this category, no archaeological research is needed.

As can be seen, in all categories except for category 6, the depth to which the soil may be disturbed without the need for archaeological research is 35 cm. This is valid for the complete municipality and is independent on the area that is to be disturbed. Up to 35 cm, the soil has been disturbed enough throughout most of the municipality that disturbances less than 35 cm will not cause additional damage to the archaeological record (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 20). In this, no difference is made between inhabited areas and uninhabited areas, as in the past this distinction would have been nonexistent (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 20).

Category one concerns all archaeological monuments in the municipality. However, at the moment there are no municipal archaeological monuments in Apeldoorn. The reason for this is that the municipality does not yet have the instruments to appoint archaeological monuments, but they are in the process of preparing tools which will enable them in the future to do so (personal conversation with M. Parlevliet).

The division of the categories is based on the map with the archaeological knowledge (Gemeente Apeldoorn 2013, 7). This map combines information from past excavations, the structure of the soil and the geomorphologic genesis of the territory. With this information, the chance of finding archaeology in specific areas is predicted. On the basis of this prediction, the area is then placed into one of the six categories.

By dividing the municipal territory in several categories, it is ensured that the archaeological record is taken care of as well as possible, and that the costs and trouble for the developer are as minimal as possible.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter was focused on the archaeological legislation in the Netherlands and how the municipality of Apeldoorn has incorporated this legislation into their policy. The aim was to answer the question:

What effects of the Valletta treaty and the Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg can be seen in Dutch archaeological heritage management?

How is the selection for the protection of archaeological remains, and thus burial mounds, made in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

The signing of the Valletta treaty has had a large impact on Dutch archaeological heritage management. The protection and consideration of the archaeological record is now involved in the planning phase of development projects. As the municipalities are the responsible authorities for urban planning, they are now an important authority in the protection and regulation of the archaeological record in their territory.

Apart from this, a market system has been developed in the Netherlands, causing commercial archaeological companies to come into existence. Although some claim that the quality of archaeological research is therefore endangered, there are systems in place to ensure this quality. Part of this is that the municipality still holds responsibility and decides to when and what archaeological research is to be carried out, as well as that the corporations have to take the Dutch quality standard in account.

The selection of the protection of the archaeological remains in the municipality of Apeldoorn is based on the archaeological expectations, which are used to determine to which protection category certain areas are appointed. It is not possible to say how the selection is made for the appointment of new municipal archaeological monuments, as there is as yet no possibility for the municipality to appoint municipal monuments. The national archaeological monuments which are present in the municipality, are the result of selection criteria in the past. On a national level, the indication programs are used as guidelines for the selection of new monuments. A similar method might be used in the future in the municipality of Apeldoorn to appoint municipal monuments.

5. Stakeholder views

In this chapter, the results of the three interviews with stakeholders will be analyzed.² These three stakeholders come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis. The interviews will focus on how the stakeholders value both archaeology in itself and the archaeological policy in the municipality of Apeldoorn. The interviews were held with three representatives of different groups of stakeholders, allowing for some more detailed questions compared to the questionnaire held under the inhabitants of the municipality (to be analyzed in the next chapter). The questions central to this chapter are:

How do different stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis, value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of this municipality? Do they agree with the present situation, or would they like to see changes?

Each interviewed stakeholder has different interests concerning the territory of the municipality of Apeldoorn. The focus was on archaeology in general rather than with a focus on burial mounds. I thought the specific interaction of these stakeholders with burial mounds would be limited, because by asking about archaeology in general, the views and values might be easier to explain.

The first interview was with Seline Geijskes, employee at Staatsbosbeheer. Staatsbosbeheer is one of the largest nature preservation organizations of the Netherlands. Not only is it the responsibility of this organization to care for, and maintain, nature reserves in the Netherlands, and partly in Apeldoorn, they also have the obligation to take care of the archaeological monuments in the areas they manage. Another reason I wanted to include a representative from a nature preservation organization, was that soon after I held the questionnaire under the inhabitants of the municipality, it became clear that quite a few respondents felt that nature preservation organizations should be involved in the process of making decisions on archaeological

² The complete interviews can be found in appendices 1-3, included at the end of this thesis.

monuments. In order to see if the nature preservation organization had this desire as well, I contacted Staatsbosbeheer on the matter, resulting in the first interview. The interview was held by telephone, on the 18th of March 2014.

The second interview was with Masja Parlevliet, municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn. As one of the two municipal archaeologists of Apeldoorn, she has quite some influence on archaeological matters in the municipality. With the interview, I wanted to find out her opinion on the archaeological policy in her own municipality and on the interaction with other stakeholders, and how she regards their interest in the archaeological record of the municipality. This interview was held by telephone, on the 15th of April 2014.

The third and last interview was with Peter Deud, a project manager at 'De goede woning', a housing association active in Apeldoorn. In the interview with him, I wanted to find out how he values the archaeological record in the municipality with regard to the interest of the housing association. I also wanted to find out how he values the archaeological policy of the municipality and how he thought the interests of the housing association, extending into the development sector, are taken care of in this policy. This interview was held by email,³ on the 17th of April.

I limited the stakeholder interviews to three, because there was little time left for me to complete the thesis. I did not include the researches of the University of Leiden, because they are only stakeholders as long as the research is ongoing. The three interviewed stakeholders are permanent stakeholders in archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn.

5.1 Valuing archaeology

The three interviewed stakeholders all have a different perspectives and interests for the land in the municipality of Apeldoorn. S. Geijskes is most interested in taking care of the nature areas that fall under the management of Staatsbosbeheer. M. Parlevliet is most interested in caring for the archaeological record of the municipality. P. Deugd has an interest in developing new locations.

³ This interview was not held personally, but via mail. Thus, it might be debated whether or not this counts as a interview. However, for the sake of clarity, it will be called an interview in this thesis.

Despite their different standpoints, there is a similarity that soon becomes clear. Although on different levels, they all value the archaeological knowledge,⁴ and even agree that this archaeological knowledge could be improved. S. Geijskes indicates that more archaeological knowledge could improve the experience of both nature and archaeology in the nature reserves. She mentions that there is not enough archaeological knowledge within the organization, but that more cooperation with the municipal archaeologist could improve this.

When asked what they would want to improve on archaeology in the municipality, M. Parlevliet answered that she would want to gain more detailed maps, gathered with more extended archaeological research. P. Deugd indicated that sometimes archaeological knowledge in the development branch is lacking. Both he and S. Geijskes indicate that more knowledge could decrease the number of incidents where the archaeological record is damaged. Both seem to see this as the main value of archaeological knowledge in their separate branches.

This also relates to the wish of M. Parlevliet to improve the archaeological knowledge in the form of more detailed maps. With more detailed maps, a more detailed policy can be developed. If the archaeological record of the municipality is mapped better, the number of incidents where archaeology is unexpectedly found may decrease. Thus, all three interviewed stakeholders value archaeological knowledge and indicate that the more people know about archaeology and the archaeological record of an area, the less friction there will be between archaeological needs and other needs for the same land, such as nature management and development.

Even so, the corporations of P. Deugd and S. Geijskes do not value the archaeological knowledge enough to pass it on to the employees within the organization. Many employees who carry out the fieldwork of the organization do not know what to do when they come in contact with archaeological remains.

This, however, does not yet say much about how the archaeological record is valued by the different stakeholders.

Both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd indicate that archaeology can be a hindrance to their own interests in the land. Staatsbosbeheer is responsible for the care of nature areas,

⁴ With archaeological knowledge I mean all that is known about archaeology and the archaeological record in the municipality of Apeldoorn.

including maintenance. However, sometimes the archaeological record prevents Staatsbosbeheer from carrying out the maintenance work the way the organization would prefer. P. Deugd indicates that archaeology in the development sector is often seen as 'causing problems'. When archaeology is found, the developer has to pay for the archaeological research and storage of the archaeological remains, thus causing the loss of both time and money while the archaeological work is carried out.

When archaeological objects are found unexpectedly, both S. Geijskes and M. Parlevliet indicate that these are handled as carefully as possible. The finds are registered as well as possible, and then stored in a depot.

Apart from the hindrance that might be found from the archaeological record, all three interviewees indicated that they make use of the archaeological record in some cases. S. Geijskes indicates that when the archaeological record and nature are combined, this might be used to improve the experience of both to visitors to these areas. To a lesser extent, P. Deugd indicates that he would be interested in using the archaeological record of a new development area in the design of such a new development.

It can be said that, although the archaeological record can be a hindrance for both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd, they also see the value of the archaeological record, and that it can be combined with the purposes of their own corporations. In the interview with M. Parlevliet, there has been no direct indication about the value of the archaeological record. However, her position makes her responsible for the archaeological record of the municipality and it is therefore part of her function to value the archaeology in the municipality and weigh this against the other interests in the land.

Not much was said in the interviews about archaeological monuments. For both S. Geijskes and M. Parlevliet, it is part of their job to take care of the archaeological monuments in the areas they are responsible for. On archaeological monuments, no disturbance is allowed and therefore areas with archaeological monuments are not of interest to P. Deugd, as he can do nothing with these areas.

5.2 Valuing the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn

Both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd indicated that archaeological policies can be a hindrance to the work they have to carry out for their organizations. S. Geijskes indicated that

some municipalities may freeze their archaeological policy, leaving no room for alternatives or compromises. She indicates that sometimes archaeology and the needs for Staatsbosbeheer to plant new trees could go together well enough if there was merely more cooperation on how the archaeology could be preserved while also planting new trees, without damaging the archaeological record. She thinks this might become easier when the vulnerability of different types of archaeology is clarified to other parties.

P. Deugd also indicated that archaeology can be a hindrance for new projects, mainly when the costs for taking care of the archaeology in an area where new development is planned, are disproportionate when compared to the cost of the overall project.

Despite of these hindrances, and with both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd feeling that parts that the archaeological policy should be altered, they both also seem to understand the need to preserve archaeological remains.

The three interviewees seem to contradict each other in regards to the influence of the different stakeholders. It seems to me that both P. Deugd and S. Geijskes feel that they do not have much influence on the decision making process concerning archaeology. P. Deugd indicates that legislation has a large role in the process, although he also thinks that the municipality is willing to help to find other solutions. S. Geijskes answered that Staatsbosbeheer has 'no say in archaeology whatsoever'. This seems in contrast to M. Parlevliet, who indicates that the municipal board takes the final decision on archaeology, and that other stakeholders can have influence as well. While she acknowledges that her advise as municipal archaeologist is welcomed and usually enforced, this is by no means a certainty. Other stakeholders may also offer their own advise.

Even though both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd feel that they have almost no influence on the decision making process, they both appreciate that the municipality of Apeldoorn is willing to cooperate in attempting to find new solutions whenever different interests collide.

5.3 Conclusion

In this chapter, three interviews were held with three different stakeholders who regularly come in contact with archaeological remains. The interviews had the purpose of answering the following question:

How do different stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis, value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of this municipality? Do they agree with the present situation, or would they like to see changes?

It seems clear that both S. Geijskes and P. Deugd try to avoid interaction with archaeology. When they do come in contact with archaeology, they merely follow legislation and only when needed take action to preserve the archaeology. Both also indicate that not all personnel who can come in contact with archaeological remains are aware how to deal with it; S. Geijskes indicates that this is because there might not be enough information available. P. Deugd indicates that archaeology is often seen by developers as 'causing problems', preferring to have nothing to do with it. This seems a loss, because P. Deugd also indicated that he knows these 'problems' can be rather easily avoided by already taking archaeology into account in the initiating phase (as opposed to the planning phase) of new projects.

Both do seem to realize the importance of maintaining the archaeological record and seem to value archaeological knowledge to quite some extent, so it could be said that archaeological knowledge is valued more than the archaeological record itself.

M. Parlevliet has a different point of view, as she is responsible for the archaeological record. In dealing with archaeology, she will try to find the best way to preserve archaeology while also regarding other interests in the land. Both P. Deugd and S. Geijskes indicate that their corporations cooperate with M. Parlevliet as municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn. And although P. Deugd and S. Geijskes think that their influence on the decision making process is limited, they do value the assistance of M. Parlevliet in finding solutions.

Though all three interviewees have points on which they would like the archaeological policy to improve, in the end they seem quite content with the present situation.

6. Public opinion

As archaeologists, we may not always be fully aware that the work we do and the archaeology we protect is not as well known to the public as it is to us. Still, it is increasingly recognized that it is important to create public awareness and an understanding of archaeology under non-archaeologists, as the archaeological remains we handle is their heritage as well. In this chapter, the results of a questionnaire held under the inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn, will be evaluated. The chapter focuses on the following questions:

What is the attitude of the local people of the municipality of Apeldoorn toward the selection process for archaeological monuments? And what is their attitude towards the burial mounds themselves?

Do people from different age categories answer differently? And do the answers differ when set off against how long respondents have lived in the municipality?

There are over 150 burial mounds still present in Apeldoorn (Bourgeois 2008, 17). In this chapter I hope to find out if and how the people interact with the burial mounds and what their attitude is towards these archaeological features. The choice for burial mounds was made because these are in Apeldoorn the most visible archaeological structures.

Also, I wanted to find out whether there would be differences in the given answers between different age categories or depending on how long people have lived in the municipality. It might be expected that the older people are, or the longer people have lived in the municipality, they might be more informed on burial mounds. This chapter is to find this out, and if this influences their attitude towards the mounds.

6.1 The questions

This section has the purpose to find out what the attitude of the inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn is to both the burial mounds and the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments. In total, there were 37 participants. For

questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, there are three columns presented. The first shows the answer options that could be given to that questions. The second column displays the actual number of respondents who gave that answer. The third column displays the percentages of 37. For questions 5, 6 and 8, there is an additional column, showing the percentages of the total number of given answers (see also 2.4.2).

6.1.1 Question 1: What is your age?

This question has the purpose of seeing how the compilation of the respondents was in terms of age categories. In the next section this question will be combined with the other questions of the questionnaire, to see if there are differences in given answers between the age categories.

The answers are divided in different categories, as an exact age would not be relevant. Thereby, people might be more reluctant to fill in their exact age; this way, the question might feel less direct and therefore more anonymous.

Table 1: Answers given to question 1: 'What is your age?'

Answer option	Answer in numbers	Answer in %
< 15	0	0
16-25	4	10,8
26-40	10	27,0
41-65	16	43,2
65+	7	18,9

As can be seen, none of the respondents was under the age of 16. This might be because at the times I held the questionnaire they were at school, or that people in this category might not have been interested in filling in the questionnaire.

The percentages of the age categories of the inhabitants of Apeldoorn in 2008 (see table 2) can be compared with the percentages of the age categories of the respondents. It becomes clear that the percentages of the 16-25 and 65+ categories who filled in the questionnaire roughly correspond with the percentages of the population percentages according to table 2. However, the percentages of the categories >15 and 26-65 are rather distinct. Under the respondents, it can be said that

the category of >15 is underrepresented in the results of the questionnaire and the category of 26-65 is somewhat over-represented.

Table 2: Population of Apeldoorn in age, Apeldoorn 2008 (After Centraal bureau voor de statistiek 2009, 12)

Age	% of population
0-15	17,7
16-25	11,1
25-65	55,1
65+	16,0

6.1.2 Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question two was meant to compare answers from respondents who have lived differing periods of time in the municipality of Apeldoorn with the answers given to other questions. This will be done in paragraph 6.3 (see below).

Table 3: Answers given to question 2: 'How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?'

Answer option	Answer in numbers	Answer in %
<1 year	2	5,4
1-5 years	1	2,7
6-10 years	0	0
10-20 years	5	13,5
20< years	29	78,4

It becomes clear from table 3, that a vast majority of the respondents (91,9 %) has lived in Apeldoorn for more than 10 years. Only three of the respondents have lived less than 10 years in Apeldoorn. Therefore, it will be difficult to register significant differences between the categories.

Why there are so little respondents who have lived less than 10 years in Apeldoorn, might be explained by the migration numbers. It can be derived from the numbers of people moving into the municipality in 2008, in comparison with the total number of inhabitants of the municipality at the end of 2008, that only 3% of the inhabitants of

that year was a new inhabitant of the municipality of Apeldoorn (see table 4). This low amount may account for the low number of respondents living in the municipality for less than 10 years.

Table 4: Number of people moving in the municipality of Apeldoorn in 2008 compared with the number of inhabitants at the end of the same year (after Centraal bureau voor de statistiek 2009, 12)

Inhabitants	Actual number of people
Moving in the municipality in 2008	4.734
Inhabitants 31-12-2008	155.332

6.1.3 Question 3: Do you know what a burial mound is?

This question had the purpose of finding out how many of the respondents know what a burial mound is. I have chosen to ask specifically for the burial mound, as this is the most prominent feature of archaeology in the municipality. There are over 150 burial mounds in the municipality (Bourgeois 2008, 17); it might be expected that if people are to know about archaeology, it would be most likely that they know about the burial mounds.

The answer 'yes' is followed by 'namely...' because I wanted to see if people who answered 'yes' indeed knew what a burial mound was, by giving a short description.

Table 5: answers given to question 3: 'Do you know what a burial mound is?'

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in %
Yes, namely	26	70,3
No	11	29,7

From the descriptions given with the answer 'yes', it becomes clear that the basic principle of a burial mound, namely a grave with a mound on top of it, was clear to most people who answered 'yes'. However, some people mentioned verbally to me that there were Islamic graves on the graveyard which had mounds on top of them. Thus, they might have answered 'yes' meaning these (more recent) mounds, and not the archaeological burial mounds.

The number 26 in table 5, which is the number of respondents who answered ‘yes’, includes the very basic answers (grave with a mound on top of it) and all the people who answered ‘yes’, but failed to give a description at all. If only the ‘yes’ answers which include an explanation with the mention of ‘age’ or ‘archaeology’ are counted, the result lies a lot lower. Only seven of the respondents included any such indication in their answer.

It can be concluded that a majority of the respondents know what a burial mound is in basic terms, but that only a minority succeeds in indicating some form of age or knowledge to it.

6.1.4 Question 4: Have you ever seen a burial mound in the municipality of Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?

With this question, I wanted to get an indication whether people knew what a burial mound looked like. The respondents who answered ‘no’, might still have come across one without knowing it. This is, however, impossible to determine.

In the original question, I had placed ‘visited’ instead of ‘seen’, but after I spoke with M. Parlevliet, the municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn, I decided to change the word to ‘seen’ as a burial mound is not often an object that is ‘visited’. It is more likely that people came across one during other activities as, for example, walking or cycling.

The inclusion of the Veluwe for the question was to prevent confusion. A part of the municipality is included in the Veluwe, which is a nature reserve stretching over several municipalities. The distinction between a burial mound in Apeldoorn or one of the other municipalities which include the Veluwe would be very hard to make.

Also included in this question was a little explanation on what a burial mound is, for the people who had answered ‘no’ on question 3. I did this, because I thought people needed to know what the question was about.

Table 6: Answers given to question 4: ‘Have you ever seen a burial mound in Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?’

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in %
Yes	17	45,9
No	20	54,1

As can be seen in table 6, a slight minority answered ‘yes’ on this question. This is interesting, as there even is a burial mound located in the centre of the city (<http://archis2.archis.nl>, monument number 144). Thus, it can be expected that most of the respondents would have come past it. Apparently, even when living near burial mounds, it does not mean that people have seen them.

6.1.5 Question 5: Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in your municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?

This question was meant to discover whether people had gathered or received, one way or another, information about archaeology. It might be an indication of how interested people are in this subject, as people tend to search only for information about subjects that interest them.

The total number of given answers on this question is 38. This is because one of the respondents as filled in more than one answer, stating that he or she had both the internet and education as source of information.

Table 7: Answers given to question 5: ‘Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in your municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?’

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in % of 38 ⁵	Answer in % of 37 ⁶
No	27	71,1	73,0
Yes, by internet	3	7,9	8,1
Yes, namely	7	18,4	18,9
other	1	2,6	2,7

A majority of the respondents declared never to have either searched or received information about archaeology. This is interesting, as every now and then the municipality places articles on archaeology in the local newspaper (pers. conversation with M. Parlevliet). It seems that this has been mainly unnoticed or that people did not

⁵ 38 is the total number of answers given. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

⁶ 37 is the total number of questionnaires. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

think about it when filling in the questionnaire, as only one respondent declared that the newspaper has been a source of information.

The respondents who answered ‘Yes, namely...’ gave a wide range of ways in which they have searched or received information. These are a city tour (1), Books (2), geocaching⁷ (1), education (1), visit to Uddel/ Groot Vaassen (1) and the newspaper (1).

The respondent who answered ‘other’ stated that he or she had not yet had time to look up or receive information due to the recent movement into the municipality.

It also becomes clear that at least 73% of all respondents have never searched for information about archaeology or burial mounds. This might be simply because people are not interested in such information. It could also be that they had not enough knowledge to search for more information. If you do not know what archaeology is, or even that it exists, it is not possible to look up information about it.

6.1.6 Question 6: Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)

This question had the purpose of seeing if there was any desire under the respondents to get more information on burial mounds.

Table 8: Answers given to question 6: ‘Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)’

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in % of 42 ⁸	Answer in % of 37 ⁹
No	20	47,6	54,1
Yes, by internet	10	23,8	27
Yes, by information folders	2	4,8	5,4
Yes, by exhibition	5	11,9	13,5
Yes, by new media	4	9,5	10,8
Yes other, namely	1	2,4	2,7

⁷ Geocaching is searching with a GPS device for small, hidden objects, which are located at given coordinates

⁸ 42 is the total number of answers given. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

⁹ 37 is the total number of questionnaires. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

A slight majority (54,1%) of the people does not want additional information. The reason why is not directly clear, probably the respondents are just not interested in burial mounds or archaeology.

In general, a slight minority (45,9%), would like to know more about burial mounds. The ways in which these respondents would like to receive information varies.

Most of the people who would like to get more information, answered that they would like more information via internet. This is surprising, as there are already internet-sites which are dedicated to burial mounds in Apeldoorn and which are not hard to find.¹⁰ Possibly, the respondents have not been looking up information. This is then strange, as information on internet is passive information; you are the one who has to look it up.

There are already information folders available, but it is clear that there is not really a high interest in them.

The option for an exhibition was suggested by the municipal archaeologist M. Parlevliet. She was interested to see if people would like this, and thus if putting up an exhibition would be worth the effort. Whether it is worth the effort remains disputable, as only 15% of the respondents would be interested in this.

The new media was partly suggested for the younger people, as this is an upcoming feature. It also adds a layer of interactivity to the information, as you need your mobile phone or tablet to receive the information. However, there are not that many respondents who have given this answer. Possibly it is still too new a concept, that not all respondents realized what was meant by this option.

The 'yes other, namely...' was added to give the respondents the chance to bring in some other ideas. Only one respondent made use of this answer. The suggestion was to give lectures, and to organize visits to archaeological excavations.

¹⁰ For example, the second hit when you enter 'grafheuvel Apeldoorn' in google, you get <http://www.grafheuveld.nl>

6.1.7 Question 7: *Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected. What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?*

This question was in the questionnaire, because I often experience that non-archaeologist sometimes have difficulties with recognizing the value of archaeology. Apeldoorn has a lot of archaeology, and the number of (protected) burial mounds is high. It could be that people see this as an obstruction to development.

Table 9: Answers given to question 7: ‘Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected. What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?’

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in %
Good, it is important that as much as possible of the past is preserved for future generations	31	83,8
Unnecessary, remnants of such a distant past are useless in the present day society	3	8,1
Other	3	8,1

As can be seen, a vast majority of the respondents agreed that it was good that there is a number of burial mounds protected.

The three respondents who answered ‘other’ gave different reasons each. One respondent answered that he or she did not know what they were. Another answered ‘not applicable’. As this was all the explanation given, I assume that this respondent also meant that he or she did not have enough knowledge to answer the question. The third respondent answering ‘other’ indicated that he or she agreed that it was good to preserve, but that less protection could be sufficient.

Only three respondents indicated that they thought that the protections was not necessary.

Thus, it can be said that the general attitude of the local inhabitants towards the burial mounds is positive.

6.1.8 Question 8: Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)

This question was meant to find out what people thought about the process of selecting new monuments and who should be involved, and to compare the results with the present situation.

It was possible to give more than one answer. Some respondents thought that all of the mentioned parties should be involved, others only gave one answer.

Table 10: Answers given to question 8: ‘Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)’.

Answer options	Answer in numbers	Answer in % of 114 ¹¹	Answer in % of 37 ¹²
Municipality	23	20,2	62,2
Local population	14	12,3	37,8
National government	8	7,0	21,6
Nature preservation organization	25	21,9	67,6
Archaeologists	29	25,4	78,4
Owner of the land	14	12,3	37,8
Other, ...	1	0,9	2,7

Most people agreed that the municipality, archaeologists and the nature preservation organizations should be involved. The option for the nature preservations may seem a bit strange, but I think this can be explained by the fact that part of the municipality is covered by the Veluwe, a nature reservation park.

Rather few people, only 21,6% of the respondents, thought that the national government should be involved in the selection process. This is interesting, as all the archaeological monuments in Apeldoorn are national monuments, and therefore the national government will have been involved.

More than one third of the respondents thought that the local population and the owner of the land should be involved.

¹¹ 114 is the total number of answers given. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

¹² 37 is the total number of questionnaires. See 2.4.2 for an explanation

The person who answered 'other' thought that interested parties should be involved in the selection process.

In the present situation, the municipality and archaeologist are overlaying categories. There are two municipal archaeologist working as functionaries of the municipality. Thus, both archaeologists and the municipality are involved.

Nature preservation organizations are not involved at the present in the selection process. However, there is a desire from a main nature preservation organization, Staatsbosbeheer, to be involved in the archaeology, if not in the selection process (see appendix 1, interview with. S. Geijskes).

It can be concluded that the present situation partly responds to who the respondents think should be involved in the selection process. The archaeologist and the municipality are already involved. Less involvement should be with the national government, whereas nature preservation organizations should be more involved, according to these results.

6.2 Analysis per age category

This part of the thesis will focus on the comparison of different age categories and the answers given to other questions of the questionnaire.

6.2.1 Question 1-3

With combining questions 1 and 3, I want to find out if there is a relation between age categories and the knowledge of burial mounds. If this is so, maybe information could be focused on specific age categories.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 3: Do you know what a burial mound is?

Table 11: Answers of question 1 and 3 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that age category

Question1 \ Question 3	Yes (%)	No (%)
<15	-	-
16-25	1 (25)	3 (75)
26-40	6 (60)	4 (40)
41-65	14 (87,5)	2 (12,5)
65<	5 (71,4)	2 (28,6)

As can be seen, 25% of the respondents in the age category 16-25 knows what a burial mound is. In the other age categories, the number of respondents knowing what a burial mound is, is over 50%. In the age category 41-65, the largest percentage of respondents answered 'yes' on the question whether they knew what a burial mound is.

Thus, it seems that elder people know more about what a burial mound is than younger people.

This might be explained by the fact that elder people are either more interested in (local) archaeology and thus know more about it, as people often tend to search for information about subjects that interest them. However, this seems to be not true (see 6.2.3). Another explanation could be that they have lived longer in the same place and thus have had more chance to come across information, even if this might have been done unconsciously by reading every now and then something in the paper (see 6.1.5).

6.2.2 Question 1-4

In combining question 1 and 4, it can be seen whether there is a difference between age categories in whether or not they have ever seen a burial mound.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 4: Have you ever seen a burial mound in the municipality of Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?

Table 12: Answers question 1 and 4 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that age category

Question 1 \ Question 4	Yes (%)	No (%)
<15	-	-
16-25	1 (25)	3 (75)
26-40	3 (30)	7 (70)
41-65	8 (50)	8 (50)
65<	5 (71,4)	2 (28,6)

From the people younger than 40, the majority has never seen a burial mound. In the category 41-65 half has seen it while the other half hasn't. It is only in the category 65+ that the majority has seen a burial mound.

Thus, more older than younger people have seen a burial mound. As can be seen in 6.2.1, less younger people know what a burial mound is, thus they might not know if they have seen one. Another explanation might be that the people who are 65+ have more spare time to walk and cycle in the area, and thus have more chance of seeing a burial mound.

6.2.3 Question 1-5

With this combination, I wanted to see if there is a difference between the age categories about whether or not they ever received or searched for information. Thus, it should become clear what the most common sources for information on archaeology are and if there is a difference between the age categories as to how the information was received.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 5: Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in you municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?

Table 13: Answers question 1 and 5 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that age category

Question 1 \ Question 5	No (%)	Yes, by internet (%)	Yes, namely (%)	Other (%)
>15	-	-	-	-
16-25	4 (100)	-	-	-
26-40	7 (70)	1 (10)	2 (20)	1 (10)
41-65	12 (75)	2 (12,5)	2 (12,5)	-
65<	4 (57,1)	-	3 (42,9)	-

None of the people under the age of 26 have ever received or searched for information on burial mounds or other archaeological monuments. In the categories 26-40 and 41-65, only a minority has ever received or searched for information.

The category 65< has quite clear received or searched the most information, although in this age category, the people who have not searched or received information still form a small majority. However, none of this category who did search of receive information, did so via the internet, but in a variety of ways. On the other hand, in the two younger categories the internet has been one of the sources of information, for the few respondents in these category who answered 'yes' to question 5. This may be because the group of 65< are not as familiar with the internet as the younger people. Thus, it can be said that there is a clear difference in sources for information between people over the age of 65 and people under that age, concerning the internet.

Why the percentage of respondents in the 65< category who answered 'yes' on question 5 is higher than in the other categories, is difficult to explain. It could be that they have had more chances to receive or search for information, or maybe they are more interested in archaeology than younger people.

6.2.4 Question 1-6

With this combination, I was interested mainly in the respondents who answered yes, to find out if there is a difference in the way people would want to receive more information in different age groups.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 6: Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)

Table 14: Answers question 1 and 6 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that age category

Question 6 \ Question 1	No (%)	Yes, internet (%)	Yes, information folders (%)	Yes, exhibition (%)	Yes, new media (%)	Yes, other (%)
<15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-25	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	1 (25)	1 (25)	-
26-40	5 (50)	3 (30)	1 (20)	1 (10)	1 (10)	-
41-65	10 (62,5)	5 (31,3)	-	1 (6,3)	2 (12,5)	-
65<	4 (57,1)	1 (14,3)	1 (14,3)	2 (28,6)	-	1 (14,3)

There is not so much differences to discover between the age categories. This is slightly surprising; I would have expected the option for new media to be favored by younger people, whereas I thought older people would be more interested in an exhibition.

The age category of 16-25 is the only category where a majority would like to receive more information. This is slightly surprising, as elder people tend to know more about burial mounds and archaeology (see 6.2.1 and 6.2.3). It could be that this is the reason elder people do not want to receive more information, as they find their current knowledge sufficient. Maybe for the young people it is the other way round; because they do not know much or nothing about burial mounds and archaeology, they would like to want more.

6.2.5 Question 1-7

Combining questions 1 and 7 had the purpose of seeing if there is a difference between age categories and how they think about the number of burial mounds in Apeldoorn. Thus, something might be said about the attitude of the different age categories.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 7: Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected.

What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?

Table 15: Answers question 1 and 7 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that age category

Question 1 \ Question 7	Good (%)	Unnecessary (%)	Other (%)
<15	-	-	-
16-25	3 (75)	1 (25)	-
26-40	6 (60)	2 (20)	2 (20)
41-65	15 (93,8)	-	1 (6,3)
65<	7 (100)	-	-

It is immediately clear that a vast majority of the respondents think it is good that burial mounds are preserved. This is even 100% in the category of people over 65.

All the respondents who answered this question with 'unnecessary' are under the age of 41. This suggest that the elder respondents are in general more positive about the burial mounds and their protection. Still, a majority of the respondents under the age of 40 also agrees with the situation. Over all, it can be said that the general attitude to the burial mounds is positive. There is only a small minority who disagrees with the present situation.

6.2.6 Question 1-8

The purpose of this combination is to see if there are different opinions between the age categories about which stakeholder(s) should be involved in the decision making process about archaeology.

Question 1: What is your age?

Question 8: Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)

Table 16: Answers question 1 and 8 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category

Question 8 \ Question 1	Municipality (%)	Local inhabitants (%)	National government (%)	Nature preservation (%)	Archaeologists (%)	Owner (%)	Other (%)
<15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-25	2 (50)	2 (50)	1 (25)	2 (50)	3 (75)	3 (75)	-
26-40	7 (70)	3 (30)	3 (30)	7 (70)	8 (80)	3 (30)	-
41-65	10 (62,5)	6 (37,5)	3 (18,8)	12 (75)	13 (81,3)	6 (37,5)	-
65<	4 (57,1)	3 (42,9)	1 (14,3)	4 (57,1)	5 (71,4)	2 (28,6)	1 (14,3)

The answer ‘municipality’ was in every age category an answer given by a slight majority of that category, except for the category 16-25, where half of the respondents gave this answer. The municipality is already the main authority on archaeology in the municipality. They will be the main authority for appointing (municipal) monuments in the future. Maybe higher percentages would be desirable.

A clear minority in all age categories thinks the national government should be involved. This is interesting, as all archaeological monuments in the municipality are national monuments, appointed by the national government at some point in the past. It is also the national government that decides whether there are changes to be allowed to these monuments. Thus, it might be an improvement if for new (municipal) archaeological monuments, the municipality becomes the main authority, as the support for municipal involvement is larger than the support for involvement of the national government.

For both the nature preservation and the archaeologist, there is a majority in all age categories who thinks those stakeholders should be involved in archaeological decisions. Archaeologists in this question overlay with the municipality in some parts, as there are municipal archaeologists in Apeldoorn.

When we look at the number of respondents who think the owner should be involved, there is a distinctive difference between the age categories. From the category 16-25, 75% of the respondents gave this answer, where in the other categories, a distinctive minority thinks the owner should be involved. It is difficult to explain this difference. Maybe the younger generations think differently about ownership of land compared to the older people.

In all categories, the highest percentages are given to the involvement of archaeologists, whereas the national government has the lowest percentages. Given this, maybe it should be reevaluated how to manage the national monuments. In general, there are no huge differences between the categories about who should be involved in the decision making process. The only exception to this about the involvement of the owner of the land.

6.3 Analysis per duration of citizenship

This part of the thesis will focus on the comparison of different age categories and the answers given to other questions of the questionnaire. Only eight out of 37 respondents indicate to live less than 20 years in Apeldoorn, only three respondents have lived less than 10 years in Apeldoorn. Thus, the indications on differences in duration of citizenship are a first indication. This should be kept in mind when regarding the conclusions.

6.3.1 Question 2-3

This question had the purpose of seeing if it made a difference in knowledge about burial mounds in comparison to the time people live in Apeldoorn.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 3: Do you know what a burial mound is?

Table 17: Answers question 2 and 3 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 2 \ Question 3	Yes (%)	No (%)
< 1 year	1 (50)	1 (50)
1-5 years	1 (100)	-
6-10 years	-	-
10-20 years	5 (100)	-
> 20 years	19 (65,5)	10 (34,5)

It can be said that almost two out of three people who live longer than 20 years in Apeldoorn do know what a burial mound is, while seven out of eight people who have lived less than 20 years in Apeldoorn do know what a burial mound is. The conclusion thus would be that people who have lived shorter in Apeldoorn know better what a burial mound is than those who have lived there over 20 years. This is surprising, as I would have expected the people who have lived longer in Apeldoorn would have had more chance to see or hear about burial mounds, thus knowing better what a burial mound is than people who have lived not that long in Apeldoorn.

An explanation for this could be that people who move into a new municipality, in this case Apeldoorn, look up information about the place, maybe comparing this information with other possible places to move to. When looking up information about the municipality of Apeldoorn, archaeology might quickly pop up, as this is a prominent feature in the municipality.

6.3.2 Question 2-4

This combination was to find out if there is a difference between the categories of citizenship and whether or not the respondents had ever seen a burial mound.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 4: Have you ever seen a burial mound in the municipality of Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?

Table 18: Answers question 2 and 4 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 4 \ Question 2	Yes (%)	No (%)
< 1 year	-	2 (100)
1-5 years	1 (100)	-
6-10 years	-	-
10-20 years	3 (60)	2 (40)
> 20 years	13 (44,8)	16 (55,2)

As can be seen in table 18, 55,2 % of the respondents who have lived more than 20 years in the municipality and 40% of the respondents in the 10-20 years category have seen a burial mound knowingly. If we combine these categories, it is to say that about half of the respondents who have lived in the municipality for more than 10 years, has knowingly seen a burial mound.

Of the people who have lived less than 5 years in the municipality of Apeldoorn, only a third has knowingly seen a burial mound. Thus it can be said that people who live longer in the municipality are more likely to have seen a burial mound. This is slightly surprising, as it could be concluded from 6.3.1 that the respondents who have lived a shorter time in Apeldoorn know better what a burial mound is than those who have lived longer in the municipality.

It might be explained by the fact that people who live longer in the municipality have had more chances to come across a burial mounds, even though less people of this category know what a burial mound is.

6.3.3 Question 2-5

With this combination, I wanted to find out whether there is a difference between the time people have lived in the municipality and if they have ever searched for information or got such information offered.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 5: Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in you municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?

Table19: Answers question 2 and 5 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 2 \ Question 5	No (%)	Yes internet (%)	Yes other (%)	Other (%)
< 1 year	1 (50)	-	-	1 (50)
1-5 year	1 (100)	-	-	-
6-10 years	-	-	-	-
10-20 years	4 (80)	-	1 (20)	-
> 20 years	21 (72,4)	3 (10,3)	6 (20,7)	-

As can be seen, a majority in all categories answered that they had never searched or received information about either burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in the municipality. The most respondents who answered that they had searched or received information have lived over 20 years in the municipality, which is quite different from other categories.

Almost all respondents who answered 'yes, other', have lived over 20 years in Apeldoorn. This might be explained by the fact that they have lived longer in the municipality than the other categories, and thus have had more opportunities to receive information in different ways.

6.3.4 Question 2-6

With this combination, I was mainly interested in the respondents who answered yes. Now, it can be seen whether there is a difference in the way people want to receive information, in comparison to the time they have lived in the municipality.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 6: Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)

Table 20: Answers question 2 and 6 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 2 \ Question 6	No (%)	Yes internet (%)	Yes folders (%)	Yes exhibition (%)	Yes new media (%)	Yes other (%)
< 1 year	-	2 (100)	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-
6-10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-20 years	3 (60)	1 (20)	-	2 (40)	1 (20)	1 (20)
> 20 years	16 (55,2)	7 (24,1)	2 (6,9)	3 (10,3)	3 (10,3)	-

Most of the respondents who answered yes, has lived more than 10 years in the municipality. This is interesting, as it could be concluded from 6.3.1 that the people who live longer in the municipality of Apeldoorn, know less about burial mounds. This would suggest that those who already have some knowledge do not necessarily wish to expand it, but that those who do not have the knowledge would like to know about burial mounds and/or archaeology.

The way in which people would like to receive the information varies. The answer 'internet' was given in three categories, but as there is already information on the internet to be found, I wonder if they have ever looked up information. Internet is a source of information to which you have to search actively. It is something most people have easy access to.

Of the respondents who answered yes, apart from the internet, the answers are spread out. Apart from the internet, none of the other options in any categories has a clear majority.

6.3.5 Question 2-7

This combination was to find out if there is a difference in attitude toward the burial mounds between the different duration of citizenship categories.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 7: Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected.

What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?

Table 21: Answers question 2 and 7 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 2 \ Question 7	Good (%)	Unnecessary (%)	Other (%)
< 1 year	2 (100)	-	-
1-5 year	1 (100)	-	-
6 tot 10	-	-	-
10 tot 20	5 (100)	-	-
> 20	23 (79,3)	3 (10,3)	3 (10,3)

It becomes clear that all the people who answered 'unnecessary' when asked what they thought about the protection of burial mounds, have lived in Apeldoorn for over 20 years. This is interesting, as this is also the category of people indicating most that they would like more information (see 6.3.4). Thus, it would seem that this category is somewhat divided in the opinion about burial mounds and archaeology.

Apart from this, there are no differences between the categories of duration of citizenship. Still, also in the category of people who lived in Apeldoorn for over 20 years, a vast majority thinks it good that the burial mounds are well protected.

6.3.6 Question 2-8

With combining questions 2 and 8, I wanted to see if there is a difference between how long people have lived in the municipality and who they think should be involved in the selection process for new archaeological monuments.

Question 2: How long have you been living in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

Question 8: Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)

Table 22: Answers question 2 and 8 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the percentages of that duration of citizenship category

Question 2 \ Question 8	Municipality (%)	Local inhabitants (%)	National government (%)	Nature preservation (%)	Archaeologists (%)	Owner (%)	Other (%)
<1 year	1 (50)	1 (50)	-	1 (50)	1 (50)	-	-
1-5 years	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-20 years	3 (60)	4 (80)	-	5 (100)	5 (100)	4 (80)	1 (20)
>20 years	18 (62,1)	9 (31)	8 (27,6)	19 (65,5)	23 (79,3)	10 (34,5)	-

As can be seen, all respondents who answered ‘national government’, are people who have lived in the municipality for more than 20 years. It is difficult to say how this can be explained. It could be that they are aware that the government already has played a part in the present archaeological monuments of Apeldoorn. When people agree with that situation, they agree that the national government should be involved.

The majority of most citizen duration categories agrees that nature preservation and archaeologists should be involved in the selection process, in the category of respondents who have lived 10-20 years in the municipality, this is even 100%.

Another place where we find 100%, is in the category of 1-5 years by municipality. However, there was only one respondent in this category, representing 100% of that category for each answer he or she would have given. Thus, the 100% can be slightly misleading.

In general, in the most categories, the opinion is quiet divided as to who should be involved in the selection process.

6.4 Conclusion

This chapter was focused on answering the following questions:

What is the attitude of the local people of the municipality of Apeldoorn toward the selection process for archaeological monuments? And what is their attitude to the burial mounds themselves?

Are there differences to be found in given answers between different age categories? Are there differences to be found in given answers in comparison to how long respondents have lived in the municipality?

The answer on the first two questions can be found by looking at the answers on the separate questions. In 6.1.8, it became clear that most respondents think that the archaeologists and nature preservation organizations should be involved in the selection process, followed by the municipality. This would then mean that the present situation, where mainly archaeologist and the municipality are involved in the decision making process for monuments, is not completely in accordance with what the public thinks. Also, the national government, which is now involved because they are responsible for national archaeological monuments, is a stakeholder that not should be involved so much, according to the respondents. Thus, although some aspects of the present situation and the situation favored by the respondents are in accordance, there are other aspects on which they are in discordance. This, however, does not immediately mean that the respondents are completely negative towards the present selection process, but it might be interesting for the municipality to see how the involvement of nature preservation organizations might be improved.

The attitude of the respondents towards the burial mounds themselves is in general positive, as a vast majority agreed that it is good that a number of the mounds are protected (see 6.1.7). However, there are less higher rates when it comes to the knowledge about burial mounds. Although a majority indicated to know what a burial mound is, only a minority of the respondents had ever (knowingly) seen a burial mound. Also, a (slight) majority of the respondents indicated that they had no interest in increasing their knowledge by gathering more information. Thus, although the general

attitude to the burial mounds under the respondents is positive, they seem to have no real interest in them. This might also explain why only a few respondents thought that the local population should be involved in the decision making process.

The main difference between the age categories can be found in the knowledge and information about archaeology and burial mounds. More people in the higher age categories know what a burial mound is and have seen one, while more people in the younger age categories would like to know more about them. As explained in 6.2.4, this might be because the elder people think their knowledge sufficient, where for the younger age categories there is still much to learn.

The attitudes towards the burial mounds and the selection process for new archaeological monuments, there are no major differences to be seen between the age categories.

When looking at differences in answers on the basis of duration of citizenship, there is something odd going on. From 6.3.1 it can be concluded that people who have lived shorter in the municipality tend to know better what a burial mound is than people who have lived longer in the municipality. However, the people who have lived longer in the municipality have received more information. Still, the people who have lived longer also would like to know more about burial mounds and archaeology. It seems contradicting that the category of people who have lived longer than 20 years in the municipality, and who have received most information, is also the group where less people know what a burial mound is and would like more information. It might be explained there is a division in this group, and that per respondent the answers might have been opposite of each other. However, as no individual answers are singled out in the comparison, the answers of both divided parts become visible, creating a seeming contradiction.

The attitude of the category of respondents who have lived longer than 20 years in the municipality is the most negative compared to the other categories. All respondents who answered that they think the protection of burial mounds is unnecessary have lived over 20 years in Apeldoorn. Still, a majority of this category agrees with the protection of the burial mound and think it is good that they are protected.

When asked who should be involved in the process of selecting new monuments, it can be noticed that all people who think the national government should be involved,

have lived in the municipality for more than 20 years. In general, the respondents are divided, although most agree that the municipality, archaeologists and nature preservation organizations should be involved in the selection process.

7. Conclusion

In this thesis, the focus lay on taking a step towards finding out how the present day society values and interacts with the remains of the past. While today's society is confronted with these relics of the past, there has been hardly any study on this subject. Still, as the remains are there, the society has to interact with them, either by preserving them, destroying them or doing something in between. The main question of this thesis is:

How do different stakeholders of archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn value the archaeology of the municipality and how do they value the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn?

As many stakeholders are involved, there is no simple way to answer this question directly. Different stakeholders may all have different interests in the territory of the municipality of Apeldoorn. All will view and value the archaeological record with their own interest in mind. Therefore, several sub questions were formulated, to help structuring the research as well as to answer the main question.

The first sub questions had the function of assessing how the archaeological record was valued in the past, as the archaeological record we have today is a result of past values. These were the questions that stood central to chapter 3:

What has been done in burial mound research in the Netherlands so far and what are the consequences of past archaeological research for current research themes?

Why are burial mounds so abundantly present on the monument lists and how influences this new inscriptions on the list?

The answer to these questions were found through literature study. The main difficulty was to find the right literature, not diverging too far from the question. In the past, the main focus in burial research was on the burial mounds themselves. Current research

themes are more focused on the landscape around the mound as well as the mounds themselves. Visibility was highly valued; the most visible archaeological remains are the features that were the first to be studied.

The focus with selecting new archaeological monuments has also been for a long time (the main part of the 20th century) on visibility. As burial mounds are one of the most visible archaeological features and quite abundantly present in the landscape, a lot of them were appointed as archaeological monuments. Today, the burial mounds are overrepresented.¹³ To regain a balance on the list that reflects the history of the land, indication programs are formed. These indication programs are part of the Dutch legislation. To find out how the archaeology is valued in the Dutch legislative system, the following sub questions, that stood central to chapter four, were:

What are the effects of the Valletta treaty and the Wet Archeologische Monumentenzorg in Dutch archaeological heritage management?

How is the selection for the protection of archaeological remains, and thus burial mounds, made in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

This question also was answered with literature study. The effect of the WAMZ was that the archaeological market opened up, and that protection of archaeology is more and more taken into account in the planning phases of new development projects. However, there is a lot of discussion still ongoing between people who think it is detrimental for the archaeology to liberate the archaeological market and those who are positive towards an open approach, as long as the quality is well regulated.

The selection process of Apeldoorn is based on the national legislation, including the indication programs. However, the municipality is working on their own legislation, making it possible to appoint municipal archaeological monuments. For these kinds of monuments, the national government is less involved. This might make it easier to appoint monuments that are not necessarily part of the indication programs.

¹³ It is argued that the archaeological record, and the monuments in the monuments list, should be a representation of the Dutch history (Lauwerier *et al.* 2006, 9). In this regard, there are now too many burial mounds on the list, marking them as overrepresented.

In chapter five, three qualitative interviews with three stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology on a regular basis are discussed. The question that formed the reason for these interviews was:

How do different stakeholders who come in contact with archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn on a regular basis, value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy of this municipality? Do they agree with the present situation, or would they like to see changes?

The three interviewees represent three different stakeholders. The advantage of one to one interviews is that specific questions can be asked. The disadvantage is that other organizations in the same branch do not necessarily agree with the interviewees.

All three interviewees are rather content with the present situation concerning archaeology. The main desire of both M. Parlevliet and S. Geijskes would expand the knowledge, mainly to direct the archaeological care more specific. Also P. Deugd valued the archaeological knowledge, as with more knowledge, incidents where archaeology and development collide. Thus, it is more the archaeological knowledge that is valued by the three interviewees, if not the archaeological record itself.

Furthermore, a questionnaire was held under the inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn, who can also be seen as stakeholders. However, personal interviews were not suited for these stakeholders, as many and very various people belong to this group of stakeholders. To get a general idea about how these stakeholders value archaeology, a questionnaire was held under the inhabitants of Apeldoorn. With the questionnaires, I wanted to find an answer to the following questions:

What is the attitude of the local people of the municipality of Apeldoorn toward the selection process for archaeological monuments? And what is their attitude towards the burial mounds themselves?

Do people from different age categories answer differently? And do the answers differ when set off against how long respondents have lived in the municipality?

The conclusions are derived from in total 37 respondents. Although this is only a small fraction of the total number of inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn, it gives an idea how the general attitude towards burial mounds and archaeology is. The respondents were chosen randomly from a shopping public. Therefore, the age ranges from the respondents were not equal to the age range of the population of Apeldoorn (see 6.2.1). This might have distorted the results.

The respondents are divided as to who should be involved in the selection process of selecting new archaeological monuments, although the municipality, archaeologist and nature preservation organizations are the three most given answers. Most people do agree with the present situation, as a vast majority indicated that they think it is good that a number of burial mounds is protected.

In both the differing age categories, as the different categories of duration of citizenship, there are differences to be found. The most noticeable difference between the age categories is that more respondents in the older categories know about burial mounds than the younger categories. The respondents in the younger categories do want to know more about burial mounds. This suggest that the respondents in the older age categories find their knowledge sufficient.

The main difference between the categories of duration of citizenship, there is seemingly a contradiction. The category of people who have lived longer than 20 years in the municipality, and who have received most information, is also the group where less people know what a burial mound is and would like more information. As suggested in 6.4, there might be a difference in the category of people who have lived over 20 years in the municipality, between people who do not know what a burial mound is and would like more information, and people who do know what a burial mound is and do not wish to expand their knowledge.

Answering the sub questions was meant to help the main question to this thesis, by clarifying some aspects and reviewing the opinions of different stakeholders on the archaeology and the archaeological policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn.

The conclusion is that almost all stakeholders value the archaeology in a way that they agree with the present situation and that there are parts of the archaeological record that are worth protecting. On some points, improvement might be valued, as for example in the legislation. More influence of other stakeholder is sometimes valued,

where there is now not always room for some stakeholders in the decision making process, who would like to be part of this.

This thesis was only a first step to see how different stakeholder value the archaeology of one specific municipality, the municipality of Apeldoorn. I think the municipality does well when it comes to taking values of various stakeholders in account.

For future research I would recommend to expand on both the stakeholders that might be involved in such a research, as well as the actual numbers. The numbers of respondents to the questionnaire is not representative for the total number of inhabitants of the municipality. Also, only three direct involved stakeholders were involved in interviews. Further research could expand this research, including other stakeholders, such as differing nature preservation organizations or other developers. Also, the questionnaire could be held under a larger number of inhabitants in the municipality.

Another way to extend this research is to carry out similar research in other municipalities. These could then be compared with one other, seeing maybe if they could take over certain aspects of each other to improve the policy, that as many stakeholders as possible value the archaeological record in a way that they understand the need to preserve the archaeological record.

Abstract

This thesis focuses on how different stakeholders value the archaeological record and the archaeological policy in the municipality of Apeldoorn. There has been almost no research on this subject, while the archaeological record is part of the heritage of the people, and not just of the archaeologists.

The thesis starts with the formulating of the research questions and is then followed by an explanation of the methods that were used to answer the different sub questions.

The first part of the thesis focuses on the history of archaeological research in the Netherlands and on burial mounds, and the legislative background of archaeological protection in the Netherlands. This was to clarify how the archaeological record came to be and to what extent the archaeology in the Netherlands can be protected via legislation. The archaeological record is the result of differing policies in the past, but as often the focus for protection of archaeological features lay on visibility, burial mounds are now over represented on the monuments list. Indication programs are designed to give priority of protection to archaeological features that are under represented on the monuments list.

Since the Treaty of Valletta was signed by the Netherlands in 1992, the focus of protection came to protection in urban planning. With taking archaeology in account in the early phases of new development plans. The new situation also led to the foundation of commercial archaeological companies, while the quality is guarded by the Quality Standard for Dutch archaeology.

The second part of the thesis focuses on the opinion of different stakeholders. Three interviews were held with three representatives of different stakeholder groups. One interview was held with a representative of a nature preservation organization, one interview with the municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn and one with a representative of a housing association organization. From these interviews it became clear that the stakeholders are content with the present situation. The only point to which more attention might be given is the provision of information, both for obtaining more *specific* information as for *sharing* archaeological information.

Apart from these three interviews, the opinion of the inhabitants of the municipality of Apeldoorn was gathered by handing out questionnaires, as the local inhabitants can

also be seen as stakeholders. It became clear that most respondents agree with the protection of burial mounds, but that they are divided as to who should be involved in the selection process of appointing new archaeological monuments.

After analyzing the differing aspects of the thesis, the main question could be answered. It seems that there is a good balance in Apeldoorn between the need to protect and preserve the archaeological record and the need of other purposes for the land.

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List of figures

Figure 1: Number of archaeological monuments in different categories (after Lauwerier <i>et al.</i> 2002, 95)	23
Figure 2: The relation between the government, Archaeological contractors and developers (Willems 2008, 286)	34

List of tables

Table 1: The answers given to question 1, what is your age?	50
Table 2: population of Apeldoorn in age, Apeldoorn 2008 (After Centraal bureau voor de statistiek 2009, 12)	51
Table 3: Duration of citizenship of the respondents of the questionnaire	51
Table 4: Number of people moving in the municipality of Apeldoorn in 2008 compared with the number of inhabitants at the end of the same year (after Centraal bureau voor de statistiek 2009, 12)	52
Table 5: answers given to question 3, 'Do you know what a burial mound is?'. ..	52
Table 6: Answers given to question 4, 'Have you ever seen a burial mound in Apeldoorn or on the Veluwe?'	53
Table 7: Answers given to question 5: 'Have you ever looked up information about burial mounds or other archaeological monuments in your municipality, or have you ever been offered such information? If so, how?'	54
Table 8: Answers given to question 6: 'Would you like to know more about burial mounds? If so, how would you like to receive information? (multiple answers possible)'	55
Table 9: Answers given to question 7: 'Apeldoorn has over 150 burial mounds, of which a number is protected. What do you think of it that Apeldoorn has so many burial mounds and that a number is protected?'	57

Table 10: Answers given to question 8: ‘Who do you think should be involved in the selection process for appointing new archaeological monuments? (multiple answers possible)’	58
Table 11: Answers question 1 and 3 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	60
Table 12: Answers question 1 and 4 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	61
Table 13: Answers question 1 and 5 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	62
Table 14: Answers question 1 and 6 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	63
Table 15: Answers question 1 and 7 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	64
Table 16: Answers question 1 and 8 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that age category	65
Table 17: Answers question 2 and 3 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category	67
Table 18: Answers question 2 and 4 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category	68
Table19 : Answers question 2 and 5 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category	69

Table 20: Answers question 2 and 6 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category 70

Table 21: Answers question 2 and 7 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category 71

Table 22 : Answers question 2 and 8 combined. The numbers between the brackets are the % of that duration of citizenship category 72

Appendix

Appendix 1

Interview with a representative of 'Staatsbosbeheer', a nature preservation organization

Appendix 2

Interview with the municipal archaeologist

Appendix 3

Interview with a representative from 'de goede woning', a housing association

Appendix 1

Interview with a representative of 'Staatsbosbeheer', a nature preservation organization

Seline Geijskes is landscape architect at Staatsbosbeheer, responsible for 'beleid, uitvoering en advisering' (policy, realization and advising) on a national level and specific for Gelderland, Overijssel and Flevoland. After I contacted Staatsbosbeheer, they redirected me to S. Geijskes. She was very willing to have an interview with me. The interview was held over the telephone.

How does Staatsbosbeheer treat the archaeology in the nature reserves you manage? Is there a standard protocol, or is the archaeology in every project judged separately?

'Staatsbosbeheer has tasks that are anchored in legislation. One of these task concerns the management and the protection of cultural-historic values. At the moment, there is no standard protocol on how to deal with archaeology, but Staatsbosbeheer has been considering this. A standard protocol would mainly be to clarify the rules, which are now separately discussed in each project.'

'Another reason that there is debate about creating a standard protocol, apart from clarifying the rules, is that Staatsbosbeheer is becoming a more and more independent organization, becoming more separate from the government. Because of this development, the financial situation is also changing. It is possible therefore, that other considerations might be taken into account when judging on how to proceed on archaeological projects. To ensure that the quality is maintained, a protocol could offer more clarity and certainty in some cases.'

'When damage is accidentally inflicted on archaeology, the finds are taken to a depot. As a governmental institution, we have a good depot system. Archaeological finds are treated with care.'

Is there a difference in how Staatsbosbeheer handles a national archaeological monument, a municipal archaeological monument or areas with high archaeological expectations?

'Yes, there is a difference. Staatsbosbeheer is involved in the monitoring of national archaeological monuments, and thus we keep a stricter watch on the protection.'

Municipal monuments and terrains of high archaeological expectancy are not always known to us. Project leaders can request this data from municipalities, but this often only happens when a license is needed. As the information is not always available, it is not possible to always take it into account.'

Can archaeology be a hindrance to the work of Staatsbosbeheer? If so, in what way(s)?

'Yes, archaeology can be a hindrance. One of the functions of the forests of Staatsbosbeheer is the production of wood. Often, trees cannot be planted on locations where there is archaeology we know of. Thus, these areas can't be used for wood production, which has financial consequences for Staatsbosbeheer. Archaeology can, in a way, freeze an area and diminish its uses.'

'Another difficulty that can occur with archaeology in nature reserves, is a contradiction between archaeological legislation and ecological legislation. For example, when badgers or rabbits have made their homes in a burial mound, ecological legislation states that the animals should be left alone. This is in contradiction with need to protect the burial mound in archaeological legislation. Generally in these cases, archaeology often loses from ecology. I think the archaeological legislation could be pursued a bit more persistently.'

'Thirdly, archaeology can be an obstacle to recreational purposes. To sustain recreation, certain facilities have to be in place, such as paths. Often, archaeology can't be disturbed, or, in this case, crossed by paths. This has to be taken into account and can be thus a hindrance.'

Are all personnel who can come in contact with archaeology in one way or another aware about how to deal with archaeology when they come across it?

'No, they are not. This is partly due to the fact that the archaeological information is not always freely available, due to the precautions taken in regards to treasure hunters. This does not mean that there are many accidents with archaeology, but more knowledge could ensure a decrease in the number of incidents. For example, it is not always clear what kind of archaeology is present at the site, and how vulnerable the remains are. Reports are not always easy to understand for project leaders, as they are sometimes

written in archaeologists jargon. If this information was clearer, project leaders could more easily comprehend what archaeological aspects they have to take into account.'

Does it happen that Staatsbosbeheer cannot carry out duties as planned because of archaeology? If so, does this happen often?

'Yes, this does happen, but only occasionally. This mainly happens where archaeology is near the surface, as the removal of the rich top soil is sometimes necessary for the management of the nature reserves. It's difficult when archaeology lies near the surface.'

Does Staatsbosbeheer in any way have a say in archaeology? If so, how? If not, would you like to have a say in archaeology?

'At the moment, Staatsbosbeheer has no say whatsoever in archaeology. In some cases however, this could be desirable. It does not help that municipalities sometimes freeze their archaeological policies, with no room for other input. In some cases, nature and archaeology could go well together. When the archaeology is located rather deep, for example, it would be completely possible to plant trees for the wood production over it, without damaging the archaeology. In other cases, the archaeology is very vulnerable, like cart tracks on the Veluwe, while these are sometimes protected less. Sometimes, a better balance might be found in providing too much or too little protection.'

Do you have any comments you wish to make concerning archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

'I would like there to be more cooperation between Staatsbosbeheer and the municipality of Apeldoorn about making archaeology more visible and experienceable for the public. This already happens on a smaller scale, but it could be extended. For instance, there is currently no archaeologist employed at Staatsbosbeheer. The knowledge of the municipal archaeologist(s) could help to create a better merge of archaeology and nature.'

'It could also be done the other way round, by archaeologists starting to think about what could fit in areas managed by Staatsbosbeheer. In this, the municipalities are somewhat passive. In exchange for more control, the municipalities could then also

contribute in financial ways, especially now that the budget of Staatsbosbeheer is declining because of the growing independence from the government. It is not reluctance from Staatsbosbeheer to work well with archaeological remains, it is more that there are relatively few people working in Staatsbosbeheer, who all have little time to spare.'

Appendix 2

Interview with the municipal archaeologist

Masja Parlevliet is municipal archaeologist of Apeldoorn. I already had had contact with her on the matter of the questionnaire I wanted keep in Apeldoorn. After I approached M. Parlevliet about whether or not she was willing to do an interview for my thesis, she was willing to help me again. This interview was also held over the telephone, while I was typing along.

Does it happen with ground disturbing activities that unexpected archaeology is found, even though you have a predictive map and a policy map available? If so, does this happen often or are these exceptions and what happens to the archaeology you find?

‘This actually never occurs. There is only one case which I know of, in which this has ever occurred. Between Apeldoorn and Hoog Soeren, there is an ammunition cleaning up project which spans 600 hectare. We have a policy in Apeldoorn that when the soil is disturbed, up to 35 cm of depth, no archaeological research is needed. The ammunition project does not go deeper than 10-20 cm. However, on the Veluwe, 35 cm is actually already too deep, as the prehistoric surface is the same as the current surface. The project of ammunition cleaning up proves this. Thus far, three Neolithic axes, an urn and some flint working tools have been found with the sieving that is part of the ammunition project. These are finds that might be related to archaeological features like burial mounds. Although the finds are recorded, the exact location is unknown, but because of these finds, an archaeologist now attends the project two days a week.’

‘The situation with the ammunition project has caused a revision in the policy map. With the new version of the policy map, in areas which are designated for nature, archaeological research for disturbance of the ground for over 1 ha, regardless of the depth, is now obligatory. These new rules do not affect the ammunition project, as it had already started before the new policy came in use.’

Do you expect to make use of the possibility to appoint municipal archaeological monuments a lot, when this is possible with the implementation of the new policy?

‘The possibility to appoint municipal archaeological monuments is noted in both the policy map and the monuments regulation note.’

‘With protection in urban planning, the category with the strictest protection apart from the monuments, is the category where projects which disturb more than 50 m² are obliged to carry out archaeological research. But this might not be enough, as there are enough archaeological features, as for example burial mounds, spanning less m². Thus, even with the strictest protection in urban planning, these features could be destroyed. By appointing such known features as municipal archaeological monuments, no disturbance is allowed, thus better protecting the archaeological features.’

‘However, the possibility to appoint municipal archaeological monuments is so new that it will probably take two or three more years before the first municipal archaeological monument is appointed. This is not a big problem, as there is no immediate threat.’

Are there other stakeholders who have an influence on how archaeology is dealt with?

‘The main authority and thus stakeholder is the municipal board; the mayor and the aldermen. Often, the advise I give to the responsible alderman is acknowledged, but other stakeholders might speak up too, influencing the decision of the alderman. Those other stakeholders who can influence the decision of the alderman are landowners and nature preservation organizations.’

‘As a municipal archaeologist I can suggest terrains to appoint as municipal archaeological monuments, but the municipal council makes the final decision.’

An employee from Staatsbosbeheer stated in an interview with me that she stands positive to cooperation with the municipality, to improve the experience of archaeology and nature combined. How would you feel about such a cooperation?

‘There is a difference between my role as archaeologist and my role as municipal archaeologist. As archaeologist, I stand very positive to working together with other organizations. Municipal archeologists have more limitations, but in general I think the municipality has a positive attitude towards such a corporation.’

If things like other stakeholders and finances were no limiting factor, what would you want to do with the archaeology in the municipality?

‘Mainly I would want the territory of the municipality to be mapped in far more detail, using the AHN2 and field surveys. And map different archaeological themes. If a quick scan already produced 40 new potential burial mounds, what would a detailed scan reveal?’

‘By expanding the archaeological knowledge, the policy of the municipality could be more efficient. Now sometimes things seem odd on maps, for example an area with a low archaeological expectation not far from where an urnfield is located.’

‘Apart from increasing archaeological knowledge, I would increase public outreach. For example hold regular expositions, and increase the available information outside, near the actual archaeology itself. Also, I wouldn’t use information signs, but also little movies and the like, maybe via new media. Lastly, I would promote the archaeology to tourists. Although there is a lot of archaeology to be found on the Veluwe, this kind of tourism is hardly promoted right now.’

Do you have any other remarks you would like to make concerning the archaeology of Apeldoorn?

‘The municipality is in the process of renewing and improving its archaeological policy. As I am quite involved in the process, I can clearly see where things are not going exactly as planned. But in general I think we are on the right way.’

Appendix 3

Interview with a representative from 'de goede woning', a housing association

Peter Deud is *Projectleider Planontwikkeling & Vastgoedbeheer* (project manager for project development and real estate management). I came in contact via M. Parlevliet, after I asked her if she knew someone who could be a representative for developers as stakeholders. After I contacted P. Deud, he was willing to help. The interview was held by e-mail.¹⁴

Can archaeology be a hindrance to your development projects? If so, how?

'Yes, archaeology can sometimes be a hindrance. When a location on which new buildings are planned lays in an area of high archaeological expectancy, this forms a certain risk. The risk is with almost all projects a financial risk, and thus a risk assessment is needed. To be able to make decisions about the continuing of a project, the financial dimension which often comes with archaeology, needs to be assessed. All costs that are made for archaeological research or for preservation of the past in general, are to be paid by the developer. To map this potential risk, test trenches can be a helpful form of archaeological research. If it is concluded that there is a site that has a certain value, the site needs to be preserved, either by adaption of the development plans or by an archaeological excavation. When the costs of the excavation are not acceptable compared to the cost of the overall project, or an when adaption of the project plan is not possible, it can be decided to stop the project.'

Have you ever used the archaeological information of a certain area in the design of a new project? If not, what would your attitude be to use such information in a new project?

'No, I have never used the archaeological information of an area in a project plan. However, I do try to let the recent past (up to about 100 years ago) show in the plan or the design of a new project. When the knowledge about an area goes back to ancient times, I think it is interesting and special to show this in the new developments. So I

¹⁴ Officially, this is therefore not an interview, as there was no direct personal contact. However, for the sake of clarity, it will be called an interview in this thesis.

would be positive about using archaeological information in the design of a new project.'

Do you think that the policy of the municipality of Apeldoorn sufficiently accounts for interests of other stakeholders, like housing associations, in comparison to the archaeology?

'I think that legislation has a higher priority than the interests of stakeholders. This is understandable. But the municipality of Apeldoorn is very willing to assist in situations where high costs and many restrictions become involved in a project.'

Are all personnel who can come in contact with archaeology in one way or another aware about how to deal with archaeology and/or what it can mean when they come across it?

'No. This is mainly because archaeology is often not elaborated about, as well as it is seen as a difficulty and often causes 'problems'. The tendency of the development sector is that when 'something' about archaeology occurs, the project is already in a stage where archaeology can be rather disturbing for the developing process. Thus, it is important for a developer to research the relations of the archaeology with the area that is to be developed as early as possible in the development process, preferably in the initiating phase. In this early stage, there are often enough possibilities to incorporate a process-disturbance assesment in the developing process.'

Do you have enough archaeological knowledge to take the archaeology in account when needed? Does archaeological knowledge play a part in the planning process of new projects?

'My archaeological knowledge is not very extended. I do have enough experience with projects in which archaeology played a part to anticipate archaeology early in the planning phase. I gather information from municipalities and/or provinces about the history of an area and whether there is an expectancy for archaeological remains. It is relatively cheap to let a drilling research be performed on the location and when needed a trench survey. The information gathered with these forms of archaeological research

gives a good idea about the archaeology and prevents surprises in the development process.'

Do you have any other remarks you would like to make concerning archaeology in the municipality of Apeldoorn?

'The municipality of Apeldoorn has a very professional archaeological department. The people working there make the cooperation very pleasant. When needed, they provide help to see if a project can continue and they help to find creative solutions for the differing challenges when the archaeology touches the development project. I am very positive about the people working on the archaeological department of the municipality of Apeldoorn.'