

Historical Geography of the Waasland polders

*Landscape evolution and
interactions between social and
ecological processes*

Dr. Iason Jongepier – UA – Dept. History



Universiteit
Antwerpen

Presentation outline

1. Holocene evolutions
2. Medieval evolutions
3. Tactical inundations
4. Remaining embankment: Doelpolder
5. Re-embankments: Prosperpolder
6. Impact society on ecology
7. Impact ecology on society
8. Interactions

- Waasland
- Land of





1. HOLOCENE

Legend

-   } Coversand
-  peat
-  river

0 1,5 3 km



1850 BP

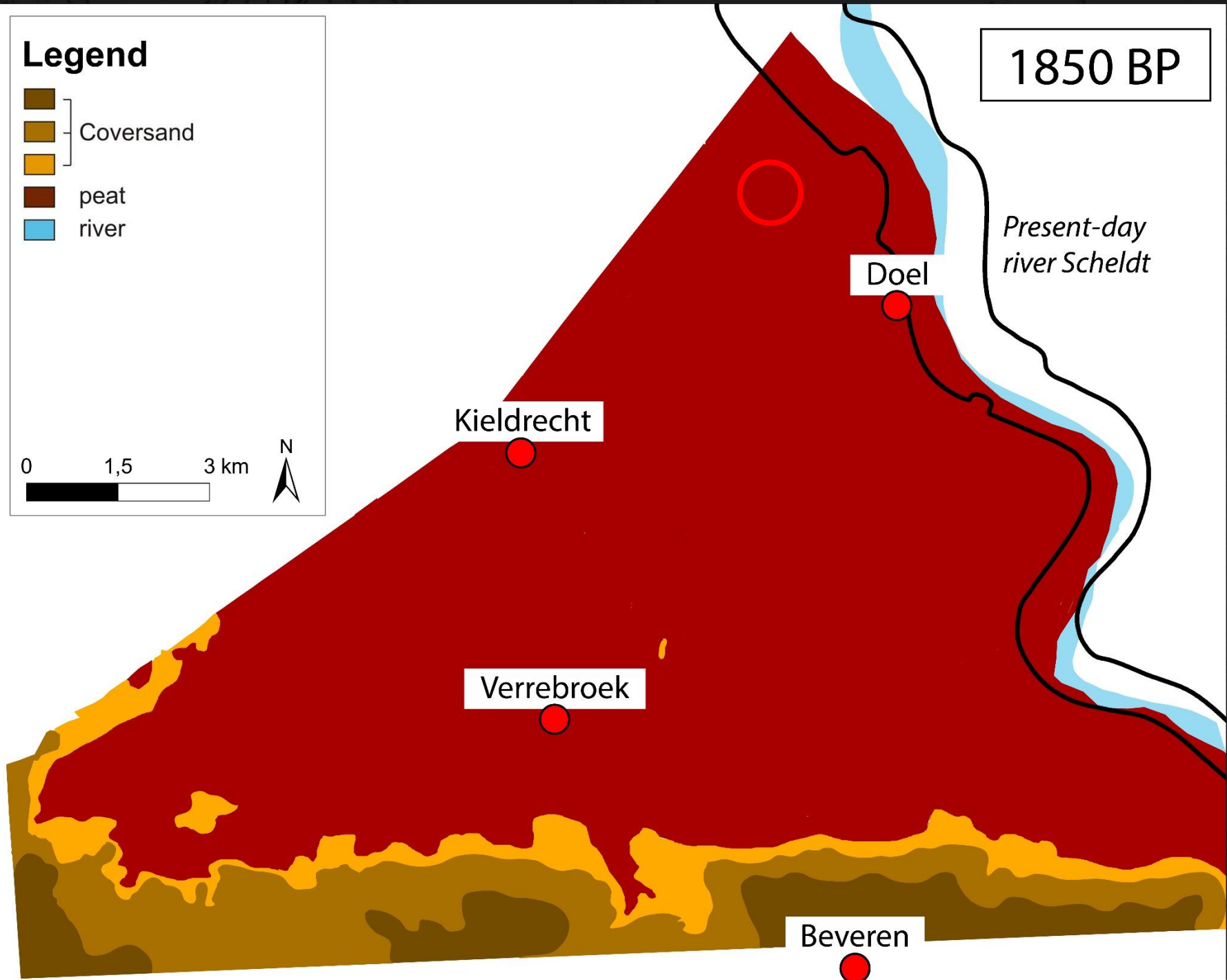
*Present-day
river Scheldt*

Doel

Kieldrecht

Verrebroek

Beveren

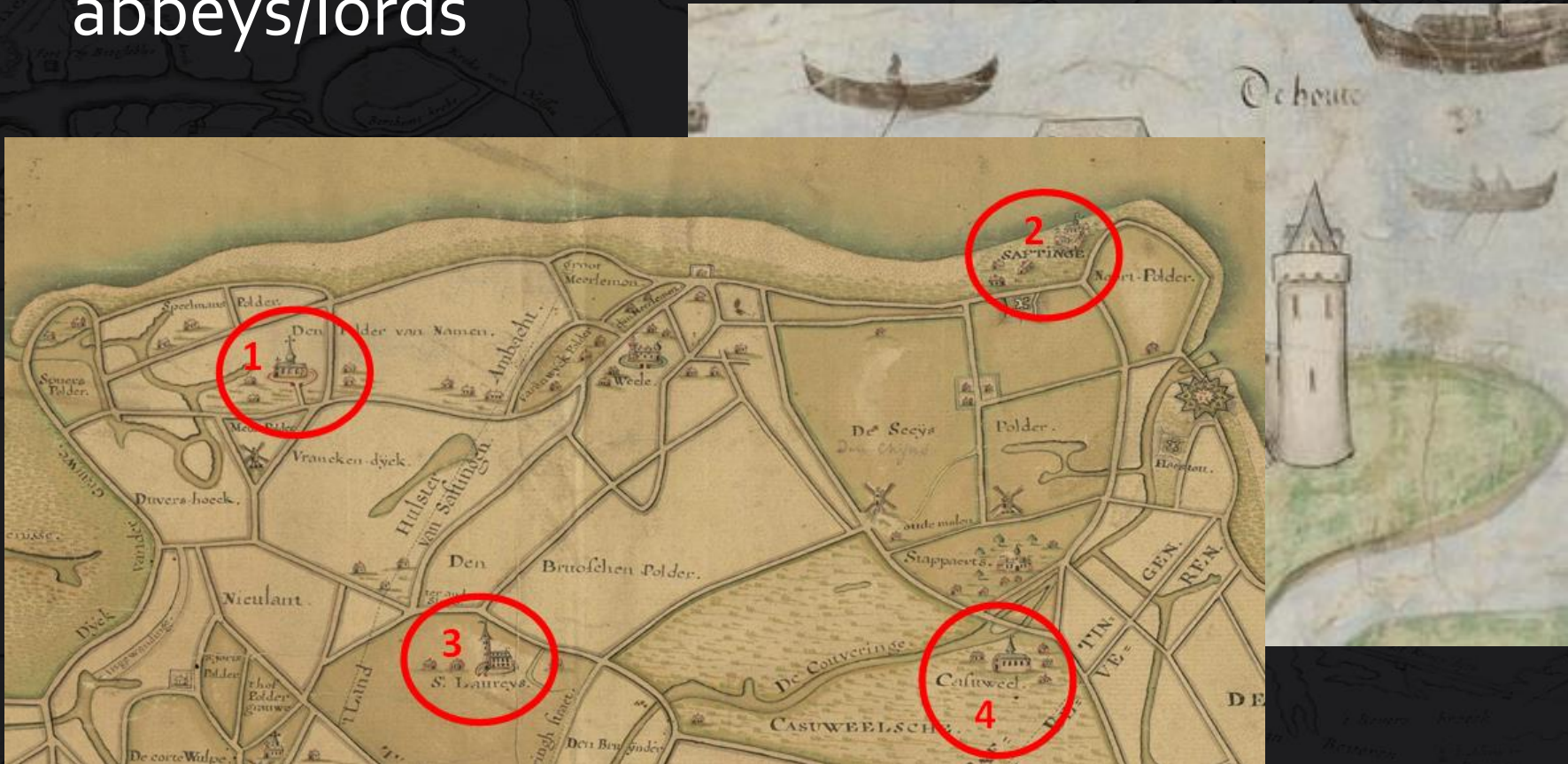




2. MEDIEVAL PERIOD

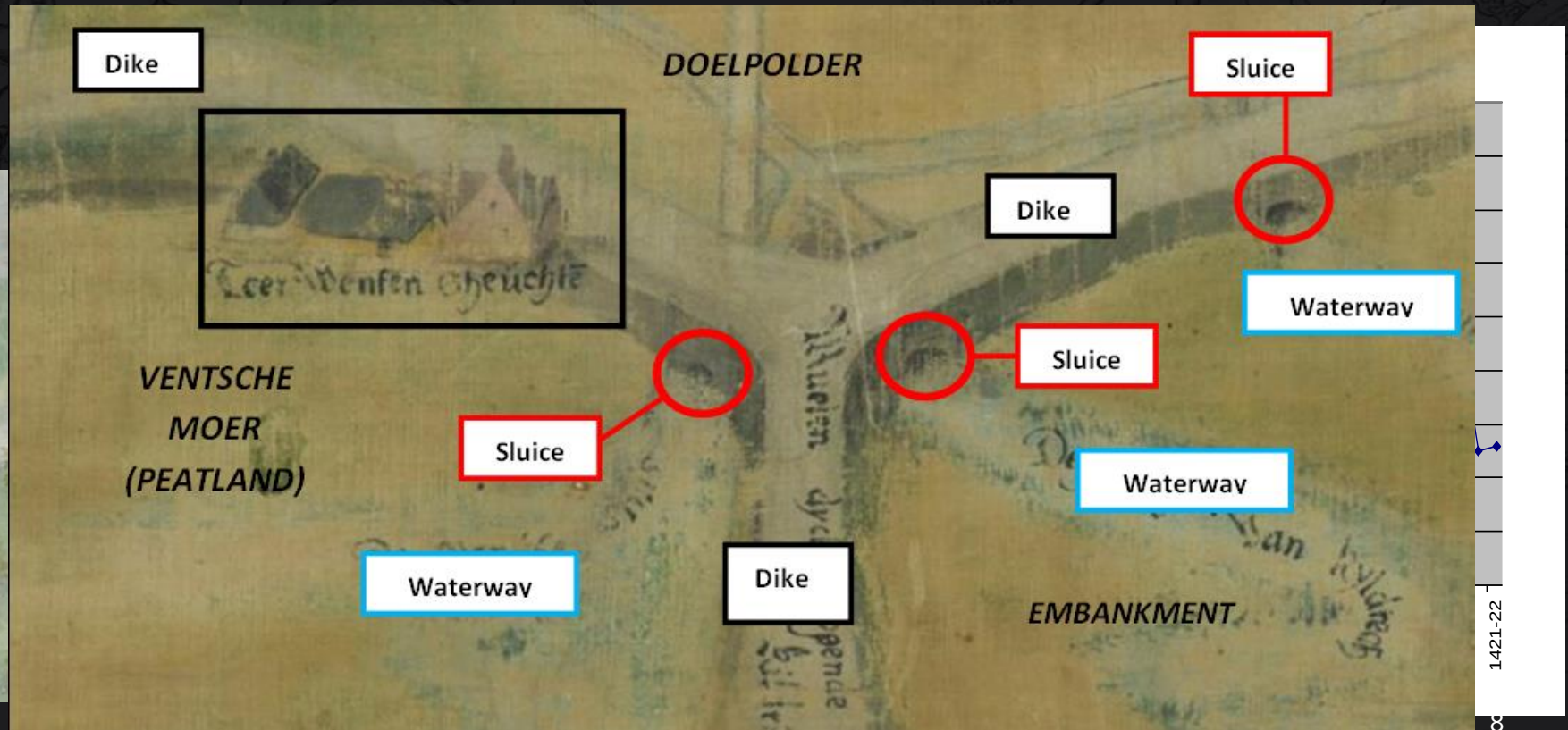
Medieval period

- North of the area: embankments by abbeyes/lords



Medieval period

- South of the area: peat extraction Counts of Beveren



1570

Legend

-  Polder
-  Tidal channel
-  Higher tidal marsh
-  Land (unembanked)
-  Swamp
-  Village
-  Drowned village



0 1.250 2.500 5.000 m





3. TACTICAL INUNDATIONS

- Tact



1625

Legend

-  Polder
-  Tidal channel
-  Higher tidal marsh
-  Mudflat
-  Land (unembanked)
-  Village



0 1.250 2.500 5.000 m





4. REMAINING EMBANKMENT: DOELPOLDER

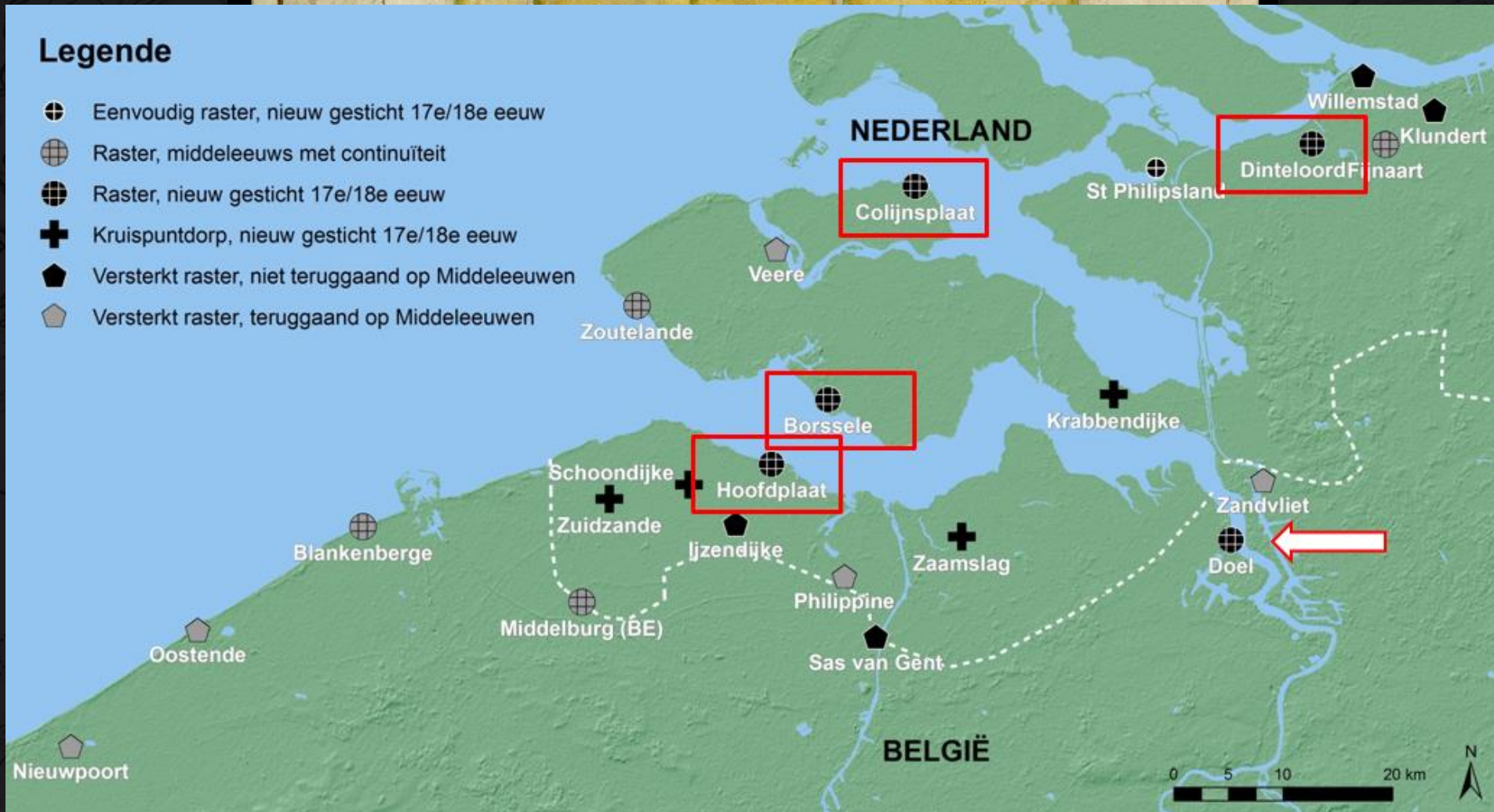
Change in size



Caerte Van het dorp ofte Erven vanden Doel.

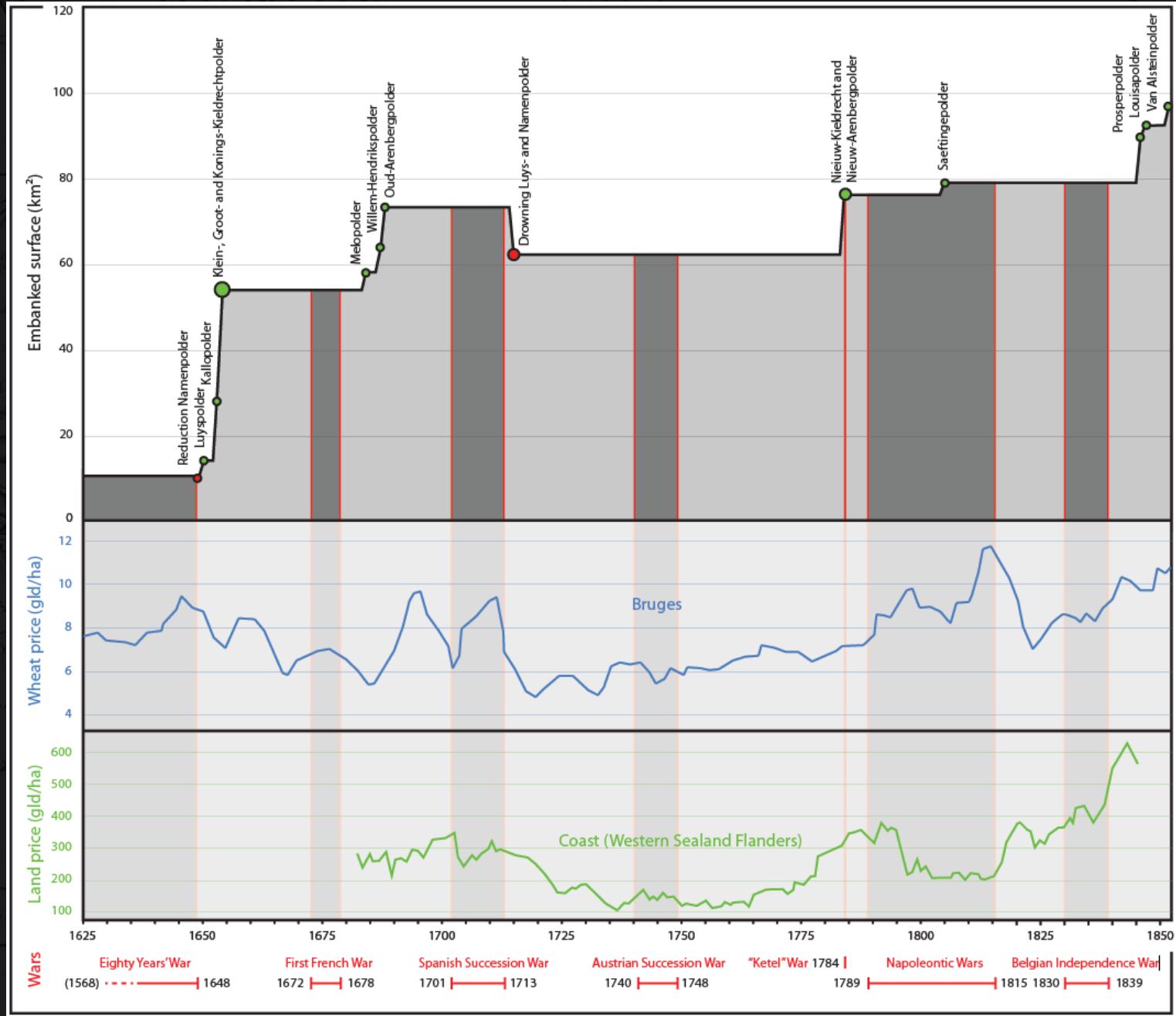
Legende

- ⊕ Eenvoudig raster, nieuw gesticht 17e/18e eeuw
- ⊗ Raster, middeleeuws met continuïteit
- ⊕ Raster, nieuw gesticht 17e/18e eeuw
- ⊕ Kruispunt dorp, nieuw gesticht 17e/18e eeuw
- ⬢ Versterkt raster, niet teruggaand op Middeleeuwen
- ⬢ Versterkt raster, teruggaand op Middeleeuwen





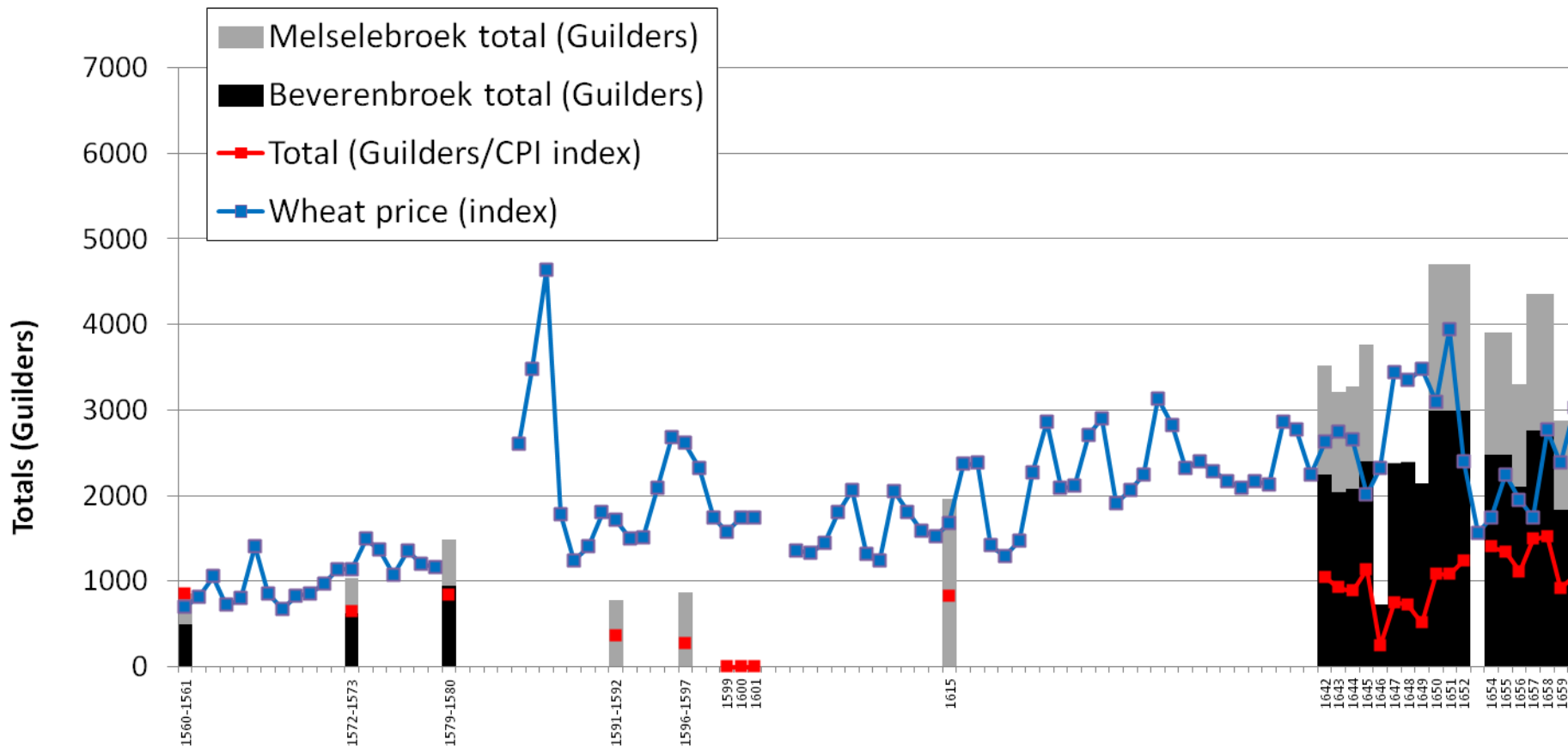
5. RE-EMBANKMENTS



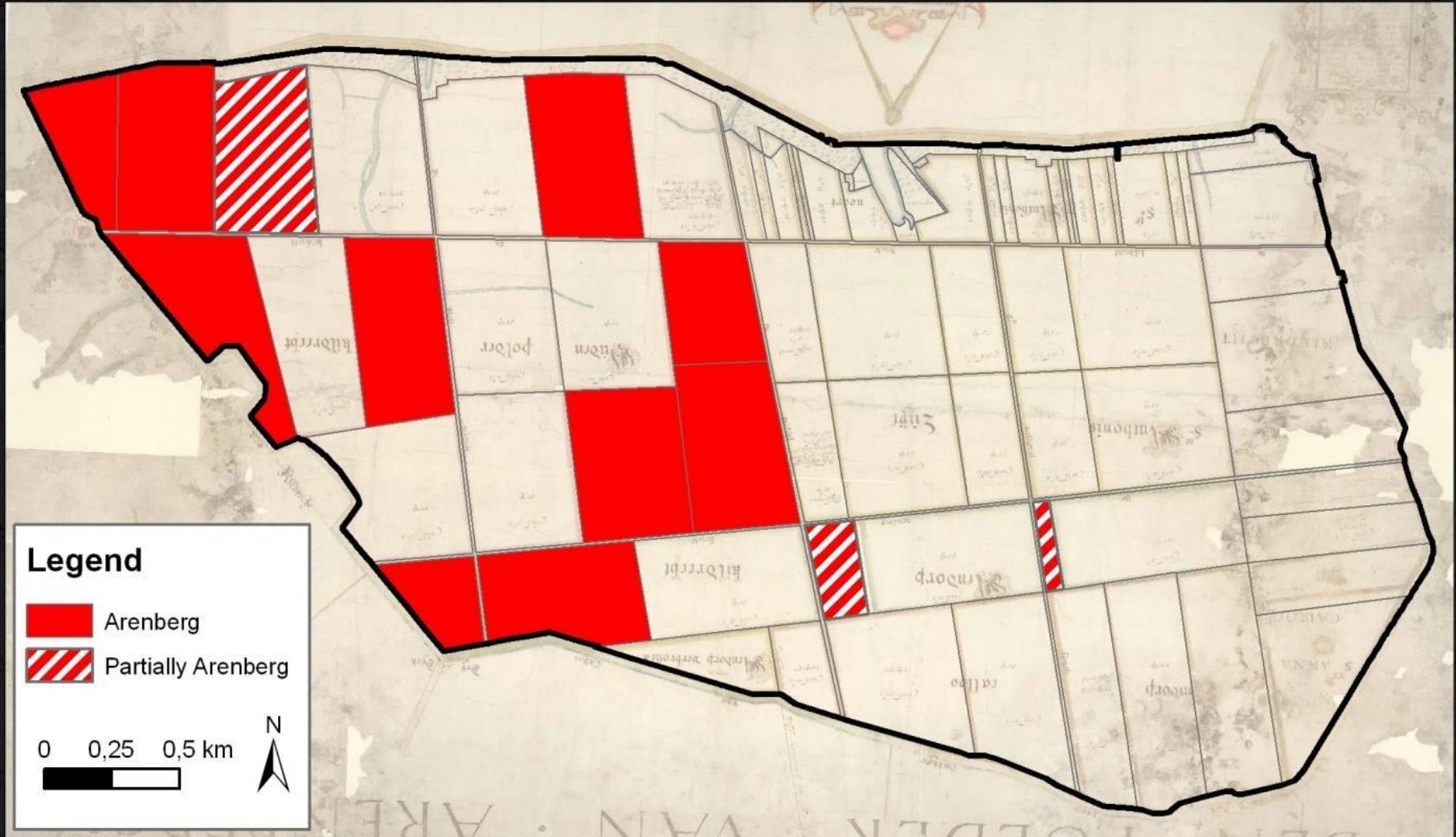
Main embanker: Arenberg family

- Acquisition Seigniorie Beveren 1575/1613
- Evolution in strategy
 - Before 1750: traditional (land lords/co-embankers)
 - After 1750: transformation of the landscape
- Through active embankment practises
 - Monopolist position
 - Not according to entrepreneur-model
 - Expert advice
 - 'Aggressive' embankment
 - Rational organisation of exploitation

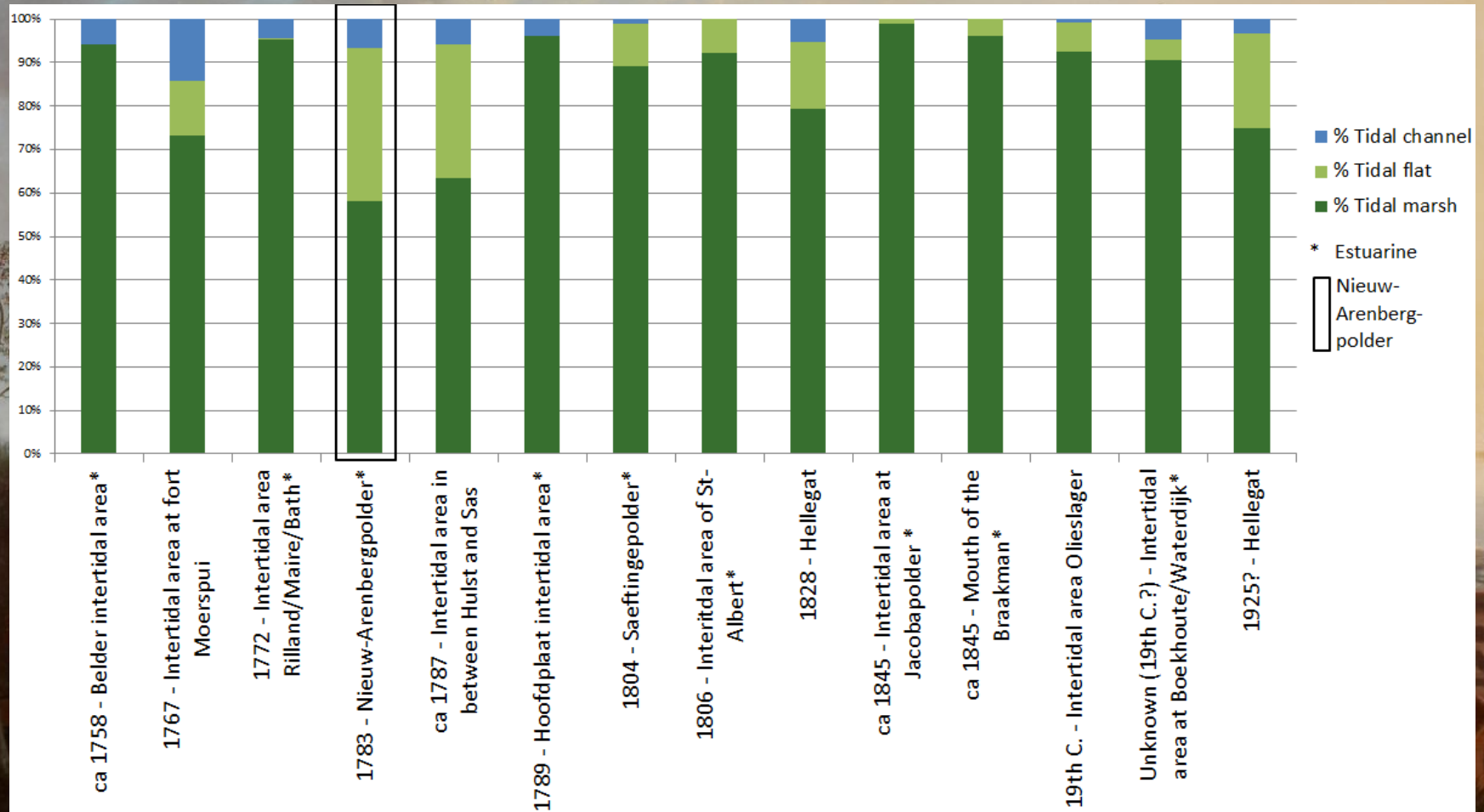
« Classical » income



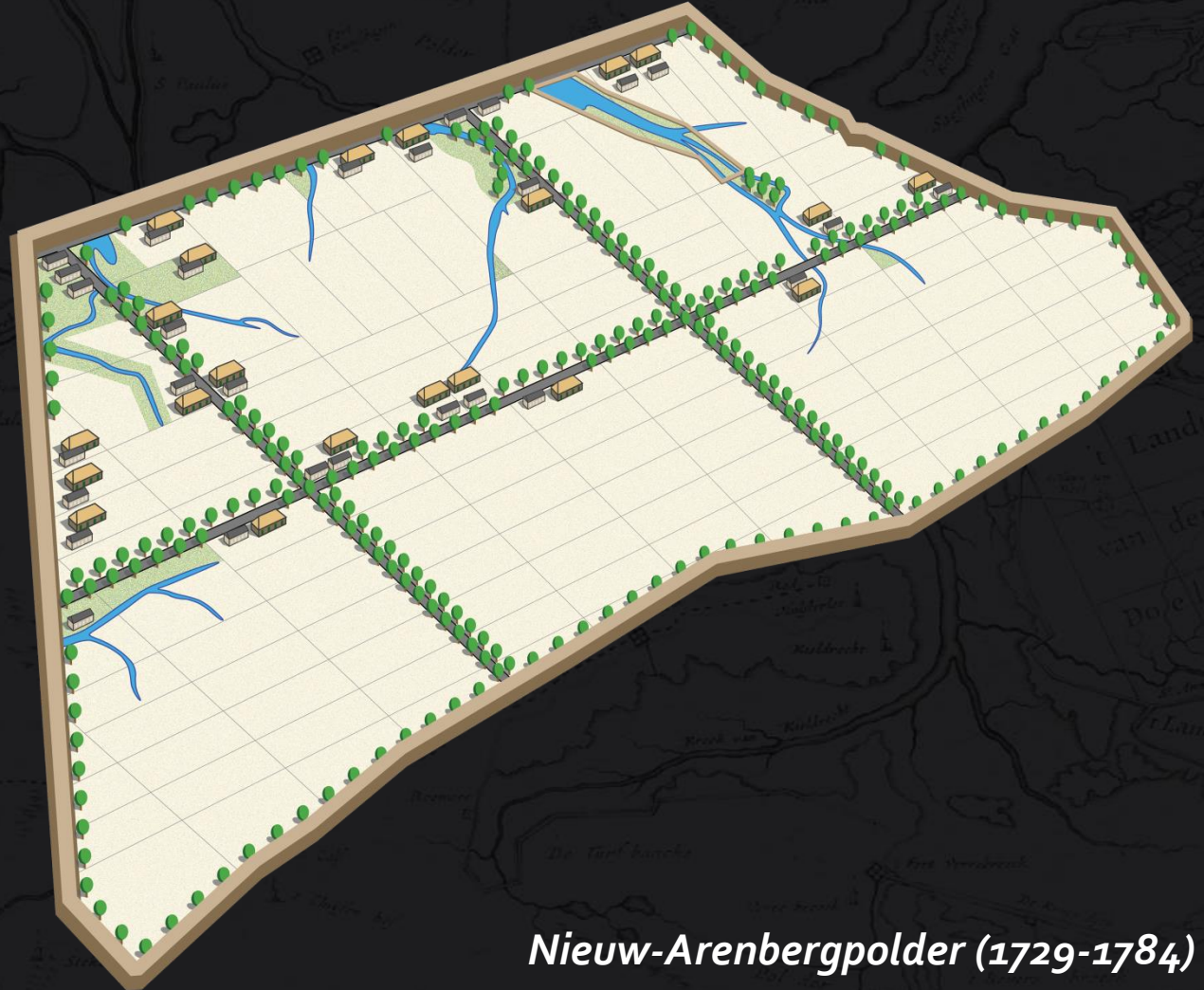
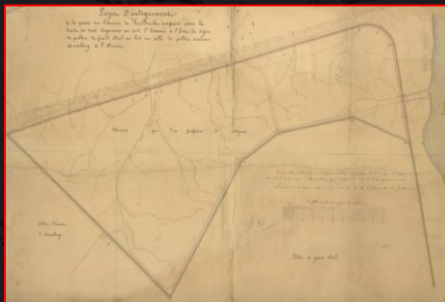
Co-embanking



Active embanking

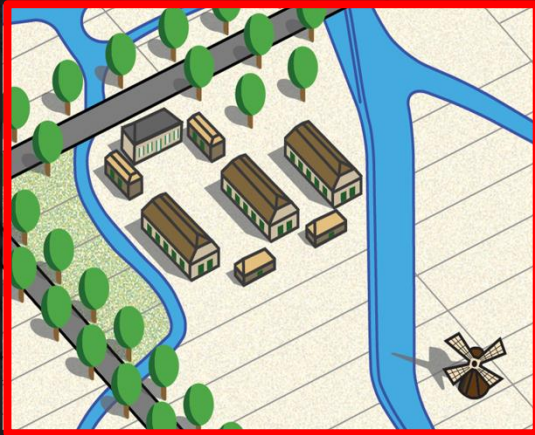


Rational landscape design



Nieuw-Arenbergpolder (1729-1784)

Innovative agriculture



Prosperpolder (1846)

Heritage Prosperpolder



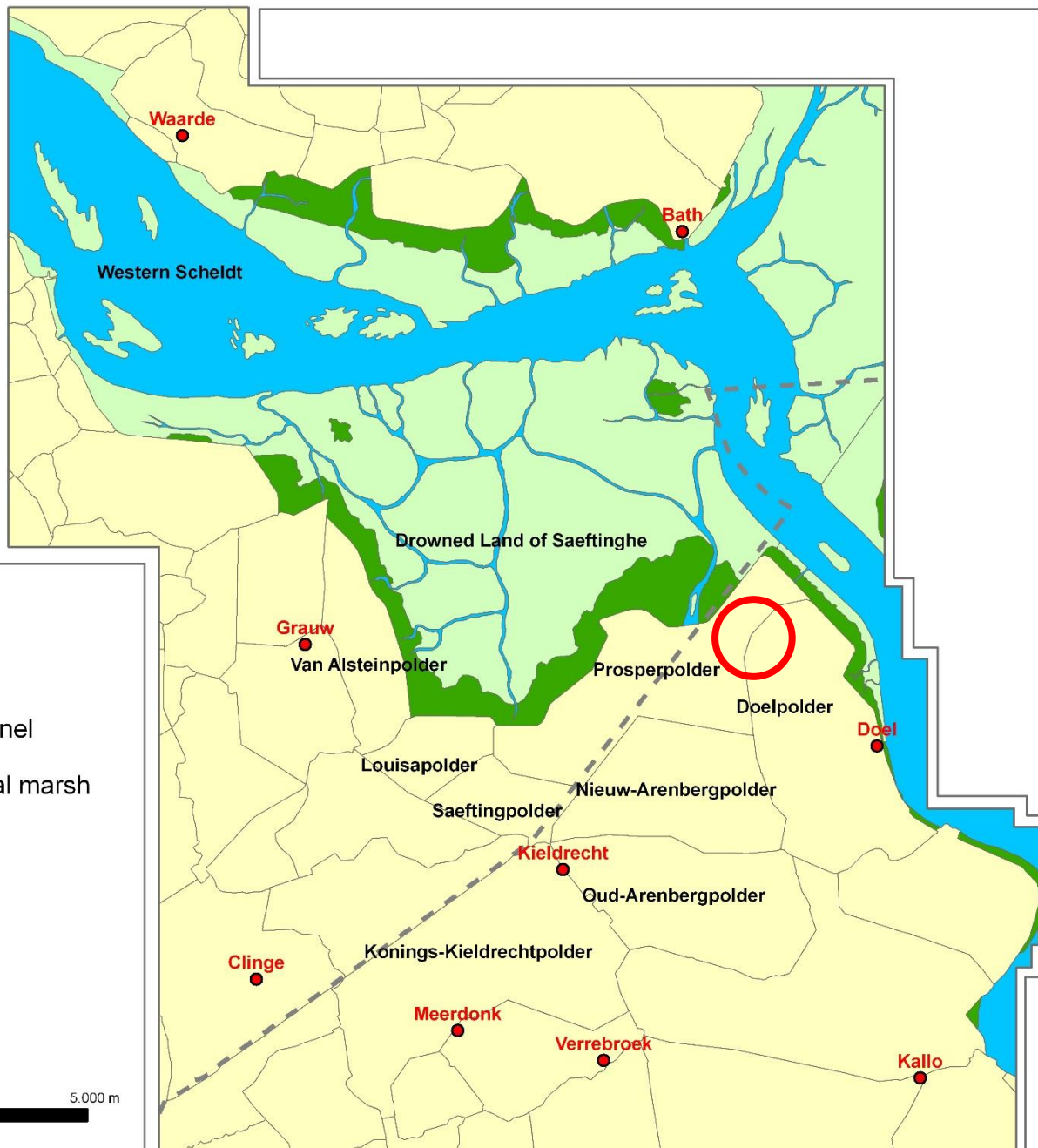
1850

Legend

-  Polder
-  Tidal channel
-  Higher tidal marsh
-  Mudflat
-  Village
-  Border



0 1.250 2.500 5.000 m

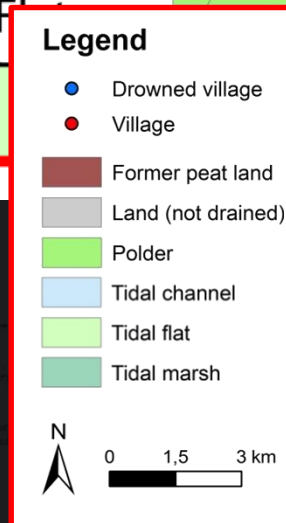
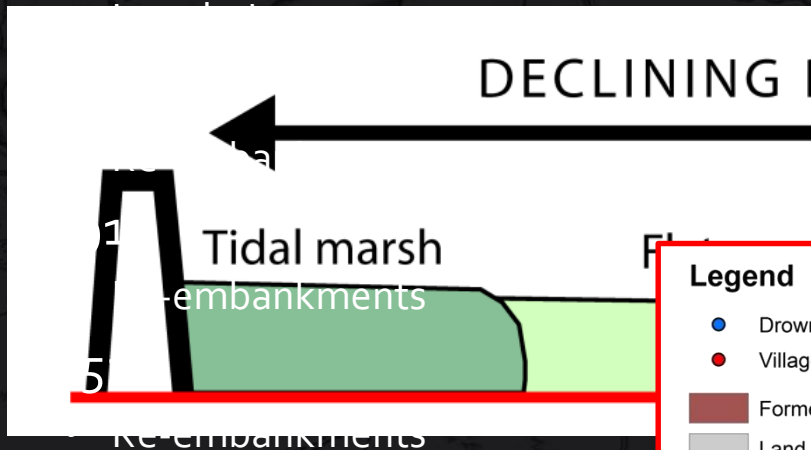


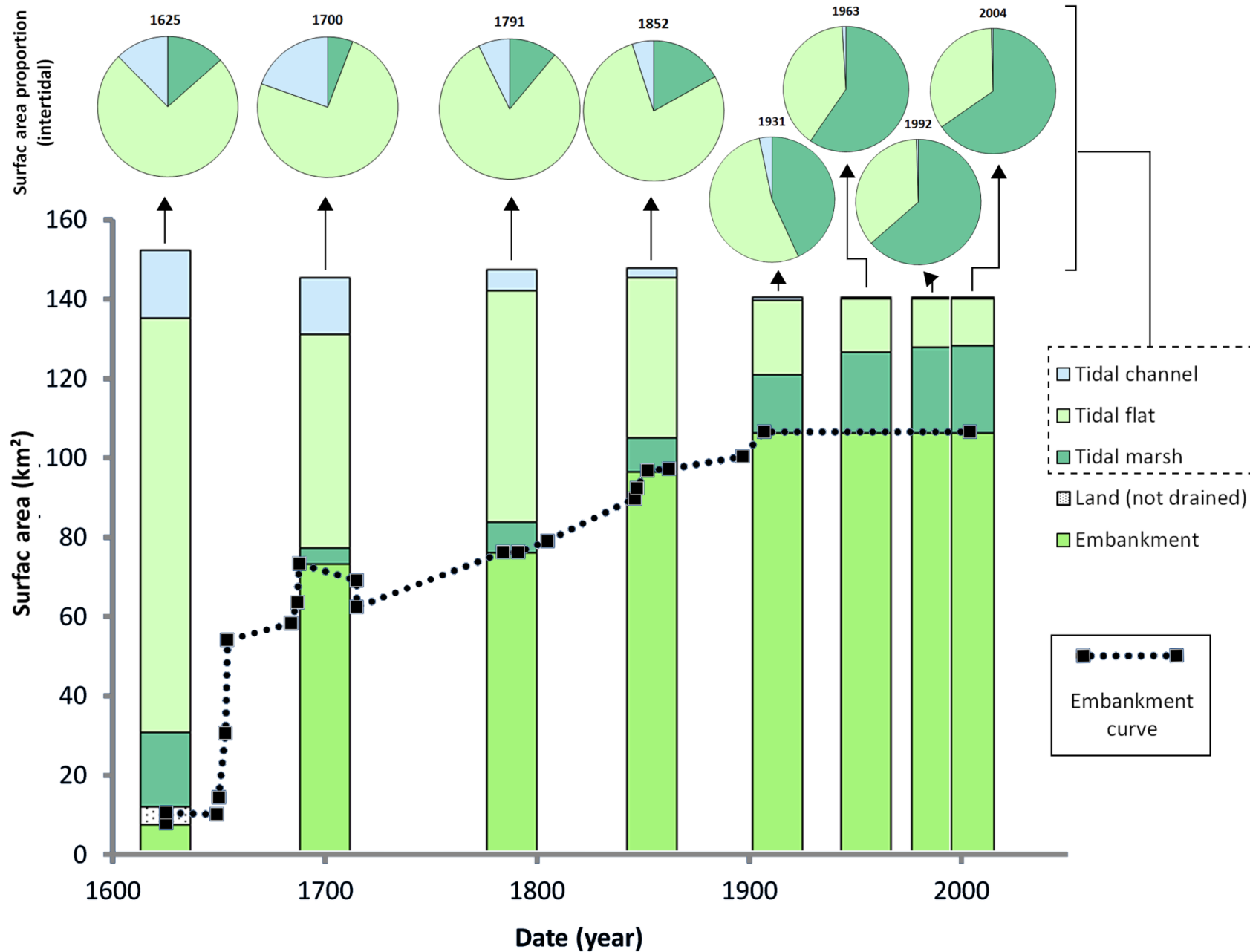


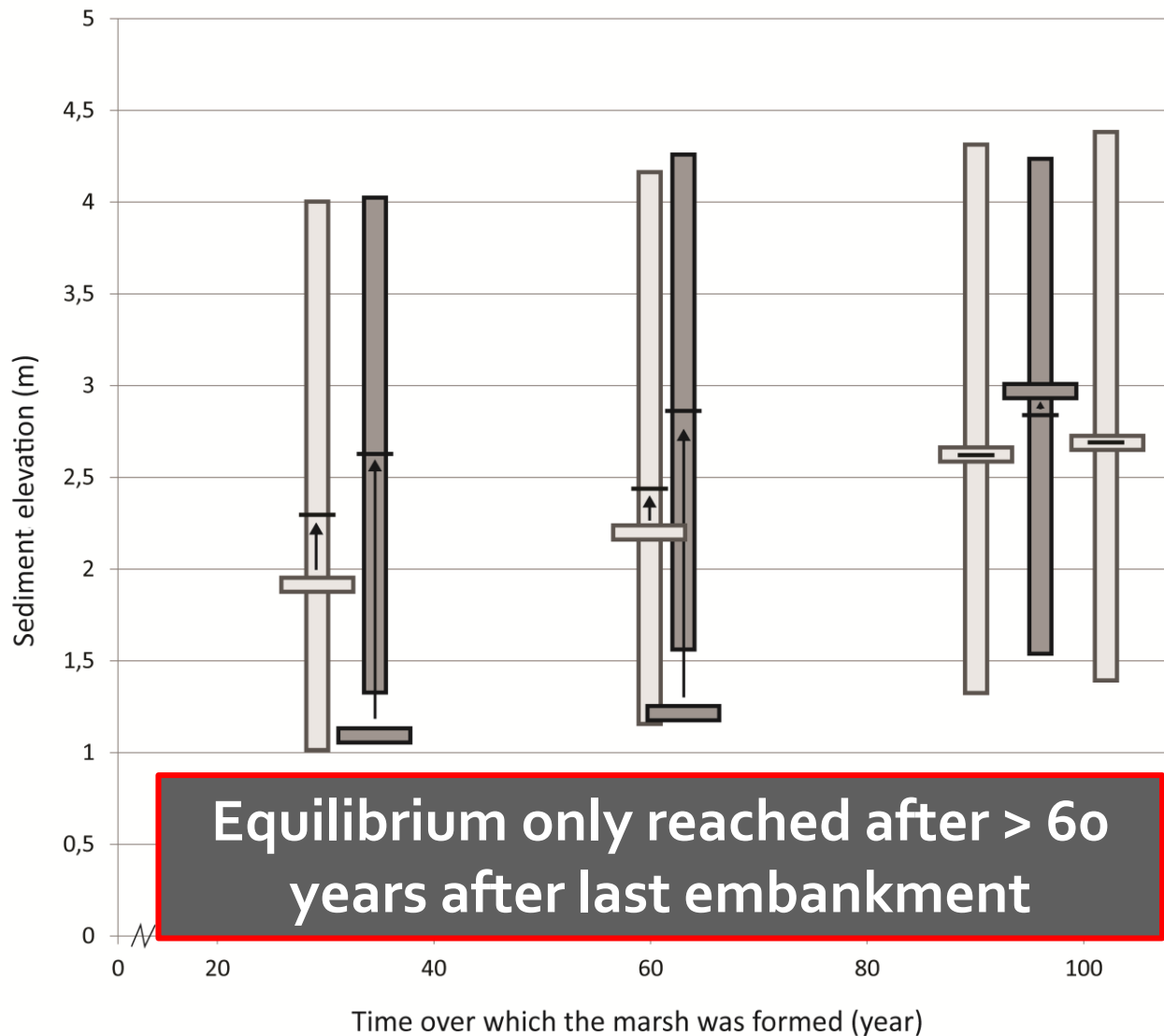
6. IMPACT SOCIETY ON ECOLOGY

Landscape reconstructions

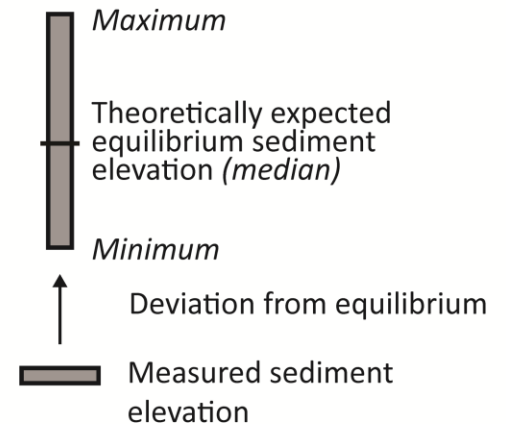
- 1570
 - Original configuration
- 1625



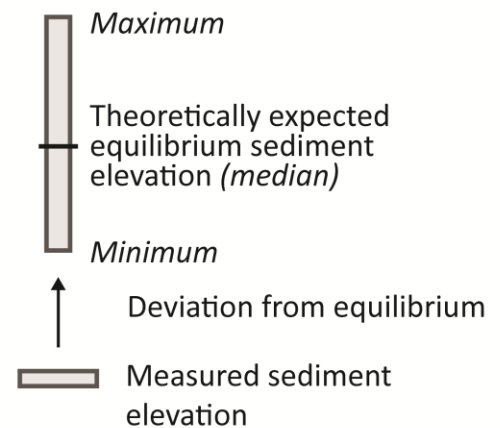




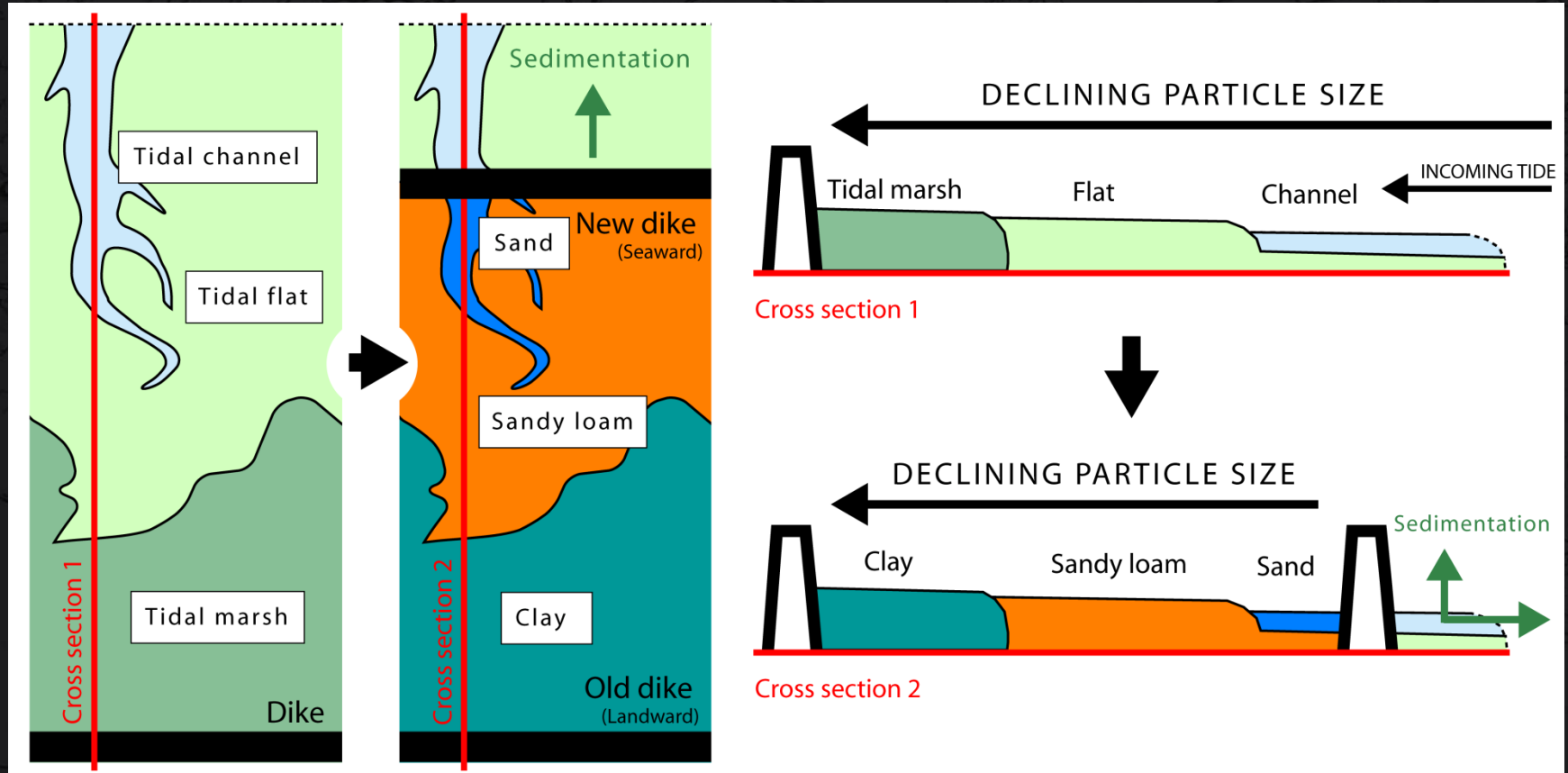
BEFORE 1900



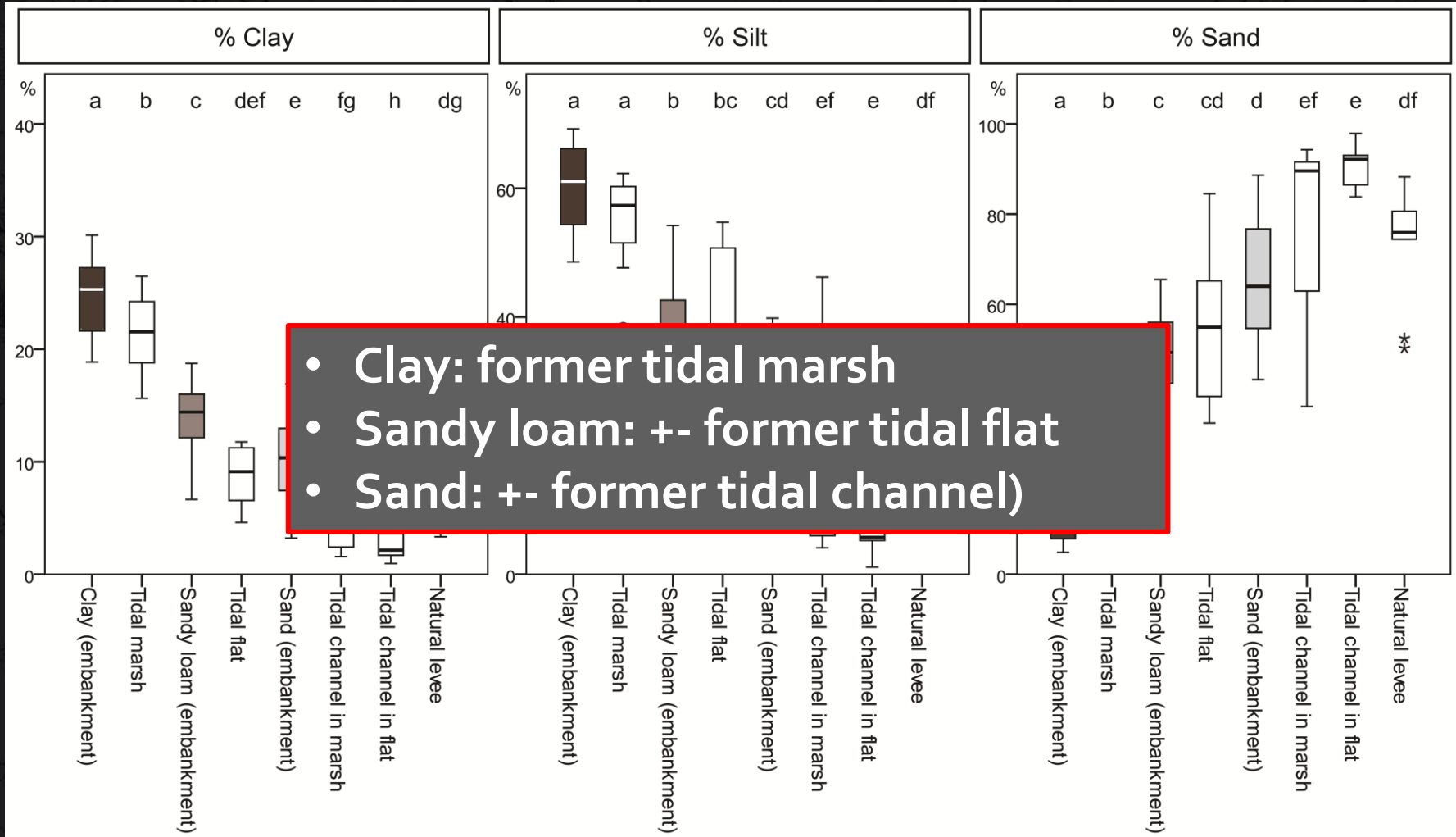
AFTER 1900



Fossilization



Fossilization



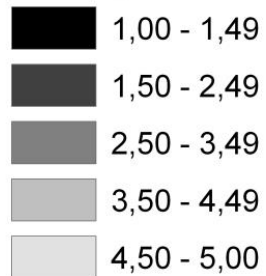


7. IMPACT ECOLOGY ON SOCIETY

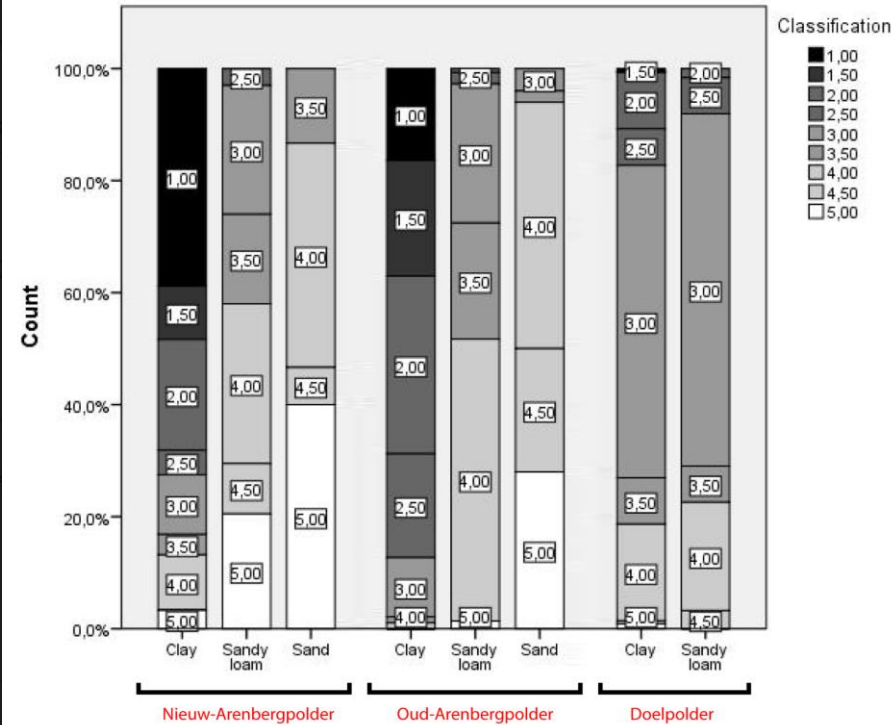
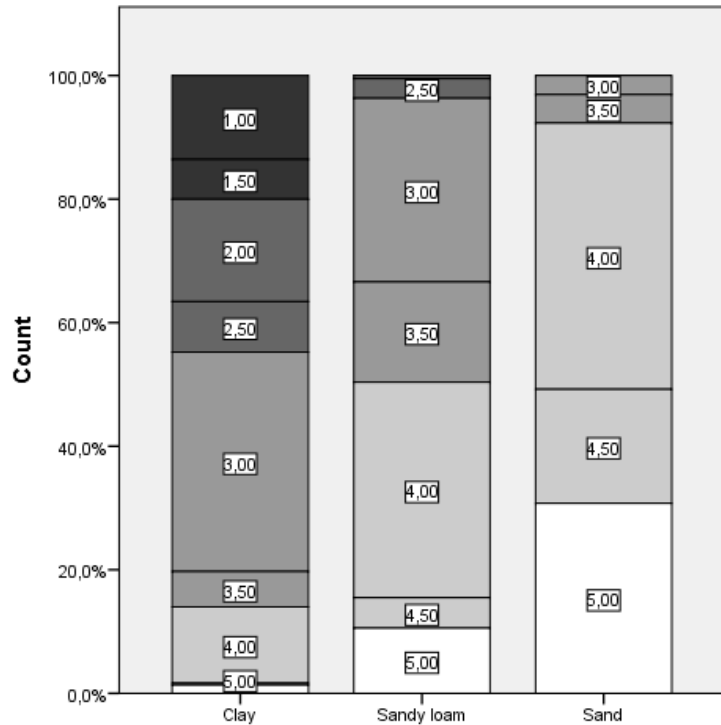
Soil conditions & land value

Legend

Average classification per plot



Soil conditions & land value



- Clay (former marsh): high value
- Sandy loam (former tidal flat): medium value
- Sand (former tidal channel): low values
- But... normalization over time

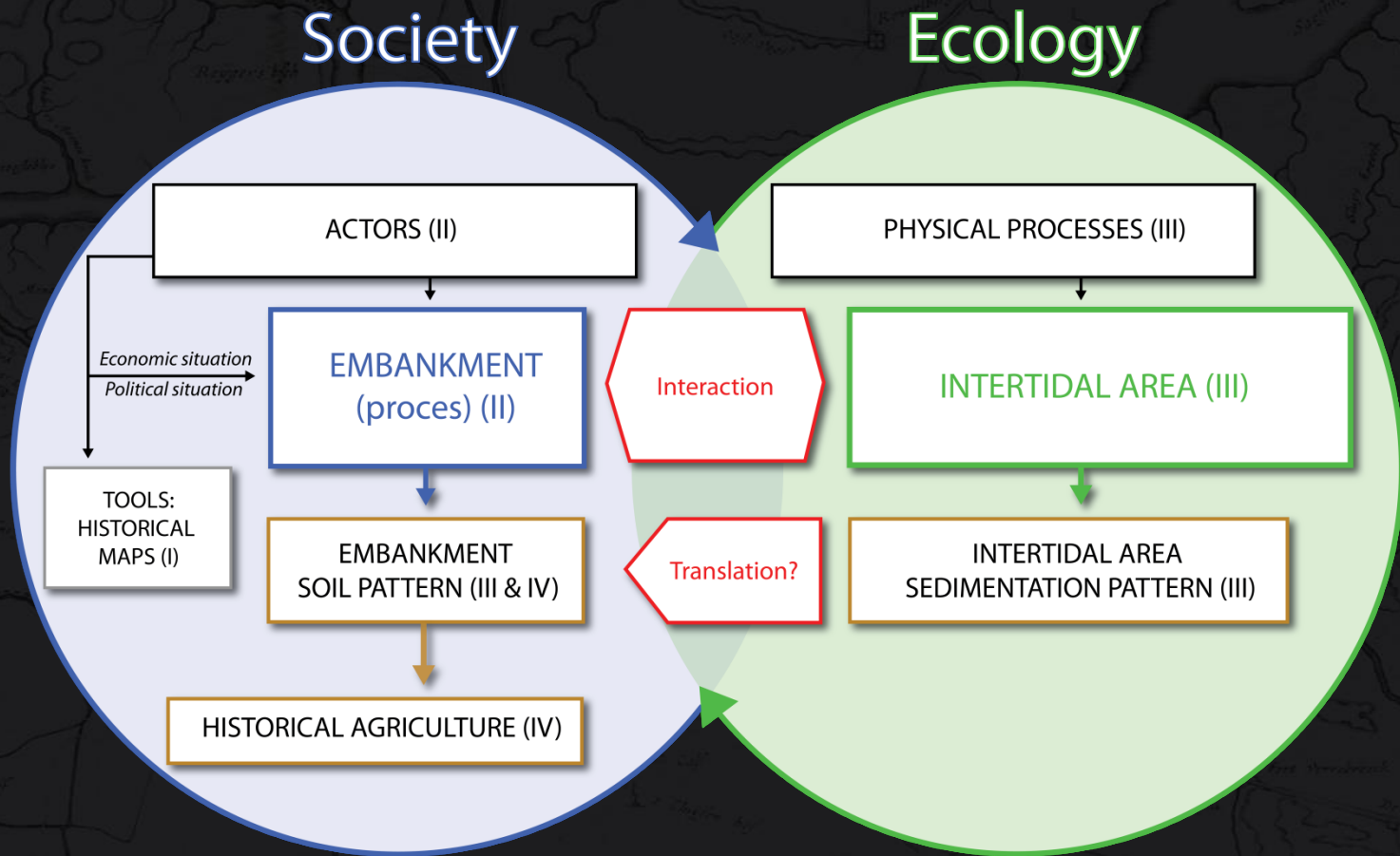
Soil conditions & crop rotation

YEAR	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
Year 1	Fallow (++)	Fallow	Fallow	Fallow/Rye	Rye
Year 2	Rapeseed (--)	Rapeseed	Rapeseed	Wheat	Clover/Potatoes
Year 3	Barley (-)	Barley	Wheat/Barley	Oats/Beans	Rye
Year 4	Beans (+)	Beans	Beans	Rye	Oats
Year 5	Oats (-)	Oats	Wheat	Rapeseed	Barley
Year 6	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
Year 7	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
Year 8	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
Year 9	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
Year 10	Oats (-)	Oats			
TOTAL INCOME (fl./ha)	1274.74	1133.78	819.97	474.99	270.29
DEDUCTIONS (fl./ha)	719.29	668.93	541.18	313.49	194.61
PROFIT(fl./ha)	555.45	464.85	278.79	161.5	75.68
PROFIT PER YEAR (fl./ha)	55.54	46.48	34.85	26.92	18.92
TAXABLE INCOME PER YEAR (fr./ha)	105	88	65	50	25

More complex rotational systems on high value lands

8. INTERACTIONS

Simple interaction scheme



Society interaction Ecology

Embankment (process)

ACTORS	Typical Early Modern: Consortia	Waasland polders specific: Arenberg family
	- Risk spreading - Risk manipulation - Urban capital	- Active embankment policies - "Agressive" embankment tactics - Capitalistic approach

Economic situation
Political situation
Profit maximization

1. EMBANKMENT INTERVAL

2. EMBANKMENT SIZE

+

Embanked surface

TOOLS: historical maps

- Preparation
- Management
- Registration

→ Designed landscapes

Regis-
tration

AGRICULTURE

Land use: Meadow ← Arable land →
Holding size: Small ← Large → Small
Land value: Low → High
Crop rotation: Simple → Complex

EMBANKMENT SOIL PATTERN

Former channels Former flats Former marsh

Sand → Sandy loam → Clay

Interactions

Short intervals prevent equilibria (1+2)

(1+2) Minimum intertidal area height

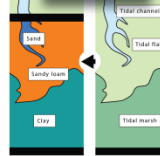
Remaining intertidal area height (1)

Remaining % marsh/flat (2)

Minimum proportion tidal marsh (1+2)

(Decline in) storage capacity

"Fossilization"



Intertidal area

Tidal channel evolution	Particle size settlement properties	Sediment supply	Mean High Water Level	PHYSICS
-------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	---------

1. Intertidal sedimentation VERTICAL EQUILIBRIUM (62-90 years)

+

2. Intertidal SURFACE % EQUILIBRIUM (85-97 years)

Intertidal area surface

INTERTIDAL AREA SEDIMENTATION PATTERN

Tidal channels Tidal flats Tidal marsh

Sand → Sandy loam → Clay

Coarse material → Fine material

Close to source → Far from source

