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Autore	Doorenbosch Marieke
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Nota di contenuto	Part One; Introduction: why study the environment of barrows?; 1.1 The academic significance of environmental barrow research; 1.2 The societal significance of environmental barrow research; Environmental research on barrows, an overview so far; 2.1 The vegetation history of the Netherlands in the Holocene; 2.2 Environmental research on barrows; 2.2.1 An overview; 2.2.2 Pollen analyses for dating purposes; 2.2.3 The reconstruction of local vegetation: regional and cultural differences; 2.3 Vegetation reconstructions of the barrow environment: open spaces in the landscape 2.3.1 An overview of open spaces 2.3.2 Which open spaces were chosen for the building of barrows?; 2.3.3 What was the size of the open spaces barrows were built in?; Conclusions; Barrow research, missing data; 3.1 Research questions; 3.2 Research area; 3.3 Research methods; Part Two; Methodology; Sampling and treatment of soil samples; 4.1 The sampling of barrows; 4.1.1 The sampling of the old surface; 4.1.2 The sampling of sods; 4.1.3 The sampling of the soil profile underneath barrows; 4.1.4 The sampling of ditch fills; 4.1.5 The sampling of posthole fills 4.2 Chemical treatment and analysis of palynological soil samples The

palynology of mineral soil profiles; 5.1 The theory behind the palynology of mineral soils; 5.2 The time represented in a mineral soil pollen diagram; 5.3. Absence of pollen grains in barrows; Conclusions; The pollen sum; 6.1 Slabroek; 6.2 Contemporaneous barrow pollen spectra; Conclusions; The size of an open place where a barrow was built; 7.1 The size and the number of sods used in a barrow; 7.1.1 An example;; 7.2 The size of an open heathland area - examples from present Dutch heathland areas; Sites and sampling methods Methods of analysis Results and discussion; Conclusions; 7.3 The distance of a barrow to the forest edge - palynological modelling; Barrow landscape simulation; 7.4 Discussion; Part Three; Case-studies; Northern and central Veluwe; 8.1 Echoput; 8.1.1 Site description; 8.1.2 Pollen sampling and analysis; 8.1.3 Results; 8.1.4 Discussion; 8.1.5 In conclusion: the history of the Echoput barrow landscape; 8.2 Niersen-Vaassen; 8.2.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.2.2 Results; 8.2.3 Discussion; 8.3 Ermelo; 8.3.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.3.2 Results; 8.3.3 Discussion 8.4 Putten 8.4.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.4.2 Results and discussion; 8.5 Vierhouten; 8.5.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.5.2 Results and discussion; 8.6 Emst; 8.6.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.6.1 Results and discussion; 8.7 Uddelermeer; 8.7.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.7.2 Results and discussion; 8.8 Boeschoten; 8.8.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.8.1 Results and discussion; 8.9 Ugchelen; 8.9.1 Site description and sample locations; 8.9.1 Results and discussion; 8.10 Stroe; 8.10.1 Results and discussion 8.11 Palynological results from peat and lake sediments

Sommario/riassunto

Barrows, i.e. burial mounds, are amongst the most important of Europe's prehistoric monuments. Across the continent, barrows still figure as prominent elements in the landscape. Many of these mounds have been excavated, revealing much about what was buried inside these intriguing monuments. Surprisingly, little is known about the landscape in which the barrows were situated and what role they played in their environment. Palynological data, carrying important clues on the barrow environment, are available for hundreds of excavated mounds in the Netherlands. However, while local vegetation reco
