

The heritage of World War II in the Netherlands

The development of new criteria to value the traces of World
War II in the Netherlands

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Figure 1: The ladder, symbol for comfort and escape.

Master Thesis, Leiden University, Faculty of Archaeology

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Acknowledgements

During my first year as master student at Leiden University in 2012, I visited camp Westerbork in Drenthe, the Netherlands. This visit inspired me to look deeper into how this kind of heritage is dealt with. I have always lived near camp Amersfoort, so as a child I often went with my family to the memorial at the National Monument of Camp Amersfoort. I had always been interested in this topic and would often read books about it. After visiting Westerbork I started to think that it could be a topic of my master thesis. Talking to my supervisor Monique van den Dries, convinced me that I wanted to research heritage in regard to this topic. There is a lot of potential in this topic because World War II heritage is such a young field of archaeology. My supervisor then got me in touch with Ivar Schute, a specialist in World War II archaeology who works at RAAP, a archaeological research agency and consultancy. During my appointment with Ivar we talked about camp Amersfoort and the possibility to link my research to camp Amersfoort. However quite a lot of research had already been done. We talked about how World War II traces were being valued and how he often encountered difficulties with the current KNA value system. We talked about the system developed by his colleagues Ruurd Kok and Job Wijnen to value World War II traces, and he advised me to look further into that aspect. This is how I came to my research topic.

I would like to thank the following persons who have supported me during the writing of my thesis. Firstly my supervisor, Monique van den Dries, for supporting me, for the advice given during the writing process and accepting the limitations of my learning disability, dysphasia, which causes my sentences to be less smooth than intended. I would also like to thank Ivar Schute and Ruurd Kok for providing me with their knowledge and articles about World War II. I would further like to thank the people who filled in my questionnaire, thank you for all your input and giving me the information I needed.

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1. Introduction

'Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world'

By Nelson Mandela¹

World War II was a period of time in which a lot of unthinkable things happened. The period, 1940 to 1945 had a major impact on the world. Most of Europe was occupied by Hitler's army, people were stripped from their freedoms, forced to flee, incarcerated, tortured and murdered. The war took place on the land, in the sky and on the water. Around 65 Nazi camps were built in The Netherlands alone, and 42.500 camps and ghettos throughout Europe (Lichtblau 2013, 4). It was a period which had a tremendous impact on the Netherlands, on the lives lived and on how the landscape changed and looks today. The Monument Act of 1988 states that monuments of architecture and archaeology should be preserved if older than 50 years and if the remains are of importance because of their beauty, relevance to science or their cultural historical value (Monumentenwet 1988). As more than 50 years passed from World War II there is more attention to these World War II traces such as crash sites, camps, prisons, bunkers, hiding places etc.

My interest for this topic was developed namely through my grandparents. They lived in Rotterdam during the war and it had a huge impact on their lives. My grandfather had to work for the Nazis but he and his father did not want to and went into hiding. Unfortunately my grandfather was captured and sent to Westerbork, where he had to work on the land, harvesting potatoes for rocket fuel used for the V1 missiles. One day on their way to the potato fields my grandfather had to go to the toilet. When he was done he wanted to return to his group, which had continued ahead. At that moment he realised he could escape, which he did. He walked to the nearest train station and took the train back to Rotterdam, the train going back south was empty as all the Germans fled north during '*dolle dinsdag*'. He told stories about the war but he never really talked about his experience in Westerbork. So this topic has always intrigued me and because the relicts of this war are heritage now I started to look at how we with these remains which still have such an emotional connection to our nation.

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/briefingpapers/efa/quotes.shtml>, last accessed 28 April 2013.

The traces of World War II are being measured according to the KNA value system (Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard). The KNA is a handbook on how to deal with archaeology in the Netherlands. It is a system of requirements researchers need to meet, which ensures the quality of research (CCvD 2010c, 1).

When the traces of World War II are being valued by this system it seems that these traces are too quickly designed as worth preserving, especially when using point one of the KNA value system. Point one is the value perception, with as criteria aesthetic value and historical value (Willems and Brandt 2004, 68). The historical value is ‘the recollection of the past that an archaeological monument invokes’ (Willems and Brandt 2004, 72). The World War II remains are young in the field of archaeology, there are still people who lived through that experience and told their stories to their children, grandchildren and the public. Remains of the war can be seen in the landscape or in monuments that have been built to remember the people we lost. Therefore the aesthetic value and historical value are criteria that are not distinctive enough. In regard to World War II traces these criteria seem more like a rule and not an exception. And it is impossible to do archaeological research at all the places with a perception value, as it will cost too much money to research everything. We need an elaboration of changes in the KNA value system, so that strange as it might sound, it will be more difficult to call something designed ‘worth preserving’ when it comes to traces of World War II. To make it more difficult to call something worth preserving more criteria should be added. One of the ways to do that is by looking at what such remains can mean. We need to evaluate the current criteria and develop new criteria which also deal with the educative, symbolic and emotional meaning of a World War II relict (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 81). This is what I intend to do with my master thesis.

Multiple organisations are also talking about the remains of World War II. Last December 2012 the central college of experts (CCvD) held a meeting with World War II specialists to talk about WO II archaeology and heritage. The province of Utrecht asked how to deal with the conservation of modern material and if the policy should not be on a national level. They asked whether the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) and CCvD could come up

with a solution. Also the Convent Municipal Archaeologists (CGA) thinks a closer look is needed at how foreign countries deal with World War II material. The fact that the CCvD put it on their agenda shows there is support for a discussion about a change in regard to dealing with World War II traces (SIKB 2012, 9).² RAAP is a Dutch archaeology research agency and consultancy, which is specialised in the archaeology of World War II. They advise authorities, businesses and private organisations in the Netherlands and Flanders. In the recent years they have done a lot of archaeology research referring to World War II, like Camp Amersfoort and recently Camp Westerbork. They developed their own valuation method to be applied to the remains of the war.

The main question of my master thesis is: What should/could be changed in the existing KNA (quality norm Dutch Archaeology) value system to improve the valuing of World War II heritage. My aim is to study how the KNA and the system of RAAP work, and can be further developed so that the valuation method of World War II traces will be enhanced. So that the traces of the war are not immediately designed worth keeping on the basis of the perception value. I will accomplish this by looking at certain aspects; the meaning of World War II heritage, the existing KNA system and the valuation method of RAAP and whether the emotional and educative factors are important and should be implemented. Further I will look at the some of the countries around us who also deal with war heritage. I have chosen England en Belgium, both paying attention to this kind of heritage, so I intend to find out what can be learned from them. I have chosen these two countries for a couple of reasons; they are just like the Netherland more democratic. In France for example a more top-down approach is used. Since England also uses a value system just like in the Netherlands, how does it differ from our value system and are there any aspects that we can use. World War I happened almost 100 years ago and therefore Belgium is still actively dealing with the remains of that war, what can be learned from how they deal with World War I remains. I will also not look at Germany because they have a different mindset while dealing with the traces of the war; it was their country

² http://www.sikb.nl/upload/documents/archo/SIKB-CCvD%20Archo_Nconcept_12_52653.pdf, last accessed 2 December 2012.

that started the war. So I have chosen the countries closest to our own mentality and democratic way of dealing with things.

The method I used to adjust the KNA valuation method was mostly a literary research. I also asked specialist/archaeologist in the field of World War II heritage some questions through a questionnaire. The role of the questionnaire was to find out what they thought about adding the educational meaning and the involvement of the public to the valuing process. For my interviews I have chosen some specialists in World War II archaeology, municipality archaeologists who while working in the field has come across the traces of the war and a historian working at the Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (NIOD). I have chosen these people because I wanted to gather a broad perspective of the questions asked about World War II. The answers will give me an idea of what is thought about certain topics in practice and how broad World War II is as a research topic in the archaeology world. In this way I hope to have gathered enough information to further develop the system of RAAP so that it can be used as a step in the right direction to deal with remains of World War II. As a method I will also test the further developed system on a case study. The role of the case study is to find out whether the extended value method can be operational and used in practice. The sub-questions that will be explored in the following chapters are:

- What are the differences between the KNA value system en the system of RAAP.
- Is there an adequate inventory of the traces of World War II in the Netherlands.
- What can be learned from England en Belgium in regard to valuing World War II remains.
- Could the educational value and the involvement of the public be used in the valuing process.
- What could be new criteria to implement in the KNA value system.

2. Theoretical framework

In this chapter I will explain my topic World War II heritage more in-depth in relation to my research question; what should/could be changed in the existing KNA (Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard) value system to improve the valuing of World War II heritage. I will give a conceptual format of the topics that are involved or of influence on my master thesis. World War II heritage can be categorised under contemporary archaeology. A theory in connection to this field is post- modernism. One notion of this theory that I find important in regard to World War II heritage is that it is impossible to be thoroughly objective. World War II heritage is a young heritage which still has impact on people's lives and thoughts so we have to keep in mind that unconsciously we are influenced by those thoughts in the process of determining the value of a World War II trace (Van der Laarse 2010, 21). This notion can be of importance and valuable.

2.1 Heritage discourse

My research topic is the remains of World War II and how to adjust the KNA valuation method so that the traces of World War II are not immediately designed worth preserving on the basis of the perception value. My aim is thereby to develop new criteria to value those traces. To do so I will first look at what the term heritage means.

Heritage is not an easy term; Lowenthal states that heritage 'all but defies definition' (Lowenthal 1998, 85; Skeates 2000, 9). But according to Skeates it can be looked at in a more general way, just like how Layton and Ucko describe heritage 'as a physical entity, broadly shaped by human action' (Layton and Ucko 1999, 1; Skeates 2000, 9). Harrison describes heritage as 'a dynamic process which involves competition over whose version of the past, and the associated moral and legal rights which flow from this version of the past, will find official representation in the present' (Harrison 2009, 8).

Archaeological heritage can also be described in two general ways according to Layton and Ucko 'as the material culture of past societies that survives in the present and as the process through which the material culture of past societies is re-evaluated and re-used in the present' (Layton and Ucko 1992,

2; Skeates 2000, 9-10). Even though the World War II traces are not from a past society because it is part of or own society we still give meaning to those traces and re-use them in the present. This is something Harrison also talks about. We use the object of heritage, like an artefact, together with the practises of heritage, such as language, to preserve objects and/or memories and shape them to our own ideas of the past, present and future (Harrison 2009, 9).

Another definition of heritage is given by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in its Convention on Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972. It describes heritage as ‘our legacy of the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations’. It defines cultural heritage in the Convention of 1972 in Act 1 as;

‘monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view’ (UNESCO 1972, 2).

There is also intangible heritage. This is in the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage article 2 Act 1 defined as;

'the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. For the purposes of this Convention, consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development' (UNESCO 2003, 2).

Next to the tangible traces there are also intangible traces of World War II. An example I came across while reading a book, the war diary of Klaartje de Zwart-Walvisch, is a song that was made and became the camp song as she calls it, a way to keep up the courage (see appendix A) (Zwiers 2009, 58-60).

Rodney Harrison describes heritage in his book *Heritage Critical Approaches*. He also states that heritage is a difficult term nowadays. According to him it can describe a broad scale of meaning, like monuments and memorials to languages and songs (Harrison 2013, 5). Harrison sees 'heritage as a concept that is constantly evolving, and the way in which the term is understood is always ambiguous and never certain' (Harrison 2013, 6). Society is indeed of influence on how we see heritage. It can change over time, which is good to keep in mind because the question can be asked how people will think about heritage in 20

years. Maybe there will be more of an emphasis on remains of the war because it will be more in the past than it is currently, and no survivors will be alive to share that past. Will we rely more on the physical traces of that war to experience the heritage of the war? All this kind of questions can be asked, but the UNESCO convention provides a clear guideline to what can be considered heritage and the aspect of the protection for future generations is an important one.

Harrison also talks about heritage in regard to academics. He says that it does not have its own field study, a specific academic discipline as a home. It is a field in which multiple areas are involved; historians who want to tell the right public history, archaeologists who research and preserve sites and objects, and anthropologists who look at the relations between heritage and traditions, sociologists, geographers who look at the natural landscapes or ecologists and biologist researching and conserving plants and animals types. So heritage can function in an interdisciplinary academic field (Harrison 2013, 8).

These are just a couple of opinions about what heritage is. I used these opinions because it shows that older sources and newer sources both conclude that heritage can be seen through different eyes and belong to different fields each with its own goal. Heritage is a broad discipline and I think it is important to keep that in mind in my research to value World War II heritage because this heritage does not only consist of archaeological traces. The traces of the war are still quite young and thereby a broad spectrum of information is available. An example is documentation used by historians. What is certain is that heritage is either or both tangible and intangible and can have meanings that we want keep for future generations, so that they can also learn about their heritage and maybe learn from mistakes made in the past.

2.2 World War II heritage

World War II heritage is young in the field of archaeological heritage. World War II happened over 50 years ago, the remains/evidence of that war are now considered heritage as described in the Dutch Monument Law chapter 1 general provisions article 1.b.1 (Monumentenwet 1988).³ There is quite an emotional connection to this heritage; people who witnessed the war are still alive. Many people have shared their stories with their families or the public. These stories have had an impact and the choices we make are being influenced by our connection to it, and it has to be kept in mind while making decisions about it. The memory of World War II has been dealt with in different ways. For a long time the memory of the war was focused on the heroic and patriotic image of oppression and resistance (Van der Laarse 2010, 9-10). At the end of the 1940s official war and resistance monuments were erected, a monumentalisation, which still continues today, took place. On May 4th all Dutch people are silent for 2 minutes to remember the past and on May 5th we celebrate our freedom, although nowadays in a more general way. In the seventies and after the fall of the wall in 1989 the attention changed from the resistance to the victims of the war (Van der Laarse 2010, 10-11). Today the memory of World War II is consumed as a touristic heritage experience (Van der Laarse 2010, 14). Van der Laarse says that a touristic experience of the past implies an authenticity experience (Van der Laarse 2010, 16). According to him the heritage and tourism are in transition from being civilized to a feeling of enjoyment, the sites are becoming consumption of places (Van der Laarse 2010, 17). This consumption of places is a concept with two aspects; on the one hand it is possible through tourism to inform the public about a site, about World War II, but on the other hand there is a fine line between the enjoyment of such a site and the moral aspect of it. It seems weird to enjoy a site which has brought so much death and destruction to people's lives. It is important to keep this delicate line in mind in regard to my research.

According to Van der Laarse World War II heritage has become part of our identity for which we want to fight. It is a national past that we see as our own, the past that we cherish as our own, 'because in the memory we seek our

³ http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004471/geldigheidsdatum_25-04-2013, last accessed 25 April 2013.

identity' (Van der Laarse 2010, 21). The World War II memory sites are tourist destinations to be visited but also places where universal values are and can be transmitted, moral lessons from the past are learned and identity politics can take place. These places produce identification with the past which helps the authentic experience (Van der Laarse 2010, 26). After the war ended not much attention was paid to the traces of the war, people at that time wanted to forget what happened. For example camp Amersfoort was built over in the sixties whereby the barracks and watchtowers were removed even though the camp has been a national monument since 1946. In the nineties the place was redesigned as a memory centre and since then just like other memory centres it gets lots of visitors (Van der Laarse 2010, 42).

Heritage sites are not only historical places where something happened but they are places where something is happening with us now as we are visiting it. Van der Laarse talks about two trends in war heritage, on the one hand you see a trend to visualizing and experience, a musealisation of places and a medialisation of witness stories. Our image of World War II is created by museums, movies and fiction, with sites trying to adjust to. The other trend is within the museums, where a materialisation of memories takes place in the form of object and places (Van der Laarse 2010, 65). Like Van der Laarse says a World War II site does something with us, such a site can have a high emotional value, also because we see it as our past, as part of our identity.

By the musealisation the heritage is taken out of its original context and placed in a new one (Van der Laarse 2010, 68). Heritage is being kept alive by conservation and restoration, but maybe it is time to look at it in a public orientated way to create a social support for the selection and the maintenance of heritage, and so involve the visitors and the neighbours of the sites with the archaeological research and the restorations of monuments (Van der Laarse 2010, 70). This way it can create an environment in which people will think about the happenings of the past (Van der Laarse 2010, 71). To me it seems a good idea to involve the public more in the decision whether a site should be protected. It is especially the case with the World War II heritage which is a heritage close to

people's heart. Van der Laarse ends his book on the war as experience (*de oorlog als beleving*) with the following sentence:

'We are the people who give meaning, we see the belongings of others as ours, change their things in collections and their environments in memory places. Even the difficult traumatic past we change as if it was our heritage. But if we didn't, we would be walking around in a world of forever forgotten lives and stories' (Van der Laarse 2010, 75; translated by L. Elemans).

Even though it is sometimes a difficult emotional past to study, if we do not keep it for future generations all the evidence will be lost forever, especially because some people are already denying that certain things actually happened.

2.3 Value discourse

To determine the value of a World War II trace, it is important to understand the term 'value'. Schofield, a scholar specialized in combat archaeology, he states that in principle all places have value (Schofield 2005, 81). He describes value as judgment which is either subjective or objective or both (Schofield 2005, 82). R. Mason says that values are used in two kinds of meanings: 'first, as morals, principles, or other ideas that serve as guides to action (individual and collective); and second, in reference to the qualities and characteristics seen in things, in particular the positive characteristics' (Mason 2008, 99). He goes further suggesting that values suggest a usefulness and benefit. 'Heritage is valued not as an intellectual enterprise but because it plays instrumental, symbolic, and other functions in society' (Mason 2008, 100). He describes value as multivalent, as different values can be given to a heritage place. Those different values can be given by different stakeholders or people can give multiple values. He calls this multivalence an essential quality of heritage and he suggests a pluralistic, eclectic approach to value assessment. Just like Schofield he says that heritage values are

influenced by our subjectivity (Mason 2008, 100). I agree with their assessment with regard to, as I already have stated before, World War II which took place only some 50 years ago and because of that aspect it will influence our thoughts. The contexts (social, historical, spatial) need to be understood before you can determine the value. It is also important to acknowledge who is determining the value and why. The value should not only be determined by the experts because it also involves other factors such as economics, cultural change, public policy, and social issues (Mason 2008, 100).

Schofield mentions some of the groups who can help determining the value, such as veteran groups, combatants and other influenced by the elements of the war, whether socially or economically. They can contribute to our knowledge and understanding (Schofield 2005, 87). So determining the value of something is a process whereby more stakeholders than only the experts can be involved.

2.4 Contemporary archaeology

A topic that is also of influence on my research is contemporary archaeology, the archaeology of the recent past, the twentieth century. As Schofield says it is within the contemporary past, that of which we have direct personal experience (Schofield 2005, 29). World War II took place between 1940 and 1945 and falls under this category.

In the past, contemporary archaeology was mainly used as a tool to developed models for interpreting the ancient past, like ethno-archaeological research of modern groups to test theories about the use of archaeological remains. But in the recent years more attention has been given to the modern archaeology as its own subject. From researching modern archaeology we might get a better understanding of modern day society and to improve some things for the future (Schofield 2005, 29). You can see it as learning from our mistakes. In case of With World War II you can think of trying to prevent such a situation ever happening again.

So with contemporary archaeology it is possible to select sites future generations can learn and benefit from. As archaeological evidence is still so young compared to ancient archaeological sites, we have now the option of

getting primary historical and documentary sources providing additional information (Schofield 2005, 32). Through which a broad picture of World War II can be created. For this to happen, decisions for valuing the World War II traces have to be made. It indeed needs to be decided which traces we want to select for future generations. We now have the benefit that of the archaeological evidence being young. We can use primary sources but it is impossible to protect everything for future generations since among others it will cost too much money.

Another important aspect is that the archaeology of the recent past is connected to the people living now, it has impact on people's lives and memories. Which is the reason why there is quite an interest in for example with World War II. In recent years a lot of books have been written, movies and documentaries made about this topic, all attracting in a lot of people and similarly their interest in the recent past. So because it is so deeply implemented in our society it would be a good thing to involve the general public in valuing the World War II traces.

2.5 Public archaeology

For a while now you see the involvement of the public in archaeology. Both in the process of determine the value of a site and in helping to manage the site etc (Little 2012, 395). World War II heritage is a young kind of heritage; people still have a close connection to this heritage. Either their families were involved and told stories about it or the impact of the war was something they carried with them for the rest of their lives. Like Van der Laarse says we see it as part of our own past. So to involve the public with the process of valuing a World War II trace could be a move in the right direction.

But what is the meaning of the term public; Nick Merriman describes two meanings of the term in his book *Public Archaeology*. You can associate the term public with the state and its institutions and you can use the term public to describe a group of individuals who discuss issues with regard to archaeology and are interested in cultural products. Their reactions reflect the public's opinion. There is also the concept that the state can act on behalf of the public, in their interest (Merriman 2004, 1). If the state acts on behalf of the public it is impossible to act on everyone's behalf, because the public has diverse kinds of

wishes and different backgrounds, education etc. Nick Merriman describes the general public as the people who are not professional archaeologist and this fact unites them (Merriman 2004, 2). To describe a public is indeed difficult because of people's different opinions, age, sex, class, ethnicity and religious interest. Merriman states that 'in the literature public archaeology is often explained as the archaeology regulated by the state, discharging a generalised public interest, and only sometimes it means the archaeology of the public, who use their own way to understand the past' (Merriman 2004, 2).

The term public archaeology was first introduced in 1972 by McGimsey. The term was used in relation to the development-led cultural resource management (CRM) in the USA. They realized that the non-archaeological public had to be involved to protect and thoroughly investigate an archaeological site to get legislations through. When archaeology became more professional it developed further to the concept that the archaeologist manages the cultural heritage on behalf of the public. The professional manages the cultural heritage; they serve the public by recording and preserving the cultural resources. Like Merriman says it is a rather future oriented strategy; it does not really serve the people living today. Over the recent years it has become clear that the opinion of the public is also important. As can be seen in the archaeological theories like Marxism to post-modernism (Merriman 2004, 3).

Barbara J. Little in her recent publication sees the benefit of public archaeology. Today public archaeology is broader than sharing the results of the archaeological research with the public. It is now also the collaboration with the public, with communities and also activities in support of peace, justice and education (Little 2012, 395).

There are three categories in public archaeology:

1. *'Cultural resource management (CRM) or cultural heritage management (CHM)*
2. *Outreach and education with the intention to prevent looting and vandalism of archaeological places and to combat the illicit international trade in antiquities*
3. *Archaeology that aims to help communities or individuals in some way or to solve societal problems'* (Little 2012, 395).

These categories can overlap and can be related to each other (Little 2012, 395). In the recent years public management of archaeology for public benefit has become more important (Little 2012, 396). The public benefit is most often linked to the information value of sites, whereby the professionals provide that benefit (Little 2012, 397). In the recent years there has been more talk between archaeologists and other people who claim a stake in the archaeological practice and interpretation. More values next to the information value are thought of (Little 2012, 398).

'It is vital that archaeologists become more aware of value-led planning as a powerful tool for sustaining cultural heritage in the long term. If we are to pass sites on to future generations, we need to recognize that management involves multiple values, different perspectives to our own, and genuine engagement with stakeholders and their concerns' (Clark 2005, 328).

In the Burra Charter of 1999 the involvement of people can be found, they want to involve the public in the decision making process (Australia ICOMOS 1999, 1). Article 12 is about the participation of the public. It is stated, that the ‘conservation, interpretation and management of a place should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999, 5).

So the involvement of the public has some benefits, especially in case of the heritage of World War II because there is still a close connection to this heritage. In chapter 8 I will go deeper into this topic.

3. The main characteristics of the KNA value system

In this chapter I will discuss the KNA (Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard) value system, what the system is used for, what its main characteristics are. I will explain how the value system of the KNA works, and what shortcomings it has with regards to valuing World War II traces.

3.1 The KNA

When the Valletta Treaty (Malta) was signed in 1992 a couple of changes took place in the Dutch archaeology. It changed from excavations regulated by universities and the government to a system of self regulation. This way the archaeological research was embedded in an open market system. To ensure that the quality of a research is guaranteed the State secretary Van der Ploeg appointed in 1999 a commission to develop a quality system. This resulted in 2001 in the handbook Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard, the KNA (CCvD 2010c, 1). The KNA consist of requirements which an archaeological research and the management of archeological finds- and documentation material needs to meet minimally. People executing the archaeological research are professionals and they also need to meet some requirements. Every action which needs to be carried should be described, so that you can speak of a basic quality. The processing steps defined in the KNA form a minimum requirement (CCvD 2010c, 1).

3.2 KNA value system

As a first step in the process of valuing archaeological traces/monuments, the value perception based on the criteria aesthetic and historical value is taken into account (fig 2). If monuments or traces are eligible for these criteria they could be designed worth preserving. The aesthetic landscape value of an archaeological monument is reflected in the visibility of the monument (CCvD 2010b, 2; Willems and Brandt 2004, 69). With regard to World War II features the visibility is often not so clear because the ground or place has often been re-used. The historical value is ‘the recollection of the past that an archaeological monument invokes’ (Willems and Brandt 2004, 72). In case of World War II traces the historical value is often quite high. That is because there is a link with factual historic events. The traces of World War II have a direct connection with living memory of the past (Schute and De Jonge 2012, 27).

The second step entails the physical quality of an archaeological monument. The degree in which the archaeological traces are still intact and present in their original position is looked at. The criteria for this second step are integrity, the extent to which the monument has been disturbed and the stability of the physical environment and preservation, the extent to which archaeological find material has been preserved (Willems and Brandt 2004, 72). With regards to the World War II traces the score is often low because much has been destroyed, bombed or built over. The knowledge of the physical quality is researched by archaeological research, which I am unable to at the time of writing my thesis.

The value of the third step is the intrinsic quality, this value consist of four criteria; rarity, research potential, group value and representativeness. Rarity is the degree wherein a type of monument is scarce for a period or area (archaeological region)⁴ (CCvD 2010b, 4). A high score (3) is given when it is a unique monument in the archaeological region with no or not many similar monuments and a low score (1) when there are more of the same type of monuments in an archaeological region. The research potential is determined by the degree in which the monument contributes to acquiring knowledge about the past (CCvD 2010b, 5; Willems and Brandt 2004, 73).

The group value is the added value assigned to a monument, on the basis of the extent to which there is an archaeological context and a landscape context (CCvD 2010b, 5; Willems and Brandt 2004, 74). In the nearby area is researched to find out whether there are more monuments of the same archaeological period, enabling to do an inter site analyses. Another aspect is whether there are monuments from different periods whereby it is possible to study a development (CCvD 2010b, 6). The last criterion entails the representativity. This is the degree in which a certain type of monument is typical for a period or area. The value of the representativity increases when there is more information available about the same type of monuments of the same period or area (CCvD 2010b, 6).

⁴The Netherlands is divided into 17 archaeological regions (archeoregio) based on the soil type. See <http://www.noaa.nl/toc/balk1-2-ar.htm>, last accessed 14-04-2013.

Values	Criteria	Scores		
		<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
Perception	Aesthetic value	No score applicable		
	Historical value			
Physical quality	integrity	3	2	1
	preservation	3	2	1
Content quality	rarity	3	2	1
	Research potential value	3	2	1
	group value	3	2	1
	representativity	Not applicable		

Table 1: The valuation score table of the KNA (after table 5 in CCvD 2010b, 1; Willems and Brandt 2004, 70).

The KNA value system works with score system (tab 1). The first value scored is perception with its criteria aesthetic and historical value. If a site or monument has perception value, it can be designed worth to protect. If not, the next criterion is valued. A monument is designed worth preserving on the base of the physical quality if the criteria integrity and preservation score 5 or 6 points. The points given for the physical quality are related to the archaeological region, in this way the conservation situation of a monument/site is brought into relation to other relevant sites. If the score is 4 or less then the next step follows, the intrinsic quality to see whether a site is worth preserving. When is expected that intrinsic quality will get a high score the monument is considered worth preserving. This rule ensures that sites and monuments with a low score for physical quality but a high intrinsic quality will still be able to be considered worth preserving (CCvD 2010b, 1).

The monuments that are considered worth preserving by their physical qualities are next valued by there intrinsic quality. Here three criteria are scored; rarity, research potential and group value. When the score of these three criteria is a score of 7 or more a monument or site is designed worth preserving. If the monument or site score a lower content value, less than 7, then the criterion of representativity can be applied (CCvD 2010b, 1). If so the proposal to consider the trace worth preserving is made by the professionals and send to authorities, the Mayer and councilors, which will decide whether an excavation is going to take place, whether the traces are being kept in situ, or technical measures are being taken or proceedings under archaeological assistance (CCvD 2010c, 10).

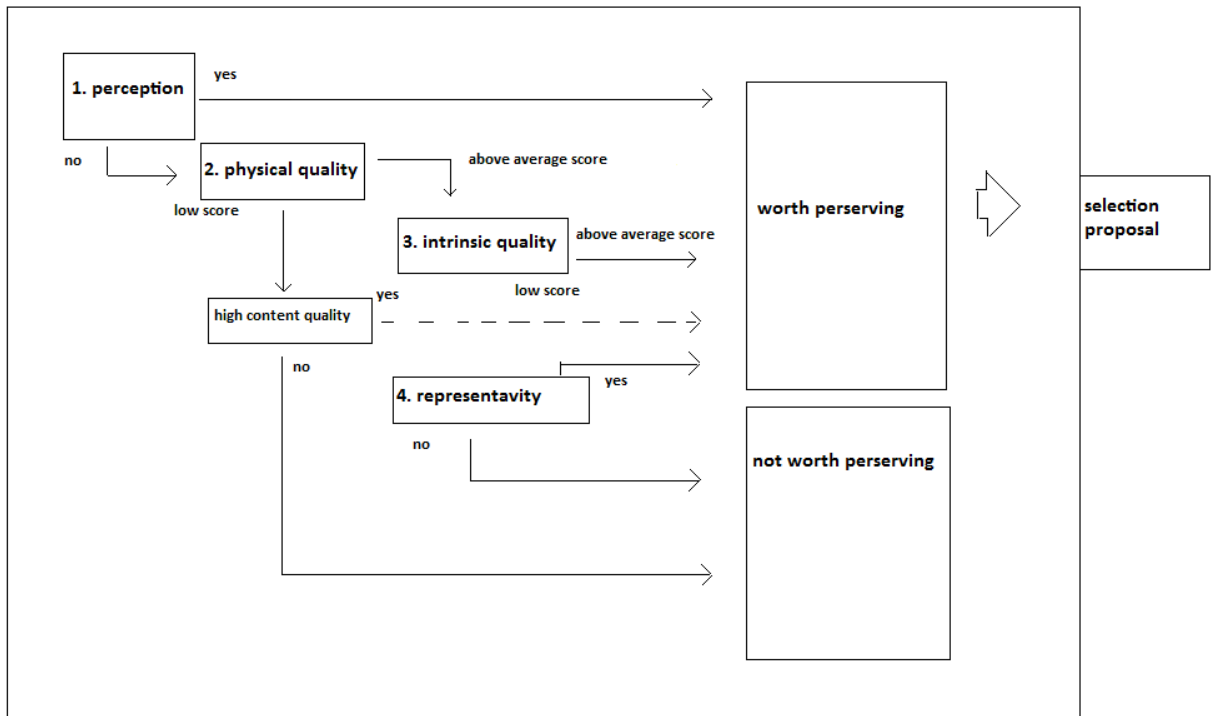


Figure 2: The value criteria of the KNA (after fig 1 in CCvD 2010b, 2; Willems and Brandt 2004, 71).

3.2 The shortcomings of the KNA valuation system

RAAP is an archaeological research agency and consultancy which is specialised in the archaeology of World War. While working in the field they have encountered couple of problems with regard to using the KNA valuation system for valuing the traces of World War II. The problems they encountered have mostly to do with the criteria aesthetic and historical value because these criteria are often not distinctive enough. According to the World War II specialist from RAAP the KNA does not sufficiently take into account the fact that the meaning of those war traces go much further than archaeological research purposes only. They say that the traces may and cannot be seen only as a research object (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 6).

Schute, an archaeologist working at RAAP, says that the valuation system of the KNA is suitable for valuing and protecting World War II traces, but questions whether it also aims the purpose of the KNA (Schute 2009, 100). What he means with this is that the remains of the war can have more purposes than only be used for archaeological research, as already discussed. The researchers at

RAAP give a couple of reasons why working with the KNA valuation system can be difficult when it comes to World War II traces.

The first one is that the KNA valuation system is more focused on old/ancient archaeological sites than on younger sites, like World War II sites. The problem is that the World War II remains are also part of our collective memory. It happened only 60 years ago and has therefore still its influence on our thoughts and feelings. They describe the archaeology of World War II as 'the archaeology of the living memory' (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 79).

The second point they make is that the criteria aesthetic and historical value of the KNA value system are not distinctive enough for the traces of World War II. For older traces these criteria are distinctive enough because those sites are almost never seen in the visible landscape, and it is often more difficult to connect those sites to factual historical facts. With World War II traces it is not the case; the criteria aesthetic and historical are more often a rule than an exception (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 79). That is a situation that needs to be changed because not all traces can be considered worth preserving.

They encounter also some difficulties with the other criteria of the KNA value system. With the criteria integrity of the physical quality, the problem lies with the fact that a war trace could have been damaged by the war and if that is the case it tells a part of the story of the war. The integrity relates to the degree of an archaeological site not being disturbed. With regard to a World War II traces, damage can tell a story because in a war things get damaged. Shootings and bombs could have damaged a feature, that damage tells us what happened to that feature. Here it is more difficult to use the term integrity (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 80). Another criterion of the physical quality is preservation and with regard to World War II traces, there are also some difficulties in using this criterion. For example many of the materials used in the war were made of metal and many battles took place on sand grounds. The conservation circumstances are bad for metal in sand ground as opposite to river clay grounds. The question is whether the material in sand ground is therefore less valuable than the material found in clay ground (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 80). Another problem connected with preservation is that the World War II sites still have transient material like paper and textile found in circumstances that are bad for organic material. There is not enough

knowledge about the degradation processes of material like rubber and aluminium (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 81).

Something I also agree with is that the remains the World War II are being valued by experts, it is their judgment. This is how archaeology works but especially with such a young subject in the archaeology it is possible and a good idea to involve more stakeholders. Such as people who survived the war, lived/live close to the archaeological site that is being researched and whom has been influenced by it. A point they also make is that an archaeologist is busy with such a place for certain time while researching it, but people who live next to it or have been involved with that place experience it differently and more often than the archaeologist (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 81).

As already stated before, World War II traces have more purposes than only for archaeological research, as they are a part of our collective memory and continue to influence us. Therefore such a trace can have more meanings, like educative/recreational, symbolic and emotional (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 81). The World War II trace can be used to tell the story of the war and keep the memory alive through education, in the form of walking routes, so called battlefield tours (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 82). Or a symbolic representation about what happened in the war whereby a place or object can be used as a memorial. This way you keep the past alive and remember the lives that have been lost. World War II brings also out a lot of emotions. It could be an emotion on a personal level through the individual or the family but an emotion can also be shared among more people on whom the pain of the war had a big impact. For example the bombing of Rotterdam, created pain shared by a large community. So as the specialist of RAAP say, it will be a good idea to look at the relation between found traces and the meanings that can be given to a trace and to look broader than for scientific purposes only (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 82). Which is what I intend to do while creating new criteria.

4. The main characteristics of the value system of RAAP

RAAP has a department that is specialized in World War II archaeology. While researching World War II traces they encountered a couple of problems with regard to the KNA valuation system, as described about in chapter 3.2. As result they developed their own valuation method to value World War II traces.⁵ In this chapter I will explain the main characteristics of their own developed value system.

4.1 The objectives of RAAP's valuation method

They developed a couple of objectives for their new valuation method, of which I will name a few. The valued World War II trace should be described in relation to its spatial and historical context; to be able to value a war trace one should be able to see the relation between the found trace and the meaning given to the place since there are more meanings to a Word War II trace than only the scientific ones so there is a need for a method that brings out multiple meaning, without the need of many interviews (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 92).

With some of these objectives in mind, RAAP developed a valuation method for the remains of Word War II, in which next to the scientific meaning there is also attention for the social meaning of a trace (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 93).

4.2 RAAP's valuation method

With their own method they focused on the values meaning and content quality for which they developed sub values (tab 2). For each sub value they developed questions and if the answer to the question is positive the trace will be handled carefully. A trace has not much value without any yes qualification, meaning with 1 answer of yes, big meaning with 2 answers of yes and a bigger meaning with 3 positive answers. With the visible World War II traces in the landscape careful handling can mean doing nothing or applying active management to keep the trace

⁵ Trace is defined by RAAP as ‘ whole spectrum of traces existing in the landscape, underground and above, archaeological sites, visible landscape elements, remains of construction and built works to the war damage on trees and built works. I will also use this term with their definition, because it deals with all aspect of World War II traces’ (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 93; translated by L. Elemans).

visible. They also like to involve more stakeholders, for example if the trace has educative meaning by involving a historic group and if a trace has emotional meaning by involving veterans or next of kin (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 97).

For the value meaning RAAP has developed three sub values; educative/recreational meaning, emotional meaning and symbolic meaning. To determine the educative/ recreational meaning of a World War II trace, one must research whether the trace is seen as a tangible relic and/ or a silent witness of the war. They ask themselves whether the trace can be used to tell the story of the war, to keep the history of it alive. Traces that are part of a walking route or excursion have such value. If a picture of the place where the trace is located is available, it could be a distinctive criterion because a picture could be of big help by telling the story of the war. In the method of RAAP it is decided that if there is no picture or a story of a trace in the walking route than those traces will have no educative/recreational meaning (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 93). To determine the emotional meaning one must look at whether a trace is in a place where victims died or whether big material damage was a result of the war, which had an emotional impact on the people involved. For this historical sources can also be used. Even a place where no people died but material damage took place can also have an impact on people lives (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 94). The social meaning is determined by the presents of war monuments referring to the trace that is being valued. A war monument shows social meaning if the (local) community comes to such a memorial to remember what has happened (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 94). So as they say meaning can be given by the community on a local, national and international level. To take the level into account is important in determining how to deal with war heritage (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 95).

To determine the intrinsic quality the three criteria of the KNA are being used; the research potential, group value/ ensemble value and rarity. The research potential is being determined by the fact whether the archaeological research of war traces will deliver new information/data and new insight (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 95). The group value is determined in two ways; a historical context way and a spatial context way. The historical context is the relation between the found traces and the available, comparable older of younger objects or structures. In this way the position of the found object or structure in the development of the strategic landscape can be decided. If you have comparable traces of different

time periods, than traces can get from a historical context point a high ensemble value. The spatial context is the relation between the available objects and structures from the same time period. The spatial context of a trace can be studied on different levels in terms of element, structure and ensemble; functional level: the relation between elements within a structure, tactical/ organizational level: relation of structures within an ensemble and the strategic level: level of ensembles (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 96). For as far as the physical quality is concerned there is not enough information available about the conservation circumstances of the material of World War II as there is not for the integrity quality (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 96).

Value	Sub value	Operationalization
meaning	<i>Educative/ recreational meaning</i>	Are the traces located on a location which is part of a recreational route due to the war history of that place?
		Are the traces located on a location where the war history is being told, for example during an excursion?
		Are the traces recognizable from images (pictures/movies) or reports from the war? Or are the traces located on a location which is recognizable from images (pictures/movies) or reports from the war?
	<i>Emotional meaning</i>	Are the traces located on a location where during the war people were murdered or killed, or on a location from or to which people were being shipped?
		Are the traces the result of an event in the war whereby big material damage has been inflicted on or near the location of the traces?
		Are the traces clearly recognizable as war damages such as bullet or grenade impacts on trees or structures?
	<i>Symbolic meaning</i>	Are the traces the result of a happening in the war to commemorate a monument (s) which has been erected on or by the location of the traces?
		Are the traces the result of an event in the war to commemorate a monument (s) which has been erected elsewhere?
		Are the traces the result of an event in the war to commemorate memorials which are being held on or near the location of the traces?
	intrinsic quality	<i>Information value or research potential</i>
Are the traces located on a location where a specific happening took place about which no or hardly any historical sources are available, or gets one which no or hardly any attention in publications?		
<i>Ensemble value or group value</i>		Is the historical context of the traces recognizable? (in relation with the same type, older or younger objects or structures)
		Is the spatial context of the traces recognizable? (in relation between still present, simultaneous built objects or structures)
<i>rarity</i>		Are the traces residues of or contain residues of rare types of (built) work or construction?

Table 2: The value system for war traces from RAAP (after table 9 in Kok and Wijnen 2011, 94, translated by L. Elemans)

5. The World War II traces in the Netherlands

In the recent years since the traces of World War II are considered heritage, because it happened over 50 years ago, more attention has been paid to those traces. In this chapter I will talk about some of the traces of World War II in the Netherlands.

Often while researching something else, archaeologists were confronted with the remains of the war but those traces were not the subject of their research. This is also something I gathered from my questionnaire. Many people who are now researching World War II traces, or know more about them are people who while researching something else encountered the traces of the war. This made some of them pay more attention to it or make it his or her specialization (see appendix B). A project called *buried war past* (begraven oorlogsverleden), by Kolen and Kok, makes a systematic inventory of those traces found in 1970 to 2000 and also the traces that have been found or directly searched for between 2000 to 2010. In this project they also look at the scientific potential and cultural historic value of the archaeological traces or finds of World War II.⁶ This will help in creating an inventory of all the traces of World War II in the Netherlands. Which does not as yet exist. As long as it does not exist, traces of World War II will get lost or get too heavily damaged. As a result it will be more difficult to use the value physical quality and content quality in the KNA value system, or the valuation method of RAAP in regard to these points. At present it is impossible to compare a trace with other traces of the same kind or from the same period. If it were possible to compare it, it would be clearer whether a trace would provide for example new information. Hopefully in the years to come more traces will be found and put into time layers of municipal archaeological expectation and policy advice maps. In the last years this development has been initiated, the municipality of Vianen was the first, Nieuwegein and Rhenen followed, hopefully many more will follow (Schute and De Jonge 2012, 27).

⁶ <http://www.erfgoednederland.nl/odyssee/projecten/32.-begraven-oorlogsverleden/item10666>, last accessed on 20 April 2013.

The amount of attention for this heritage is also seen in the attention given to official monuments of World War II. Examples are the Russian honour field in Leusden, the National Monument of Camp Vught and Amersfoort, the railway in Westerbork and the National Monument on the Dam in Amsterdam. These are monuments kept by the National Committee 4 and 5 May.⁷ These are the monuments where on May 4th the victims of the war are being remembered and on May 5th the freedom of our country is celebrated. There are around 3300 war monument erected in the last 60 years in the Netherlands and around 1000 are actively remembered (Nationaal Comité 4 en 5 mei 2008, 33). Another example that the subject is very much alive is the project called *Heritage of the war* (erfgoed van de oorlog) whereby 221 projects were financed by the government to keep the memory of the war alive. This project took place from 2007 till 2010 (Bijl 2010). This makes clear that the subject World War II is still very important in the present day society. And with the last generation who has endured the war disappearing, archaeology can be of help to keep telling the story of the past.

Orientated archaeological research to the traces World War II is something of the recent years. For the past couple of years the advice bureau RAAP has been researching the traces of World War II. They have become specialist on this topic and have done a couple of research projects with on the subject of World War II. Things they have researched are inter alia:

- The bunkers at the Grebbeberg in 2008 (Kok and Wijnen 2011).
- Polizeiliches Durchgangslager Amersfoort, where they researched trenches and in 2010 mapped the whole of the camp (Wijnen and Schute 2010).
- Camp Westerbork, in 2011 they researched the house of the camp commandant and the former dump area for material.⁸
- In 2010 World War II Airplane crashes in researched Apeldoorn.

⁷ http://www.4en5mei.nl/herinneren/oorlogsmonumenten/monumenten_zoeken , last accessed 20 April 2013.

⁸ <http://www.kampwesterbork.nl/museum/kampsterrein/archeologisch-onderzoek/de-verwerking-van-de-vondsten/eerste-fase-archeologisch-onderzoek-afgerond/index.html#/index>, last accessed 20 April 2013.

Ivar Schute of RAAP also developed an inventory of all the camps in the Netherlands. The best known camps are, Westerbork, Vught and Amersfoort but there were many more. He describes a camp 'by the Nazi's term *Lager*, a closed place where during World War II the Dutch persons considered politically dangerous, punished or unwanted in the society were kept without any form of fair trial' (Schute and De Jonge 2012, 18). He found 65 camps in the Netherlands: 3 *arbeitslager* for mixed married Jews, 3 *aussenlager van Ommen (officieus)*, 12 *aussenlager van Vught*, 2 *durchgangslager*, 3 *Geisellager*, 2 *internierungslager*, 37 *Judische arbeitslager*, 2 *Judische Reservierungslager* and *konzentrationslager* (Schute and De Jonge 2012, 19).

It is a good thing that a research agency and consultancy like RAAP has specialized in this topic because still so many relicts remain unknown and every year you see new traces and hear stories. While writing this thesis close to May 4th and 5th 2013 I noticed a lot of attention for World War II on television. On April 26 2013 I saw *Schepper en Co in het land*, showing a personal story about an organ attic (*orgelzolder*) where the parish clerk Jacobus de Mars from the Breepleinkerkerk hid the Jewish family Kool. They built a hiding place behind the organ. After a while a second Jewish family, De Zoete, hid there, too. For months six people lived in a little dark place behind the organ. While watching the show I saw someone whose parents helped hide the Jewish families go up to the attic for the first time after the war, whereby he found a lot of traces which had not been touched since the war. Such as a piece of newspaper, a hat and other stuff. He gathered everything and took it downstairs. While watching this I was thinking as an archaeologist, this should have been documented, pictures taken etc. These are all traces that could help tell the story of the past, but first all the traces need to be found and documented. It should also be known in society that those traces are part of our heritage and should be treated carefully and together with researchers so the traces are being preserved in a right way. ⁹

⁹ Watch the broadcast of Schepper en Co from 26 April 2013 back at: <http://schepperencoinhetland.ncrv.nl/ncrvgemist/26-4-2013/schepper-co-in-land>, last accessed 27 April 2013

6. How is World War II heritage managed abroad

In this chapter I will look at how England and Belgium deal with war heritage. I have chosen these two countries because they have already been focusing on how to deal with this kind of heritage for a couple of years. I have to say that Belgium has particularly focused on World War I because of the 100th anniversary of its break out in 2014, but maybe there are some aspects that can be learned from them with regard to dealing with war traces. I choose not to look at Germany itself because there is a difference between them and us. Their country was the offender and our country was the victim therefore there is a different feeling in dealing with the traces which could result in another way of dealing with World War II traces.

6.1 England

England has been focusing on war heritage for a couple of years now. England even though not occupied during World War II possesses traces of the war. Many air attacks took place over England, which resulted in military aircraft crash sites (English Heritage 2002, 1). In this chapter I will discuss how they deal with war heritage through their laws and whether there are any points we can learn from and use in the Netherlands while dealing with World War II heritage.

6.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance note 16: archaeology and planning

English Heritage is an organisation that advises the British government on cultural heritage matters, such as protection and management of sites. Officially they are known as the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (Schofield 2005, 118). Since 1994 English Heritage has taken an interest in researching war heritage, its aim is ‘improving the understanding of recent military heritage as a sound basis for meeting future management needs’.¹⁰

In 1990 the Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: archaeology and planning (PPG16) came to being. With this policy it was established that archaeological remains should be seen as material matter within the planning system, and that important remains should be kept in situ (Schofield 2005, 118). If a monument has national importance it could be considered for scheduling (Schofield 2005, 120). In the Annex 4: Secretary of State’s Criteria For

¹⁰ www.helm.org.co.uk, last accessed 15 April 2012

Scheduling Ancient Monuments is explained which criteria are used for assessing the national importance of a monument and whether a monument is eligible for scheduling. The criteria they use are; is a monument characteristic for a period, how rare/ scarce is the monument for the period, does the available documentations enhance the significance of a monument, are there related monuments to create a group value, assessing the condition of the monument and surviving features, how fragile or vulnerable is the monument, how diverse is the monument; does it have a combination of high quality features and what is the potential of the monument (PPG16 1990, Annex 4).

6.1.2 The Planning Policy Statement 5

As a result the PPG16 policy archaeology became more professional. This planning policy was in use for twenty years. It was changed in March 2010 by the Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). PPS5 supported detailed practice guidance, providing a way to manage a broad range of heritage assets as part of the planning process (Schofield *et al.* 2011, 84).

In the English heritage management different types of objects are treated differently, each with its own set of rules. The types are divided in portable antiquities, monuments and archaeological sites, churches, wrecks, human remains and military aircraft crash sites, buildings in use and landscapes (Schofield *et al.* 2011, 84). World War II traces can be classified under the following types; monuments and archaeological sites, wrecks and human remains and military aircraft crash sites (Schofield *et al.* 2011, 85). With the development of such a type, which has a lot of traces of World War II, more special and correct attention is given to those traces.

In general the rule is that the site or building remains undamaged or otherwise un-interfered with (Schofield *et al.* 2011, 85). The wrecks and military aircraft crash sites are being protected from any kind of interference by anyone without appropriate authority (Schofield *et al.* 2011, 86).

6.1.3 National Planning Policy Framework

In the recent years there have been a lot of changes in the planning policy of the historic environment. On 27 March 2012 PPS5 was followed up by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local

Government, 2012). The main thing that is different in the NPPF policy is that they want to involve the people and communities more activity, with this policy they allowing people and communities back in the process of planning (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, iii). This is an interesting development and could be beneficial for researching the traces of World War II, because the traces of the war are quite young so there is still a close connection to the community.

Paragraph 126 of NPPF policy states that the local planning authorities should develop a local plan so that the heritage assets are conserved and are an enjoyable historic environment.¹¹ It is hoped that by developing such a local plan the community recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and that the remains should be conserved in a way that is appropriate to their significance (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, 30).¹² By doing this the local authorities have to take a couple of things into account:

- *‘the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable use consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place’* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, 30).

¹¹Historic environment is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in as ‘All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora’ (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, 52)

¹² Significance is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘the value a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’ (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, 56)

So what the local authorities should take into account are the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of conserving a historic environment. They should not only look for the scientific benefits of a historic environment or archaeological trace but they look broader which is a point that I would also like to make.

6.1.4 The National Heritage Protection Plan

The National Heritage Protection Plan is a framework for the protection of heritage. The plan which English Heritage has developed seeks to ensure that England's historic environment:

- 'is not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion or loss;
- is experienced, understood and enjoyed by local communities;
- contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work
- helps deliver positive and sustainable economic growth' (English Heritage 2012, 3).

English Heritage developed a series of eight measures for the protection of the historic environment, together with what they call supporting actions such as training and community engagement. The first four measures are; foresight, strategic threat assessment and response, recognition and identification of the potential resource and the assessment of character and significance involve gathering evidence. The other 4 measures: protection of significance, management of a planned change in the historic environment, management of major holdings of historic assets and help and advice for owners focused on practical responses (English Heritage 2012, 3).

This plan is a new strategy for the period April 2011 to March 2015, By means of which they hope to protect the historic environment more accurate (English Heritage 2012, 5). They see the involvement of the local communities as an important tool; they want to encourage the local communities to help with the management of their local historic environment. They are also for a closer working relationship between themselves, their partners and the wider public (English Heritage 2012, 6). So they will involve owners, local groups, individual and communities by giving them access to expert knowledge, technical support and sometimes financial assistance, so that the historic environment can be protected (English Heritage 2012, 7). By involving the public they hope to create

a sense of responsibility towards taking care of their own historic environment. They want to involve the public by certain steps, like the collection of information about a site, providing views on values, how a trace or site can be best protected and providing an input into plan making and decisions (English Heritage 2012, 8). I also think that by involving the community in the process of research will create a bond with the heritage. A connection whereby the people would like to protect the heritage so that future generations, their children and grandchildren, can also experience such archaeological war remains of learn something from that experience.

The measure points 3 and 4 are part of the process building the evidence base with as theme understanding. Measure 3 is the recognition and identification of the potential resource. In this process multiple stakeholders are involved, local communities, commercial investigators and strategic surveys done by agencies, academic parties and other groups involved (English Heritage 2012, 18). Measure 4 is the assessment of character and significance. It focuses on a range of themes and places which through consultation have emerged as being insufficiently understood, significantly threatened by change, and of potentially high significance in terms of their values (English Heritage 2012, 19). WO II traces fall under point 4E: conflict and defence. Point 4E1 is battlefields. These traces require a close care and that is why a better definition of accuracy is needed. Action should focus on assessment to locate, identify and characterise the archaeological nature of terrestrial and sea battlefields. Point 4E2 is the twentieth century military heritage, of which there is a lot but everything is affected by the existing lack of knowledge about the subject (English Heritage 2012, 21). So even though they already have traces of the war implemented in their policies, still a lot of things have to be done before the traces of the war are protected for future generations.

6.1.5 The conservation principles

In 2008 English heritage also developed principles for the conservation of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008a, 13). I will first give a short overview of the principles. Their first principle says that people value a historic environment through their own natural and cultural heritage. Their value is based on their knowledge, beliefs and traditions, which can be different for different

communities. Their value gives meaning to a place and they provide a sense of continuity and a source of identity (English Heritage 2008a, 19). As part of their second principles it is said that everybody should be able to participate, to contribute their knowledge and be a part of the decisions making process. The term learning is an important part in this process. By learning people's awareness and understanding is created and it shows how different generations and communities value their heritage. The experts are an important part in this learning process, they can use their knowledge and skills to inform others how to value and care about the historic environment (English Heritage 2008a, 20). The third principle is about understanding of the significance of a place. Before the significance of a place can be identified the fabric¹³ should first be understood, how and why it changed over time and the following of questions should be asked:

- *'who values the place, and why they do so*
- *how those values relate to its fabric*
- *their relative importance*
- *whether associated object contribute to them*
- *the contribution made by the setting and context of the place*
- *how the place compares with other sharing similar values'*

(English Heritage 2008a, 21).

Principle four is about the management of a significant place. Changes to the historic environment occur by natural processes, usage and the way people deal with social, economic and technological changes. Conservation is described as 'the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognizing opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations' (English Heritage 2008a, 22). To conserve a significant place the significance of a place should be

¹³ Fabric is defined in the Conservation Principles as 'the material substance of which place are formed, including geology, archaeological deposits, structures and buildings, and flora' (English Heritage 2008, 71)

shared and understood (English Heritage 2008a, 22). Principle five states that decisions about any change in the historic environment should ‘demand the application of expertise, experience and judgement, in a consistent transparent process guided by public policy’ (English Heritage 2008a, 23). The last principle is about the documentation and learning from decisions. The documentation of the decisions should be accessible to everybody because in this way we may understand what has happened to a significant place and how it might have changed. The managers of such a site should monitor it regularly and evaluations should take place to be able to respond to changes that occur (English Heritage 2008a, 24).

To understand the heritage value of a significant place they look at the following values. The evidential value which is the potential a place yields about evidence of past human activity, such as physical remains (English Heritage 2008a, 28). Historical value ‘derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present’. This can either be illustrative or associative (English Heritage 2008a, 28). The illustrative value ‘has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insight into, past communities and their activities through shared experience of a place’. This value is often greater if it involves an innovation of consequence, which can be related to design, technology or social organisation. Associative value is described as ‘the association with a notable family, person, event, or movement which gives historical value a particular resonance’. If a place where something momentous has happened can be connected to historical accounts or events, it will increase and intensify understanding of such a place (English Heritage 2008a, 29). The aesthetic value ‘derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place’. This value can be a result of the conscious design of a place or is the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time (English Heritage 2008a, 30). Their last value is communal value. This value ‘derives from the meanings of place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory’. Commemorative and symbolic values ‘reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it, or have emotional links to it’. A World War II trace is a good example of this kind of value. These values are part of the

collective memory and identity. These are places to be remembered and whose meanings should not be forgotten (English Heritage 2008a, 31). Social value ‘is associated with place that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence’. Spiritual value ‘attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place’ (English Heritage 2008a, 32).

To assess the heritage significance of a place certain steps must be taken. First the history, its fabric and character of a place needs to be understood. This involves its origins and how and why it changed over time (English Heritage 2008a, 35). As a second step people and communities who can give heritage values to a place are identified and talked to. One must take into account that different people or communities may see the value of a heritage value differently. They state that the judgments of heritage values of places of the recent past grow in strength and complexity over time, because the perceptions of people evolve (English Heritage 2008a, 36). The third step is the process in which identified heritage values are being related to the fabric of a place (English Heritage 2008a, 37).

What must be considered next is the relative importance of the values identified. Afterwards one should consider if objects or collections can contribute to the significance of a place (English Heritage 2008a, 38). Also important is to consider the contribution by setting and context. Setting is ‘an established concept that relates to the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationship to the adjacent landscape’. Context ‘embraces any relationship between a place and other places’. This can be cultural, intellectual, spatial or functional. By looking at the context the place can be compared to other places to find out if it is part of a bigger entity (English Heritage 2008a, 39). The next step is to compare the place to other places with the same set of values. This way you can find out how strong the given values are compared to other places (English Heritage 2008a, 41). As a last step the significance of a place is determined. A statement of significance of a place should be ‘a summary of the cultural and natural heritage values currently attached to it and how they inter-relate, which distils the particular character of the place’ (English Heritage 2008a, 40).

There is definitely a couple of things that can be learned from the way England deals with war heritage, things that can be taken into account while creating new criteria for the valuation system of the KNA. For instance that they really strive to involve the public more actively into the archaeological process: which is certainly a good idea. They want to involve the public because their value gives meaning to a place. Involving the public might create a sense of responsibility, willingness to protect it for future generations, because it is a part of their identity. And World War II is still a part of people's identity. People themselves experienced the war or their parents or grandparents did. So the opinion of these people could be of great importance for the research and understanding of a World War II trace, ensuring that the heritage of World War II will live on.

6.2. Belgium

In Flanders, the north side of Belgium a program to deal with World War I heritage has been developed. For the traces of World War II such a program has not been developed yet but there are some things that can be learned from their World War I program. The project is called '100 years of the Big War' (100 jaar Grote Oorlog). World War I happened almost a hundred years ago, therefore the heritage sector is devoting a lot of time to this topic so that future generations can learn from it (Vlaams Parlement 2012, 7). Here the learning aspect is an important one as well.

The interest for World War I archaeology in Belgium started in 2002 when Minister Van Grembergen asked the then called Institute for Archaeological Patrimonium (IAP) to research an area of a battlefield and frontline nearby Ieper through which highway A19 was extended. Before 2002 World War I traces were only dealt with when researchers encountered them while researching something else. They were then researched although mostly explored, by amateur archaeologists. After 2002 this heritage became a research item for official archaeological services. When the Central Archaeological Inventory (CAI) was being updated in 2001 the question was asked already if World War I traces should be in the inventory (Dewilde 2010).¹⁴

¹⁴<https://onderzoeksbalans.onroerenderfgoed.be/onderzoeksbalans/thematisch/eerste-wereldoorlogfgoed/archeologie>, last accessed 19 April 2013.

What the project entailed was that researchers looked for the traces of World War I. They made an inventory of all the World War I traces. Methods used here were the comparison of trench maps of the period 1914 to 1918, with the current GIS data and the research of literary sources. The researchers selected twenty-eight memorial places in the front zone of the Westhoek. The idea is that such a memory place brings out the historic meaningful places of World War I, in which the connection with the war landscape is clearly seen and can be experienced visually. The idea is to keep these sites visible (Vlaams Parlement 2012 7).

The Flanders institute for immovable heritage (VIOE, Vlaams Instituut voor het Onroerend Erfgoed) has written 2 guidelines on how to deal with war heritage. The CAI (Central Archaeological Inventory) III is about the archaeological value of military heath domains and the other is called ‘how to deal with war heritage’.

In the CAI III archaeological heritage is described as a source of information and as a subject for scientific research. The material is described as buried traces and objects, visible relics and buildings in the landscape and more. They state that the archaeological record is connected to the landscape and is as a witness of how the landscape has been formed. Because of this reason the care of the archaeological heritage cannot be seen without the spatial planning. The first priority is to keep the archaeological traces in situ (Verdurmen and Tys 2007, 127). When it is not possible to keep the archaeological trace then archaeological research needs to take place (preservation ex situ). The archaeological value of a site is proportional to how much information can be taken from the archaeological record. It is about the protection of the source for scientific information (Verdurmen and Tys 2007, 128). They also state that next to the scientific role of archaeological research the educative role in which the experience of the landscape functions has a central role could also be of importance (Verdurmen and Tys 2007, 131).

Guidelines on how to deal with heritage written in 2010 by Nathalie Vernimme cover the topic of built war heritage, rather than the archaeological and landscape war heritage (Vernimme 2010, 6). Although these guidelines are less focused on archeologically war heritage there are some important things to point out. The military battlefield, work, memorials, graves should be researched and

kept in a respectful, thoughtful way (Vernimme 2010, 9). In 2014 the 100th anniversary since the outbreak of World War I will be commemorated, because of it there is a lot of attention for this subject and a growth is seen in the protected World War I heritage (Vernimme 2010, 9).

In the Flemish codex all the laws of the Flanders parliament can be found. I will concentrate on the one which is important for heritage. Act 24 January 2003 is about the protection of movable cultural heritage of exceptional importance. In chapter 1, department 1 general rules, article 2 states that movable heritage can be put on the list for protection if it has archaeological, historic, cultural historic, artistic or scientific meaning for the Flemish community and if it is seen as rare and indispensable.¹⁵

So Belgium is namely focusing on the traces of World War I. What they do well in the process of researching those traces is that in 2001 they already started making an inventory of World War I traces. If there is an inventory of all the traces of the war it is easier to know where all those traces are and it will be possible to compare sites with each other in order to decide which should be kept in situ and which not. If there is an inventory of all the World War II traces in the Netherlands it will be easier to use the KNA value system because traces need to be compared in the archaeological region. This is an aspect the Netherlands can learn something from; an inventory should be developed for all the traces of World War II. Just like in the Netherlands, the scientific aspect of an archaeological trace is one of the important ones, but what the Flemish do differently is that they also focus on the educational role a trace could have.

¹⁵ Opschrift: Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering ter uitvoering van het decreet van 24 januari 2003 houdende bescherming van het roerend cultureel erfgoed van uitzonderlijk belang Datum: 5/12/2003, Vlaamse codex, laatst bijgewerkt op 05/04/2013
<http://codex.vlaanderen.be/Zoeken/Document.aspx?DID=1012043¶m=inhoud&ref=search>, last accessed 18 April 2013.

7. The educative value of World War II heritage

In this chapter I will talk about the educative value of World War II. As you already described in chapter 6, Belgium and England find the educative value of importance. So in this chapter I will look at why it could be an added value to the valuation method of for World War II and how it could be used as a criterion in the KNA value system.

From the moment of the publication of McGimsey's book *Public Archaeology* in 1972, education became an important topic. Wurst and Novinger talk about two discourses; 'the first one deals with the role academic archaeologist play in the disciplinarily reproduction and the second one involves the task archaeologists have of educating the public about archaeology' (Wurst and Novinger 2011, 261). Most of the literature written about public education is about educating the public about the concerns of archaeology, like the protection of features from natural processes and destruction by humans, such as looting. It is also often about the need of the public and archaeologists to work together to protect and preserve the archaeological records for the future. Wurst and Novinger describe the role of the public with regard to public education as supporting the archaeologist role as an authority. For the public to fully understand archaeology they need to be more involved in the aspects of fieldwork (Wurst and Novinger 2011, 261). They say that 'archaeologist should embrace the identity of a teacher in addition to that of a researcher; they could examine their social role from a different point of view that raises different questions about the nature of education in society' (Wurst and Novinger 2011, 263). So the power will not be in the hands of the public or community but as Wurst and Novinger describe it, they will support the archaeologist, who will have the final word.

Kevin Bartoy's article is about teaching through rather than about archaeology. He starts his article with the sentence that 'the practice of archaeology has always had an educational component' (Bartoy 2012, 554). Archaeology can be used as a tool through which a variety of lessons can be learned, from instance critical thinking (Bartoy 2012, 555). Archaeology can teach the distinction between evidence and conclusion. Critical thinking is also important in a functional democracy; it develops a sense of cultural relativism, the importance of viewing cultures in their own terms and is equality is important. It

can teach an understanding and appreciation of cultures in the past and present (Bartoy 2012, 555). This is especially an important aspect which can be learned through the remains of World War II, during which e.g. the Jews were persecuted. Even nowadays there are collisions between cultures and races in society. Maybe with the help of archaeology a better understanding of each other cultures can be created, the realization that everyone is equal and should not be treated like the Jews were in World War II. As Bartoy says archaeology can become a powerful tool for a change within a democratic society (Bartoy 2012, 558). Of course this is a hopeful thought and it might not be easy to implement but it is important. Even now, on February 24th 2013 in the Dutch television program *Onbevoegd gezag* a presenter was talking with Turkish youngsters and I was shocked about what some of them said. They were saying that they could understand what Hitler had done. While watching I realized that more understanding needs to be created especially among the youth and archaeology can have an added value. By visualising something it will become more real, and a better understanding can be created. Henson, Bobley and Heyworth say:

'through an engagement with the past we can understand our place in the world, we can explore our system of values compared to those of other times and societies, we can understand how our right as individual have to be balanced against our responsibilities to others, and we can learn about the fragile nature of the historic environment'
(Henson et al. 2006, 36).

Heritage sites and the traces of the war can also symbolise the horrors of war and the benefits of peace (Henson *et al* 2006, 36).

Another argument is that the heritage of World War II is already a popular subject as seen in the many television series/documentations created about World War II. Such as *War* (oorlog) by the NPS and *In Europa* (in Europe) by Geert Mak based on his book *In Europa*. And in April 2013 the show *War Secrets* (oorlogsgeheimen) started with personal stories about World War II where

children or grandchildren of people who lived during war start looking for answers they have never got.

That the heritage of World War II could have an educative value is already shown in the many educational programs in schools, such as a new program in Rotterdam, where kids learn about the lives of the children who died in Loods 24. The archaeology of these traces can add something to the learning process. To learn what happened in the war, how people lived during that war and get an understanding of such a event, resulting in the situation were the future generations will want to prevent it from happening again. In de educative programs in the Netherlands the fate of the victims is often the central topic. These programs teach the youngsters that they can help stop such a tragedy from happening again, to work on yourself; to experience and feel what it was to live in such an environment and be treated in such a way (Van Vree 2009, 40).

Through my questionnaire I gathered some information about this topic. Eight people who deal with the traces of the war have filled in the questionnaire (Appendix C). These are municipality archaeologists who while working in their municipality have encountered the relicts of the war, two of them specialised the in topic of World War II archaeology and one is a historian dealing with World War II. A question concerning the educational value was; do you agree with the statement that more attention has to be paid to the educational value of the heritage of World War II in the KNA value system? The responses were interesting for me because they were quite diverse and it gave me something to think about. I will give a summary of the answers I have got (Appendix B). Some thought it was a good idea to use the educational meaning as a criterion, a reason being that it is an important subject in archaeology and is not included in the current rules. Some thought that maybe the KNA was not the right place for it. A reason here would be that the KNA is a set of rules the commercial archaeology has to comply with and that it is a process description. At the same time war heritage has a special position because people who lived during war are still alive, and it might even be a duty to involve them. But if it is going to be used as a value criterion it must be operational it in a good way. When creating the new criteria this must be kept in mind.

8. The benefits of involving the community

As I already presented in my theoretical framework there is a trend in the recent years to involve the public in the archaeological research. It is often called public archaeology or community archaeology. In chapter 7 I already talked about involving the community in connection with the educative value. In this chapter I will talk about the benefits of public or community archaeology when it comes to the heritage of World War II.

A good reason for involving the community in the value process of a World War II remains, is the close connection to this heritage because it happened only 60 years ago. By involving people in the process it is possible that a sense of responsibility will be created so that the community can help managing a site when needed (Little 2012, 395). As already mentioned in the theoretical framework, in nowadays society public archaeology is broader than only sharing the result of research, it is the collaboration with the public, communities and as Barbara Little it says contains activities in support of peace, justice and education (Little 2012, 395).

The outreach and education through archaeology can help people to appreciate diversity in the past and present and thereby create a more tolerant multicultural society. By making the research open for the public the economy can benefit, if tourists visit the sites. There is also the spiritual benefit, as your family or people you know were connected to a place. For example a parent or grandparent who was imprisoned in a camp and an educational benefit as already discussed. As Little says ‘the benefits of archaeology are logically and emotionally connected to the values with which we imbue archaeological sites and objects’ (Little 2012, 396).

Another reason to get the people involved with the heritage of World War II is that it is their heritage, they are the stakeholders and have an emotional connection to the traces of World War II and that is why they should be involved. Another aspect is that by the use of archaeology the public and especially the youth can be taught that such a happening should not ever happen again. Using the traces of World War II one can talk about racism, war, religion etc, all topics that are still relevant in our society. Like Little says ‘archaeology plays a role in the major issues of our time: political action, national identity, the structure of the

military – industrial- academic complex, government control of heritage, gender, race, class, justice, peace, ecological crisis and much more’ (Little 2012, 406).

In questionnaire I also asked a question about the involvement of the community; should the community be more involved in the valuing process of World War II archaeology and or heritage (see appendix B). I will give a short summary of the answers I have got. Some people were very clear and said not to involve the community. Or rather that they should not be involved in the valuing process but they should be listened/ talked to. A reason not to involve them is that there are often deadlines and talking to people takes time. Others saw it as a way to get World War II archaeology more in the picture, increasing its importance within the Dutch archaeology world. Someone who was very positive about this idea said it should happen because it involves the emotions of the people, so why not involve them. Besides, by involving the public or people who been through the war it is possible to gather even more data and information and knowledge of how to deal with the traces. Someone else found it also a good idea but warned to be careful with the emotions of people, we should know what we are doing and not show our agenda right away. Another remark was that was that you needed to be careful with the meanings given to a material object of World War II. People give meaning to an object which can have many different meanings so that is a point that needs to be taken into account. At the same time those different meanings could increase a trace’s value. So a clear situation needs to be created whereby the community can be involved but the archaeologist will be the authority, in a way in which the opinions of the community are respected. There should be extra time scheduled so that the archaeologist does not get in trouble with deadlines.

9. New criteria for the KNA value system

In this chapter I will develop new criteria for valuing the traces of World War II. I will use the information gathered in the previous chapters in which I have researched how the current KNA value system works and how RAAP developed their own system for valuing World War II traces. I also looked if there was a clear inventory of the traces of the War in the Netherlands, at how England and Belgium deal with World War II traces and whether values such as the educational value and involving the public in the process can be used as criteria. I will focus on criteria that can be added to the current KNA value system to deal with the traces of World War II.

A short summary of how the current KNA value system works. If a World War II trace meets the criteria beauty and memory of the perception value a trace can be considered preserve worthy. Many traces of World War II have an aesthetic and historic value; a reason being that World War II happened only over 60 years ago and has a connection with factual historic happenings (CCvD 2010b, 3; Willems and Brandt 2004, 68). Not all traces of World War II can be considered worth to keep; therefore I started looking for criteria that can be added, the idea being that the traces of World War II need to fulfil more criteria before they can be considered worth to protect. Another aspect is that the traces of the war can not only be seen as research object, a war trace can have multiple meanings (Kok and Wijnen 2011, 81). The traces of the war provide more than only information; the war is an emotional subject and still influences people today. I will try to create criteria in the same way the KNA value system works, these criteria can be added to that value system, and in this way it is not necessary to use a different system. To do so I will use the knowledge of RAAP own developed value system but use their terms in a different way.

I will add a value with 4 criteria which will function as a second step after the value perception (fig 3). When a relict of World War II has perception value according to its criteria aesthetic value and historical value it could, in the current KNA, be designed worth preserving. With the added value it will be more difficult to call a World War II trace on the base of its perception value worth preserving. This biggest problem with the traces of World War II is that they are it still so young so the historical value and aesthetic value are high. When a trace or

monument has perception value is still has to meet the other requirements of the KNA value system to create a full picture, but it can already be designed worth preserving. Criteria of the KNA value system are scored with high (3 points), medium (2 points) and low (1 point). I will use this score system for the sake of continuity so that it could possibly be implemented in the current KNA value system. I will focus on the value and its criteria which I intend to I will add.

I will not focus on changing the physical quality and intrinsic quality of the KNA for a couple of reasons. For one RAAP has already paid much attention to these values as can be seen in their valuation method. They were able to use the data available and I am not. Another aspect is that with these values you need to be able to compare the remains with each other or the same type or from the same period, which is difficult. It is difficult because there is not an inventory of all the remains of the World War II. As long as this does not exist it will be difficult to use the value physical quality and intrinsic quality. The biggest problem with the KNA system with regard to the relicts of World War II is that through the base of the perception value thee remains are immediately called worth preserving. It is the aspect that needs to be changed first because not all traces can be preserved on the base of the perception value.

As already discussed by RAAP, the remains of the war can have multiple meanings. So I will formulate criteria a World War II trace must meet. Therefore I will use the knowledge gathered from the pervious chapters and built on the valuation method of RAAP. The new value is meaning and the criteria used to determine that value are educative, symbolic, emotional, and community. Scores can be given to the criteria and when the score is 9 or higher it can be designed worth preserving (tab 3). I came to the score of 9 by analyzing the score system of the current KNA. In case of the physical quality 5 or 6 points are needed to consider the trace worth keeping. This is the medium score of each criterion (4) plus one. By the intrinsic quality 7 points are needed, which is the medium (6) plus one. With the value meaning there are 4 criteria, the medium score is 2. If every criterion gets a medium score it adds up 8 points. The score needs to be more than the medium one so plus one point, which makes it 9. If not the other values of the KNA value system should be scored before it can be named worth to keep.

In the parameters I develop I am going to distinguish the aspect that a trace is for example part of a trail or that it could be part of a trail. The reason therefore is, after talking with RAAP, that when a trace is not yet part of a trail it is probably only going to be part of such a trail after archeological research. So that means there is potential but cannot be executed yet. So I tried to make a distinction between these two points in my developed method. I linked this aspect to the score system. When there is for example a trail at the place where a trace is located and meets the other associated parameters it will to get a high score (3 points). When a relict could be part of a trail but is not and taking into account the other associated parameters it will most likely get a medium score (2 points). When no parameters are measured the criteria will get a low score (1 point).

value	criteria	scores		
		<i>high</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
meaning	educative	3	2	1
	symbolic	3	2	1
	emotional	3	2	1
	community	3	2	1

Table 3: Value called ‘meaning’ with its associated criteria.

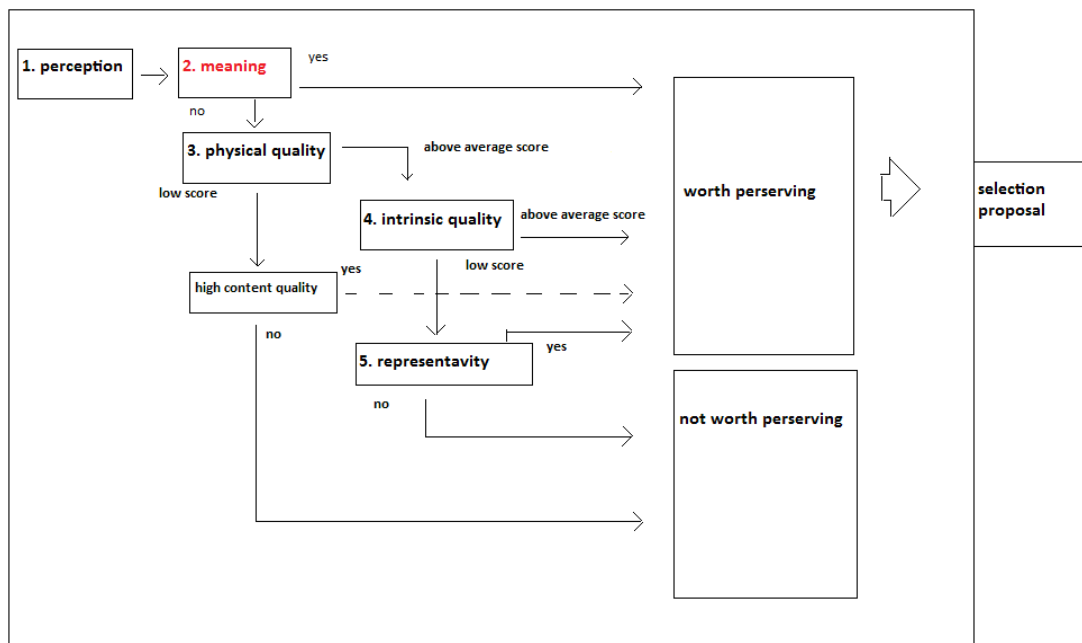


Figure 3: The KNA value system with the added value ‘meaning’ (after fig 1 in CCvD 2010b, 2; Willems and Brandt 2004, 71).

9.1 The criteria of the value meaning

9.1.1 Educative meaning

The educative meaning implies that a World War II trace is used for educational purposes.

Parameters

- Does the trace tell a story of the war, can something be learned from it.
- Does the trace have a connection to historical sources, documents and pictures.
- Are the remains part of an excursion or trail .
- Could the trace be included in an excursion or trail.
- Is the trace a part of an educational programme about World War II in schools.
- Could the remains be a part of an educational program about World War II in schools.

Operationalisation

There are traces of World War II that can have or already have an educative meaning. They can help to tell the story of the war, about what happened, what places looked like, such as the watchtower in camp Amersfoort. Next to documentations and pictures the visibility of a World War II trace can help to educate the youth, for example about what happened and why you should not discriminate. The educative meaning is low (score 1) when there are no clear visible traces, no documentation or pictures about a trace, when the trace is not part of an excursion or trail and cannot be used in an educational program for schools. The score is medium (score 2) when the trace can tell a story of the war, there are some pictures and sources available and the trace could be part of an excursion or trail and be part of an educational program. This means that there is potential but that potential cannot be executed yet, maybe in the future when archaeological research is done. The educative meaning is high (score 3) when the World War II trace tells a story of the war, documentations and pictures are available and the trace is part of an excursion or trail or is used in an educational program for the youth.

9.1.2 Symbolic meaning

The symbolic meaning reflects the meaning of a trace for those who draw part of their identity from it, or have emotional links to that place or trace and it can function as a memorial (English Heritage 2008a, 31).

Parameters

- Does the trace or place where the trace is function as a memorial.
- Could the place where the trace is located function as a memorial.
- Do official memorials ceremonies take place at the trace that has been found.
- Is the trace a part of the collective memory of the nation.

Operationalisation

A trace of World War II can have a symbolic meaning. A trace can be a part of a symbolic representation of the war which helps us to remember what happened, such as the Monument at camp Amersfoort. The symbolic meaning is low (score 1), when the trace cannot function as a memorial and no official memorial takes place at the remains and when it is not a part of the collective memory of the nation. The score is medium (score 2) when for example the trace is part of the collective memory of the nation and when the place could function as a memorial. The symbolic meaning is high (score 3) when the World War II trace is a part of a place where there is a memorial is and official memorials take place and when that place is thereby a part of the collective memory.

9.1.3 Emotional meaning

The emotional meaning is the emotion a World War II trace can evoke. An emotion is defined in the Oxford dictionary as; 'is a strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others'.¹⁶ This information is gathered by talking to the stakeholders involved.

¹⁶ <http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/emotion>, last accessed 10 June 2013.

Parameters

- Does the trace evoke emotions about what happened during the war to a community.
- Did people die at the place where the trace of World War II is located.
- Is the trace a part of a place where a big event resulted in material damage which had an emotional impact on lives of people.

Operationalisation

The traces of World War II can evoke an emotion, some traces more than others. That depends on who the community is. Are veterans involved, eyewitnesses or people who have been influenced by the events of the war. The emotional meaning is low (score 1) when the trace does not evoke any emotion, no lives were lost in the place where the remains of World War II are located, when no big material damage took place and when it did not have any emotional impact on people. The score is medium (score 2) when it meets only 1 or 2 of the parameters. The emotional meaning is high (score 3) when the features can evoke different emotions and when people died at that place. When the trace is a part of a big event resulting in material damage, such as the bombing of Rotterdam had big impact on people's lives.

9.1.4 Community meaning

The community meaning is when the community or public can contribute and add meaning to the research of a World War II trace. This is a new criterion which differs from RAAP's valuation method. I have chosen to implement this criterion in the value method because this heritage still has a close connection to our society; they are a stakeholder and therefore should be part of the process.

I am going to define the community in two ways. The reason is that nowadays people who lived during the war are still alive and can contribute knowledge and experience, especially the veterans. There are also eyewitnesses of the war, but they were often children who probably experienced the war differently because they were kids. But this generation, especially the veterans, are disappearing, in about 20 years they will be gone. Community now is defined as people who experienced the war or have been influenced by its events and local people who live close to a

World War II trace. The future community is defined as local people who live close to the remains of the war. I chose the local people and not all the people interested in the war because it has to be operational. With the social media nowadays it should be possible to find people living close by a relict, and find out whether they are interested in helping with the research and in protecting it for the future generations. With the social media I mean the promoting on twitter, facebook, local internet sites but also local newspapers for the older generations who are not so much used to being on the internet. Also the local information office could promote such an activity. One of the reasons I am focusing of the local people is because their involvement should be able to create a sense of reasonability for taking care of the remains for future generations. Maybe this can be organised and management together with a foundation or organisation that deals with management. The process of finding people will take time especially when people helping with the research of a World War II remains is a new concept. But that doesn't mean that it can not function. Maybe not all people can help with the research so information meetings should be organised to explain what is expected. The researchers should decide how many to helpers they need. I know this in an enthusiast approach and it might not work in practice but without trying we will never know. While organizing and going through such a process you will see and learn how it can function in a way that is operational.

Parameters

- Does the contribution of the community add to knowledge or understanding of the place where the trace is located.
- Does the involvement of the community create a sense of responsibility for taking care of the trace for future generations. Depends on how active the community is; are they willing to put time into taking care of the trace.
- Does the trace or place where the feature of World War II is located provide a source of identity for a certain part of the community? Do veterans still feel connected to such a trace, or do the second and third generations from the families who went through the war feel connected to the remains.

Operationalisation

The traces of World War II are young in the field of archaeology. There is still a community that lived during the war or is influenced by it. The war is still an important topic in the present day society. The community meaning is low (score 1) when a part of the community can not add knowledge or understanding. For example when No veterans are alive to tell there story. When it is not clearly a part of someone's identity and when it can not help with creating a sense or responsibility for taking care of it for future generations. The score is medium (score 2) when the community can add knowledge, when it is possible a sense of responsibly can be created and when it could be part of a communities identity.

The community meaning is high (score 3) when a part of the community is adding knowledge, understanding of the place by the fact that they were witnesses of the war, or are interested in the topic or live close by a trace or are seen as stakeholders. And when a trace is a source of identity to a certain community, and there is already a sense or responsibly for taking care of the trace for future generations.

9.2 A case study Camp Amsvorde

To try out the newly developed criteria I will use camp Amsvorde. This camp is located in Amersfoort, at the intersection of the Doornseweg, Laan 1914 and the Dodeweg (fig 4). This is only a couple of meters from where I live, which makes it extra interesting for me to see if the new criteria can be applied to this camp. I will first give some information on camp Amsvorde and then test the new criteria on this camp.

9.2.1 Short history

Camp Amsvorde is a part of the bigger camp Amersfoort which is 43 hectare. The bigger camp Amersfoort can be divided in three parts, the area of the shooting lane and trenches, where the National Monument of Camp Amersfoort is situated, the area of the *Polizeiliches Durchgangslager* Amersfoort (PDA) and camp Amsvorde, the camp of the *Wachbataillon Nord- West* (Wijnen and Schute 2010, 7). In 2010/2011 the Foundation National Monument Camp Amersfoort (Stichting National Monument Kamp Amersfoort, SNMKA) and the Haver Droeze consultancy asked RAAP to do a desk based research of the camp, because the

SNMKA intended to expand the existing memorial. They had to investigate whether the plans of the SNMKA would damage any archaeological traces. Most of the attention of the research went to the traces of World War II (Wijnen and Schute 2010, 7).

Camp Amsvorde was built in 1938 during the mobilisation close to camp Appelweg. When the Nazis occupied the Netherlands the camps were put together as one functional unit and camp Appelweg was became the PDA, the place where the prisoners stayed. Camp Amsvorde became the camp for the outside guard, for the soldiers of the *Wachbataillon Nord- West* (Wijnen and Schute 2010, 57). In camp Amsvorde Dutch SS groups were trained. Therefore the traces have a difficult aspect, because those were Dutch people who fought alongside the Nazis. Not much attention was paid to this camp on the corner of Laan 1914 and the Doornseweg (Wijnen and Schute 2010, 58). The place where camp Amsvorde was has been intensively re-used. From 1939 it has been a mobilization camp, a trainings camp for the Waffen SS, an internment camp, an army camp and for a short time the living space of Indonesian refugees. After that the camp was broken down, and for the most part disappeared under new roads, only the west part of the intersection was not built over. A superficial research by RAAP showed that there were still traces related to the camp Amsvorde in the ground. The traces found are foundation of buildings, trenches, and objects like, barbed wire and German military objects (Wijnen and Schute 2010, 62).

Another interesting aspect is that in 2009 a new bicycle tunnel was made under the Doornseweg at the intersection of the Doornseweg, Laan 1914 and Dodeweg- West where the camp Amsvorde was situated. Archaeological research was carried out by the Centrum of Archaeology, municipality Amersfoort. In this researched they focused on traces of the Late Bronze age and early Iron Age but not on traces of World War II, even though a lot of information probably could have been gathered.¹⁷ It was probably not clear to the municipality that archaeological research of that place could be of value for World War II heritage.

¹⁷ <http://www.amersfoortopdekaart.nl/#/archeologie/bergkwartierbosgebied/doornseweg-%E2%80%93-fietstunnel/>, last accessed April 22 2013



Figure 4: The intersection of the Doornseweg, Laan 1914 and Dodeweg, the place where camp Amsvorde used to be located (photo by L.Elemans).

9.3 Valuing camp Amsvorde

While using the new criteria on camp Amsvorde, I am aware that this heritage is not of the victims but of the offenders and is therefore more difficult to assess. Camp Amsvorde is a sensitive subject because it was used as a training site for Dutch people preparing them for participation in the SS groups. There has not been a lot of attention for this kind of heritage but that does not mean that it can not be valuable. In 30 years the close connection, like hatred, can still be felt for this kind of traces will probably still be felt but maybe on a different level because it will be less close to people's own life. Even from a loaded topic things can be learned, it can be educative, emotional and symbolic in a different way. To create a full picture of the past for future generations these kinds of traces need to be looked at as well.

9.3.1 Educative meaning

The traces of camp Amsvorde tell a story of the war, a story that has not been told often yet. It is a sensitive story because it is a story about the offenders, Dutch

people who helped the Nazis. There are historical documents of camp Amsvorde. The feature is part of a trail that starts in Camp Amersfoort and leads to the Rusthof cemetery in Leudsen. It could be a part of an educational program about World War II in schools. This story would provide new information because not often one looks through the eyes of the offender, so a different and new kind of a story can be told. The education meaning meets the associated parameters, even though this subject is not part yet of the educational program it could be with the knowledge available, and as a results scores 3 points, a high score.

9.3.2 Symbolic meaning

The relicts of camp Amsvorde is are sensitive one. For the people who were trained by the Nazis in the camp it is a part of their identity, although an identity most would like to forget. It might have left a mark on the children whose father was part of the SS in the war. It is not a part of the collective memory of the nation, but a memory of a certain group, those who were trained in camp Amsvorde. There are a couple of monuments functioning as memorials close by, the National Monument of Camp Amersfoort, the monument by the Russian honor field at the Rusthof cemetery and the ladder at the intersection where camp Amsvorde used to be situated (see figure 1). In these places the victims of the war and not the offenders are being remembered. The question can be asked though whether the Dutch who were trained to be a SS'er cannot in a way be seen as victims too. Those were probably young men in a difficult time period and hard economic times, maybe they did not really know what they were getting into and maybe saw it as a way to survive and regret their doing so. It will probably still take a couple of years before people can start looking at it in such a way, which is more than understandable. The symbolic meaning scores a low (score 1). The reason is that camp Amsvorde does not meet the associated parameters. Although there are memorials close by it is not the time yet to remember the offenders at such a place, although it might in the future.

9.3.3 Emotional meaning

The trace of camp Amsvorde can evoke different emotions. Emotions of anger and hatred for those people who joined and emotions of regret of those people who joined the Nazis. Other emotions could be sadness and disbelief. People did

die at camp Amsvorde. In the villa t'Huys te Kalkwegh on the corner of Laan 1914, right next to camp Amsvorde which was used by the staff of the SS-Wachbataillon Nordwest. Not much is known about this building but it is known that in the final days of the war a commando of the SS questioned six prisoners in the basement, murdered them and buried in the garden (Wijnen 2010, 4). They are now buried in the Rusthof cemetery. With the emotional meaning Camp Amsvorde scores a medium (score 2). It meets only 2 of the 3 parameters. The trace is not a part of a place where a big event occurred resulting in material damage which had an impact on the lives of people.

9.3.4 Community meaning

If there are witness stories of the people who were trained to be SS'ers, they could add to the understanding how such a camp worked and maybe why they chose to become an SS'ers. The contribution from them could add knowledge about the place. The involvement of the community could create a sense of responsibility for taking care of it for future generations so that they can understand that such a thing should not ever happen again or that joining the enemy should not be an option, that you should stand up for your beliefs. However, because it is such a sensitive subject, I wonder whether it would create a sense of responsibility. The trace could provide a source of identity but only for a small group, for those who were stayed in the camp. So the score will be low (score 1). Even though there is potential in some of the aspect of the parameters, such as it might after archaeological research create a sense of responsibility for taking care of it. It does not meet enough of the parameters to get a higher score.

The total score of the four criteria is 7. The educative meaning scores 3 points, the symbolic meaning 1 point, the emotional meaning 2 point and the community meaning 1 point. With a score of 9 or higher a trace of World War II is found worth keeping. If the score is insufficient just like in the case of camp Amsvorde, the next steps should be taken according to the KNA valuation system to be able to designate the camp worth protecting. Which means that the physical quality and the intrinsic quality also need to be scored before the remains can be called worth preserving.

I have developed new criteria so that a trace of World War II cannot be considered worth keeping only on the basis of its perception value. When a trace has a perception value the next step is to score the developed value meaning before it can be designated worth preserving. If the score is lower than 9 one has to be look at the other values of the KNA valuation system first. I hope to have created a new element for the KNA valuation system through which it will be more difficult to consider something worth preserving because not all the traces of World War II can be preserved on the their perception value.

10. Conclusion

In this master thesis my aim was to study how the KNA value system and the valuation method of RAAP work in regards to valuing the remains of World War II. How these systems can be adjusted and further developed so that the traces of the war are not immediately designated worth keeping on the basis of their perception value. My research question was: what could/should be changed in the existing KNA (quality norm Dutch's archaeology) value system to improve the valuing of World War II. In this I used my sub- questions to come to the answer of my research question.

First, to understand how the KNA value system works and what its shortcomings are with regard to valuing World War II remains I studied the main characteristics of the system. The main shortcoming is the value perception and its criteria aesthetic and historical value. These criteria make a World War II trace too easily worth keeping, and not all traces of the war can be preserved. After that I studied the valuation method for the traces of World War II developed by RAAP. They developed a method that works differently from the system of the KNA. With the knowledge gathered from their valuation method I have tried to create an adjustment in the form of some added criteria. I have done this in the same way as the KNA score system works. This way it will be easier to adjust the current KNA. The most important point RAAP makes is that a World War II trace can have more meaning than only being used for scientific research. After that I looked if there was a clear inventory of all the traces of the war within the Netherlands. The conclusion was that there is no comprehensive inventory, but hopefully such an inventory will be developed in the future.

I decided to focus mainly on point one of the KNA value system, perception and from there on create a new value and criteria. The reason why is that on the base of the perception value something can be designed worth to preserve. The other values of the KNA value systems need to be studied too to create full picture of the remains, but the traces are already seen as worth protecting.

To study which adjustment can be made I looked abroad, at England and Belgium, at how they deal with war heritage and if some of their ideas could be used as new criteria for the KNA value system. Mainly some ideas from England could be used, like involving the community in the valuing process more actively.

From Belgium I hoped to gather more concrete information but they mainly focused on World War I and not on World War II. Therefore the information gathered from the English system was more useful. After that I looked deeper into the educational relevance of World War II, whether it had an educational value and if there were any benefits in using it as a criterion. I considered also the involvement of the public in order to find out if it could function as a criterion. The answer to both is yes as they are used as criteria in my newly developed value.

Through my questionnaire I developed a broad perspective to how World War II archaeology is seen in the Netherlands. How big of a topic World War II archaeology is. The aspect that was the most helpful was the opinions of the professionals about the added criteria education and community. So the results of the questionnaire sent me in the right direction to be able to develop these new criteria.

With all the knowledge gathered I could develop a new system working with the same score system as the current KNA. The new value is meaning, which follows the value perception, if the value meaning scores 9 points it can be considered worth protecting. If not, one should study the KNA values physical quality and content quality prior to be named worth to keep. The criteria for the value meaning are; educative, symbolic, emotional and community. To be able to see whether the criteria I developed could function I tested them on camp Amsvorde. Camp Amsvorde did not meet all the criteria created and had only 7 point of the 9 needed to be immediately called worth to protect, so first the other criteria of the KNA value system need to be studied before it can be named worth preserving. Some adjustments to the other values of the KNA need to be done, which RAAP already started with. What I have done is look at the first step, the perception, and make it more difficult to call remains worth keeping by adding criteria for World War II. I also asked Ruurd Kok of RAAP about what he thought of the developed criteria. He finds it an interesting system; there were some points that I had to take into account. Such as the distinction between the meanings a trace already has and the potential it can have after archaeological research is done. And so I have tried to incorporate this aspect in my method.

That it is time and that there is support for a change to value the traces of the war can be seen through the *Rapportage Archeologische Monumentenzorg*

(RAM- report). In the RAM- rapport of 27 June 2013 the valuation method of RAAP is getting published with a critical evaluation and adjustments to their valuation method. This show that the subject, the valuing of World War II traces is something very current and that support for a change exists.

As I said in my introduction, I hope to have developed criteria that can be used as a step in the right direction when it comes to dealing with the traces of World War II. That a trace is not right away called worth to keep on its perception value. And that is how I look at it, it is just one of the many steps that need to be taken before it is possible to correctly deal with the traces of World War II.

Some of the further questions that can be asked are how does the involvement of the public work in practice with all the deadlines archaeologist have to work with, are people ready to deal with the trace of the offender or is it still too difficult, does our society understand that the traces are now considered heritage and we, the professionals, want to treat it in a certain way. So many more questions can be asked. A thing that definitely needs to happen is that an inventory of all the traces of World War II must be developed, because that will be the key in valuing the traces of World War II. Next to this I also recommend that municipalities take World War II traces up in their archaeological maps. So that it is clear were the traces of the war are located. I further recommend taking to English Heritage, about how they deal with involving the community in the archaeological research, so that is understood how such an involvement functions. Last but not least it should be more known in the Dutch Society that the remains of World War II are now considered heritage, so that when people find traces of the war they report it to archaeological bureaus or municipalities so that the traces can be valued and when needed protected.

Abstract English

For this master thesis I studied how the KNA value system can be adjusted, so that the traces of World War II are not immediately named worth preserving on the basis of the perception value. The criteria aesthetic and historic value are almost always high with the traces of the war. The reason therefore is that the archaeology of World War II is still young and has a close connection to our present day society. It is impossible to research every trace with a perception value. Another important point is that the remains of the war can have more meanings than only be used for scientific research. RAAP is an archaeological research agency and consultancy, who is specialised in the archaeology of World War II and they have developed their own valuation method to value those traces. I studied how KNA value system and the valuation method of RAAP work to understand those systems and to be able to adjust it. After that I checked whether an inventory exists of all the war traces in the Netherlands. The answer is no, so that is an important point that needs to change in the future. I further studied how Belgium and England treat their war heritage and if there are points that we could use, such as the more active involvement of the community in the archaeological process. Another idea that can be used is making an inventory of all the traces of the war, which Belgium has done with the traces of World War I. Next I studied whether education and the involvement the community could function as criteria, I came to the conclusion that they could. With all the knowledge gathered I could adjust the KNA value system. I did this by developing a new value called 'meaning'. It exists of four criteria; educative, symbolic, emotional and community. This value is being scored in the same way the other values of the KNA are scored like. This value functions as a second step after the first value perception so that a World War II trace is not too quickly designated worth protecting on the basis of the perception value.

Abstract Dutch

Voor mijn master scriptie heb ik bestudeerd hoe het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA kan worden aangepast. Zodat de sporen van de Tweede Wereldoorlog niet op basis van hun belevingswaarde direct benoemd worden als behoudenswaardig. De criteria schoonheid en herinneringswaarde zijn eigenlijk altijd hoog als het gaat om Tweede Wereldoorlog sporen. Het is nog een jonge archeologie waardoor er nog een hechte connectie bestaat met de samenleving. Hierdoor valt de belevingswaarde eigenlijk altijd hoog uit. Het is onmogelijk om alle sporen met een belevingswaarde te onderzoeken, daar is ook het geld niet voor. Een ander belangrijk punt is dat de relictten van de oorlog meer betekenissen kunnen hebben dan dat ze alleen gebruikt worden voor wetenschappelijk onderzoek. RAAP is een onderzoeks- en adviesbureau voor archeologie en cultuurhistorie, zij zijn gespecialiseerd in de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie. Zij hebben een eigen methode ontwikkeld om de sporen van de oorlog te waarderen. Ik heb het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA en de waarderingsmethode van RAAP bestudeerd zodat ik het kan aanpassen. Vervolgens heb ik bekeken of er een inventarisatie bestaat van alle sporen van de oorlog in Nederland, helaas is dit nog niet het geval. Dat zou moeten veranderen in de toekomst. Daarnaast heb ik onderzocht hoe België en Engeland omgaan met hun oorlogserfgoed en of er punten zijn waar wij van kunnen leren. Een punt van hen dat ik heb mee genomen in mijn aanpassing van de KNA, is dat deze landen al wat verder zijn met het idee om de gemeenschap te betrekken bij het archeologische onderzoek. Ook heeft België bijvoorbeeld al een hele inventarisatie van de Eerste Wereldoorlog ontwikkeld. Vervolgens heb ik bestudeerd of educatie en deelname van de gemeenschap zouden kunnen functioneren als criteria. Ik ben tot de conclusie gekomen dat dit inderdaad mogelijk is. Met de verzamelde kennis is het mogelijk om het KNA waarderingsstelsel aan te passen. Dit heb ik gedaan door een nieuwe waarde te ontwikkelen, de waarde betekenis. Deze waarde bestaat uit vier criteria; educatie, symboliek, emotie en gemeenschap. Deze waarde wordt op dezelfde manier gescoord als de andere waarden in het KNA waarderingsstelsel. Deze waarde wordt gebruikt als een tweede stap na de betekeniswaarde zodat een Tweede Wereldoorlog spoor niet direct op de basis van zijn belevingswaarde wordt benoemd als behoudenswaardig.

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List of illustrations

Figure 1: the 'ladder', symbol for comfort and escape made by Armando. Photo taken by Lara Elemans, 20 April 2013, at the intersection of the Doornseweg, Laan 1914 and Dodeweg, Amersfoort.

Figure 2: The value criteria of the KNA (after fig 1 in CCvD 2010b, 2; Willems and Brandt 2004, 71).

Figure 3: The KNA value system with the added value 'meaning' (after fig 1 in CCvD 2010b, 2; Willems and Brandt 2004, 71).

Figure 4: The intersection of the Doornseweg, Laan 1914 and Dodeweg, the place where camp Amsvorde used to lay. Made by Lara Elemans, 20 April 2013.

Table 1: The valuation score table of the KNA (after table 5 in CCvD 2010b, 1; Willems and Brandt 2004, 70).

Table 2: The value system for war traces from RAAP (after table 9 in Kok and Wijnen 2011, 94)

Table 3: Value called 'meaning' with its associated criteria.

Appendix A: the song of Camp Vught

*'We zitten in Vught 't is geen geintje
Van Mokum af is 't een flink eindje
We maken veel mee, zonder taartjes of thee
Maar het is wel eens goed voor ons lijntje*

*De zwartjes die kwamen ons roepen
Zij belden in trappen en stoepen
Ik toonde die schat dat ik een stempeltje had
Maar hij zei ga daar nu maar op poepen*

*Er waren nog meer van die knapen
Die mensen van huis ging rapen
Ik ging toen gedee met die shosentjes mee
Want ik had zo de angst voor hun wapen*

*Zij gaven geen acht op ons klagen
Maar stopten ons toen in een wagen
Ze reden meteen naar de schouwburg heen
Zonder ons er een cent voor te vragen*

*In de schouwburg was het niet leuk, hoor
Daar was geen orkost en geen zangkoor
De zaal was wel, maar we hadden geen lol
Want daar hadden we alleen geen bui voor*

*Men dacht niet aan slapen en dromen
Een wens was er slechts ontkomen
Een enkling kwam weg, maar ik had weer pech
En zo had ik een sog ingenomen*

*In het holst van de nacht kwam het geintje
We gingen per tram naar het treintje
We reden naar Vught, naar het stille gehucht
Onder leiding van het karabijntje*

*Zo kwamen we toen in het kamp aan
De mannen die moesten apart gaan
We dachten, o god, morgen zijn we kapot
Maar de volgende dag kon ik opstaan*

*We wereden zo mak als een geintje
Dat leerden we na een kort tijdje
Want zelfs de wc, die doet met ons mee
Want die staan alle vijd op een rijtje*

*De mannen die zien we een uurtje
Daarna gaan ze weer achter ' muurtje
We krijgen een zoen, want meer mag je niet doen
Want de schildwacht die blijft in het buurtje*

*We hopen weer gauw te verdwijnen
Voor mijn part met tien extra treinen
Dan krijgen we vlug in plaats van koolsoep met kuch.
Lekker koegel met peren en rozijnen' (Zwiers 2009, 58-60).*

Appendix B: The result of questionnaire (a summary)

I developed a questionnaire to gather input from the professionals, working with the traces of World War II. I wanted to know how big the world of World War II archaeology is in the Netherlands and their opinions about certain aspects that I wanted to implement in my developed criteria.

What I gathered from the questionnaire is the following. Many people I sent the questionnaire to came across the remains of the war while researching something else. This shows how young the attention for this kind of archaeology is. The specialisation in this topic is something of the recent years. I also asked if they see a growth in the attention given to the remains of the war in the recent years. This is something they all see. World War II is for example more often the subject in congresses or study days and RAAP gets a lot of projects to research the traces of the war. Next I asked if there should be more attention to the preservation and management of World War II archaeology and/or heritage. Many agree on the fact that these remains should get the same attention as other archaeological traces, not more and not less.

I further asked if they encountered problems while researching the traces of the war. There are a couple of problems they encounter. For one, not much is known about the conservation of certain objects yet, such as plastic. Another problem is that treasure hunters are active and steal objects that could tell a story of the war. There is also no integral vision on war heritage on a government, provincial and municipally level. Something that is also difficult is telling the story of the offender, because this is a sensitive subject. And sometimes there is still cynicism within the profession, although that is getting less. The next question was about the valuation method of the KNA. Not many could answer that question because they had no experience with using it on the remains of World War II. It is namely RAAP who investigate the traces of the war. The biggest problem with the KNA is that the traces of the war are too quickly designated as worth preserving on the basis of the perception value. I also asked whether they miss some factors while valuing the traces of the war. What is missed most is an inventory of all the remains of the war; this would be very helpful because it would be possible to compare features with each other.

In my last questions I asked whether education and community could function as criteria to value a war trace. Some thought that the education value could be of importance, because it is an important subject and it not implemented in the current KNA value rules. Also because war heritage has a special aspect, there are still witnesses who lived during the war and are emotional connected to it. But other thought that maybe the KNA was not the place for this because it is a set of rules the commercial archaeological must obey. Different opinions were also given about involving the community in the valuing process. A reason not to involve the public is the deadlines a researcher has to follow. These deadlines make it difficult because talking and involving people in the process takes time. On the other hand it might help with getting World War II archaeology better known in the country, and it might create a bigger place in the Dutch Archaeology. And there is still a close emotional connection to this heritage; it might provide more information and knowledge. But is should be operational in practice.

Appendix C: Questionnaire about World War II



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: m

Studie: prehistorie

Werkfunctie: senior projectleider archeologisch onderzoek raap

Werkervaring: 21 jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord: In 2001 heb ik in een venetje in Haren onderzoek gedaan naar een vermeend WOII-massagraf. In feite was dat een incident. Structureel hou ik me als archeoloog bezig met WOII vanaf 2008. Ik doe dat als projectleider. Ik initieer projecten, zet ze op en/of voer ze uit. Ook doe ik veel projectbegeleiding. Daarnaast lezingen & artikelen.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord: door toeval. Ik was betrokken bij een archeologisch inventariserend proefsleufonderzoek (naar aanleiding van een wegverbreding) op de Grebbeberg en van het een kwam het ander.

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord: Ruurd Kok gold en geldt als de pleitbezorger van het archeologisch onderzoek naar sporen en resten uit de Tweede Wereldoorlog. In 2008 was hij provinciaal archeoloog van Utrecht en benadrukte dat ik bij bovengenoemd onderzoek ook aandacht zou besteden aan sporen van de Slag om de Grebbeberg. Dat heb ik gedaan, raakte geënthousiasmeerd en ben daarna tezamen met de Stichting de Greb een aantal kazematten gaan onderzoeken, in eerste instantie in eigen tijd. Jobbe Wijnen was als detectoramateur hierbij betrokken, op voorspraak

van Ruurd. Jobbe bleek een creatieveling met veel kennis van WOII. Ik heb ervoor gezorgd dat Jobbe een aanstelling kreeg bij RAAP. Uiteindelijk is ook Ruurd naar RAAP gegaan. WOII_archeologie speelt zich (nog) bij RAAP af, de SIKBeker 2011 voor ‘Grensverleggend onderzoek’ getuigt daar wel van.

Dus ja, er is veel meer aandacht en er zijn steeds meer projecten. In feite is het nu in de crises een van de weinige groeimarkten. Ik verwacht niet anders dat WOII archeologie ‘normaal’ gaat worden en dat dit in veel bredere kring dan RAAP gedaan zal worden. Het is een kwestie van tijd. Op de een of andere manier lijkt de opkomst hiervan een verband te hebben met het langzaam aan overlijden van de laatste getuigen. Nu zijn het de stille getuigen, het materieel erfgoed, dat een deel van de herinnering en het gedenken kan overnemen.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord: Als het om behoud en beheer gaat speelt archeologie een zeer belangrijke rol. Op het moment ben ik vooral bezig met Duitse kampterreinen, en dat is meteen een goed voorbeeld. In historische zin zijn kampen ‘ontmanteld’. Vanuit het perspectief van gedenken en herdenken zijn kampen gemonumentaliseerd. De notie van een kamp als vlak met sporen en resten is verloren. Dus vanuit het perspectief van monumentenzorg (behoud en beheer!) kan de archeologie veel bijdragen (zie mijn artikel in de Archeobrief). Mooi voorbeeld is kamp Amersfoort. De kaart die we gemaakt hebben is nu verankerd in het gemeentelijk erfgoedbeleid, zodat er in het geval van ruimtelijke ontwikkelingen vooraf bekeken wordt of er archeologisch onderzoek moet plaatsvinden, in plaats van onnadenkend vergraven zoals daar bijna met het lijkenhuis is gebeurd.

Of er nu meer aandacht moet komen voor behoud en beheer: je kunt niet alles bewaren, maar die keuze –want dat is het- kun je p[as maken als je meer zicht hebt op wat je eigenlijk allemaal hebt. Daarin speelt de archeologie een cruciale rol.

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord: Problemen? Explosieven, vervuiling, oorlogsslachtoffers (aparte regelgeving), determinatie van veel hedendaags materiaal (best lastig), conservering (veel teveel metaal, dus hoge kosten). Dat zit allemaal aan de praktische kant. Daarnaast is er nog veel cynisme binnen de beroepsgroep, hoewel dat steeds minder wordt.

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarderen van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord: Nou, ik geloof dat ik de eerste was die dit aanstipte, namelijk bij dat onderzoek op de Grebbeberg. Daarna heb ik dat onderzoek naar een alternatieve waarderingssystematiek opgezet wat Ruurd uiteindelijk heeft uitgevoerd. In zijn rapport staan mijn bezwaren samengevat, belangrijkste daarvan is de belevingswaarde die het WOII-erfgoed bijna per definitie heeft.

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarderen van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord: zie 6. Overigens is er ook geen goed centraal overzicht (op landelijk niveau) van ‘wat we hebben’ (een soort IKAW voor de WOII). Voor het maken van een waarderingssystematiek en keuzekader is dit wel van belang.

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord: pff, lastige vraag. Kijk, je kunt stellen dat de KNA daar de plek niet voor is. Dat zijn niet meer dan een set spelregels waaraan de marktarcheologie zich dienst te houden. In het proces van inventariseren en opgraven is dat de (processuele) kwaliteitsborging. Echter, als je het daar niet onderbrengt, waar dan? Recent oorlogserfgoed heeft een speciale positie gezien de levende getuigen en daarmee samenhangende emotionele aspecten. De wandaden van de Romeinen, dat zal ons inmiddels een zorg zijn; de Holocaust is een ander verhaal. Om dus wel aandacht te besteden aan educatieve waarden is dan misschien wel een plicht. In een waarderingssystematiek kan dat, als je het tenminste goed kunt operationaliseren.

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord: Ja, om dezelfde reden als hierboven omschreven. Je ontkomt niet aan emoties en gevoelens, dus betrekken. Minimaal informeren. In Westerbork ging dat wat verder, daar werden belangstellenden betrokken bij de determinatie van vondstmateriaal. Je kunt verder denken (community archaeology), maar dat kan op principiële bezwaren duiden (in de zin van objectieve vastlegging). Overigens, spelen getuigen ook een belangrijke rol in het verzamelen van data. En dat kan ook betrekking hebben op de naoorlogse omgang met sporen en resten.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarden van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord: met het systeem van Ruurd zijn we er nog niet helemaal naar mijn idee. Iets dat nog onderbelicht lijkt is wellicht de ‘ensemblewaarde’. WOII-sporen en resten vormen de fysieke weerslag van strategieën. Kennis daarvan zou in het aspect ensemble ingebakken moeten zitten om daarmee tot een scherpere waardering te komen. Is een tankgracht van de Vordere Wasserstellung nu meer/minder waard dan een antitankversperring van de Pantherstellung? Maar dat vergt een hoop studie..

Verder moet deze materie niet sectoraal gewaardeerd worden, dus alleen als archeologisch erfgoed. Het is cultuurhistorisch erfgoed, dus boven- en ondergronds. Geen onderscheid in maken.

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: vrouw

Studie: archeologie

Werkfunctie: adviseur archeologie

Werkervaring: 8 jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord:

Ik heb te maken met WOII archeologie. Ik geef als adviseur advies aan projectleiders van de provincie Utrecht die de grond verstoren met hun project. Daarbij is op sommige plaatsen WOII archeologie actueel.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord:

Vanwege archeologisch onderzoek op een locatie waar WOII archeologie aangetroffen werd.

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord:

Ik zie die groei inderdaad. Hoe meer aandacht er voor is, hoe meer aandacht het ook in opgravingen zal krijgen, wat weer voor meer aandacht zal zorgen.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Ja, WOII archeologie mag wat mij betreft een volwaardige plaats binnen de archeologische aandacht krijgen, dat wil zeggen dezelfde maatregelen tot behoud en bescherming krijgen als andere archeologische periodes.

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Tot nu toe niet.

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarden van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord:

Heb ik geen ervaring mee.

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarden van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Zie hierboven.

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Deze vraag begrijp ik niet helemaal. De KNA lijkt mij niet de juiste plek om bepaalde waarden van welke periode dan ook onder de aandacht te brengen. Wel kan mogelijk de educatieve waarde als waarderingstoets worden toegevoegd. Dit is een waarde die altijd wel belangrijk geweest is in de archeologie, maar niet in de KNA is verwerkt.

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Dat is altijd goed, maar om WOII archeologie een grotere plaats in de Nederlandse archeologie in te laten nemen, is het belangrijker dat het meer wetenschappelijke aandacht krijgt.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

Nee hoor, succes met je onderzoek.

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

(samengevat vanuit telefonisch gesprek)

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: man

Studie: geschiedenis

Werkfunctie: hoogleraar Rotterdam en senior onderzoeker NIOD

Werkervaring: sinds 1991.

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord:

Ik werk bij het NIOD, eind 2011 ben ik in contact gekomen met Ivar Schute toen Ivar een onderzoek deed naar de kampen in Nederland. Oorlogserfgoed al wat langer, na afstuderen in 1993 onderzoek gedaan in Zwolle naar WOII, op verzoek van de gemeente.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord:

Naar gesprek met Ivar ben ik rond gaan kijken wat er gedaan wordt op dit gebied in de archeologie. In Polen bij Sobibór is gegraven en dat vond ik interessant. In Nederland betreft zijn mijn collega historici vaak wat sceptisch over archeologisch onderzoek, de meerwaarde daarvan. Wat zegt bijvoorbeeld een afvalput bij kamp Westerbork. Maar het emotionele is heel belangrijk. Een eyeopener voor mij was een gesprek met Ivar over kamp Amersfoort en dat die vertelde over de omvang van het kamp. Het kamp was zo groot dan kon niet onzichtbaar zijn geweest voor de mensen die er omheen woonden.

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord:

Zeker een groei, er gebeurt meer en het is steeds zichtbaarder. Besef groeit langzaam dat de archeologie ook iets kan toevoegen. Bij het NIOD hebben we een subsidie ontvangen van het ministerie WDS met het programma erfgoed van de oorlog, groot uitpakkt, idee achter was op de verhalen van de oorlog nu vast te leggen omdat de laatste generatie begint te verdwijnen, als die generatie er niet meer is kunnen we het nog steeds vertellen. Want ook als een soort gelegenheids- argument kan worden gezien. Samenwerking met verschillende disciplines zou gunstig zijn zoals met historici, om goed zicht te kijken wat er allemaal ligt.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Ik weet niet zo goed hoe dat georganiseerd is. Mijn vraag is hoe wordt dit gecoördineerd, komt het vooral uit commerciële bureaus. Meer discussie waarom we dit doen, wat zijn complicaties. Misschien kan het NIOD hier ook een aandeel in hebben. Dat het NIOD ook bijhoudt wat er gedaan wordt op het gebied van WO II en hoe dat gepresenteerd wordt.

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Sommige historici kunnen wat sceptisch zijn, die vragen zich af wat een stuk bestek of drinkbeter nou zegt. Ik weet niet of het een probleem is maar archeologen en historici zijn toch een beetje op elkaar aangewezen. Samenwerking kan misschien de belangstelling stimuleren.

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarderen van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord:

-

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarderen van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Bij de historici zijn er nu 2 thema's waar vooral op gefocust is, het militaire aspect en de vervolging, de holocaust. Niet het dagelijks leven, het politieke verhaal, het verhaal van het verzet en collaboratie. Het is kwetsbaar op maar op 2 thema's te focussen.

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Ben ik wel voorzichtig in, er is tegenwoordig steeds meer aandacht voor het materiële erfgoed en dat wekt een verwachting. Zonder object zou dan iets geen waarde hebben, maar het is een deel van het verhaal niet alles. Ook woorden en gebaren gebruiken.

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Dit zou goed zijn voor het draagvlak wat kan leiden tot meer steun en belangstelling. Wel voorzichtig zijn wat de emotie weegt zwaar. Goed duidelijk maken waar je mee bezig bent, verwachting temperen en geen agenda voorschrijven.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

-

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: vrouw

Studie: archeologie

Werkfunctie: tijdelijk beleidsmedewerker archeologie bij de Provincie Utrecht – normaal gesproken adviseur archeologie bij Buro de Brug

Werkervaring: kleine 4 jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord:

Sinds ik bij de Provincie Utrecht werk (half jaar), kom ik wel in aanraking met WOII archeologie. Militair erfgoed is hier een speerpunt in het cultuurbeleid, dus er is veel aandacht voor militaire linies, zoals de Grebbelinie, die in WOII ook belangrijk was. Er gaat veel uit van gebouwd erfgoed, maar er wordt ook archeologisch onderzoek verricht in opdracht van de Provincie.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord:

Via werk bij de Provincie Utrecht.

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord:

Ik denk dat er al langere tijd aandacht is voor WOII erfgoed, maar volgens mij is de archeologie van WOII in opmars. Een aantal jaar geleden werd WOII echt nog niet

archeologisch bekeken, vooral historisch, maar nu blijkt dat er interessante resultaten uit archeologisch onderzoek komen, wordt dit vaker ingezet.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Volgens mij is er al best veel aandacht voor WOII erfgoed en archeologie.

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

-

Vragen over het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarden van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord:

Heb ik geen ervaring mee.

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarden van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Idem.

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Nee, de KNA is een procesbeschrijving. Wellicht in de NOaA?

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Draagvlak is altijd belangrijk voor de archeologie. De gemeenschap weet veel van WOII, soms zelfs nog via verhalen van opa's en oma's: daarom is het goed om hen te betrekken bij WOII archeologie en erfgoed. Maar dan meer in het kader van educatie/beleven/bezoeken. Voor waarderingsonderzoek lijkt me dit niet nodig.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

-

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: vrouw

Studie: archeologie van noordwest-europa, specialisatie middeleeuwen (UvA)

Werkfunctie: gemeentelijk archeoloog / senior

Werkervaring: 12 jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord:

In 2008 ben ik voor het eerst in aanraking gekomen met WOII-archeologie. Toen werkte ik als regioarcheoloog in de Regio Breda en in de gemeente Alphen-Chaam werd toen een duitse verdedigingsstelling aangetroffen. Dit was eigenlijk ‘bijvangst’, maar de archeoloog in het veld herkende het (Ed van Hoven, werkt nu bij de Steekproef) aan de hand van het handboek van de veldsoldaat. Putjes, lege zones, etc. konden herkend worden uit dit veldboek (waarin vorm en ligging precies omschreven staat). De uitwerking van dit onderzoek heb ik niet meer gezien, toen werd ik gemeentelijk archeoloog van Apeldoorn.

In Apeldoorn ben ik voor het eerst hierbij betrokken eind 2009. In Apeldoorn is een heel groot munitieopslagdepot van de Duitsers geweest (ongeveer 300 hectare ‘vervuild’ met munitie). In eerste instantie zouden we de sanering hiervan begeleiden voor de ‘oudere’ archeologie, maar toen ontdekten we ook dat de WOII hierbij een uniek verhaal oplevert. En dat als je het alleen maar saneert, dit verhaal feitelijk weggooit. Nu heb ik 1 medewerker (Martijn Reinders) hier 2 dagen per week op zitten.

Begin 2010 en eind 2010 zijn vervolgens 2 vliegtuigen uit WOII in Apeldoorn geborgen. Wij hebben ervoor gezorgd dat we hierbij betrokken werden en hebben deze bergingen archeologisch kunnen begeleiden.

Tijdens de Reuwendagen van 2010 hebben we een sessie gehad over vliegtuigarcheologie en afgelopen jaar (2012) over Militair Erfgoed. Afgelopen zomer trouwens ook een symposium

over WOII-archeologie in Apeldoorn gehouden (tijdens het gelders festival: gelegerd in gelderland). Erg succesvol met circa 100 bezoekers (zowel professionals als bewoners van Apeldoorn). Ik zit er met mijn oren in... terwijl het in mijn schoot is geworpen. Mijn 'partner in crime' is hierbij Ruurd Kok (RAAP). Hem huur ik in voor de inhoudelijke expertise. Oja, en binnenkort komt een RAM-publicatie uit (RAM 211) over de archeologie van WOII, een project dat door Hazenberg, RAAP, prov gelderland en enkele gemeenten in gelderland (waaronder Apeldoorn) is uitgevoerd. Wouter Vos trekt dit vanuit Hazenberg.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord:

Zie hierboven

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord: Ik zie zeker een groei, maar ook aspecten die dat tegenhouden. De groei zit hem in de professionals die zich bezighouden met het erfgoed in Nederland. Het besef dringt steeds meer door dat het ook een cultuurhistorisch verhaal oplevert. Onder archeologen hoeven we steeds minder te motiveren dat het een onderwerp is om te bestuderen. Maar ook daar zijn de sceptici. Afgelopen reuwendagen hebben we proberen aan te tonen (binnenkort ook in archeobrief) dat WOII-archeologie een onderdeel is van 'conflict-archaeology' en dat aspecten die we kunnen leren van WOII-sites soms teruggevoerd kunnen worden naar andere perioden. Verder nog honderden andere redenen te verzinnen waarom het belangrijk is. Ik als gemeentelijk archeoloog wijs er ook altijd op dat er een maatschappelijk belang is WOII als onderwerp te onderzoeken. Er is maatschappelijke vraag/behoefte aan. En wie zijn wij, om aan de burgers te zeggen dat dat dan niet relevant is (maar het onderzoek naar een jager-verzamelaarskampementje wel). Dat valt aan de burger niet uit te leggen.

Obstakels: zit hem in collegae die altijd met munitieaaneringen te maken hebben gehad. Dat zijn praktijkmensen en die vinden het belang dat wij aan het vastleggen van de gegevens hechten echt pure onzin ("een mooie helm, die bewaar je wel", maar het feit dat wij ook de context willen weten, of ook 'lelijke vondsten/kapotte spullen' belangrijk vinden, en daarbij "in de weg lopen", vergt nog veel tijd/overtuigingskracht). Langzaamaan zien wij een kentering (vooral de mensen die letterlijk in het veld staan), zien we enthousiasme groeien.

Maar bij de mensen die niet direct buiten betrokken zijn, is nog veel weerstand. ('we hebben het altijd zo gedaan en nu komen jullie om de hoek kijken....')

Gelukkig zien we wel dat op bestuurdersniveau wel interesse ontstaat (onze wethouder is erg enthousiast) en ook de provincie vind het belangrijk (ook vanuit het vertellen van het verhaal, belang voor toerisme).

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Zou goed zijn vooral gemeenten te motiveren dit als onderwerp op de agenda te zetten. Bij archeologie zijn zij immers meestal het bevoegd gezag. Voor bovengrondse cultuurhistorie hebben zij de mogelijkheid evt monumenten aan te wijzen. Natuurlijk is het fijn als dan een provincie (en graag ook de RCE) hier stimulerend in werkt!

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Zie antwoord vraag 3. Vooral weerstand van een aantal mensen.

Verder gaat onderzoek vaak gepaard met een munitieaanering, daar zitten beperkingen aan. Je kan je arch onderzoek niet altijd zo uitvoeren als dat je zou willen (zo heb je in ieder geval minimaal de cursus Omgang met Conventionele Explosieven (OCE) nodig, maar ook dan zijn er veel beperkingen.

Verder: gevoeligheden over WOII. Het wel of niet kunnen vertellen van je verhaal (we kunnen nog moeilijk verkondigen dat ook een duitse militair een slachtoffer is geweest, hoewel dat wel soms het verhaal is)

En: WOII erfgoed is erg geliefd bij schatgravers. Daar moet je voor oppassen, soms kan je een verhaal dan nog niet vertellen, omdat dan een gebied geplunderd kan worden.

Vragen over het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarderen van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingsstelsel van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord:

Ik heb dit in de praktijk nog niet hoeven doen. Bij het onderzoek voor WOIIarcheologie (RAMrapport 211) staat hier wel het een en ander over. Ruurd Kok is bezig geweest een nieuw waarderingsstelsel voor te stellen.

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarderen van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Ben ikzelf nog niet actief mee bezig. Zie vraag 6.

Wel probeer ik nu binnen het Convent van Gemeentelijk Archeologen te motiveren dat we participeren in een SIKB-project om dit beter in kaart te brengen (ook weer Ruurd bij betrokken, en Esther Wieringa).

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

In de KNA hoeft hier niet meer aandacht voor te komen. Als je bedoeld dat het een waarderingscriterium kan zijn, kan ik me daar wel in vinden. Goed voorstel, maar eigenlijk wordt dat ondervangen door Belevingswaarde. Volgens mij kan je het daarin wel kwijt.

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Volgens mij is er vanuit de gemeenschap genoeg interesse in en wordt daarvanuit ook richting gemeente gelobbyd. Zo is bij ons de Vereniging Oud Apeldoorn zich hard aan het maken voor openstelling van ‘de bunker van seys inquant’ aan de loo-laan hier in Apeldoorn. Ik denk niet dat wijzelf de burger actief moeten betrekken bij het waarderen, maar natuurlijk moet er wel geluisterd worden naar de mening van de burger, en met dat in ogenschouw zal het een wegingsfactor kunnen zijn.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

En succes met de uitwerking

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: Vrouw

Studie: Archeologie

Werkfunctie: depotbeheerder

Werkervaring: 12 jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord: Wo II archeologie laatste drie jaar. Aanlevering vondsten door bedrijven.

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord: Werk

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord: Ja. Nadenken over hoe zichtbaar te maken.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Het verdient net zoveel aandacht als bijvoorbeeld de Hollandse Waterlinie of de stelling van Amsterdam.

5. *Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.*

Antwoord: Er is weinig van bekend hoe bepaalde objecten bijvoorbeeld van plastic het best kunnen worden bewaard.

Hoe herkenbaar maak je het? Kijk naar 5 mei gedenktekens

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. *Kunt u bij het waarderen van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.*

Antwoord: Ja

7. *Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarderen van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.*

Antwoord: Waarom deze periode wel en andere periode niet?

Algemeen:

8. *Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.*

Antwoord: Nee, KNA dient te gaan over processen.

9. *Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.*

Antwoord: Ja, het is een periode die leeft.

10. *Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?*

Antwoord:

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: m

Studie: UvA pre en protohistorie

Werkfunctie: stadsarcheoloog

Werkervaring 24. jaar

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord:

Sinds we in Eindhoven in het jaar 2000 WO2 dingen vonden tijdens een opgraving (sporen en vondsten).

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord:

Via een opgraving (zie vraag 1)

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord:

Ja, vroeger werd het vrijwel genegeerd, thans is er veel aandacht, in de toekomst zal het structureel aandacht krijgen.

4. *Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.*

Antwoord:

Tegenwoordig is er serieus aandacht voor WO2 archeologie, gelijk als voor oudere perioden, wat m.i. voldoende is.

5. *Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.*

Antwoord:

Het enige probleem betreft niet ontplofte bommen en andere munitie uit WO2. Bij het ruimen daarvan kunnen andere sporen uit WO2 (en uit andere perioden) fors verstoord worden.

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. *Kunt u bij het waarden van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.*

Antwoord:

n.v.t., ik heb de KNA daarvoor nog niet gebruikt.

7. *Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarden van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.*

Antwoord:

Nee

Algemeen:

8. *Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.*

Antwoord:

WO2 archeologie staat voor mij gelijk aan de archeologie van andere perioden, ook in educatief opzicht. Noodzaak voor meer educatieve aandacht is plaatselijk, in heel veel steden met gemeentelijk archeoloog gaat dat al goed.

9. *Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.*

Antwoord:

Nee

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

-

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!



Vragenlijst

Graag uw antwoord noteren op de aangegeven ruimte. Gebruikt u zo veel ruimte als u nodig acht. Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking.

Achtergrond informatie:

Geslacht: man

Studie: 1) Theoretische Archeologie 2) Prehistorie van NW Europa, beide in Leiden

Werkfunctie: senior archeoloog/teamleider Bureauonderzoek en Beleidsadvisering bij RAAP Archeologisch Adviesbureau.

Werkervaring: 19 jaar (afgestudeerd 1994)

Vragen over Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed:

1. Hoe lang heeft u al te maken met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Leg uit met welke van de twee u te maken heeft of wellicht beiden en in welke hoedanigheid?

Antwoord: interesse voor de oorlog heb ik eigenlijk altijd gehad (mijn beide ouders hebben de oorlog meegemaakt), vanaf ca. 2000 ben ik steeds meer belangstelling gaan krijgen voor de vele sporen die er nog bewaard zijn van WOII. Eerste publicatie waarin ik expliciet aandacht vraag voor archeologie van WOII dateert uit 2006 (in Nieuwsbrief van Vrienden van het Airbornemuseum).

Sinds medio 2010 houd ik me ook professioneel steeds meer bezig met WOII-archeologie en richt ik me ook meer op integrale benadering van oorlogserfgoed (relatie tussen onder- en bovengrondse resten).

2. Hoe bent u betrokken geraakt bij erfgoed en of archeologie van de Tweede Wereldoorlog?

Antwoord: zie 1.

3. Ziet u in de afgelopen jaren een groei in de aandacht voor Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarin ziet u deze groei, en hoe denkt u dat dit zich verder ontwikkelt.

Antwoord:

Ja, er is zeker groei. Dit is te zien in aandacht voor het onderwerp op bijv. congressen en studiedagen, maar ook in het aantal projecten dat we vanuit RAAP doen.

Die groei zal alleen maar toenemen omdat WOII-sporen op dit moment vaak nog ontbreken in (gemeentelijk) archeologiebeleid. Op moment dat aandacht voor deze sporen in beleid is geborgd, volgt er ook meer onderzoek.

4. Moet er meer aandacht komen voor het behoud en beheer van de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en in welke hoedanigheid.

Antwoord:

Zeker, deze sporen zijn nu vaak nog vogelvrij en verdwijnen daardoor ongedocumenteerd bij ruimtelijke ontwikkelingen en bijv. ook bij explosievenopsporing (OCE-onderzoek). Het scheve is dat er wel veel aandacht is voor gebouwde monumenten uit de oorlog en ander bovengronds militair erfgoed (denk aan Atlantikwall, Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie, Grebbelinie), maar de archeologische component van dit erfgoed is vaak niet of nauwelijks in beeld en daarmee vogelvrij. NB: stel deze vraag ook eens aan RCE en bijv. aan provincie Utrecht, die militair erfgoed als speerpunt van haar erfgoedbeleid heeft vastgelegd. Ondergronds militair erfgoed uit WOII zou net als oudere archeologische vindplaatsen een plek moeten krijgen in archeologiebeleid en in kaart gebracht moeten worden. Het verdient aandacht: niet meer, maar ook niet minder dan oudere archeologische vindplaatsen.

5. Zijn er problemen waar u tegen aan loopt in de omgang met de archeologie en of erfgoed van de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

NB: deze zijn in kaart gebracht in te verschijnen RAM-rapport.

- gebrek aan integrale visie op oorlogserfgoed op Rijks, provinciaal en gemeentelijk niveau.
- afstemming explosievenopsporing en archeologie; concreet: knelpunten tussen Monumentenwet en Wet wapens en munitie;
- selectie en deponering van WOII-vondstmateriaal (m.n. metaal);
- waardering van WOII-vindplaatsen.

- invoer van WOII-gegevens in Archis (je krijgt het wel erin, maar kunt het niet meer terugvinden, omdat de omschrijving te algemeen is; voorbeeld: loopgraaf wordt greppel Nieuwe Tijd C).
- ontbreken van aanpak voor ongewenste metaaldetectie?
- ontbreken van aanpak voor handel van bodemvondsten in algemeen en WOII-bodemvondsten in het bijzonder.

Vragen over het waarderingssysteem van de KNA:

6. Kunt u bij het waarden van de sporen en restanten van de Tweede Wereldoorlog goed gebruik maken van het waarderingssysteem van de KNA? Zo niet welke problemen ondervindt u.

Antwoord:

Nee, zie RAAP Rapport 2240

7. Zijn er bepaalde factoren die u mist bij het waarden van het Tweede Wereldoorlog erfgoed? Zo ja welke.

Antwoord:

Ja, zie RAAP Rapport 2240

Algemeen:

8. Bent u het eens met de stelling dat er meer aandacht moet komen voor de educatieve waarde van het erfgoed in de KNA als het gaat om de Tweede Wereldoorlog? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Zeker, KNA-waardering is gebaseerd op expertjudgement en richt zich vooral op wetenschappelijke waarde van vindplaatsen; de methode gaat voorbij aan de andere, maatschappelijke betekenissen van oorlogserfgoed.

9. Moet de gemeenschap meer betrokken worden bij het waarderingsonderzoek van de Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed? Zo ja waarom en hoe.

Antwoord:

Het is de vraag of de gemeenschap zelf direct betrokken moet worden; de waarderingsmethode moet in de praktijk wel werkbaar blijven (denk aan deadlines in kader van AMZ-onderzoek). Wel moet er meer aandacht komen voor de betekenissen die vanuit de gemeenschap worden gegeven aan oorlogserfgoed. Bij AMZ-onderzoek zou de archeoloog deze betekenissen in kaart moeten brengen en mee moeten nemen in de waardering. Zie het voorstel voor een alternatieve waarderingsmethode, RAAP Rapport 2240.

10. Is er nog iets dat u kwijt wilt omtrent het waarderen van/ de omgang met Tweede Wereldoorlog archeologie en of erfgoed?

Antwoord:

Hartelijk dank voor u tijd en medewerking!