

7. Annexes

7.1 Types of farmhouses of the Wadden Sea Region

7.1.1 Bay hall house / Fach-Hallenhaus / Danish gards / Hallehuis

2 main forms:

- the narrow North Frisian **bay house**
- the broad Northern German **bay hall house**

construction:

A longhouse with 1 nave and two low-side areas, built by two rows of posts and cross-beams (super-imposed tie-beam). Two posts, one cross-beam and two rafters are together a constructive truss: the transversal bracing. The rafters are set on the beam (rafter-roof with load-bearing ceiling). The low-side rafters lay on the main rafters. two transversal units bound one bay. The addition of bays forms the hall. The longitudinal bracing is built by purlin. The distance of the post in the length corresponds to the distance of the rafters.

organization:

Dwelling and stall/barn under one roof. First without division between both areas and with an open fire-place (Rauchhaus / los hues). The high developed type of the bay hall house with divided bays for dwelling-rooms (Kammerfach), and the bay with the hearth divided into a living-space with entrance on the side, often with pointed gable or fronton above the entrance.

forms of extension:

Projection of the beam to widen the house in the cross-section. More than two posts in the cross-sections. Extension of the dwelling-bays to a cross-house. A two-storied cross-house.

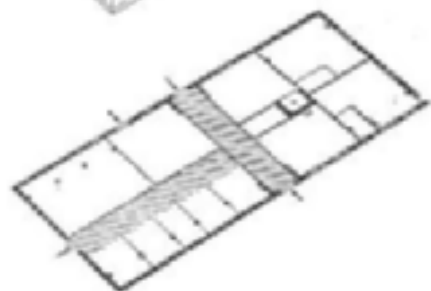
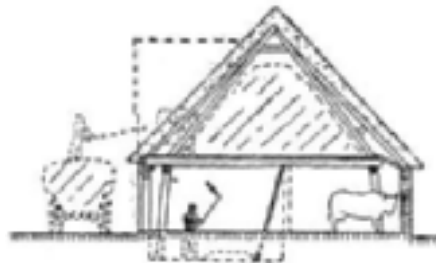
North Frisian bay house

A longhouse with very narrow low-side areas. The posts stand near the outer wall of brick-work; thatched hip-roof or half-hip-roof.

Uthländisches Haus

The longhouse of the marshlands, the islands and Halligen of Nordfriesland. The dwelling-space is separated from the stall by a narrow cross-passage and well developed. The stall has a longitudinal passage with a door at the gable, and only a small threshing place.

The houses of the skippers or the captains on the islands and Halligen show a comfortable dwellings-space and only a small working area.



Geesthardenhaus

The longhouse of the geestlands, but also sometimes found in the marshlands of Nordfriesland. It is nearly the same type as the Uthländisches Haus, but the stall has one or two broad cross-passages. This cross-orientation is an influence of the type of longhouses of Denmark/South-Jutland. The working area is larger than of the Uthl.H. There is also a real threshing-space.

angular farmstead; 3-/4-sided farmstead of Nordfriesland

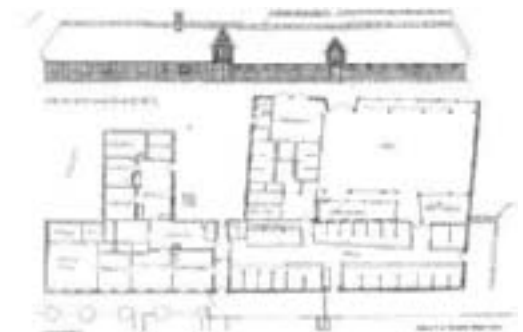
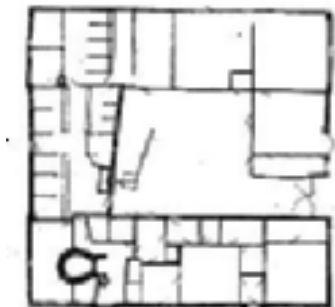
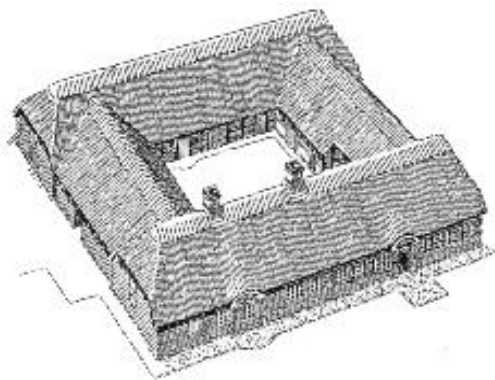
These are always forms of an extension of the Uthländisches- or Geesthardenhaus.

A special Danish form of longhouse, built as a farmstead around an inner yard. The four wings of the houses look similar to the North-Frisian longhouses but are organized in another way. The outer walls are bricked or of framework and have thatched half-hip roofs.

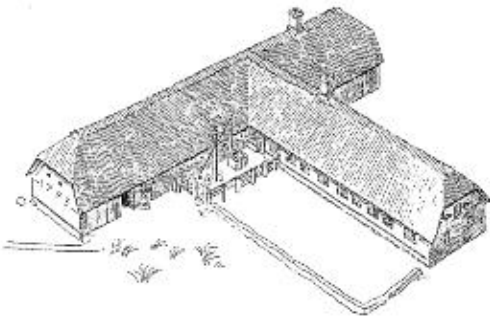
Gard fra Sonderjylland farmstead with two yards (b)



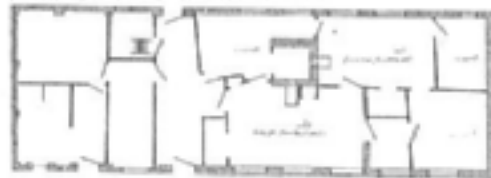
Danish types of the bay house
Gard fra Vestjylland four-sided farmstead (a)



This is another form of Danish farmsteads with two yards, an open and a closed one, built by two parallel longhouses linked by two annexes and a separate angular annex to the dwelling-space. The longhouse is organized and constructed similar as described at the Uthländisches Haus with longitudinal passage to the stall, and a narrow cross-passage between dwelling and stall.

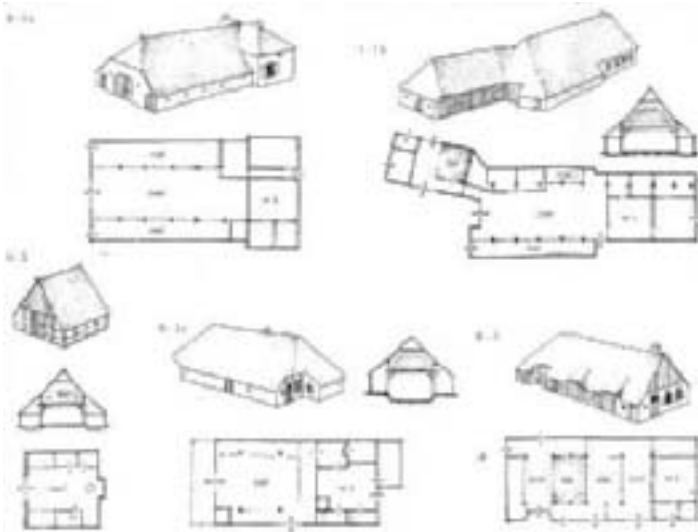
Gard fra Romo (c)

A T-shaped farmhouse, built of two connected longhouses with cross-passages. The outer walls are bricked; thatched half-hip roofs.

Skipperhus fra Fano(d)

A longhouse with comfortable dwelling and small stall, divided by a narrow cross-passage between both spaces. The roof lays on the outer walls. The rafters are set on a wall-beam of the outer walls of brickwork, visible under the eaves. Thatched half-hip roof.

Dutch types of bay house
Woonstalhuis met tas op erf

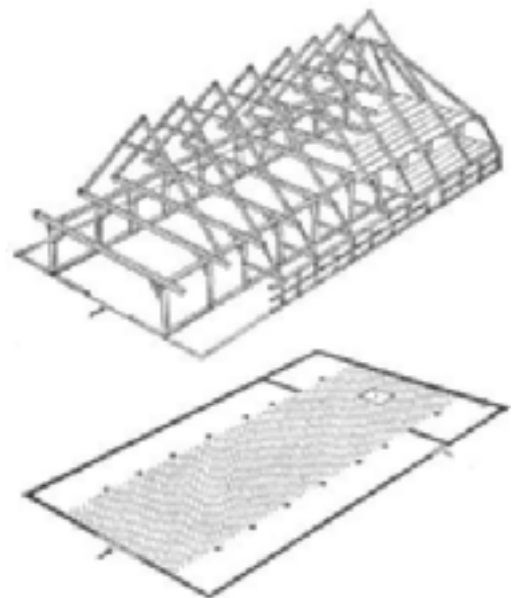


Longhouse with haystack in the yard. The early form (1500). In the provinces of Noord-Holland north of Haarlemmeer, Friesland except for Stellingwerf and Opsterland, and Groningen, except Westerwolde and Gorecht, there was a longhouse differing little in principle from the prehistoric type having a narrow passage between open-box stalls for feeding and manure removal and a haystack situated in the yard:(2)

Northern German bay hall house

The form with a wide hall, serving as threshing floor and deep low side, stalls for the animals. The early form shows no separation of dwelling and stall/barn.

Characteristic for the later form is 'the hall which is made up of the area around the hearth and the working area, together with the low side recesses. The working area is a long space in the middle of the house with a floor of trodden mud. The carts laden with the harvest were driven in here and the hay and corn were forked through the openings in the hall ceiling up into the loft for storage. The hall could also be used as a threshing floor for corn'. In the low side areas (Kübbungen=recesses), there were the stalls for the animals as well as small rooms for servants and fodder.



Opposite the main door, going across the upper end of the hall was the hearth and its surround (Flett) This was paved and included the fireplace and on both sides of it the light open areas (,Luchten'/ in Dithmarschen: Siddels). Divided by walls, behind the hall lay the living and sleeping-space.(1)

The outer walls: posts, wooden planked; or framework with compartments of mud or brickwork; or walls of brickwork. Roof: hip roof, half-hip-roof or saddle roof, thatched or pantiled.

occurrence:

Dithmarschen / Elbmarschen / Lower Saxony

special regional types

Dithmarschen:

An area with combined types of construction.

Querdielenhaus, the hearth area and surround is developed to a cross-hall and Luchten (space of the niches of the bay on both side mostly living and sleeping area with windows), called ,Siddels'. On one side is now the entrance to the dwelling with fronton above the entrance.

Dwerhaus, a bay hall house with cross-passages, influence of Danish-/South-Jutland. But about 1800 the dwerhouse construction changed to a Gulf-construction.

Elbmarschen:

Husmannshus (bay hall house of the Wilstermarsch)

Vierländer Hallenhaus (bay hall house of the Vierlande), a type of Flettdielenhaus (the hearth area and surround is developed to a cross-hall and Luchten, separated living rooms with windows on both sides).

Hufnerhaus und Hallenkaten the bay hall house of the poor farmers with smaller dimensions.)

Kreuzhaus (bay hall house with cross-house: the dwelling-bays are developed to a broader house before the working hall with a crossing roof and three gables.)

Lower Saxony:

Rauchhaus (house with open fireplace)

Kübbingshaus oder Zweiständerhaus (house with recesses or house with two posts in the cross-section)

Flettdielenhaus (bay hall house with a cross-hall and Luchten)

Hufnerhaus and Hallenkaten / Kätnerhaus (the bay hall house of the poor farmers with smaller dimensions)

Längs-Durchfahrtsscheune (barn with longitudinal passage)

(barn with cross-passage)

Dutch bay hall house called:
Aisled-house-group

occurrence:



in a broad strip in the middle of the country from the German border in the east to the North Sea coast of South-Holland in the west.(2)

types:

loes house(II-2) (house with open fire place):' the dwelling area was not separated from the rest and the smoke from the fire preserved the grain stored above the nave, the hay being kept in a barn in a yard.(2)

Middenlangsideeltype(II-1a) (,threshing-nave types with crop storage in the yard')(2)

Stellingwerfs-en Staphorstse dwarsdeelentypen (II-4)(Midstrey types of Stellingwerf and Staphorst.)(2)

Drenste-en Noordwest-Overijsselse dwardeelentypen (II-8a) (Midstrey types of Drenthe and northwestern Overijssel.)(2)

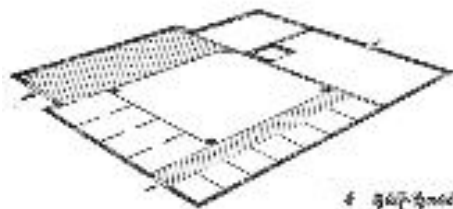
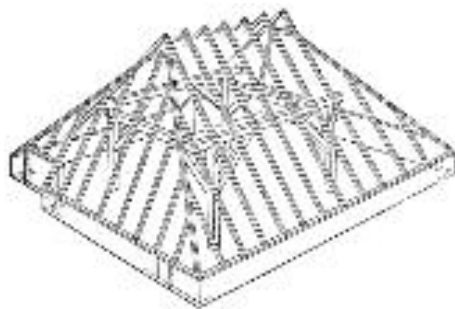
7.1.2 Four-post-square-house

Frisian-house group (Gulphaus, Gulfscheune, Barghaus, Bargscheune, Haubarg, Friese Schuur, stelp or stolp)

construction:

Gulf / Barg / Vierkant / stelp / stolp is the name for a four-post-square construction, an open storage area for corn and hay. The origin of this type is the open four-post hay barn with its adjustable roof (Vierutenberg)(1)

The transversal bracing is built by a tie-beam truss (Ankerbalken), the longitudinal by a purlin, projecting on both ends bearing the rafters of the saddle roof and a beam for the leaning shed-roofs.



organization:

Around this central space the threshing floor, stalls for animals, and separate the living-space, in German named ‚Vorhus‘, were grouped; integrated in the main roof, but with pointed gables on the sides and above the entrance in the middle of the front.

form of extension:

Addition of ‚Gulfs‘: Type: Gulfreihehaus or East Frisian house

The distance between the posts was widened by taking strong posts and beams, and projecting the beams on both sides. This is the type: Haubarg of Eiderstedt with mostly four posts, but also six or eight.

German types

Haubarg / Eiderstedt / former: also sporadic in Dithmarschen and Nordfriesland

A type with mostly four posts, but also sometimes with six or eight posts, with a wide distance between the posts. There are always a separated dwelling part with passage (Vorhus) and the working area (Achternhaus) with the central ‚Vierkant‘ and the threshing floor and stalls around. Characteristic is the pointed gable above the entrance and the barn-/stall-doors.

Haubargscheune (Haubarg without dwelling space) / Eiderstedt (former also: North-Dithmarschen)

Südfriesisches Gulphaus / Gulfscheune (Gulphaus of South-Friesland / Gulf-barn) Köge in Dithmarschen.

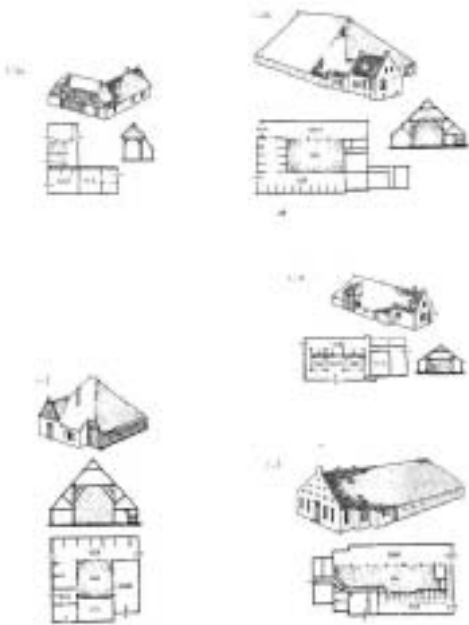
Das lange Gulfreihehaus (the long house of a row of Gulfs) This type spreads from East-Friesland to South-Dithmarschen in the western part of Barlt and Marne (18.cent.) It is a three-aisled type with an addition of ‚Gulfs‘: A very broad building. The living space, two storied, is part of the main nave and has a broad gable.

Gulphaus / Gulfscheune (Gulf-house / Gulf-barn) /Lower Saxony drawings: references no 3

Barghaus / Bargscheune (Barg-house/Barg-barn) special type of Elbmarschen-Wilstermarsch

Gulfscheune mit Längsdurchfahrtsdiele (Gulf-barn with longitudinal passage) / Lower Saxony.

Dutch types called: Frisian house group stolp (1-3)/ a type, in which all the parts were grouped under a pyramidal roof with the haystack in the middle'(2)



Area between Haarlem and Amsterdam / outside the mainland of Noord-Holland / island of Texel / and the former West-Vlieland

voorenhuis / in Wieringen
a special type were, the single-aisled barn was built at right angles to the stall.

Kop-hals-romp(1-2b) (head-neck rump) type / Friesland / western part of Groningen

stjelp (1-3)/ Friesland / western part of Groningen, in the Stellingwerf and the area between Kuinre and Blokzijl.

This type shows the final form: under whose high-hipped roof, there were several bays in the nave for the storage of crops'(2)

Olddambt-type (1-4)/ western Groningen
This type, is characterized by an enlarged house part with grain-lofts and an attached, equally high but broader aisled Frisian barn'(2)

Type of Ameland and Terschelling (1-5)
This type is characterized by a low house part and a high, attached working part.

7.1.3 House with load bearing wall-posts, Wandständerhaus

construction:

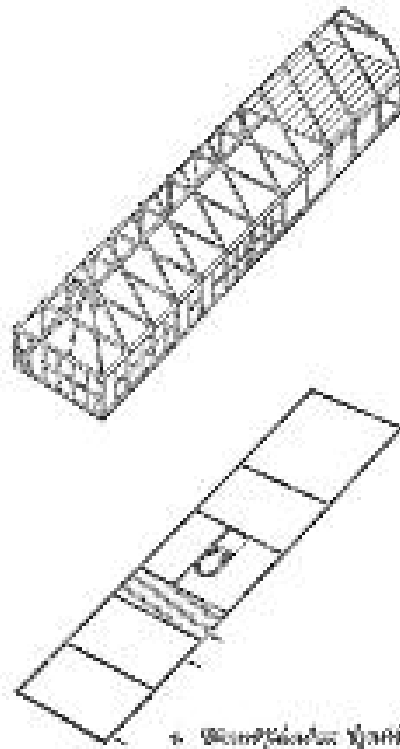
House with two rows of posts in the outer wall, which carry the beams and the roof. A narrow longhouse-type. The developed type with outer walls of framework.

occurrence:

Lower Saxony, region of Weser-Ems and Elbe-Weser.

types:

Houses of agricultural laborers, small huts.



7.1.4 References

Hekker, R.C. 1991. Historische Boederjtypen / Historical Types of Farms, Arnheim (2)

Johannsen, Carl. Ingwer 1994. Guide to the open-air museum of Schleswig-Holstein, Neumünster (1).

Myrthe, Anders 2001. Odense Bys Museer, information.(4)

Wolf, Gustav 1940. Haus und Hof Deutscher Bauern . Bd. 1 Schleswig-Holstein, Berlin(3)

Guldberg, Mette 2001. Fiskeri-og Sofartsmuseet, Esbjerg, information by the Open-air Museum of the Danish National Museum (5)

7.2 Data base description

7.2 Data base description

Trilateral database structure used for the mapping of landscape and cultural heritage objects.

For the mapping of landscape and cultural heritage objects the LANCEWAD project stored the geographical location and additional information on the objects. The geographical data has been collected in so-called 'shape files', which can be used in special programs like ArcView® or MapInfo®. The information on the objects is stored in a relational database. The connection of object location (shape files) and object information (database) is guaranteed by a unique and specially composed object ID.

The task of the trilateral database is to store the object information delivered by the countries Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg, Lower Saxony and The Netherlands. The content of the database is a compromise based on national inventories, availability of data and objectives of the LANCEWAD project. Therefore and of pragmatical reasons the database has been kept simple to avoid too much effort in data transfer data handling and data adaptation.

The following description gives an overview and a description of the LANCEWAD database structure.

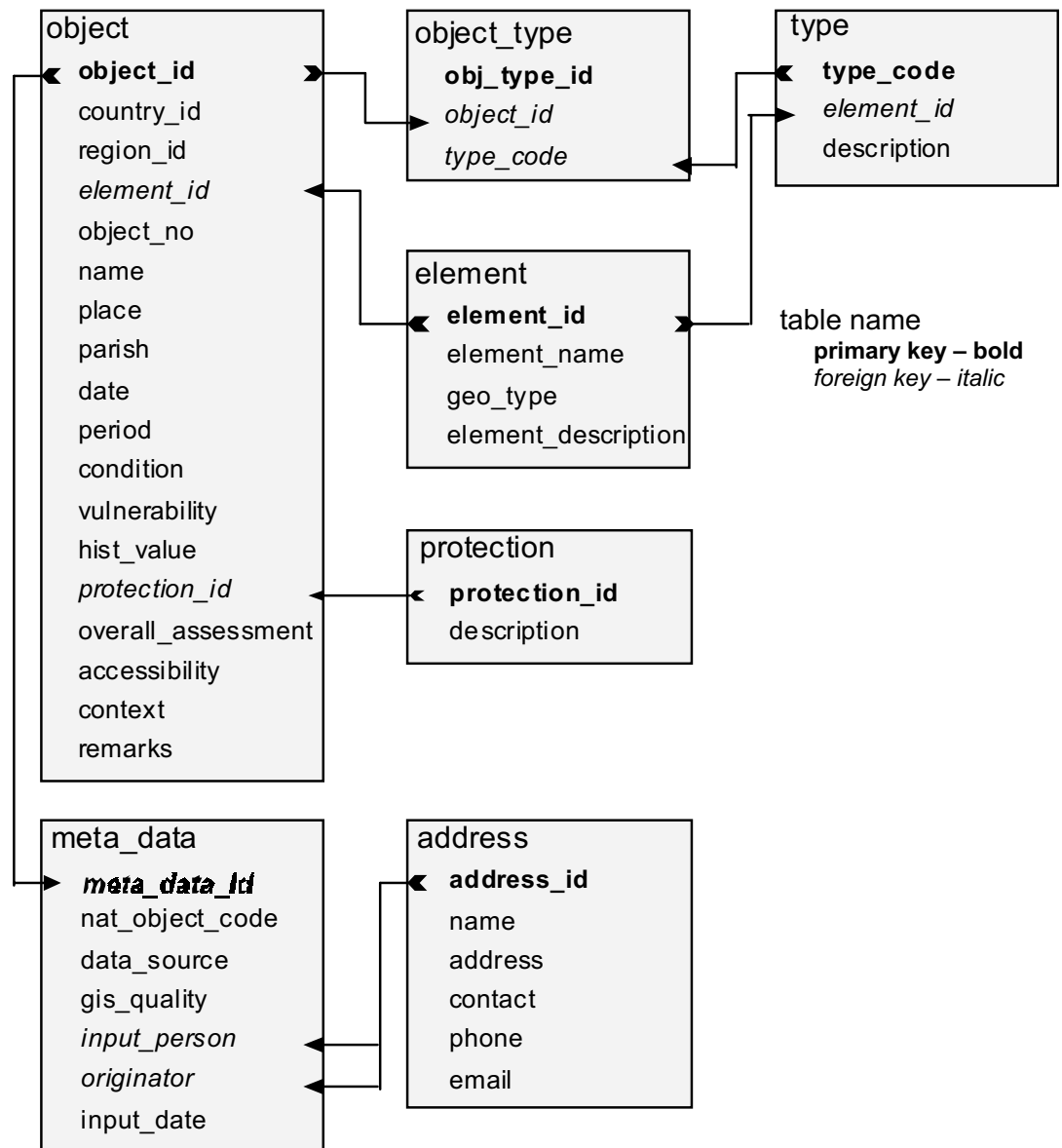


Table 7.1:
Object

The table 'object' is the central description of each object. As primary key 'object_id' is used. The field 'object_id' has the format: CREE00000 (C-country, R-region, E-element, O-objectnumber). For administrative reasons in the trilateral

database the primary key will be separated into the fields 'country_id', 'region_id', 'element_id' and 'object_no'. These fields have not to be delivered from national level.

Field	Data type	Description
object_id	long integer	primary key (CREE00000)
country_id	char[1]	country id (this field will be used only in the trilateral database). C- 1 - Denmark 2 - Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg 3 - Lower Saxony 4 - The Netherlands
region_id	char[8]	R- region code (this field will only be used in the trilateral database).
element_id	char[8]	E- id of the element the object belongs too (this field will only be used in the trilateral database).
object_no	char[8]	O- number of object (this field will only be used in the trilateral database).
name	char[128]	topographic name of the object.
place	char[128]	name of the location.
parish	char[128]	name of the parish/community, where the object is situated.
date	char[16]	the date of the erection of the object.
period	char[16]	time periods: PH - PreHistoric Age, covers SA to RT SA - Stone Age BA - Bronze Age IA - Iron Age RT - Roman Time/Roman Iron Age EME - Early Medieval Time/Migration Period/Viking Age LME - Late/High Medieval Time EMO - Early Modern Time MOT - Modern Time
condition	char[1]	physical state of the original object: G - Good M - Middle P - Poor D - Disappeared I - Invisible
vulnerability	char[1]	vulnerability of the object: H - High M - Middle L - Low
hist_value	char[1]	connection to a known historical event of the object: L - Local R - Regional N - National
protection_id	long integer	Element protection.
overall_assessment	char[1]	degree of how representative and expressive an object is: L - Local R - Regional N - National
accessibility	char[1]	access for the public, take into account the necessity being in, out or even far away of the object: G - Good M - Middle P - Poor
context	char[128]	Larger context of the object.
remarks	char[256]	General description of the object.
meta_data_id	long integer	Foreign key from table meta_data

Table 7.2:
Elements

Table 7.3:
Element_ID

Field	Data type	Description
element_id	char[8]	primary key
element_name	char[64]	name of element
geo_type	char[1]	Geographical type: P - point L - line A - area, polygone
element_description	char[128]	Description of element

Table 7.4:
Meta_data

Field	Data type	Description
meta_data_id	long integer	primary key
nat_object_code	char[64]	national code of object
data_source	char[128]	sources used for information about the object: age or date of data, name of the book, the data comes from, etc.
gis_quality	char[1]	quality of GIS data: H - High M - Middle L - Low
input_person	long integer	person, who has filled in data of object.
originator	long integer	owner of the data.
input_date	char[16]	date, when data has been entered into system.

Table 7.5:
Data originators

Field	Data type	Description
address_id	long integer	primary key
name	char[80]	name of institution
address	char[80]	address
contact	char[80]	contact person
phone	char[20]	phone number
email	char[60]	email address

Table 7.6:
Object_type

Field	Data type	Description
obj_type_id	long integer	primary key
object_id	long integer	foreign key from table object
type_code	char[64]	foreign key from table type

Table 7.7:
Type_code

Field	Data type	Description
type_code	char[64]	name of the type
element_id	char[8]	element_id the type_code belongs to
description	char[128]	description or definition of specific type

Table 7.8:
Protection

Field	Data type	Description
protection_id	long integer	primary key, code for form
description	char[255]	description of kind of protection

Abbreviation	Name of Period	Time Period
PH	PreHistoric Age, covers SA to RT	BC
SA	Stone Age	≥ 2000 BC
BA	Bronze Age	2000 – 1000 BC
IA	Iron Age	1000 BC – 0 AD
RT	Roman Time, Roman Iron Age	1 – 400 AD
EME	Early Medieval Time/ Viking Age	400 – 1050 AD
LME	Late (and High) Medieval Time	1050 – 1500 AD
EMO	Early Modern Time	1500 – 1800 AD
MOT	Modern Time	1800 – 2000 AD

Table 7.9:
Division of time periods
for the project

7.3 Working groups

7.3 Working groups

7.3.1 Members of the LANCEWAD project

LANCEWAD Project Team

Denmark:
Mette Guldborg
(Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet i Esbjerg)
Adam Schacke
(Kartografisk Dokumentationscenter, Syddansk
Universitet, Odense)

Schleswig-Holstein:
Matthias Maluck
(FTZ Westküste, Büsum)
Gunilla Kaiser
(FTZ Westküste, Büsum)
Erika Eifler
(Nordfriisk Instituut, Bredstedt)
Jessica Müller
(FTZ Westküste, Büsum)

Lower Saxony:
Gregor Schlicksbier
(Bezirksregierung Lüneburg)
Jan Bergengruen
(Bezirksregierung Lüneburg)
Jürgen Knies
(Bezirksregierung Lüneburg)
Stefanie Martin
(Bezirksregierung Lüneburg)

The Netherlands:
Dré van Marrewijk
(Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Vis-
serij, directie Noord)
Andreas Hoogeveen
(Nieuwland)

Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, CWSS
Gerold Lüerßen
(GIS-Coordinator)
Manfred Vollmer
(Project coordinator)

Trilateral WADCULT Group

Denmark:
Niels Hørlück Jessen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)
Elsemarie Dam-Jessen
(Tønder Museum)
Søren Espersen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)

Schleswig-Holstein:
Joachim Reichstein
(Archäologisches Landesamt)
Dirk Meier
(FTZ Westküste, Büsum)
Ludwig Fischer
(Universität Hamburg)

Lower Saxony:
Jan-Joost Assendorp
(Bezirksregierung Lüneburg)

The Netherlands:
Albert Ettema
(LNV Noord)
Adriaan Haartsen
(EC LNV)
Okko Klostermann
(RDMZ)
Jan-Kees Hagers
(ROB)

Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, CWSS
Jens Enemark

Persons, who helped to make the project a success on the trilateral level:

Harald Marencic, CWSS
Marijke Polanski, CWSS
Frank Petzold, Hamburg

7.3.2 Danish sound board and working groups

Danish Wadcult Group

Niels Hørlück Jessen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)
Elsemarie Dam-Jessen
(Tønder Museum)
John Frederiksen
(Amternes fælles Vadehavssekretariat)
Erik Aksig
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)
Peter Ilsøe
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)
Carsten Lund
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)
Søren Espersen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)

Danish Soundboard Group

Kristen Fromsejer
(Det rådgivende udvalg for Vadehavet)
Oluf Stenrøjl Kristensen
(Det rådgivende udvalg for Vadehavet)
Svend Kristiansen
(Det rådgivende udvalg for Vadehavet)
Nis Christensen
(Det rådgivende udvalg for Vadehavet)
Ann Merete Mortensen
(Sønderjyllands Amt)
Mona Kølbæk Pedersen
(Ribe Amt)
Helge Jensen
(Amtsmuseumsrådet for Sønderjyllands Amt)
Ingrid Stoumann
(Amtsmuseumsrådet for Ribe Amt)
Inger Lauridsen
(Kulturmiljørådet for Sønderjyllands Amt)
Steffen M. Søndergård
(Kulturmiljørådet for Ribe Amt)

Marine Archaeology

Birger Thomsen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen/Nationalmuseets Marinarkæologiske Undersøgelser)
Jens Schou Hansen
(Skov- og Naturstyrelsen/Nationalmuseets Marinarkæologiske Undersøgelser)

Tønder-Ballum-project

Lennart Madsen
(Haderslev Museum)
Ole Nielsen
(Museet i Hjemsted Oldtidspark)
Elsemarie Dam-Jensen
(Tønder Museum)
Højeregnens Lokalhistoriske Arkiv
Working groups of Tønder Marsh, Ballum Marsh, Rejsby Marsh and Rømø

Museums

Varde Museum
Esbjerg Museum
Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet i Esbjerg
Den Antikvariske Samling i Ribe
Tønder Museum
Haderslev Museum
Det Kulturhistoriske Centralregister, National Museum of Denmark

Apart from the above mentioned, a number of other persons have contributed to the project. Thanks to all who contributed.

7.3.3 Schleswig–Holstein soundboard and working groups

Project Team LANCEWAD

Dirk Meier
Matthias Maluck
Gunilla Kaiser
Erika Eifler
Jessica Müller
Erk Ulich

Ute Watermann
(Denkmalpflegeabteilung, Kreis Nordfriesland)
Elisabeth Mewaldt
(Denkmalpflegeabteilung, Kreis Nordfriesland)
Herr Bambrink
(Naturschutzamt, Nordfriesland)
Herr Hansen
(Umweltamt, Nordfriesland)
Frau Marquardt
(Zentraler Zeichendienst)
S. Tewes
(Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde, Dithmarschen)

Schleswig Holstein WADCULT Group

Ludwig Fischer
Joachim Reichstein
Dirk Meier

Karl Bammert
(Bauamt Dithmarschen)
Frau Kapretz
(Denkmalabteilung, Dithmarschen)

LANCEWAD support

Hans Joachim Kühn
(Archäologisches Landesamt)
Ellen Bauer
(IG Baupflege, Nordfriesland)
Walter Raabe
Horst Sterr
(Universität Kiel)
Boris Kaczynski
Tobias Gies
Melanie Nagel
(FTZ, Büsum)
Adeli Schinkel
(Nordfriisk Instituut, Bredstedt)

Prof. Dr. Thomas Steensen
Marlene Bierbach
Rita Carlsen
Bärbel Andersen
Anke Hoetter
Adeline Petersen
Astrid Karstensen
Harry Kunz
Fiete Pingel
(all Nordfriisk Instituut, Bredstedt)

Advisory Board

Armin Marx
(Archäologisches Landesamt)
Hans–Hartmut Röh
(Archäologisches Landesamt)
Michael Paarmann
(Landesdenkmalamt)
Heribert Sutter
(Landesdenkmalamt)
Herr Theen
(Landesdenkmalamt)
Gerd Kühnast
(IG Baupflege Nordfriesland)
Erhardt Bornhöft
(LANU, Flintbek)
Berndt Scherer (Nationalparkamt, Tönning)
Herr Koßmargk–Stephan (Nationalparkamt, Tönning)
Jörn Kohlus (Nationalpark, Tönning)
Herr Storm (Bauverwaltung, Kreis Nordfriesland)
Herr Zierow (Bauverwaltung, Kreis Nordfriesland)

Mr. Adrian de Jong
(Nederlands Openluchtmuseum)
Mr. Anders Myrthe
(Odense Bys Museer)
Klaus Müller
(Ministerium für Umwelt, Natur und Forsten)
Herr Hans–Joachim Augst
(Ministerium für Umwelt, Natur und Forsten)
Hermann–Josef Thoben
(Amt für Ländliche Räume)|
Michael Balke
(Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung, und Kultur)

7.3.4 Lower Saxony working groups

Institutions and administrations:

Amt für Strom und Hafen, Stakmeistereierk, Bezirksregierung Lüneburg (BezReg LG) and Bezirksregierung Weser-Ems (BezReg WE) Dezernate 101, 103, 204, 207, 406 and 503, Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, Ev. Landeskirche, Kirchsprengel Wesermünde-Nord, Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Helmsmuseum Hamburg, Kreisfreie Stadt Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt Wilhelmshaven, Landesvermessung und Geobasisinformation Niedersachsen, Landkreis Ammerland, Landkreis Aurich (LK Aurich), Landkreis Cuxhaven (LK Cuxhaven), Landkreis Friesland (LK Friesland), Landkreis Leer, Landkreis Osterholz, Landkreis Stade, Landkreis Wesermarsch, Landkreis Wittmund, Niedersächsisches Institut für historische Küstenforschung (NIHK), Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bezüge und Versorgung (NLBV), Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (NLD), Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Kultur und Wissenschaft (MWK), Ostfriesische Landschaft, archäologische Forschungsstelle (OLAF), Schlossmuseum Jever, Stadt Cuxhaven, Stadt Otterndorf, Vermessungs- und Katasterverwaltung Niedersachsen, Katasteramt Otterndorf.

Persons, who helped to make the project in Lower Saxony a success:

Brockhoff, (Amt für Strom und Hafen, Stakmeistereierk, Assendorp (BezReg LG), Bassen (BezReg LG), Burmester (BezReg LG), Dannenfeld (BezReg LG), Denecke (BezReg LG), Detmer (BezReg LG), Fischer (BezReg LG), Geitel (BezReg LG), Heise-Kardinal (BezReg LG), Hill (BezReg LG), Jahnke (BezReg LG), Leker (BezReg LG), Martin (BezReg LG), Menneking (BezReg LG), Meyer (BezReg LG), Meyerhoff (BezReg LG), Müller (BezReg LG), Nickel (BezReg LG), Püttmann (BezReg LG), Rohrsen (BezReg LG), Rudschuck (BezReg LG), Schaffert (BezReg LG), Schlachta (BezReg LG), Tödter (BezReg LG), Vosteen (BezReg LG), Winterhoff (BezReg LG), Dreeßen (BezReg WE), Eckert (BezReg WE), Gerdau (BezReg WE), Kleinebrahm (BezReg WE), Rauber (BezReg WE), Schadack (BezReg WE), Schiefer (BezReg WE), Schwecke (BezReg WE), Uhdn (BezReg WE), v. Stietencron (BezReg WE), Wesemann (BezReg WE), Bochow (Ev. Landesk., Kirchsprengel Wesermünde-Nord), Först (Helmsmuseum Hamburg), Fenders (LK Aurich), Gerdes (LK Aurich), Lindemann (LK Aurich), Fokuhl (LK Cuxhaven), Schön (LK Cuxhaven), Schuster (LK Cuxhaven), Tuinmann (LK Friesland), Strahl (NIHK), Zimmermann (NIHK), Behns (NLBV), Lührs (NLBV), Sachs (NLBV), Trenkel (NLBV), Wohlfahrt (NLBV), Albrecht (NLD), Böcker (NLD), Geiger (NLD), Gläntzer (NLD), Lucka (NLD), Neß (NLD), Sängner (NLD), Wilbertz (NLD), Wulf (NLD), Nagel (MWK), Bärenfänger (OLAF), Kronsweide (OLAF), Schwarz (OLAF), Stutzke (OLAF), Fock (Ortswart Neuwerk), Sander (Schlossmuseum Jever), Rauhut (Stadt Cuxhaven), Sylvester (Stadt Cuxhaven), Weigelt (Stadt Cuxhaven), Wendowski-Schünemann (Stadt Cuxhaven) and Zengel (Katasteramt Otterndorf).

Apart from the above mentioned, a number of other persons have contributed to the project. Thanks to all who contributed.

7.3.5 The Netherlands working groups

Project Team LANCEWAD–Nederland

Dré van Marrewijk
 Albert Ettema
 Marina Fermo (Provinsje Fryslân)
 Adriaan Haartsen
 Jan-Kees Hagers (ROB)
 Andreas Hoogeveen
 Jan de Jong (ROB)
 Okko Kloosterman
 Hélène Meelissen (Provincie Noord-Holland)
 Jan Meijering (Provincie Groningen)
 Jelle Vervloet (Alterra)

Soundboard Group

Guus J. Borger
 (University of Amsterdam)
 Jan T. Bremer
 (formerly University of Amsterdam)
 Louwrens Hacquebord
 (State University of Groningen)
 Otto S. Knottnerus
 Hans Mol
 (Fryske Akademy)
 Meindert Schroor
 (Varenius)
 Tjalling Waterbolk
 (formerly State University of Groningen)
 Ankie Woudstra
 (Waddenvereniging)

Advisory Board

Siem Akkerman (Provinsje Fryslân, chairman),
 Floris van Bentum (RWS, directie Noord Nederland)
 Jacques v.d. Bosch (NNBT)
 Marjon Galema (IRO Noord),
 Jurjen Kingma (NLTO),
 Jan Stobbe (Gewest Kop van Noord-Holland)
 Durk Slagman (Waterschap Noorderzijlvest)
 Jan van der Velde (VWG)
 Jan Veltman (Waddenvereniging)
 Khoji Wesselius (Stuurgroep Wadden Provincies)
 H.L. Bosman (Waterschap Hunze en Aa's, agenda member)
 J. Noordenbos (Waterschap de Waadkant, agenda member)
 Mieke Verboord (Overlegorgaan Waddeneilanden, agenda member)

Policy assessment

State University of Groningen, Faculty of Spatial Sciences,
 Planning Unit
 drs. Rob de Boer
 drs. Linda Jager
 dr. Gert de Roo

Perception investigation (Wad'n plek)

REGIO-PRoject Organisatoren
 Margreet Weelink
 Sabine Lutz

All others that helped to make LANCEWAD–Nederland a success:

Bertus Velema, Afina de Noord, Patricia Eerland, Arjen Bosch, Jelte van der Veen, Ruud Wiersinga, At de Groot, Hendrik Oosterveld, Marianne Rutgers, Charlotte Hazekamp, Trudy Meinders, Gerard Mast, Gine Uilenberg (LNV Noord), Els de Vries, Eduard van Beusekom, Bart Looise (EC-LNV), Ben van der Veer, Jacob-Jan Bakker (LNV Natuurbeheer), Ronald Wiemer, Paul Boekenoogen (ROB), Herman de Groot, Erik Kleyn (RDMZ), Herman van der Veen (Provincie Groningen), Cor de Wit, Rintje Hellingwerf (Provincie Fryslân), Corrie ten Oever, Joke Lenten, Cor Roet (Provincie Noord-Holland), Chris de Bont (Alterra), Johan Borger, Vincent Jansen, Pieter Kuyvenhoven, Vincent Janssen (Nieuwland), Frank Strolenberg (Projectbureau Belvedere), Ronny Koeling, Piet Feddema (Interwad), Kees van der Ven (RIKZ), Anne de Vries, Marja Kiel (ComToeR), Manfred Vollmer, Gerold Lürssen, Jens Enemark, Marijke Polanski (CWSS), Mette Guldberg, Adam Schacke, Matthias Maluck, Jessica Müller, Erika Eifler, Gunilla Kaiser, Gregor Schlicksbier, Stefanie Martin, Jurgen Knies, Jan Bergengrün (trilaterale projectgroep LANCEWAD), Niels Hørlyck Jessen (Wadcult), Jan Abrahamse (Noorderbreedte), Désiré Karelse (EENDenKOOI Onderzoek), all participants in the policy interviews and regional meetings, all those who sent us information and all participants in Wad 'n plek.

Issues of the Publication Series „Wadden Sea Ecosystem“

- No. 1: Breeding Birds in the Wadden Sea 1991. 1994.
- No. 2: Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1992/93. 1994.
- No. 3: Guidelines for Monitoring of Breeding Birds in the Wadden Sea (in Dutch, German, Danish). 1995.
- No. 4: Breeding Birds on Census Areas 1990 until 1994. Status of Shorelark, Twite and Snow Bunting in the Wadden Sea. 1997.
- No. 5: Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1993/94. 1996.
- No. 6: Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Program. TMAP Expert Workshops 1995/96. 1996.
- No. 7: Assessment of the Wadden Sea Ecosystem. 1997.
- No. 8: Monitoring Breeding Success of Coastal Birds. Monitoring Pollutants in Coastal Bird Eggs in the Wadden Sea. 1998.
- No. 9: Wadden Sea Quality Status Report 1999. 1999.
- No. 10: Breeding Birds in the Wadden Sea in 1996. 2000.
- No. 11: Spatial and Temporal Trends of Contaminants in Bird Eggs in the Wadden Sea, 1999 - 2000. 2001.