

future, the focus here will be more on isotopy and genetics. The book is completed with a concise German and English summary, an abundant bibliography, and an extensive series of tables.

The book fills a thematic gap in the German-language archaeological literature. It is worth reading and, in many aspects, inspiring and helpful. It is also much appreciated that Nikulka has dealt with a subject matter that, although at the core of archaeological research, has clearly taken a back seat in the trend-setting topics of archaeological debate over the past three decades. And so, it is thanks to Nikulka that this topic is getting the attention it deserves. Nevertheless, those who expect a reference book or standard work on archaeological demographics will be disappointed, as the title is misleading. Ultimately, the book is about identifying population sizes and population densities, which is, however, only a subset of demographic research. Much is left out which has already been discussed fruitfully in numerous other archaeological studies. The subjects of fertility and mortality, but also marriage age, are constitutive factors for demography that have a lasting impact on population sizes. Historical demography clearly demonstrates how the average marriage age influences population development (e. g. A. E. IMHOF, *Einführung in die Historische Demographie* [München 1977] 74–76), as the age of marriage – at least the age of incipient reproduction – can indirectly be approached archaeologically by increased mortality of women in childbirth (M. GEBÜHR ET AL., *Das Gräberfeld von Neubrandenburg. Beobachtungen zum anthropologischen und archäologischen Befund*. Hammaburg N. F. 9, 1989, 85–107, esp. 100–103; St. BURMEISTER, *Geschlecht, Alter und Herrschaft in der Späthallstattzeit Württembergs*. Tübinger Schr. Ur- u. Frühgesch. Arch. 4 [Münster 2000] 89f.; H. DERKS, *Gräber und “Geschlechterfragen” – Studie zu den Bestattungssitten der älteren Römischen Kaiserzeit*. Arch. Ber. 24 [Bonn 2012] 187–192). Other aspects need to be discussed as well: foster parents, for example, are not only evidenced for the ancient Celtic societies (R. KARL, *Altkeltische Sozialstrukturen*. *Archaeolingua* 18 [Budapest 2006] 437–440) but have also recently been verified archaeologically for the Hallstatt and La Tène periods (N. MÜLLER-SCHEESSEL ET AL., *In der Obhut von Verwandten? Die Zirkulation von Kindern und Jugendlichen in der Eisenzeit Mitteleuropas*. In: R. Karl / J. Leskowiak [eds], *Interpretierte Eisenzeiten. Fallstudien, Methoden, Theorie. Tagungsbeiträge der 6. Linzer Gespräche zur interpretativen Eisenzeitarchäologie*. *Stud. Kulturgesch. Oberösterreich*. 42 [Linz 2015] 9–42). These are just a few selected examples. The field of demographic archaeology is much more comprehensive and richer than briefly touched on here and discussed in Nikulka's study. Even if we limit our perspective to Nikulka's own focus on population size and density, studies such as those mentioned above on migration and marriage age should still be taken into account.

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UDO RECKER / KLAUS-DIETER KLEEFELD / PETER BURGGRAAF (eds), Kulturlandschaftsmanagement. Planung – Perspektiven – Vermittlung. Fundberichte aus Hessen supplement 9. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen, hessenARCHÄOLOGIE, Wiesbaden 2017. € 49.90. ISBN 978-3-7749-4031-4. 318 pages with 171 illustrations.

Landscape management has been a challenge for both heritage practitioners and planners in Europe and around the world for many decades. Since the 1970s, a series of international charters and conventions have dealt with the topic and given recommendations for good practice, such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972; the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, 1985; the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, 1990; and, of course, the European Landscape Convention, 2000.

In Europe, various national projects like the Belvedere Project in the Netherlands, Landscape and seascape character assessments in England, and Cultural Heritage in Planning in Denmark aimed at integrating cultural heritage values on a landscape scale into spatial planning. In Germany, the political situation with respect to cultural heritage legislation, administration, and management is even more fragmented than in other European countries due to the individual federal states' (*Länder*) authority over cultural issues. No coherent republic-wide approach has been made, but several local projects were implemented that aimed at providing information on historic landscapes and heritage for planners. One of the most ambitious and successful ones was the establishment of a digital platform for heritage data for the public and planning experts called KuLaDig (*Kultur. Landschaft. Digital.*), run by the *Landschaftsverband Rheinland* (LVR) with several partners. The KuLaKOMM project (*Kulturlandschaftsschutz auf kommunaler Ebene*, i. e. "protecting cultural landscapes on the municipal level") was an attempt to expand the KuLaDig platform at the cross-federal state level. Its remit was mainly to provide information for heritage management via KuLaDig and to apply this knowledge for a variety of purposes.

The project KuLaKOMM was carried out by three public bodies in collaboration – the two regional administrations of the German federal state North Rhine-Westphalia, *Landschaftsverband Rheinland* and *Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe*, as well as the Hesse cultural heritage administration, *Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen* – and was funded by the German Federal Environmental Foundation DBU (*Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt*). It consisted of different thematic sub-projects in each of the three jurisdiction areas which were described in detailed reports including a digital registry of historically grown landscapes and the application of digital data on cultural landscapes in spatial planning and heritage interpretation. The reports comprised landscape analyses and expert contributions for regional planning. The project ended with a final conference on 31 March 2011 at the DBU's *Zentrum für Umweltkommunikation* in Osnabrück.

The book reviewed here, issued by the *Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen*, is a follow up of the KuLaKOMM project and its final conference. The project's goal was to bring together various stakeholders across the federal states in order to find ways to compromise between the socio-economic demands of the modern society, the interests of cultural heritage and landscape management, and the wish for a liveable and agreeable environment. Hence, the editors seem to aim at presenting the findings of the KuLaKOMM project as well as the diversity of the present discourse on cultural heritage management. Thus, the papers reporting on the KuLaKOMM project are complemented by contributions from the project area and articles dealing with best practice examples or theoretical reflections around the project's main theme of cultural heritage management.

The editors, Udo Recker, Klaus-Dieter Kleefeld, and Peter Burggraaf, have scientific backgrounds in cultural heritage and landscape management and have worked and published in the field for many years. Udo Recker is the director of the archaeology department of the state authority for heritage management of the German federal state of Hesse (*hessenARCHÄOLOGIE*). Klaus-Dieter Kleefeld works at the regional administration for the Rhineland municipalities (*Landschaftsverband Rheinland*) in the German federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia with responsibilities for cultural landscape management, digital cultural heritage, and, notably, the KuLaDig platform. Peter Burggraaf is a historic geographer and scientist at the University Koblenz-Landau focussed on cultural landscape analysis, management, and research.

The intended audience of the book seems to consist mainly of experts and practitioners in cultural landscape management on the one side and spatial planners on the other; the readers are meant to integrate the findings and instruments provided by the project into their work and considerations, even though the wider public is mentioned as addressee in the greeting. The book is almost exclusively written in German – the only exception being David Thackray's text on the

English National Trust –, and no English summary is provided. Thus, a non-English-speaking audience is clearly not envisaged by the editors.

The book consists of 24 individual articles by 34 authors grouped in two chapters: project reports (pp. 3–70) and expert contributions to the topic of cultural landscape (pp. 71–302). The first chapter begins with an introduction of the remit of the project KuLaKOMM (pp. 3–10) by Michael Höhn, Klaus-Dieter Kleefeld, and Udo Recker and a very brief synopsis on the state of discussion concerning cultural landscapes (pp. 11–16) by Wilfried Schenk. Afterwards, the three partner projects are described. Michael Höhn introduces the approach to cultural landscape protection in the city of Castrop-Rauxel (p. 17–24). Peter Burggraaff and Thomas Büttner present the cultural landscape of the Rheingau-Taunus district and the results of one of the regional projects within KuLaKOMM as well as the resulting planning recommendations for management (pp. 25–52). Finally, Karl-Heinz Buchholz and Nicole Schmitz give an overview of the second project of the *Landschaftsverband Rheinland* seeking to include landscape as a topic into public and private education (pp. 53–70).

The chapter on cultural landscapes (pp. 71–268) consists of richly illustrated expert contributions between 5 and 20 pages long and is subdivided into texts on the KuLaDig platform, spatial planning and knowledge transfer, and the European view. Four articles introduce the web-based, geographical information platform KuLaDig for historic landscapes and present best practice examples. Another ten texts deal with different examples of cultural landscape management and the public dissemination of the topic of historic landscapes, of which three focus on the KuLaDig web service. An additional three contributions (pp. 269–302) deal with the European perspective. A roundup by Milena Karabaic und Udo Recker (pp. 303–315), one of the editors who introduced the volume, closes the book.

The initial KuLaKOMM project report by M. Höhn, K.-D. Kleefeld, and U. Recker (pp. 3–10) is more of a technical summary of the project and provides details on project organisation, such as time tables and intermediate results, members of the steering committee and advisory board, and lists of working group meetings. The authors conclude that data on cultural landscapes need processing before they can be useful for reaching the target groups. The subsequent evaluation by W. Schenk (pp. 11–16) concludes that the project's methodology is in accordance with the present scientific discourse; the chapter is concise and focuses almost exclusively on the German point of view.

Michael Höhn sets out how the new land use plan of Castrop-Rauxel made in 2012 takes cultural heritage into consideration by integrating an expert contribution on cultural landscape focusing on the interconnection between heritage elements (pp. 17–24). The plan is meant to provide a more differentiated perspective on cultural landscapes than would be provided by natural heritage management alone, giving examples of historic buildings and ensembles and threats to their existence.

P. Burggraaff and Th. Büttner explain how a landscape analysis was conducted and transferred into KuLaDig, an internet-based information system on cultural landscapes that makes it possible for everyone to understand and “read” the landscape and provides expert contributions for planning purposes (pp. 25–52). A catalogue of generic recommendations for planning, such as a preferred housing development inside already built up areas to safeguard landscape relicts, is included. Additional tips for valorising the cultural landscape for tourism and recreation, e. g. regarding the many religious objects in the landscape or the revival of wine cultivation, are more specific.

For the third partner project (pp. 53–70), K.-H. Buchholz and N. Schmitz reflect on the state of “Umweltbildung” (environmental education), which they say has failed to connect nature to

human action. They explain how the approach could be improved by integrating cultural landscape interpretation and set out potential ways but also restrictions to address different target groups, like schoolchildren, students, and migrants.

The second chapter begins with an introduction to the KuLaDig platform by Elmar Knieps (pp. 71–84), who explains the history of a lack of integration of cultural heritage issues in planning. This led to the development of a web-based and GIS-based system with complementary information to help implement the demand for a better protection of historic landscapes in spatial planning by the end of the 1990s. In addition to E. Knieps, Claus Weber reports his practical experience with KuLaDig in two quarters of the city of Essen from the perspective of archaeological heritage management (pp. 85–92). Elke Janßen-Schnabel also gives a practical view on KuLaDig, stressing the possibilities to show various links between objects and landscapes such as views or silhouettes (pp. 93–100). Walter Buschmann describes the integration of industrial heritage into KuLaDig (pp. 101–114). Notably, large complex landscapes and heritage structures can be displayed and linked, like the subterranean mines and traffic infrastructure which connect visible industrial facilities over large distances, or the so-called *Verbundwirtschaft* which used otherwise useless by-products like gas for electricity and heating.

The series of expert contributions on spatial planning and dissemination is opened by Thomas Büttner, presenting a trail with information panels around the well preserved early Cistercian monastery at Eberbach in Hesse, a site which is part of the KuLaKOMM management plan for the Rheingau-Taunus district (pp. 115–120).

Udo Woltering reports on expert opinions on cultural landscapes at different levels of planning in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) (pp. 121–132). On the highest level, in 2007, the University of Bonn and authorities for heritage and landscape management published a historic landscape-based recommendation for reformulating the landscape development plan of NRW. This project was supported by the ministry of economy and proposed “highly significant” and “significant” areas for planning and developing further tasks of and visions for landscape management. Another example, the regional plan for the Arnsberg district, goes further by delineating aims and principles for preserving landscape by development. The third expert opinion deals with landscapes on a municipal level and relates to the land-use plan of the city of Castrop-Rauxel.

Thomas Becker continues with citing examples of archaeological sites in the Rhein-Taunus district in Hesse, like the Linearbandkeramik earthwork of Eltville-Hattenheim, that were destroyed due to the results of urban planning and development (pp. 133–148). He discusses the influence on cultural landscape development by heritage management using strong instruments like spatial planning, listing of sites, and land consolidation processes and reflects on future potentials of landscape management.

Hans-Joachim Becker sets out potentials for regional development, business development, and cultural landscape in the Rhein-Taunus district using planning instruments which integrate cultural landscape assets, like a manual for modern building adapting to the local style (pp. 149–164). Boris Stemmer and Diedrich Bruns present student projects of the University of Kassel that show ways to use KuLaDig as an instrument of public participation (pp. 165–180).

Stepping out of the project area of the KuLaKOMM project, Ulf Ickerodt and Ursula Warnke reflect on marine and submarine landscapes in the North Sea from a scientific and heritage management point of view. They explore the definition of the North Sea as a cultural landscape, especially the tidal area of the Wadden Sea, and present projects and approaches to manage this landscape (pp. 181–202).

Christian Stolz returns to the Untertaunus region of Hesse, presenting geo-archaeological and geo-morphological research for reconstructing historic landscapes using drillings in alluvial and colluvial sediments along rivers and creeks (pp. 203–214). Mostly in forests, many traces are still visible, even very elusive relics like piles of collected fieldstones in addition to larger remnants like charcoal kilns, iron smelting sites, or mediaeval earthworks.

Roswitha Kirsch-Stracke, in a further example of student research on cultural landscapes, shows projects from the institute for environmental planning at the University of Hannover which covered interpretative aspects and suggestions for a landscape framework plan as well as maintenance and valorisation concepts (pp. 215–232).

Werner Konold, Claudia Bieling, and Harald Schaich present examples of teaching and cultural landscape research at the Institute for Conservation Ecology and Landscape Management *Landespflege Freiburg* in different regions of Germany and internationally (Lesbos / Greece, Japan), including the so-called “Grünes Band” (green belt), the former border between East and West Germany (pp. 233–252).

Klaus Werk discusses cultural landscape development in the light of nature conservation, touching on aspects such as the strategic goals of nature conservation, biological and landscape diversity, recreation, resource conservation, renewable energy, landscape planning, and impact management (pp. 253–260).

Inge H. Gotzmann explains lobbying for landscapes as part of the work of NGOs using the examples *Bund Heimat und Umwelt*, *Deutsches Forum Kulturlandschaft*, and *Europäisches Netzwerk für Landschaft* (pp. 261–268).

The last papers of the book briefly expand beyond the confines of the German focus. Here, Hans Renes presents cultural landscapes as a European theme, e. g. as protected geographical indications, i. e. names used on products corresponding to specific geographical locations (pp. 269–278). Alexandra Kruse und Bernd Paulowitz present the EUCALAND network and its goal to typologically classify and describe European landscapes (pp. 279–292). Finally, David Thackray introduces the English National Trust’s approach to protection, management, and planning of landscapes, stressing the importance of the European landscape convention for its work (pp. 293–302).

The series of expert contributions is closed by M. Karabaic’s and U. Recker’s summary and linkage of the different articles, connecting them to challenges faced by local communities because of decisions made on other levels. They recapitulate how cultural landscapes are treated in spatial planning, in the regional planning of North Rhine-Westphalia, on a local level with the example of Cologne, in the regional planning of Hesse, and on a local level in the Rhein-Taunus district.

All authors in the book seem to be knowledgeable and many are experts in their field. As the contributions also encompass a wide scope of practices in relation to landscape management in Germany, which is certainly mirrored by the subtitle “Planning – Perspectives – Knowledge Transfer”, the book provides a good overview of the state of cultural heritage management in the German Federal States of Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia leading up to 2011 when the final conference of the KuLaKOMM-project was held. This certainly also reflects practices for some years afterwards. Furthermore, some articles highlight good practice in other German states and also beyond Germany. The publication is thus in the tradition of other proceedings of conferences in recent years in Germany, often in connection with projects on cultural heritage management, such as A. BAUEROCHSE ET AL. (eds), *Kulturlandschaft administrativ – digital – touristisch. Initiativen Umweltschutz 67* (Berlin 2007), published at the end of the LANCEWADPLAN-Project, or K.-D. KLEEFELD / I. GOTZMANN (eds), *Kulturlandschaftliche Informationssysteme in Deutschland: erfassen – erhalten – vermitteln* (Bonn 2008).

In addition, it is clear that across all these themes, one focus of the book is the implementation of the KuLaDig cultural landscape platform. This is not only visible in the contributions related to the KuLaKOMM project and KuLaDig itself but also in contributions by H.-J. Becker, B. Stemmer, D. Bruns, and others. The examples clearly demonstrate that the web platform is well suited for planning and interpretation.

Beyond the technical focus on spatial planning and landscape management, some texts give interesting and even entertaining accounts of specific historic landscapes, such as Th. Büttner's presentation of the monastic landscape at Eberbach, W. Buschmann's more detailed description of the history of industrial landscape and *Verbundwirtschaft*, and Ch. Stolz' heritage relics in forests.

The book was published in 2017 – six years after the project was finished – and thus seems already a bit out-dated. Approaches like landscape biographies, applied in Germany in the *Altes Land* region during the LANCEWADPLAN project of 2004–2007 or in the recent *Regiobranding* project, are not considered.

The texts have certain redundancies when it comes to descriptions of project aims or the KuLaDig platform. This, however, also provides easy access to each of the distinct articles of the book as a standalone piece. The texts regularly also repeat topics like landscape as a succession of land uses that destroyed traces of older uses, problems heritage management faces with intensifying land use practices, and the loss of heritage elements. These discussions, however, come from the different perspectives of the authors and their personal and scientific background, and thus provide a nuanced picture of these issues.

It is obvious that the large collection of different articles that make up this book need not be read from back to back. The volume rather invites the readers to browse the table of contents and pick individual accounts they are interested in. It is a book well-suited for readers interested in diving into the ocean of good practices and ideas around cultural landscape management and exploring the variety of approaches in Germany.

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UNDINE STABREY, Archäologische Untersuchungen. Über Temporalität und Dinge. *Histoire* volume 98. Transcript Verlag, Bielefeld 2017. € 34.99. ISBN 978-3-8376-3586-7 (printed version). ISBN 978-3-8394-3586-1 (PDF open access). 246 pages with 27 illustrations.

This work of Undine Stabrey examines one of the fundamental research problems of archaeology – time. Though this is a broad aspect of study in archaeology in general, the question U. Stabrey is asking is: “how does time come into the soil?” (p. 10). To answer this, she delves into archaeology at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, the time when archaeology was first becoming an academic discipline. She distinguishes between the “interpretation of things” and “interpretation through things” (p. 11). By differentiating these two positions, she points to an epistemological difference between interpreting things from the past and interpreting the past with their help. Archaeological time is inscribed to things in both cases, and that is why it is crucial for Stabrey to properly understand how it came to be. She insists that terms such as ‘ancient world’, ‘prehistory’, and ‘early history’ are all disciplinary inventions and not past realities.