



Liquid Capabilities Partecipatory Water Cultures in the History of the Low Countries Tim Soens

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Tim Soens

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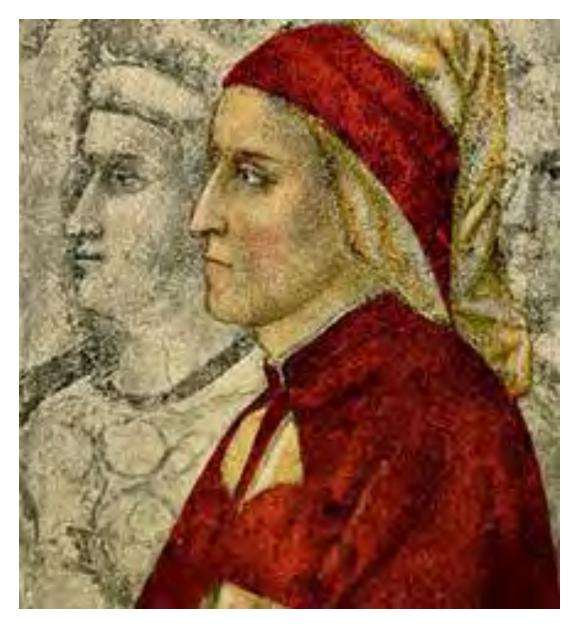


From one lagoon to another









Dante Alighieri, Divina Commedia, Canto XV (c. 1308-1320)

- Quali Fiamminghi tra Guizzante e Bruggia; temendo 'l fiotto che 'nver' lor s'avventa, fanno lo schermo perché 'l mar si fuggia
- Just as between Wissant and Bruges, the Flemings, in terror of the tide that floods toward them, have built a wall of dykes to daunt the sea



A new polder in 18th century Flanders

Source: Fond. Arenberg

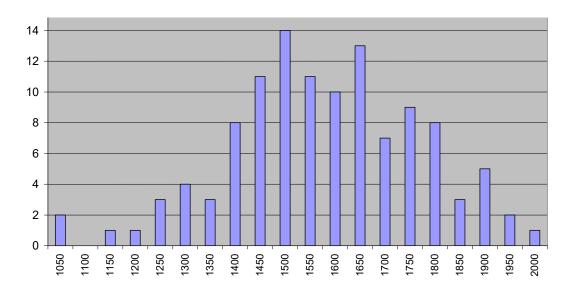






Pieter Pourbus: environment of Bruges

• With dike and dike breaches in white



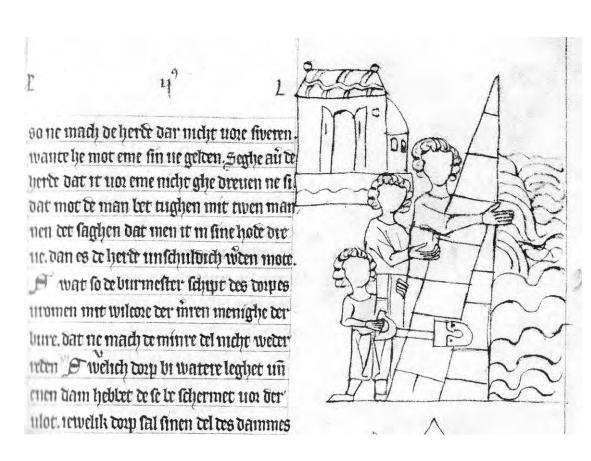
Storm Surges & Dike Breaches per century

• At least 1 major flood event per 20 year

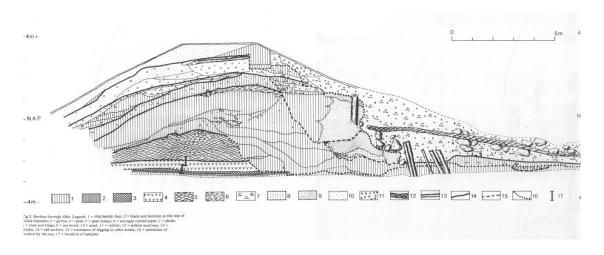


Dykes = Work in Progress

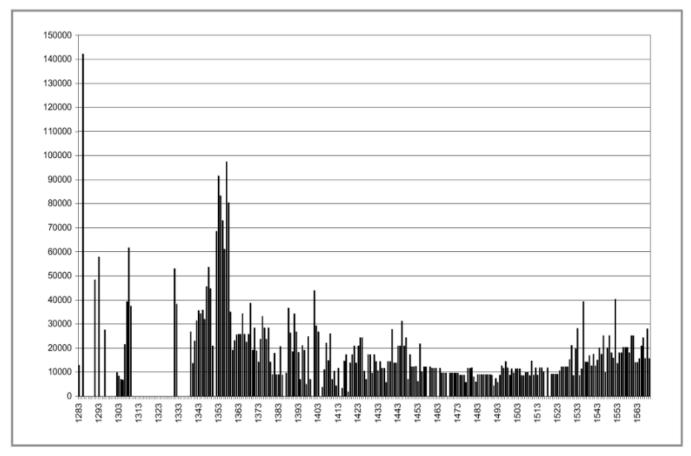
Sachsenspiegel 1336



Profile Westfriese Omringdijk Enkhuizen (N-Holland)







Figuur 3.4. Totale opbrengst van het geschot in de Blankenbergse watering, uitgedrukt in daglonen van een ongeschoold arbeider.

A lot of work

Up to 140000
man-days per
year in one
(large) polder



1/3 Polder Democracies

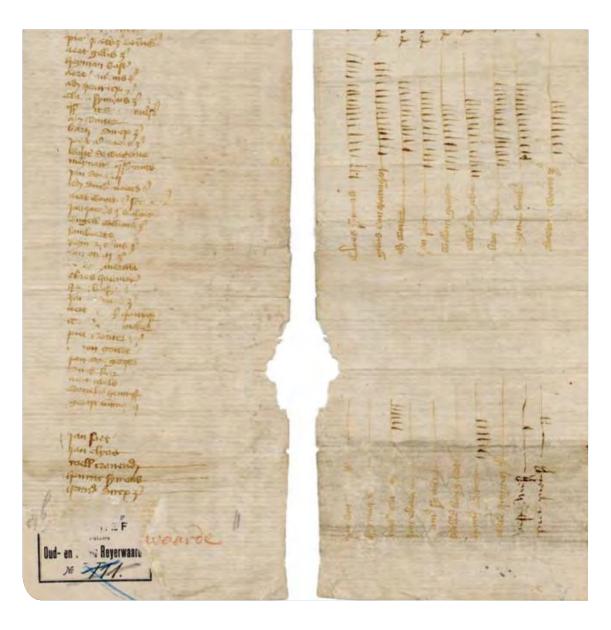




Debating Water: the new sluice of Blankenberge

- Meente: General assembly of Landowners
- 16 April 22 June: 5x
- 17000 hectares ; 2000-landowners
- int openbare ende overluudt
- twelke der meentucht vele te vele dochte
- Twelke... alder meentucht onredelike gheheescht dochte
- Twelk eeneghe zeiden dat van gheenre nood ne was te vermakene
- bevolen dat ment werken zoude
- Picture: 13th CE sluice with flap gate, near Rotterdam





Voting for the Water Board

- Oud
 Reijersland,
 Holland, c.
 1459
- (GA Rotterdam)

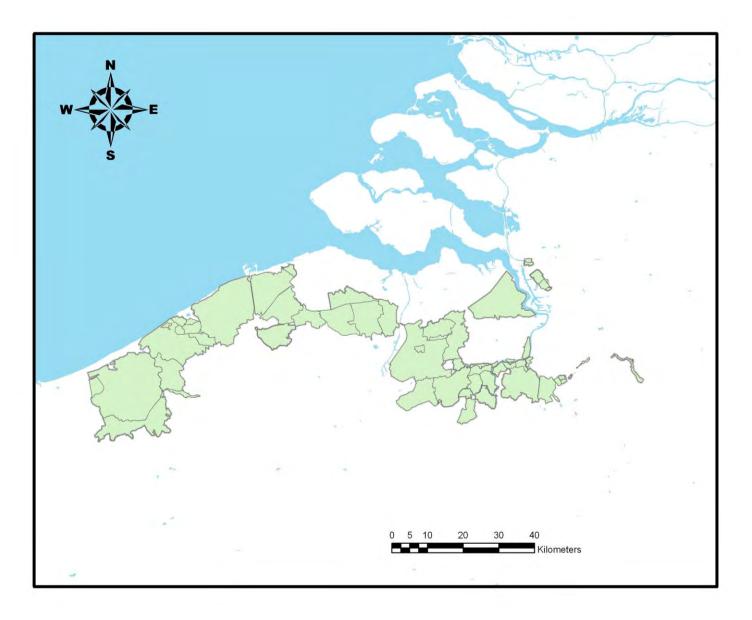


SP Tixier 1 et 2 LES WATERINGUES DU NORD-PAS-DE CALAIS Belgique LE TERRITOIRE - LES SECTIONS DE WATERINGUES LES STATIONS DE POMPAGES SP Mardyck DUNKERQUE SP Rivière d'Oye SP 4 Ecluses SP Batellerie SP de Marck GRAVELINES SP de Calais CALAIS SP des Pierrettes BERGUES SP de l'Houtgracht WORMHOUT GUÎNES FRANCE ST OMER Réalisation: S.VANHEE - IIW, avril 2008. Institution Interdépartementale Nord-Pas-de-Calais pour la réalisation des ouvrages généraux d'évacuation des crues de la région des Wateringues

In N France

WateringuesNord-Pas deCalais





In Belgium / Flanders

Coastal & Scheldt Polders



chverband von rund 500 Wasser- und Bodenverbänden

fgaben:

ertretung und Beratung der Verbände örderung von Landwirtschaft, Wasserwirtschaft und Naturschutz uszahlung der Landeszuschüsse Controlle der Haushaltführung Interstützung bei Umsetzung WRRL

emien:

orstand mit 5 Mitgliedern tagt ca. 6x lm Jahr) usschuss mit 38 Mitgliedern tagt ca. 2x (m Jahr)

tglieder:

4 Bearbeitungsgebietsverbände 50 Deich- und Gewässerunterhaltungsverbände 3 Wasserbeschaffungsverbände

rfgaben der Mitglieder

r den ländlichen Raum in ganz Schleswig - Holstein:

eich-, Gewässer- und Schöpfwerksunterhaltung

rinkwasserversorgung

bwasserbeseitigung (Windschutz) (Beregnung)

ederführung in den Arbeitsgruppen zur msetzung der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie

bietseinteilung zur Umsetzung r Wasserrahmen richtlinie

Bgebietseinheiten



Schiel / Trave

34 Bearbeitungsgebiete

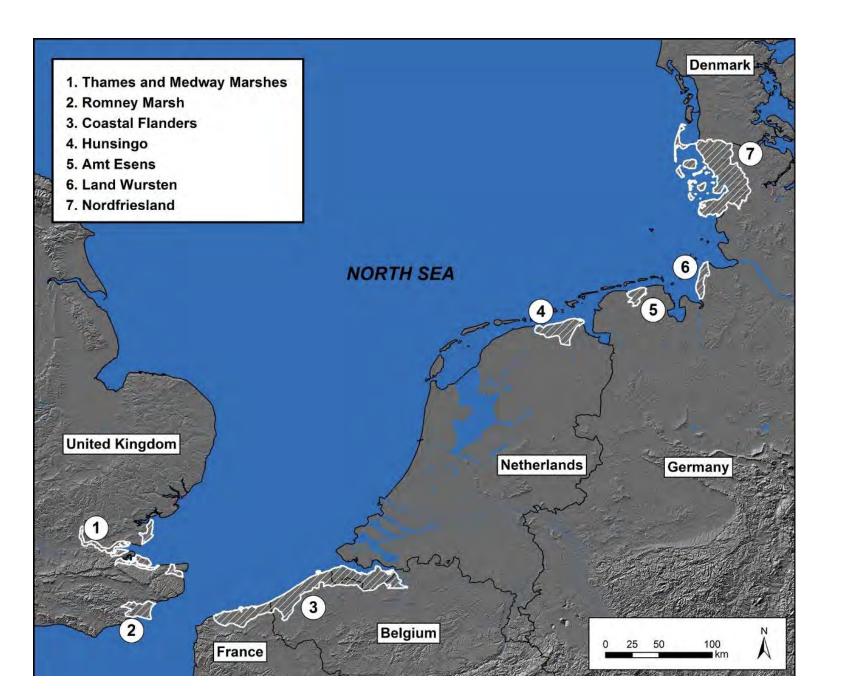
450 Delch-und Gewässerunternstungsverbände



In N **Germany**

- Deutscher Bund der verbandlichen Wasserwirtsch aft (DBVW): 1850 associations
- (c. 500 in Schleswig-Holstein)





A North Sea Story

The origins of Water Boards.

• Until 13th century: part of village governance:

- Ex. Scultetus Hulst Zeeland Flanders 1234:
 - "Quotiens etiam necesse fuerit, debemus ad dicum accedere et <u>bannum</u> facere ut omnes qui terras habent in officio de Hulst... faciant dicum suum tam bonum et tam validum quod scabini recognoscant quod terre... possint secure et salve ab omni periculo et dampno permanere"



bes relignant ecolie bene coarse parrochant le lobeke in speciare en omi interes perperuo sure sessem una incomo. Tuerardo capellano. His liberis cetto. Mardo de moscorbiert. Domemaro de alterna. Hugone burero. Unultialely colle Morrone, Coderno, Corardo, Orzone caltellano, Decemen Contreto. Caselbro martealas luttoro cappellario. Verico Meinzone

The origins of Water Boards

- 1155 Ego Herimannus, Dei gracia Traiectensis episcopus
- parrochianis de Lobeke subvenerimus et ad conservationem terre eorum novo eos aquarum decursu, quem lingua eorum wetteringa vocant, juverimus....
- parrochianis de Lobeke in proprietatem cum omni justicia perpetuo jure concessimus, ita ut in hac prebitione nostra nemo eis aliquando aliquam injuriam faciat et nullus hos eorum aqueductus a terminis eorum usque flumen Islam preter conjuratos, quos heimrat vocant, obstruere aliquo vallo vel aliquo modo piscationis vel sportulis presumat.





Specific for the North Sea Area?

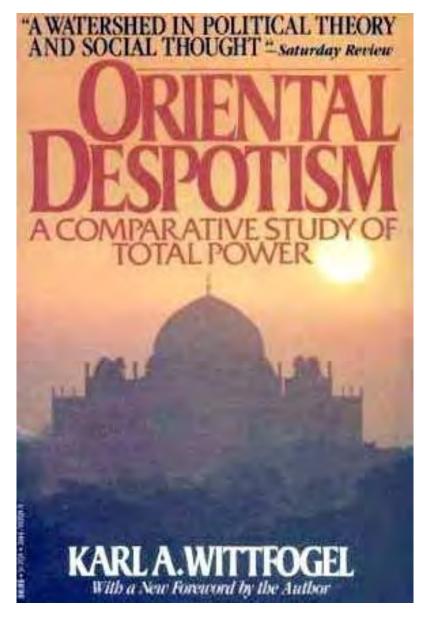
- 1156, Codigoro Po Valley
- Abbot of Pomposa imposed labour duties to construct dykes
- But control = a decanus and cavarzallani as representatives community



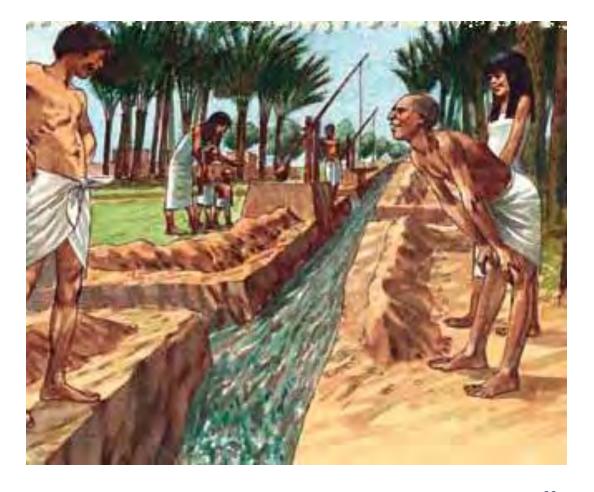
The origins of Water Boards

- 13th century > from inspection to administration
 - Ex. Romney Marsh in England:
 - General meeting landonwers: General Lathe (~ leet)
 - 'Holders of lands and tenements' (1258)
 - Payment of Scot
 - e.g. Maintenance of the Great Wall of Appledore (1285-)
 - *Jurats*: from inspectors > maintenance

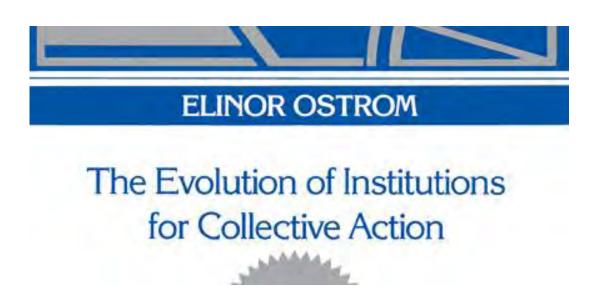




The Antithesis of Wittfogel's hydraulic Despotism









 Institutional arrangements that are formed by groups of people in order to overcome certain common problems over an extended period of time by setting certain rules regarding access to the group (membership), use of the resources and services the group owns collectively, and management of these resources and services



Kommunalismus?

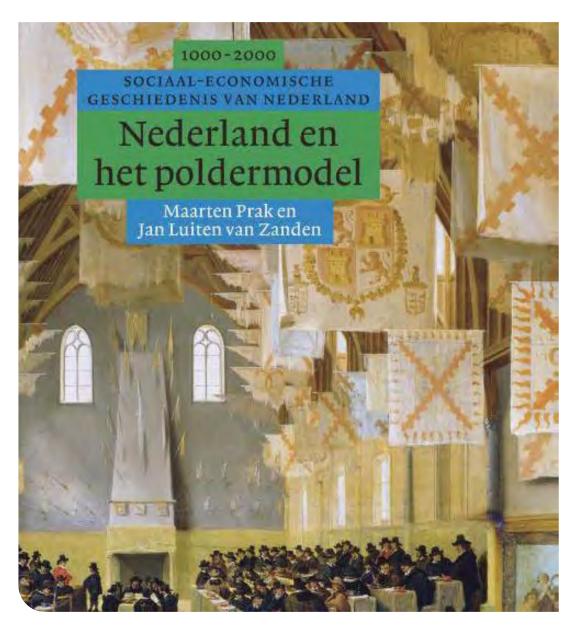
- Gemeinde of independent farmers / craftsmen
- Delegation von Unten



Ostrom's Design Principles Institutions for Collective Action

	Design Principle	Description		
	1. Clearly defined boundaries	Membership involving rights to withdraw CPRs and physical boundaries of the resource(s) are clear		
	2. Congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions	Rules are congruent with local conditions, including consideration of sustainable appropriation quotas	1	
	3. Collective choice arrangements	Individuals affected can participate in modifying operational rules		
	4 Manitaring	Monitors are accountable to the resource		
	4. Monitoring	users		
	5. Graduated sanctions			
		users Increasing sanctions apply for against		
	5. Graduated sanctions	Increasing sanctions apply for against repeat and/or serious rule violators Ready access among resource users to low		

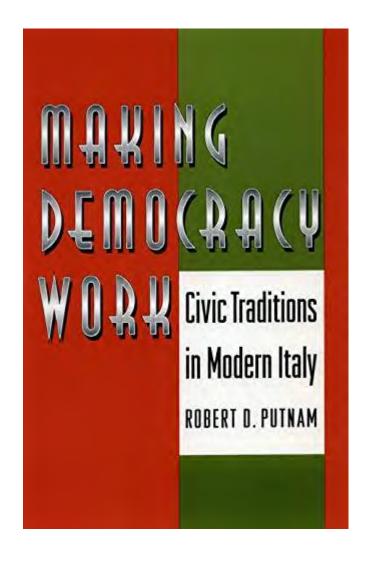




The Polder Model = symbol for society as a whole

- The Low Countries' model of Participatory Governance
 - Debate & Consensus
 - Economic growth
 - "These civic organisations [from citizens over crafts to polders]... forced local and regional elites to engage with popular concerns. They did so willingly, because they felt that the alternative, i.e. princely rule, was even more unattractive..."





The Polder Model = symbol for society as a whole

- // Putnam's Civil Society:
- Active civil society (participation in social life) produces generalized trust and economic growth
- social patterns plainly traceable from early medieval Italy to today turn out to be decisive in explaining why on the verge of the twenty first century some communities are better able than others to manage collective life and sustain effective institutions



Institutional Continuity But Social Change

- 15th-19th centuries: increased hierarchisation
- Very pronounced in Coastal Marshes:

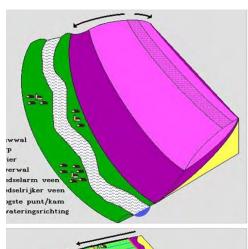
Ex: size of Holdings 1328 versus 1569 near Furnes (Flanders)

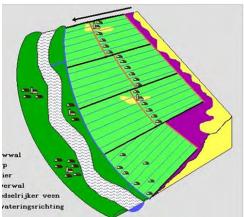
	Confiscations 1328 (Pirenne)		Holdings env. 1569 (Vandewalle)	
Parishes	Persons (N.)	Average landed property (ha)	Holdings (N.)	Average size (ha) (Median)
Bewester Poort	30	2,11	37	18
Adinkerke	76	1,06	65	13,66
Loo	28	2,64	72	11,3
Sainte-Walburge-Coxyde	43	0,92	37	13,76
Eggewaertscappele	17	5,32	30	17,85
Avecapelle	17	4,00	20	16,43
Bulscamp	31	0,44	51	11,81
Nieucapelle	12	2,20	45	16,58
Beooster Poort-sHeer Willen	28	2,27	30	18,5
Ramscapelle	16	1,72	54	19,97
Zoutenaey	3	0,22	6	15,68
Caeskerke	26	2,46	24	17,35
Pervyse et Sainte-Catherine	52	2,33	19	26,06
Average	29,15	2,13	37,69	16,69

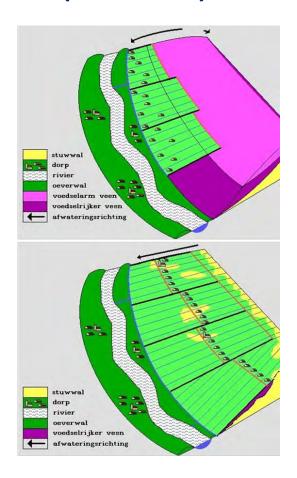


Institutional Continuity but Social Change

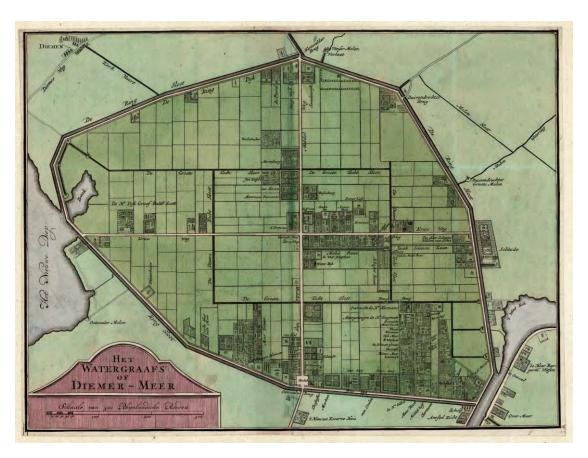
Medieval Peat Reclamation (C. De Bont)





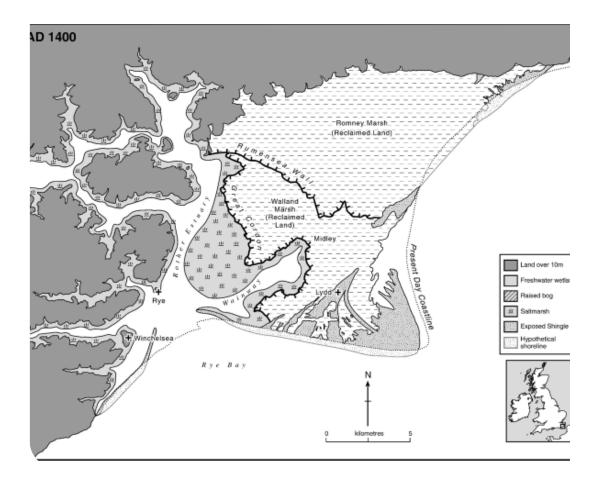


Watergraafs of Diemermeer (Amsterdam)

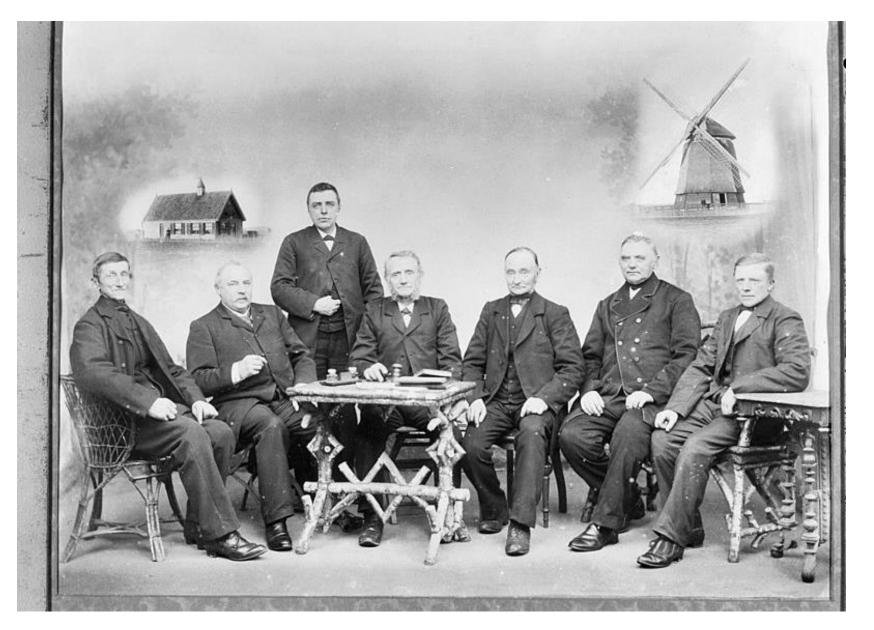




Romney Marsh (S – UK)







Institutional Continuity, But Social Change

- Insitutions persist as 'clubs' of large farmers
- (here: Geestmolen, Alkmaar c. 1900)



Institutional Continuity, But Social Change



- Clear hierarchisation in the Early Modern Period
- But... something lingers on:
 - participation of 'ijder die slegts maar een tuijntje in eijgendom besit'

2/3 Urban Water Commons

(with R. Janssens)





Map by Christan s'Grooten c. 1570



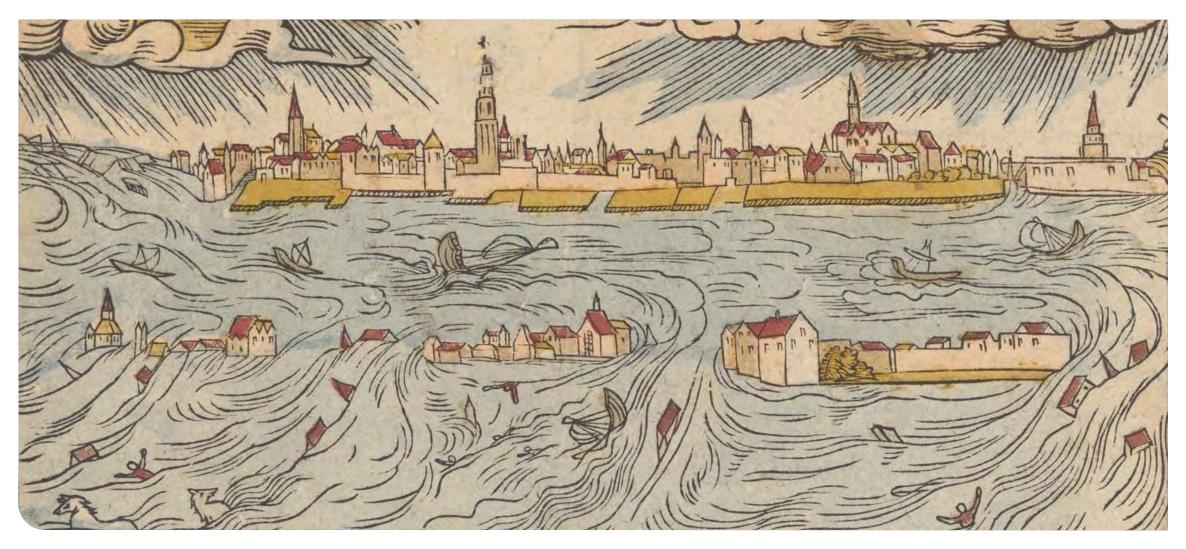


Bonaventure Peeters, the Wharf, 17th CE

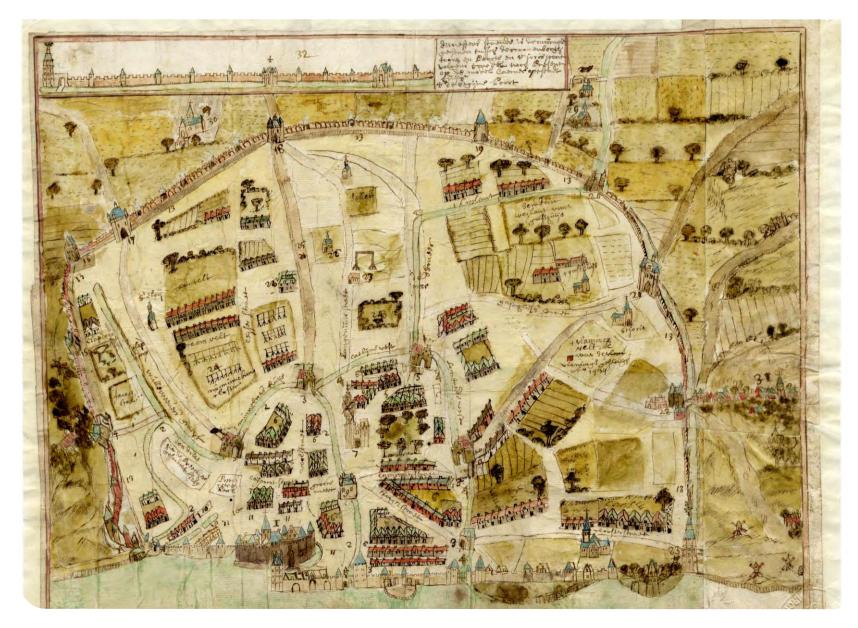


Antwerp 1570 – All Saints Flood

(Source: Zurich Zentralbibliothek, R. Moser)







Surface Water (17th CE Van Caukercken)

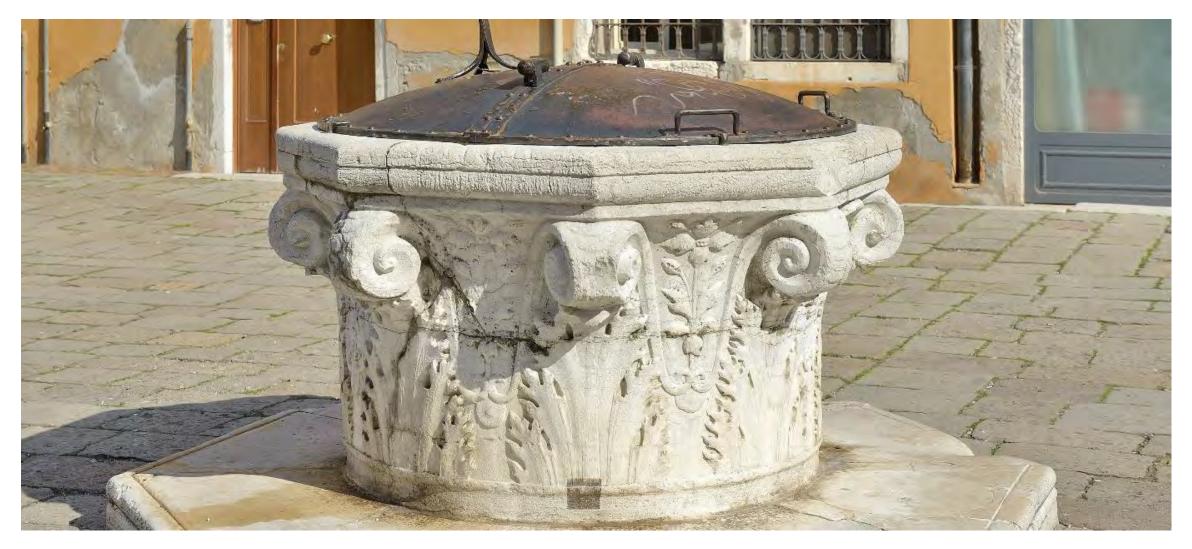


Passion Play, Gillis Mostaert, c. 1550 (detail: water well)





Difference with Venetian-style Pozzo?





Three differences:

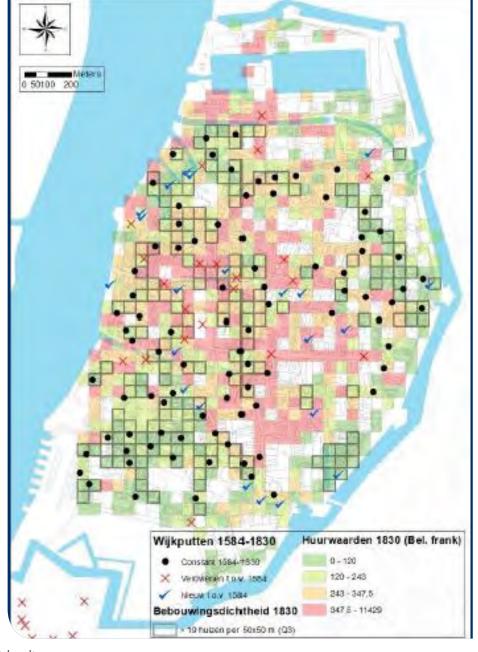
- 1. Technology
- 2. Management

3. Health









c. 100 Neighbourhood Water Wells

- ~demography
- (squares = most densely populated zones)



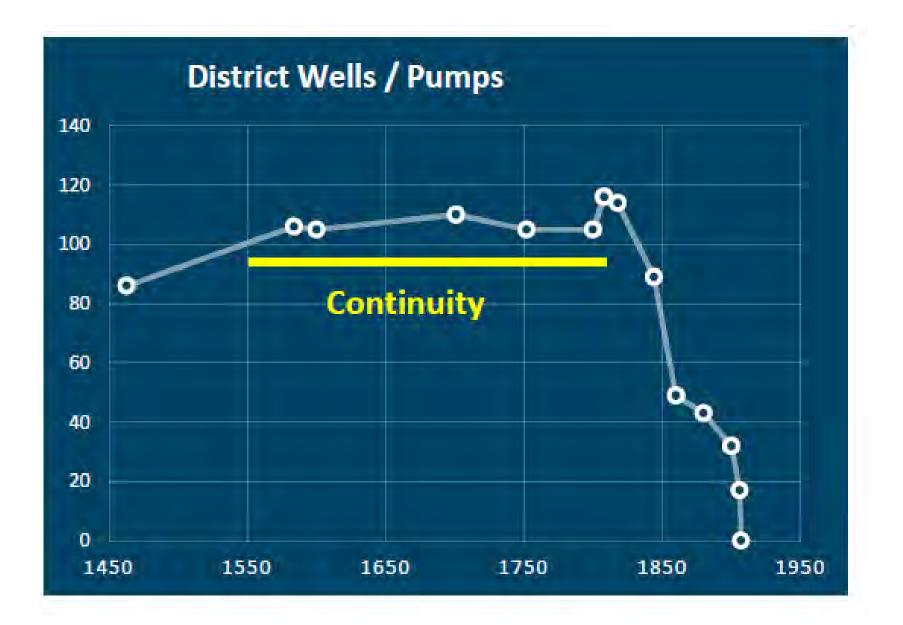


Neighbourhood Wells

- By Quinten Matsijs c. 1490
- (originally in front of City Hall)

Part of Urban Identity



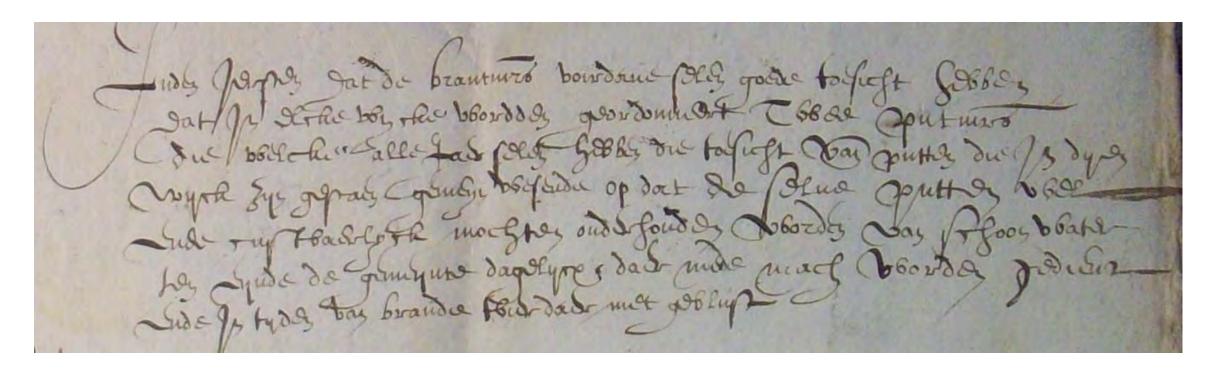


Water Wells

Wijkputten of gemeyne putteborren (source: W. Van Craenenbroeck)

! Modern Piped Water = 1881 !

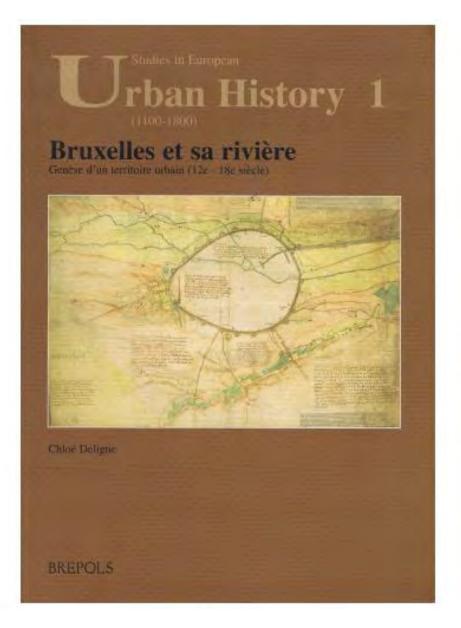




Organisation: Fire Ordinance 1581

• First, that all fire masters will supervise that in **each quarter two well masters are ordained, who for the year will supervise the communal wells in their quarter**, in order that these wells are maintained in a good and precious condition with clean water, allowing the community to use them on a daily basis and to extinguish the flames in times fire.





Origins?

- Medieval Brussels: patrician families (identity markers)
- 15th century > 21 "gemeyne putteborren"
- Control of 'wijkmeester'



Professions of well masters in 1701 (categories)				
Baker and pastry baker	25			
Barber	5			
Book retailer	2			
Brewer or distiller	4			
Butcher or food retail	2			
Carpenter or builder	8			
Clothing retail and manufacturing	7			
Dyer	3			
Glass worker	3			
Liberal profession	2			
Merchant	5			
Metal worker or retail	13			
Tavern keeper	5			
Wood worker	5			
Other trades	12			
No profession listed	71			
Source: R. Janssens (forthcoming)				

Well masters 1701

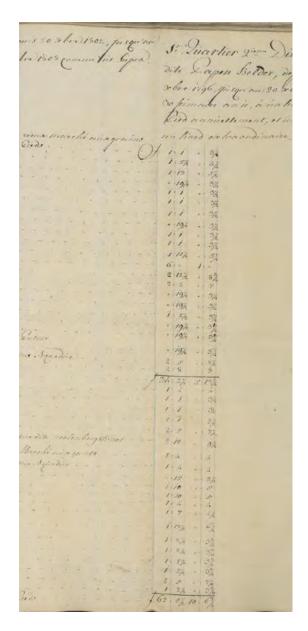
- 2 per quarter
- Originate in the 'middle classes'



Neighbourhood Well as 'right'

- (1632) wijkput Boerenkwartier "Desen aengemerckt, Ende dat de supplianten quartier mede deel is vande stadt, Dat oick hen niet den behoorden geweygert te syn tgene de mede borgers der gansche stadt deur syn genietende, Soo bidden de supplianten dat myne heeren gelieven wil in faveur ende goede policie ter syden deser te consenteren dat op een vande bequaemste plaetsen a**ldaer int publicq oft gemeyn sal worden** gemaeckt ende gestelt eenen wyckput tot gelycken oncost vande supplianten ende consoorten daerontrent gehuyst ende geerft synde, gelyck in dusdanige gevallen elders altyt voor desen is gepractiseert sonder differentie van gewillige oft ongewillige dit doende r."
- => 'Common Wealth' / Bien Commun.





Organisation: well-and-fire-tax

- Per neighbourhood
- Organised by the 'putmeesters' of each neighbourhood / gable width
- Exceptions for those with private water supply (increasingly in 18th CE)





Health? Transition to pumps

For better **quality**:

"... hoe dat dagelycx by dage als by nachte in seide wyckput, worden geworpen doode honden catten ende andere onreynicheden, daernochtans gemeynlyck de goede lieden daerontrent woonende dwater syn halende ende hunne spyse daermede moeten bereyden ...



Health? Association with plague is not very strong

• EX. 1571: City imposes 100 £ fine on anyone who spreads plague by spreading filth (in water wells, in streets, on houses etc.)

* 'schrobbers oft schrobsters oft andere persoonen, die hun vervoorderen vuyligheden te worpen in de borneputten achter straeten, oft te streyken aen de deuren, poorten, borneput, ketenen, lenen, banken en elders aen de huysen der goede lieden, om daermede de besmettelyke siekte van de peste te verbreyden en voort te draegen, en de gansche stad daerdoor te bederven; niemand hem te bemoeyen met schrobben; de besmette huysen te reynigen



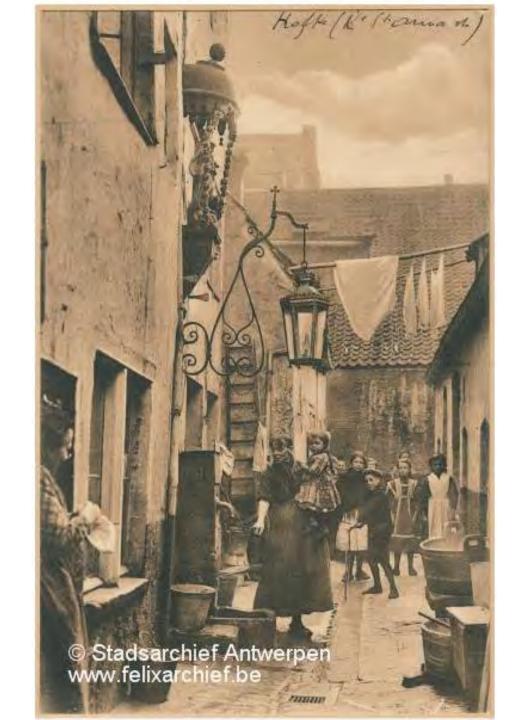
Alternatives for the wells

	Total Deeds	Groundwater well (%)	Rainwater "bakken" ('cisterns') (%)	Ground and/or rainwater pump (%)	Piped water (%)
1560s	485	26,2	16,5	1,9	0,2
1610s	276	71,4	56,2	25,4	4,0
1830s	304	11,2	24,0	28,9	0,0
1890s	523	22,8	12,0	24,5	5,0



Other water supply systems

- Shared, semi-public, wells & pumps
 - Korte Sint-Annastraat c. 1900





Other water supply systems

Sint-Juliaans-Hospitaal



Zwanegang





Antwerp 1553-54: Van Schoonbeke & his water company

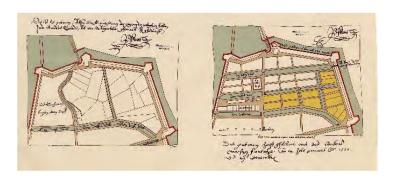
Driven by Horse Power

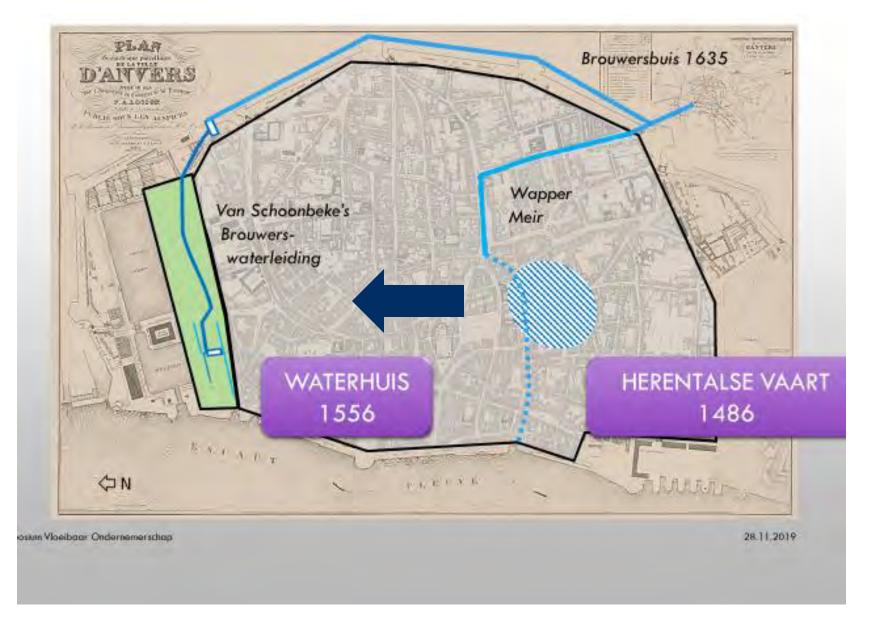


Supplying breweries







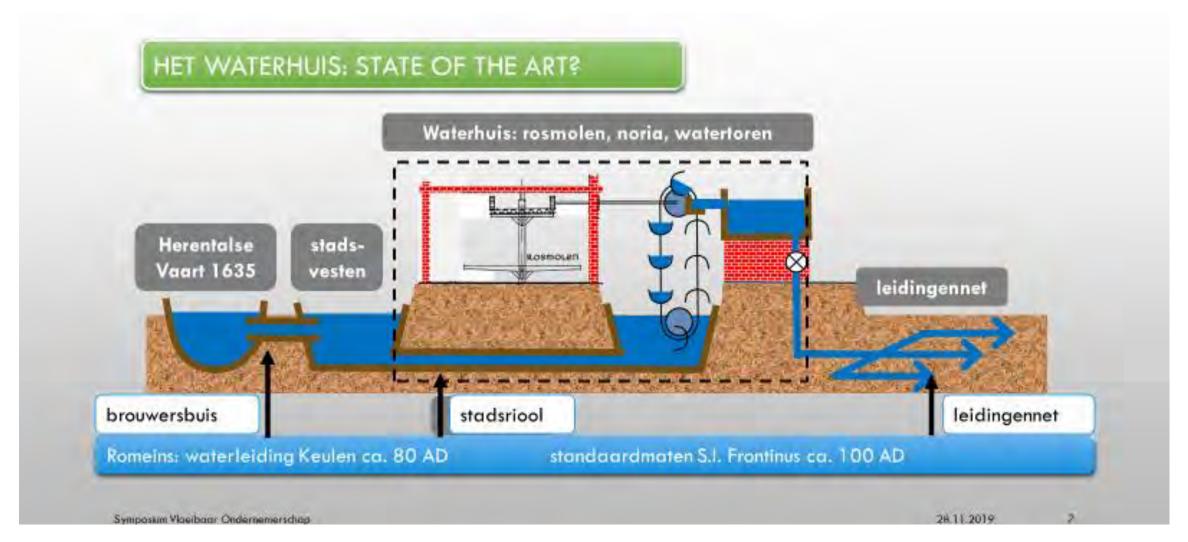


16th CE Water house

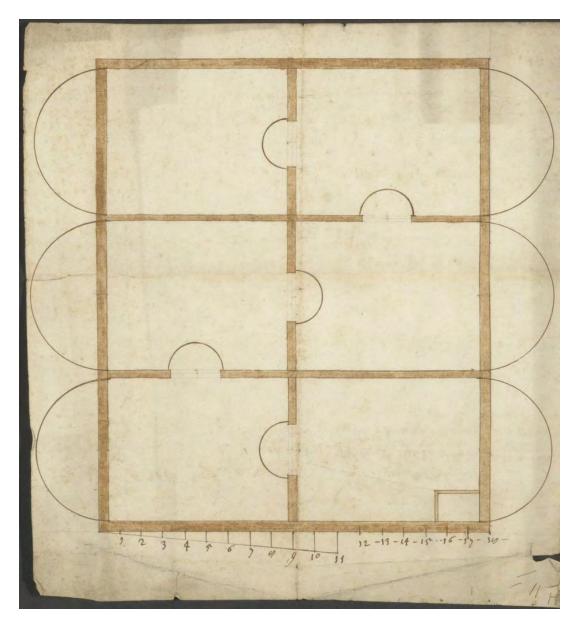
- Blaming 'insufficient' water quality
- Forcing brewers to relocate to new brewing district
- Step to commodification



The 16th CE Waterhouse (W. Van Craenenbroeck)







Cisterns: see Amsterdam

- Amsterdam, Coping With Drought (P. Van Dam)
 - Ex: Burgerweeshuis Amsterdam, 1692:
 - 14 reservoirs = 3600 ton =396000 liters

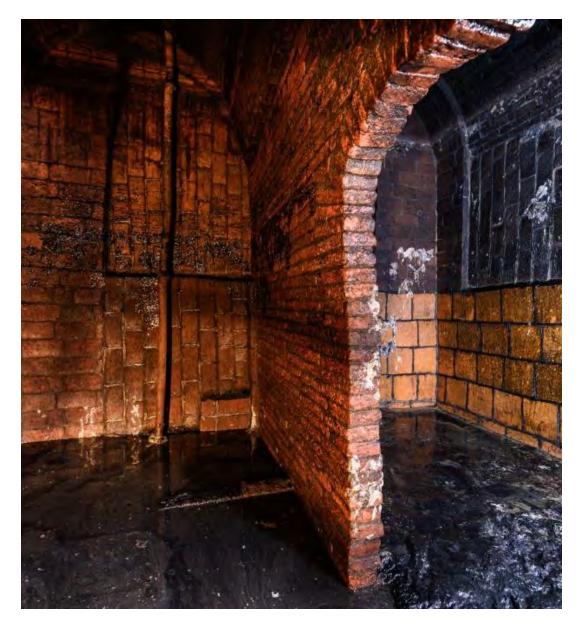




Cisterns

- Amsterdam, Coping With Drought
 - Public ones from the 18th-19th century



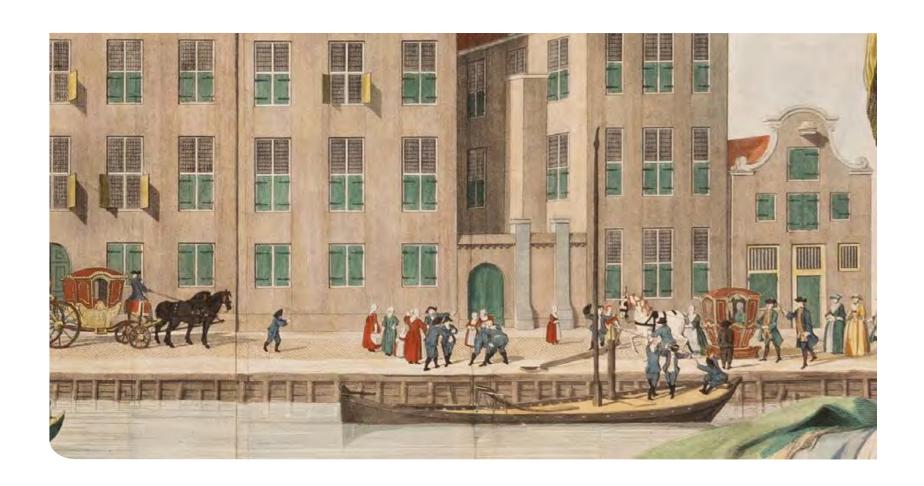


Cisterns

- Amsterdam, Coping With Drought
 - Public & Institutional ones: 125
 in 1755 (= c. 2mio litres)
 - Part of which was sold (2 to 4 duiten per bucket (against 14 for 1 kilo rye bread).
 - Private ones, from 500 to over 10,000 litres (here: Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 282, 3*3,6*3 (= c. 32400 liter)



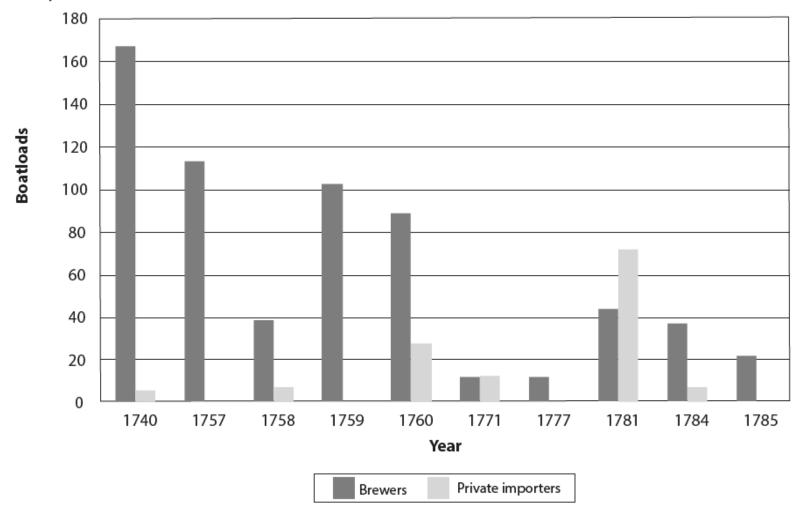
Water Ships



- Water ship brings Vecht water to Amsterdam (1758)
- Source: Van Tielhof, 2022)



Figure 1 Boatloads of water brought into the city of Amsterdam by brewers and private importers during heavy winters



Water ships

Source: Van Roosbroeck2019



3/3 Liquid Capabilities

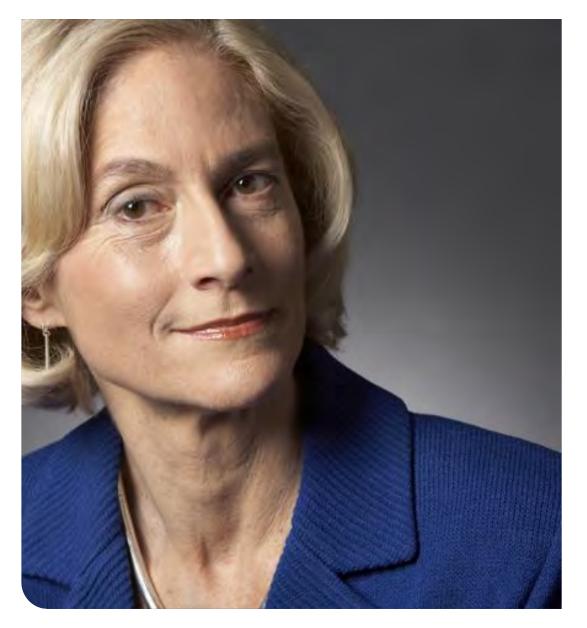


Two examples of participatory water cultures

 Those who benefit from water infrastructures, participate in their management.

Participatory water cultures provided Hydraulic or Liquid Capabilities?





Capabilities

- conditions or states of enablement that make it possible for people to achieve things
- Not just 'equal opportunities' (Rawls), but also minimal outcome:
- Martha Nussbaum: ten core capabilties
 - Bodily health: able to enjoy bodily health, including adequate nourishment and capacity for reproduction
 - Other species: being able to live with concern for and in relation to animals, plants and the world of nature
 - Environmental control: being able to engage with the processes and choices that affect our political and material lives



Heavy flooding in Pakistan Extent of flooding based on satellite imaging Islamabad Total flooded area 55,000 km² **PAKISTAN** Extent of flooding ■ Data unavailable Source: UNOSAT data collected between August 3-23, 2022.

Pakistan Summer 22





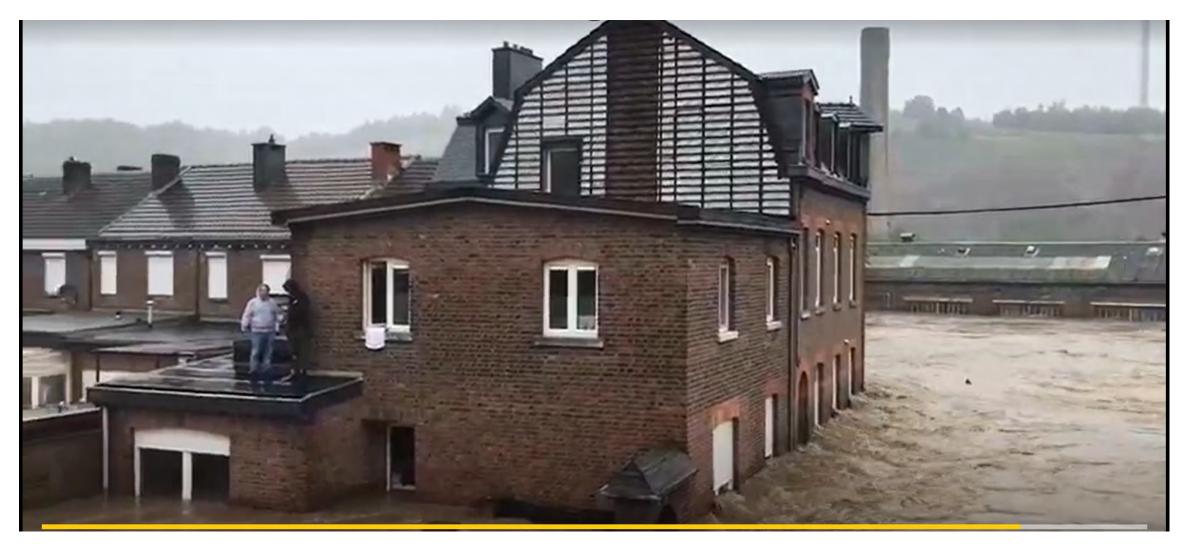


Belgium/Germany Summer 2021





Limited Liquid Capabilities





Did participatory water cultures of the past do better?

Elisabeth Altarpiece
 Remembering the 1421 flood
 (DORDRECHT c. 1500)





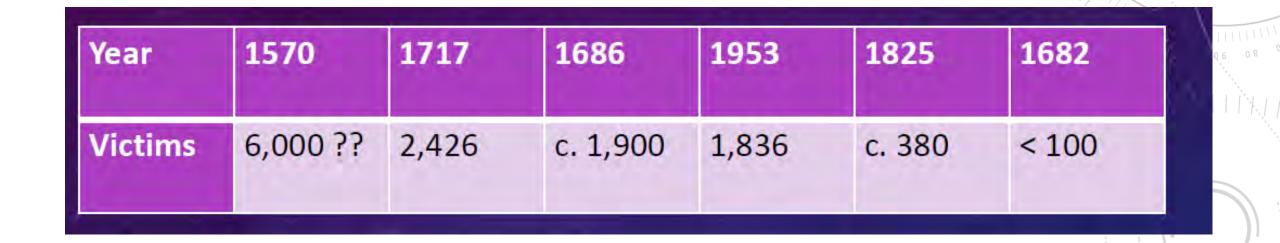


WIKIPEDIA's LIST OF DEADLY FLOODS St. Felix's Flood, storm surge Netherlands 100,000+ 1530 6 St. Lucia's flood, storm surge Netherlands 9 50,000-80,000 1287 North Sea flood, storm surge Netherlands 10 60,0 1212 **3**f St. Marcellus flood, storm surge 12 .00 Netherlands 1219 17 All Saints' Flood, storm surge Netherlands 1570 ands Sea flood, storm surge everal tho Netherlands 1014 24 St. Julian hod, storm surge 25 several the /san/ Netherlands 1164 26 several t Jusai St. Agatha flo torm surge Netherlands 1288 27 several thousan St. Clemen ood, sto i surge Netherlands 1334 several thousands 29 Saints od, stor Netherlands surge 1532 30 several thousands North S flood, st Netherlands 1703 m s' 48 2,400 North Sea flood **Netherlands** 838 orm irge St. Martin flood, storn 66 1.558 therlands 1686 urge 84 800 North Sea flood, storm 1825 therl St. Elizabeth flood, storm surge inds, Belgium 20 1421 10,000-100,000 St. Marcellus flood / Grote Mandren lands, Germany, 15 1362 25,000-40,000 storm tide Necherlands, Germany, 171733 19 14,000 Christmas flood, storm surge Denmark Netherlands, United 52 North Sea flood of 1953 storm surge 1953 2,142 Kingdom, Belgium

But... only from late 16th CE deadly flood disasters



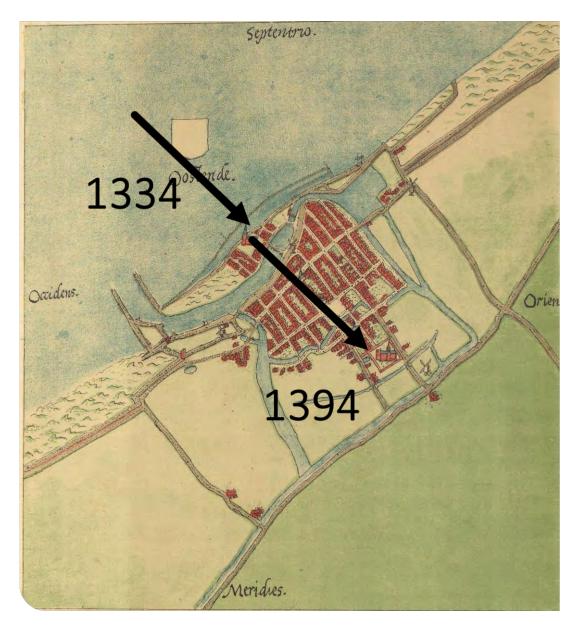
Deadly Flood Disasters in the Low Countries (Source: Buisman)





Agency: relocating settlements (here: ljzendijke, Flanders 1404 > 1440)





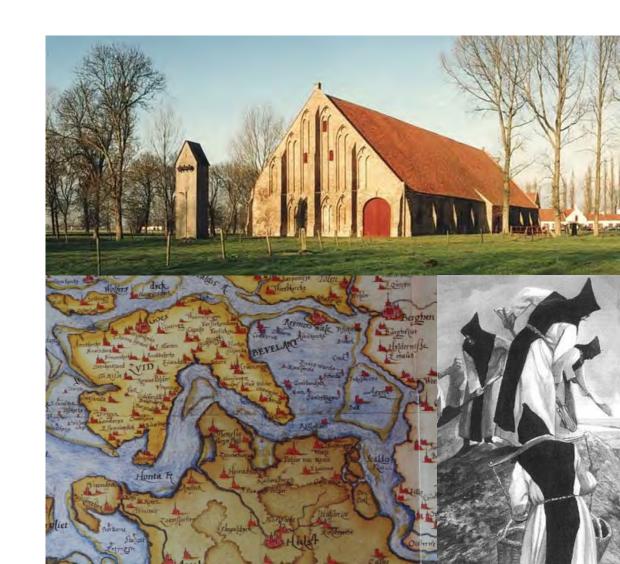
Agency: relocating Settlements

 Ostend, Belgium: 2x relocated in the 14th century



But: participatory models discredited

- Example 1 Ossenisse (Flanders) 1288-1292
 - 1288: big flood and dike breach
 - Count of Flanders: 'terras quasdam ad nos ob defectum dicationis secundum legem patrie devolutas'
 - 1289-: granted to Cistercian Abbey
 Our Lady of the Dunes
 - Expropriation of 135 peasants (c. 500 ha), not capable of reembankment



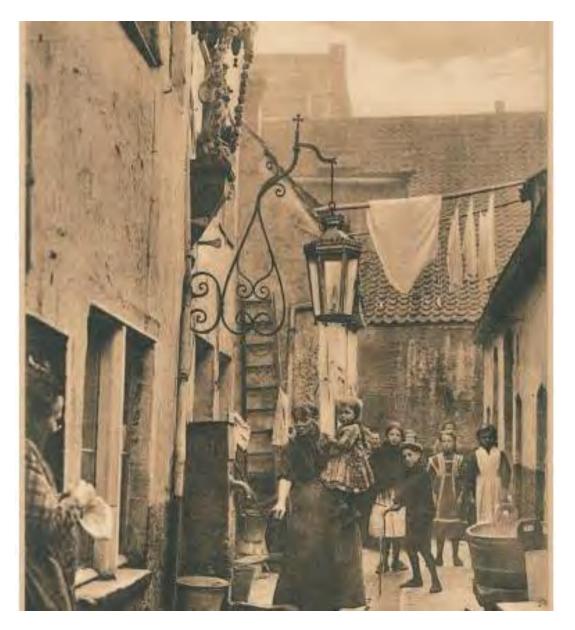




But: participatory models discredited

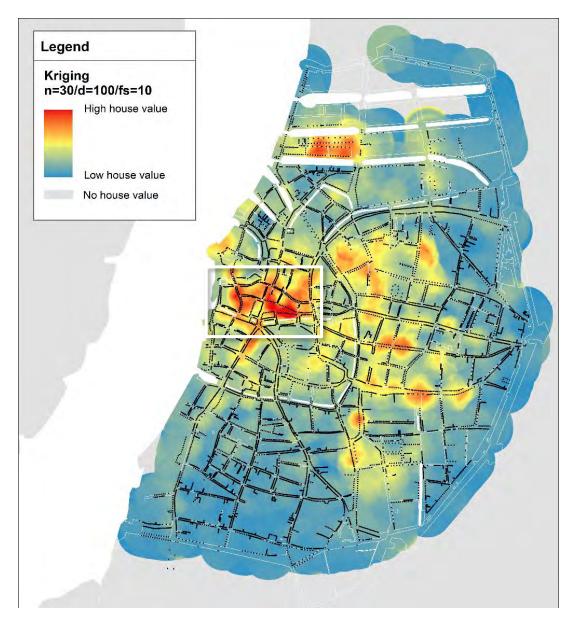
- Ex. 2, Frisia 1570:
 - Habsburg governor Caspar de Robles: "Take your privileges and put them on the dike. If they can protect the land from the sea, you can keep them. If not, you will pay"



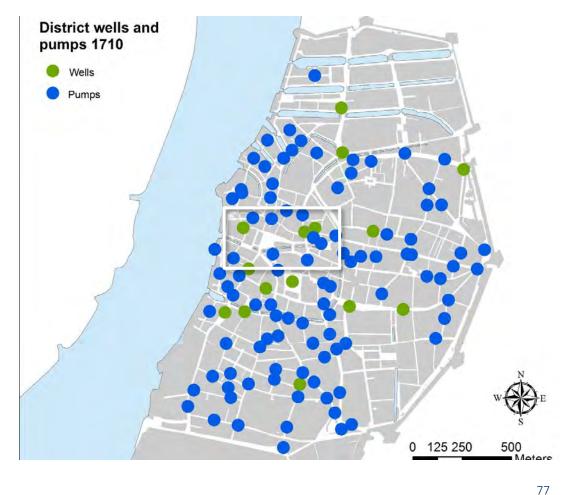


Water wells: same erosion of capabilities

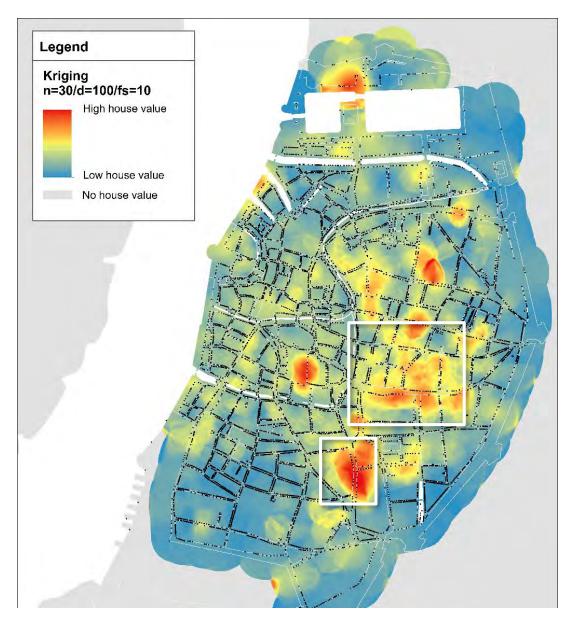




16th-17th CE: also in rich neighboorhoods







1830-50: rich houses 'opt out'



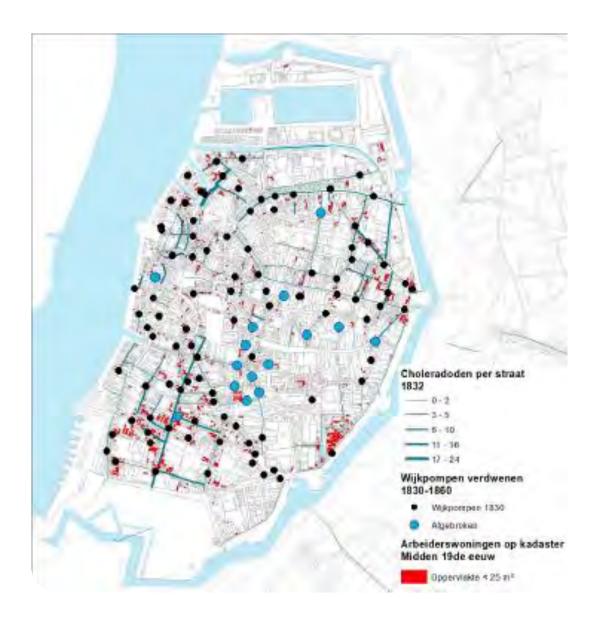




Water wells: 19th century erosion

 "The city architect, who has been consulted by the board of mayor and aldermen, expressed the opinion that the building project would be an embellishment for the Marché aux Oeufs, since the public road would be cleared of an ugly corner; [...] Your commission believes that [the] neighbours have no property rights on this pump. [...] Even if the general utility of the pump would be demonstrated; it could be examined whether utility should not be sacrificed at times for the pleasant; [...] Furthermore we can be positive that the utility that results from the current state of affairs for the 2 neighbours, will be counterbalanced by the pleasantness that will result for the entire neighbourhood."





Enter the Cholera

Rich Neighbourhoods: opt out

- Cholera 1866:
 - 2961 deaths (/117000)
 - perceived as limited to
 - working class neighbourhoods
 - filty open water
 - Neighbourhood wells





Van Beveren: cholera victims of 1866





Hypothesis: as long as people are capable of organizing their water => no major disasters

Participatory water cultures > Liquid Capabilities?

Participatory water cultures provided Hydraulic or Liquid Capabilities?

- Not always
- Provided they are socially inclusive
- Provided they are tolerated by the state / outside actors

