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Ancestral heaths. Reconstructing the barrow landscape in the central and southern Netherlands.

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1. Heath was the most structuring element in a barrow landscape (Chapters 8-13).
2. The role of barrows is twofold: on the one hand they were assigned a special place in the landscape, on the other hand they were integrated in everyday life (Chapter 13).
3. Several heath communities had to work together for many generations to maintain barrow landscapes (Chapter 13).
4. It is not realistic to generalize the landscape that is shown by peat and lake sediment analyses, since they only represent a specific type of landscape (Chapter 6 and 13).
5. Palynological modeling is a very promising development in reconstructing past landscapes, but for the application in Dutch palynology further research is necessary.
6. To get a most complete reconstruction of a landscape sampling of multiple locations in different settings is necessary (Groenewoudt et al., Landscape History 2007; this thesis).
7. The Neolithic landscape was (at least in large parts of the landscape) much more open than generally assumed.
8. The relation between the deliberate raising of the banks of Celtic fields and summer rye cultivation is not yet proven (Groenman-van Waateringe, Journal of Archaeology in the Low Countries 2012).
9. Een kind krijgen tijdens je promotie-onderzoek is een goede stimulans om deadlines te halen. (Having a baby during your PhD research is a great incentive to meet deadlines.)