

Centre for International Heritage Activities



ANNUAL REPORT 2008



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The Board's Report

2008: The CIE on the move

In many respects last year was a year in motion for the CIE. In October 2008 the CIE office moved out of the Herengracht attic of the Willet Holthuysen museum in Amsterdam, and to the premises of the Museum of Ethnology in Leiden. This new location, in the vicinity of many international institutions, the University of Leiden and museums is an excellent location for the international activities of the CIE.

Since the foundation of the CIE in 2006 the organization underwent an enormous development and achieved a recognized position within the field of international heritage. Starting from our mission to enhance international cooperation and research in the field of cultural heritage. The CIE managed to start and develop important initiatives and activities in many different countries including The Netherlands. The CIE is now active in almost twenty countries in the Americas, Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia.

Much of the above was possible because of the unlimited commitment of many professionals and institutions. Therefore the CIE was very sad to say farewell to its first Chairman of the Board, Paul Brouwer, who fell ill in 2008 and died February 2009. His experience and knowledge in the field of international cultural heritage and his loyal enthusiasm helped shape the CIE to what it is now.

Paul Brouwer retired from his work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2006. He was ambassador of The Netherlands in Greece and Indonesia and director of the Department of Cultural Cooperation and Information within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Above all, he was a kind man who was inspired by arts and culture and took a great interest in people. Paul was a driving force behind the CIE and we will miss his warm personality and inspirational guidance dearly.

Despite this immeasurable loss we are delighted to have found mr. Huib van Everdingen prepared to take on the position of the new chairman of the board of the CIE.



fig. 1, CIE on the move in The Netherlands

Heritage Days

An important task the CIE has set for itself is the creation and maintenance of an international network and the accumulation of knowledge about its various projects. The core activity of the CIE is the organization of the Country Heritage Days for the eight priority countries for the common cultural heritage designated by the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Science. The CIE has a HGIS grant. The enthusiasm with which a very diverse heritage field comes together to advise on several projects and discuss future cooperation is very stimulating. This applies to the activities in The Netherlands but most certainly also to the heritage days we have organized in cooperation with partner countries. So far we have organized such meetings in South Africa, Sri Lanka and Surinam.

Culture and Development

The cultural cooperation organized by the CIE is not limited to the Dutch tracks left behind in the world. In accordance with our mission, we also concentrate on opportunities of using cultural heritage projects to contribute to the development of a country. The main project in this area is the one in Afghanistan. We are proud that notwithstanding the complicating circumstances we have been able to contribute to restoring some of the cultural infrastructure. Not only did we work hard on the renovation and refurbishing of the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul, but also in the region Khulm (formerly Tashqurghan) where the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace complex is being restored. Cultural heritage is strongly connected to a nation's sense of identity. It is therefore essential to focus on this heritage when reconstructing a country torn by war.

Knowledge network and knowledge transfer

Knowledge transfer and capacity building are important keywords in the mission of the CIE. Using our broad international network of institutions, scholars and heritage professionals, we are able to offer various forms of support. The subjects and programmes are diverse. For several years the CIE worked closely with Sri Lanka in the field of archaeology, heritage and museology. This programme with many international partners turned out to be very valuable to Sri Lanka in the development of cultural tourism after the Tsunami hit south coast of the island. In 2008, new programmes were developed in the field of maritime archaeology in South Africa and Tanzania.

External Advising

More and more institutions and people are getting aware of the CIE's knowledge and expertise. Every year more requests for external advice reach the CIE varying from private persons to ministries and from students to heritage professionals. Some requests can easily be answered through our growing project database, others evolve to new projects and programmes. Examples of external requests for advice can be found in chapter 6.

Research and Education

For the substantive strengthening of the various heritage activities it is important to stimulate and facilitate research and education. The CIE does research on different themes. In cooperation with the University of Leiden the CIE examines the historical and archaeological aspects of European expansion and the tracks it left behind. An important theme is the study of heritage and identity in an international context. This provides the communality of what we nowadays call the shared cultural heritage.

In 2008, the CIE was commissioned by the KITLV to research the heritage policies of a number of European countries in their former colonies. We also continued the ANCODS project. In cooperation with the RACM the CIE examines and records this unique collection of coins from the VOC ships shipwrecked off the coast of Western Australia. The various collections found over the years were divided between Dutch and Australian



fig. 2, BJN team in Khulm Afghanistan



fig. 3, ANCODS collection



fig. 4, Training Maritime Heritage Management in Tanzania

fig. 5, Mutual Heritage Symposium in Paramaribo, Surinam



museums in the 1970s.

The Dutch government has now decided to return the Dutch collection. The CIE has been mandated to conduct the whole process.

To support capacity building programs, the CIE, in cooperation with the University of Amsterdam, started an inquiry into the digitization of heritage in developing countries. The CIE and the NHTV Dutch Institute for Higher Education prepared a Memorandum of Agreement in which arrangements for research on Heritage and Tourism in Surinam are made which was signed in 2009.

The CIE is very proud of everything it accomplished in the last year.

In this annual report you will find more information about the projects and activities the CIE undertook in 2008, about the many collaborations, about the projects that are under way, about the developments in the organizations, about communications: in short everything about the CIE!

Pauline Kruseman, Acting Chairman of the Board

Robert Parthesius, Director



fig. 6, Waterfront in Paramaribo, Surinam

Objectives, Policy and Strategy

The CIE is an independent centre of knowledge. Its focus is on international cooperation in the field of cultural heritage. This area is strongly developed in The Netherlands which is shown by the number of museums, an extensively developed range of archival institutions and numerous private organisations, governmental institutions, as well as NGO's in the field of conservation of built heritage. A network of intermediate vocational education (MBO), higher vocational education (HBO), and academic educational institutes relating to heritage in The Netherlands form its important backbone. Internationally there is also a demand for such expertise, especially from countries with which The Netherlands has a historical connection from its colonial period, but also from many developing countries.

The Dutch government stimulates this exchange of knowledge and expertise by way of two main policies: the Mutual Cultural Heritage policy (GCE) within the International Culture Policy of the ministries of Education, Culture and Science and Foreign Affairs and the Culture and Development policy from the Department of Development Cooperation. The GCE policy focuses on Overseas Dutch Heritage through a programme of priority countries; the Culture and Development policy involves the promotion of cultural identity combined with capacity building programmes. In practice, many heritage activities, which are financed from these policies, are matching.

There has been international collaboration in the heritage field for decades. These, however, have often been incidental, and carried out by institutions whose core task lies within The Netherlands heritage work. The CIE is the sole institute with international heritage management as its main task. The aim of the CIE is to make this international collaboration open to the public, the heritage field, and the governments and to stimulate further cooperation and professionalism. To work inclusive and not in competition is a key value of the CIE. Our aim is realised by three pillars: International Network, Programme Management, and Research.

International Network

The CIE strives to maintain and augment an extensive international network of experts in the field of international heritage management and research. The CIE offers the experts in this network for technical assistance; heritage management and academic research where needed, and acts as an intermediate.

Programme Development

The CIE offers assistance and advice for the development of projects in the field of international heritage activities. Advisory services for funding and (local) partners are available on request. Recommendations are always shared with governmental institutions in The Netherlands. The CIE initiates 'best practice' projects and encourages new activities in the international heritage field.

Research

The CIE fosters academic research in the field of international heritage by actively encouraging the development of academic and theoretical frameworks in support of the practical work of heritage activities. The Centre stimulates and supports scholarly research programmes at universities and other relevant institutes and participates in university courses in international heritage.

These three pillars have an interactive function and the CIE focuses itself on activities, which involve all three sectors. This results in a diversity of activities in which the partner country has a central position. A growing number of Dutch and foreign institutions have

found their way to the CIE. However, this is only the beginning. In 2009 and beyond, the CIE is focused on expanding its network, identifying new partners, and investigating new ways of financing. This is not only for our own benefit but also especially for our partners in order to enlarge the professionalization, the extension and visibility of this exceptional field.



CIE was in 2008 active in:

- Canada
- USA
- The Netherlands Antilles
- Aruba
- Surinam
- Brazil
- Argentina
- The Netherlands
- The Russian Federation
- Morocco
- Ghana
- Tanzania
- South Africa
- Afghanistan
- India
- Sri Lanka
- Japan
- Taiwan
- Vietnam
- Indonesia
- Australia

I. Activities 2008

1. Mutual Cultural Heritage

Mutual cultural heritage represents tangible and intangible cultural heritage related to Dutch history in foreign countries. The Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Science aim, through a mutual heritage programme, at cooperation with eight priority countries: Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Surinam.

CIE identifies partners in and for these countries and initiates local and international meetings with partners from The Netherlands and local priority countries. The outcome of the discussions and meetings are presented to the Dutch government in order to improve future cooperation.

This formula is applicable to programmes for many countries with mutual heritage. CIE is currently involved in programmes in among others Surinam, South Africa and Sri Lanka. Various countries have expressed their interest in this stimulating formula.

1.1. GCE Database Project

The project database is being developed in the field of Mutual Cultural Heritage (GCE) projects and heritage of the European expansion to unite the expertise and knowledge of those projects at one central location. The project database offers Dutch and foreign partners access to knowledge and expertise concerning international heritage projects. The database is set up in close contact with experts and organisations related to the Dutch heritage field. These experts and organisations will also participate actively in determining the content of the database. In line with the agreement with the Dutch Ministries this database will be forwarded to The Netherlands Institute for Heritage (EN) in 2011.

The project database is a tool designed for the heritage field, the Dutch government, foreign governments and researchers. It allows them to add information and search for international heritage projects. The final product will be a database holding information on all heritage activities accompanied by a platform where experiences can be exchanged and possibilities of cooperation can be explored. This will promote continuity, mutual cooperation and efficient ways of executing heritage activities.

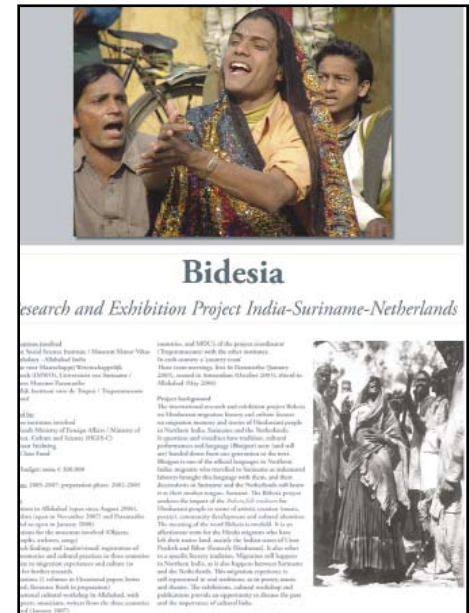
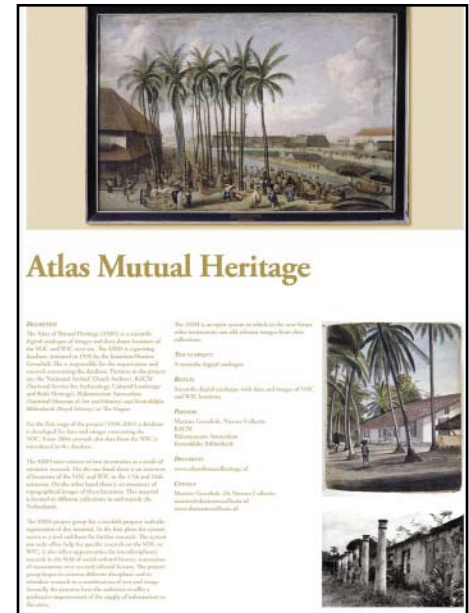
In 2007 the project proposal 'Mutual Cultural Database' was granted and a start was made with the development of a project database. In 2008 this process of expanding and perfecting continued and at the end of that year the database, even though still under construction, contained 271 projects. In 2009 a joint evaluation with EN, together with external partners, will start evaluating the development of the database so far.

One of the aims of the GCE database project is to make an inventory of international heritage activities carried out under Dutch policy abroad. All the heritage projects in a specific country are inventoried and placed into the database, which will be integrated into an Internet Platform. From these specific inventories actual themes can be selected to give an insight in the heritage field of the priority countries.

Following the inventory, the CIE organizes so-called Heritage Days for priority countries.

Funding

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.



1.2. Heritage Days

In 2008 three Heritage days were organised. Two, on South Africa and Sri Lanka, were organised in The Netherlands and one, on Surinam, took place in Paramaribo, Surinam.

Aims

Everyone who works in the heritage field of the priority countries is invited to share their knowledge and experience during the Heritage Day. Participants are given the opportunity to gain information on recent projects and discuss the opportunities to make new alliances and create better coherence between projects. From these discussions recommendations are forwarded to the policy makers of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Science in order to develop incidental heritage projects into heritage programmes.

The main objective of the Heritage Days is to initiate the exchange of knowledge and expertise regarding cultural heritage projects in and for the priority country. We expect this to contribute to the development of new opportunities and increased cooperation in the field.

Workshops

Every Heritage Day consists of a plenary part in the morning with lectures and presentations. The afternoon is reserved for workshops during which some important themes in the heritage field are discussed. Themes selected for the workshops come from the inventory prior to the Heritage Day. Every country has its own specific important topics.

Every Heritage Day the theme 'The Mutuality of Mutual Cultural Heritage' is given special attention. Mutual Cultural Heritage is a loaded term; it defines the cultural heritage between The Netherlands and another country. But exactly which heritage is labelled with this definition? How does the other country experience the common cultural heritage and how do we share this heritage? In this workshop the responsibilities for this type of heritage for The Netherlands and for the other country are discussed and the definition of mutual heritage is specified.

Posters

All the participants have the opportunity to send in information on and images of their heritage project. This information is used to make posters, which give an interesting insight in the heritage cooperation today. With these posters participants are able to generate attention for their project and get in contact with interested participants.



fig. 7. Poster presentation at Heritage Day Sri Lanka in The Netherlands

Partners in The Netherlands

A.o. The Netherlands Institute for Heritage, ICOMOS Netherlands, The AWAD project

Foreign Partners

Directorate Culture Surinam; South African Heritage Resource Agency SAHRA; Central Cultural Fund Sri Lanka

Funding Partners

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

1.2.1. Heritage Day South Africa

This event took place on 5 June 2008 in Zeist, The Netherlands.

In the morning lectures were given by Jatti Bredekamp, (president of ICOM South Africa), Job Roos (Delft Technical University), Trilce Navarrete (University of Amsterdam), Ena Jansen (University of Amsterdam) and by Robert Parthesius (director CIE).

In the afternoon workshops around the themes: Built heritage; Museums; Archives, books and photos; the mutuality in 'mutual' cultural heritage were organised.

Results

The discussions in the workshops led to the following recommendations to be discussed in the counterpart meeting in Cape Town in March 2009:

- There is a need for knowledge exchange in maintenance and preservation techniques of built heritage, expertise exchange on area protection and integrated conservation and there are possibilities to realize the above.
- Archives need funding for digitizing, opening up and investigating different periods of South Africa besides the VOC period and the VOC archives.
- Digitizing is also an important topic in the museums today. More information about projects should be shared through this medium and a platform is necessary to share collections, information and knowledge. The contents should be made visible to a broad public.
- The Netherlands should not only develop a mutual heritage policy based on their own sentiments and judgments but also share its international cultural policy with the partner country. South Africa focuses more on their own perspectives than on mutual cultural heritage. It is essential For Cape Castle in Cape Town to realize the importance of the celebration of diversity, curiosity and willingness to learn from both sides.

The host of the Heritage Day was the National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage (RACM).

1.2.2. Heritage Day Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka was the centre of attention on 27 November 2008 in the Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, The Netherlands. Her Excellency the Ambassador Mrs. Grace Asirwatham performed the opening. In the morning, lectures were held by Mr. Vidanapathirana (project coordinator Sri Lanka's Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National heritage), on Netherlands-Sri Lanka Cultural Cooperation Programme, Lodewijk Wagenaar (curator Amsterdam Historical Museum), on Museum Cooperation: capacity building and training, Harry Boerema (conservation expert at the former Department of Conservation), on 'The city of Galle'; A fortified stronghold in restoration' and Robert Parthesius (Director CIE) on the Avondster project.

Workshops, which took place in the afternoon, covered themes such as Academic Cooperation, Archaeology and History; Capacity Building in the built heritage sector and 'How mutual is Mutual Cultural Heritage?'



Results

The discussions in the workshops led to the following recommendations:

- There is a need for better education in the Dutch language and more documents, archives and historical books should be translated into Dutch, English and even Sinhala.
- An inventory / database of the people involved in The Netherlands and their functions is needed.
- There is a need for a broader package of scholarships of heritage with art history, architecture, history and archaeology.
- Concerning the conservation of monuments: it is of vital importance to involve locals in order to increase interest.
- It is considered important to integrate heritage, culture and tourism.
- An inventory of funding opportunities need be set up.
- Expertise to make inventory of archives, books and other documents is needed in Sri Lanka.
- A cooperation programme in the field of teacher and student exchange at universities and a library book programme between Dutch and Sri Lanka universities is suggested to fill up missing links.
- Increasing awareness that there are different kinds of capacity building: skills transfer in the field of conservation management; skills transfer and knowledge exchange about integrated conservation – historic infrastructure for a complete approach.
- Some Dutch experts found their counterparts highly experienced. It was easy to exchange knowledge but it is important to have more projects in the follow-up to secure the knowledge and skills development that has been exchanged.
- It is important to start at the professional level by influencing and advising the decision makers and the professionals.
- How do you restore and what kind of restoration value is used? In integrated conservation it is important to conserve newly added historical values to buildings as well. The Charter of Venice does not allow to remove historical additions and changes. This view needs to be discussed with the counterpart.



fig. 8, The Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town, Table mountain and Lions Head in the background

1.2.3. Heritage Day Surinam: Workshop ‘Shared Cultural Heritage Surinam-Netherlands’

Friday November 14th the workshop ‘Shared Cultural Heritage Surinam-Netherlands’, organized by the Directorate Culture Surinam in cooperation with CIE, took place in Paramaribo. Interesting lectures and project presentations as well as the very active and involved participants made this day a great success.

Preliminary visit Surinam

Prior to the counterpart meeting Surinam in May 2008, Robert Parthesius and Annemarie Willems visited Surinam to identify and meet several stakeholders in the Surinam heritage field and to determine whether a basis existed for a meeting on the Surinam-Dutch heritage cooperation.

Based on several meetings it seemed desirable to organise the meeting later that year. Research showed that there is a need for structure in four areas: Legislation / government, Knowledge, Tourism and Finances / money flows.

Workshop

The reason for this workshop was the combined wish of the Directorate Culture Surinam to present its cultural policy to the Surinam heritage field, and of the CIE to give a follow-up to the Heritage Day Surinam of 2007, organised in The Hague.

It also served as a follow up for the 2006 Atlantic World and the Dutch (AWAD) meeting.

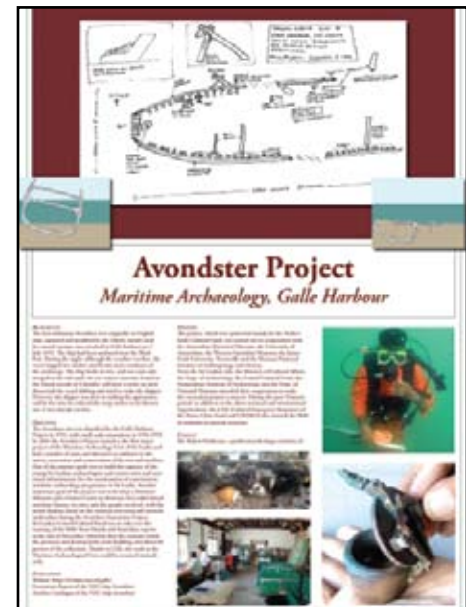
Objectives of the workshop were:

- Presentation of the Surinamse cultural policy;
- Giving a report on the Heritage Day in The Netherlands;
- Making an inventory of the completed, running and proposed heritage projects;
- Making an inventory of involved organisations and experts in Surinam;
- Documentation of the projects and bundling of experiences;
- Documentation of involved organisations in Surinam and abroad;
- Exchange of information and experiences by experts;
- Presentation of the project database.

In the morning, presentations were given by Stanley Sidoel, director Directorate Culture on The Surinamse cultural policy; Robert Parthesius, director CIE on CIE aims and activities; Annemarie Willems of CIE on the practical use of the project database; Jerry Egger of AWAD on AWAD activities, the aims and results of the 2006 workshop and the future objectives.

These lectures were followed by nine project presentations:

- “Slave letters” Missionary reports - Disclosure of historical data; Presented by Ilse Vreugd.
- Coronie - Publication; Presented by Chandra van Binnendijk.
- Oranjebuinen Cemetery – Restoration / rehabilitation; Presented by Ir. Marcel Meyer
- Fort Nieuw Amsterdam - Rehabilitation; Presented by Evert Middelbeek
- Yesterday’s knowledge, tomorrow’s future - Education; Presented by Laura van Broekhoven
- Cultural Heritage Centre Surinam as a meeting point and umbrella organization; Presented by: Floris Guntenaar
- Diaspora research; Presented by Rita Tjien-Fooh
- Jodensavanne - Preservation; Presented by Philip Dikland
- Cultuurstudies - Digitization; Presented by Hillary de Bruin



Afternoon workshops were organised on the following themes:

Knowledge: academic structure, the importance of public awareness and capacity building, heritage education.

Government/legislation: titles on the ground, monument legislation, new purposes for monumental building.

Heritage digitization: Technique, finance, capacity building, cooperation.

Sustainable tourism: knowledge exchange, public awareness, economical development, cohesion and cooperation, capacity building.

Results

One of the conclusions of the Surinam heritage day in 2007 was that the definition of mutual or shared cultural heritage is still unclear and there is a difference of opinion over the breadth of its meaning. In Surinam the following options came up:

- The heritage is always mutual because the population groups, with the exception of the indigenous people, have settled in Surinam because of the Dutch colonialism
- The heritage in Surinam is Surinam's; The Netherlands is a part of the Surinam history but this does not make Surinam's heritage mutual in the essence. During the workshop in Surinam, it was the second definition that was mostly applied.

One of the aims of the workshop was to investigate possibilities for a better coordination and relationship in heritage projects and the cooperation with The Netherlands.

There seems to be a great need for coordination between the various project initiatives. Different ideas for compiling projects have been suggested, but the fear of the promoters is, that by working together, their own ideas will be taken over or will be covered up. It is seen as quite an obstacle.

There is much demand and attention for implementing (im)material heritage. This can be deduced from the many on-going and completed projects and project initiatives and organizations focused in various ways on the cultural heritage area of Surinam.

Sustainable development of heritage sites for the local population is seen as important and also has the priority within the national culture policy. This development includes capacity building, long-term tourism and public awareness.

There is a lack of an academic framework for history and archaeology. An AWAD knowledge network is seen as a valuable asset, but the infrastructure to establish such a programme is lacking.



fig. 9, Discussion on sustainable tourism during the Shared Cultural Heritage Workshop in Paramaribo, Surinam

At present there are several initiatives in the area of heritage digitalization being carried out (Heritage centre, Centre of technical facilities, EBG archives, culture studies). There is, however, not much coordination between these initiatives, whilst they all strive for the same outcome: conserving and securing cultural heritage.

Digitalization has a different meaning in Surinam because owning a computer knowing how to work with one and having a solid digital infrastructure is not yet common in Surinam. The digitalization of heritage means safeguarding the (im)material heritage in the first place; the disclosure follows in a later stadium.

Follow up

During the plenary closing discussion, there was enthusiasm about the events of the day, but there were also some critical notes on the workshop. The central question was: "How to go from here"? The Directorate of Culture together with the CIE intend to offer various follow-ups:

- The Directorate Culture follows a policy focused on future sustainability in mind and will integrate the recommendations of the meeting into its policy.
- Recommendations resulting from the workshops will be presented to the concerned ministries in Surinam and in The Netherlands to support their policy makers.
- The Directorate and the CIE have signed a covenant, whereby the CIE is committed to support, where needed, the establishment of a Surinam Centre for Cultural Information. The framework for this centre will be set up in the beginning of 2009 and a board of members will be established.
- One of the most important issues to make this workshop successful is communication. It is essential that there is a follow-up of the discussions, which took place during the workshop. A proposition was made to hold meetings regularly to discuss the actual and structural issues concerning sustaining and securing cultural heritage.
- The project database is available at the CIE website. Information on the contents, the aims and the results of the projects are kept there. The Internet Platform has media information and information on the involved organizations and available expertise. It is a central point where all information is to be found on the projects concerning international cultural heritage, and where discussion and consultation is possible.

1.3 Discussion on Mutual Cultural Heritage Policy

A discussion on the Mutual Cultural Heritage Policy, which was held on June 19th, focused on the different possibilities of organising Dutch heritage representation in foreign countries. There was a need for more cohesion, coordination and knowledge within the international heritage cooperation from The Netherlands. The CIE dedicates itself to this task. The Dutch Ministries recognize this role under appellation of a private initiative in the policy letter 'Koers Kiezen'. After the founding of the CIE a similar task was assigned to the sector institute The Netherlands Institute for Heritage. This has led to confusion and tension within the heritage field at home and abroad. Key figures from the heritage field, including policy makers, were invited to discuss possible solutions. The discussion was chaired by Coen Schimmelpenninck van der Oije (chairman of the 'gemeenschappelijk erfgoed overleg' (GEO))

Participants

- Jean-Paul Corten (National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage, RACM)
- Frans van Dijk (National Archives)
- Frits van Dulm (Board CIE)
- Steven Engelsman (Museum of Ethnology)
- Anouk Fienieg (CIE)
- Martine Gosselink (Atlas Mutual Heritage)
- Pauline Kruseman (board CIE / Amsterdam Historical Museum)



fig. 10, A local initiative to restore a Dutch House at the 8 Heeren Street Malacca, Malaysia



fig. 11, 'Loitering' of locals on the ramparts of Galle, Sri Lanka



fig. 12, Young visitors at the Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town, South Africa

fig. 13, St. Elisabeth School in Paramaribo, Surinam



- Pieter ter Keurs (Museum of Ethnology)
- Gert Oostindie (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies, KITLV)
- Robert Parthesius (CIE)
- Cor Passchier (PAC Architects and Consultants)
- Lejo Schenk (Tropenmuseum)
- Alex van Stipriaan (Tropenmuseum)
- Astrid Weij (The Netherlands Institute for Heritage)
- Willem Willems (Leiden University)
- Pim Westerkamp (Tropenmuseum)

Outcome

In a lively discussion the state of affairs of the international cooperation in the field of mutual heritage was assessed. In general the various participants are satisfied with the collegial cooperation between the various institutes and other organizations in The Netherlands in relations with their counterparts abroad. Amongst other things the following issues have been addressed:

- Although there is always a light and healthy sense of competition between the organizations, the cooperation is in most cases strengthening through mutual support and a clear division of partnerships and work areas.
- Relationships with the partner countries were able to grow and to reinforce over the years through important projects and programmes supported by the Dutch government. It is important that the policy makers realize the importance of this asset and continue to facilitate and to foster this long-term process.
- The need for coordination has been expressed especially to give the smaller players and private initiatives an opportunity to participate.
- The hope has been expressed that through dialogue the Dutch heritage field can create an even stronger and more consistent cooperation. The Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) has proven to be a valuable contribution to the international cooperation in the heritage field. The 'sector institute' The Netherlands Institute for Heritage (EN) might play a similar role but to little is known at the moment about their plans and work methods.
- It is important that confusion abroad should be avoided. Therefore did the participants (except for the representative of EN) strongly recommended to establish a clear division in tasks and areas and to evaluate the situation in three years time so that both the CIE and EN will be able to develop their supplementary value for the Dutch Heritage field and their international partners.

fig. 14, Dutch tombstone, Malacca, Malaysia



2. Culture and Development

The Culture and Development (C&O) programme of the Department of Development Cooperation within the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a part of their policy to strengthen the cultural dimension in development cooperation. The programme focuses on support of cultural identity in developing countries.

Important aspects of the programmes for the CIE are: capacity building, sustainability and local and public awareness.

2.1. General activities in The Netherlands

Curiosity without Borders, March 31st

The conference 'Curiosity without borders – towards a real international cultural policy' took place in Rotterdam. Twenty-three organisations, amongst which the CIE, were involved in the organisation of this day. Its aim was to create more awareness for an intensification of the International Cultural Policy in The Netherlands and the Culture and Development programme. Six discussion dinners were organised to prepare the content of the conference. CIE organised a diner pensant 'Heritage Develops!' with representatives of important Dutch cultural institutes as well as development aid organisations.

The Minister of Development Cooperation, Bert Koenders, received a 'Manifest of Curiosity' from the organisations and participants. The manifest contains four important recommendations:

Create more opportunities within the cultural programmes for projects in which culture and development organisations cooperate: a curiosity programme.

In this programme priority should be given to projects contributing to local capacity building, the creation of an international network and (long term) cooperation. Mutual Cultural Heritage should be integrated in this policy: a shared past is an important perspective and starting point for exchange.

Stimulate the exchange of expertise between cultural organisations in The Netherlands and the rest of the world, especially in South America, Africa and Asia. Organise and facilitate explorations and research of cultural developments in the world and stimulate the presentation of art and culture from all parts of the world.

Give these projects the attention they deserve through an annual Curiosity award and a strategic cooperation with different media partners.

Curiosity without borders was an initiative of:

Butterfly Works; Double 2; European Cultural Foundation; Hivos; Hubert Bals Fund; Jan Vrijman Fund; Royal Tropen Museum; Mondriaan Foundation; Movies that Matter; Mundial Productions; NCDO; Netherlands Architecture Institute; The Foundation for the Production and Translation of Dutch Literature; Premsela; Prins Claus Fund; Rijksakademie van Beeldende Kunsten; SICA; Foundation DOEN; Foundation UpToYouToo; Stimulating Fund for Architecture; Theatre Embassy; National UNESCO Commission

Funding:

A.o. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prince Claus Fund, Mondriaan Foundation, NCDO, HIVOS

2.2. Afghanistan—A Programme for Culture and Development

The CIE has been appointed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to identify, develop and coordinate a Programme for Culture and Development in Afghanistan. The main objective of the programme is the preservation and reconstruction of the cultural heritage



fig. 15, 'Work in Progress'. Artwork made by Sacha de Leeuw for the CIE for the Curiosity without Borders conference.

of Afghanistan in general the re-establishment of the museum sector in Kabul and Khulm (former Tashqurghan) and the possible reconstruction of the historic bazaar of Khulm in particular. To achieve it a programme has been formulated in cooperation with the Afghan stakeholders. This programme has a timeframe of six years, from February 2006 till January 2012.

This Culture & Development programme requires optimal participation of all stakeholders involved. The development of local Afghan ownership is a process that takes time. Our Afghan counterparts will approve of every proposed activity; we facilitate, organize and coordinate the activities. Every action will be evaluated with the Afghan counterparts, after which new plans will be developed. Local coordination and frequent meetings with all local parties are therefore of the utmost importance.

2.2.1. National Museum in Kabul

Phase 1

Phase 1 of the programme, was executed with a hands-on approach and focussed on technical assistance for the most urgent renovation activities in the National Museum in Kabul and was completed in 2007. At that stage it was important to evaluate the activities with our Afghan partners to be able to develop plans for the next steps. The needs for and development of phase 2 of the Culture & Development programme have been identified since our expert meeting of the 21st of December 2007.

Expertmeeting National Museum of Afghanistan

The CIE has organized an international expert meeting in Amsterdam on the 21st of December 2007, which has led to the following recommendations for the Afghanistan program:

The first phase in the rehabilitation of the National Museum is virtually concluded:

- the technical renovation has almost been completed; The remaining renovational works will be done after the work for the security system;
- Co-ordination of all international activities is vital;
- There is a need for a Master Project Plan (with modules and a time frame), with concrete steps;
- Plans and activities should not only benefit the Museum in Kabul, but also local museums;



fig. 16, National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul, Afghanistan

- The Museum plans and all activities should be embedded in the broad plans outlined in the UNESCO 2008 report;
- The Master Plan should take two basic functions of the Museum into account:
- The display of Afghan cultural heritage
- A training centre for capacity building;
- In order to address the two functions, the Master Plan should focus on the development of a permanent exhibition in the Museum by 2012, and all the preparatory work should have a clear educational goal. Foreign assistance will be needed in preparing the permanent exhibition, but all preparatory work should be carried out as 'on the spot' training of Afghan staff;
- A steering committee should be set up to co-ordinate the various activities contained in the Master Plan. This steering committee should preferably be installed by the Afghan government;
- The Afghan government, with the help of the Steering Committee, should discuss the possibilities of setting up an independent Foundation that will assist in raising funds and attracting public awareness;
- In general, the meeting advises the setting up of a simple digital Newsletter that will list all activities in the cultural sector currently being carried out in Afghanistan, and all plans for the future. This Newsletter should be the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Participants:

- Omara Khan Massoudi (Director of the Afghan Museums),
- Omar Sultan (Deputy Minister of the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture),
- Zhia Afshar (Advisor of the Afghan Ministry of information and Culture),
- Jeroen-Louis Martens (Policy development advisor Mutual Cultural Heritage for Asia, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs),
- Frits van Dulm (Board, CIE),
- Alexandra van Dijk- van der Moolen (Project Coordination Afghanistan Program, CIE),
- Anouk Fienieg (Project Coordination Afghanistan Program, CIE),
- Willem Vogelsang (Curator of Southwest & Central Asia at the National Museum of Ethnography, Leiden and Advisor Afghanistan Project for CIE),
- Robert Knox (Author of the UNESCO report for the National Museum in Kabul, Former Keeper, Dept. of Asia, The British Museum),
- Ehsan Turabaz (Honorary Consul of Afghanistan in The Hague and Chairman of the Afghanistan Business Council),
- Georges Zouain (Director of GAIA Heritage, France),
- Gillian Vogelsang-Eastwood (Director Textile Research Centre, Leiden),
- Paul Voogt (Head of Presentations and Public, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam),
- Ana Rodriguez (SPACH: Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage),
- Alison Gascoine (University of Southampton, UK; Minaret of Jam project, Afghanistan),
- Martine Gosselink (De Nieuwe Collectie, Museum exhibition projects),
- Sjoerd van der Linde (University of Leiden, PhD research on archaeological heritage management)

Phase 2

During phase 2 of our programme we are working towards a participatory approach of the Afghans for the development of the Master Plan. Obviously it is their museum that will be refurbished and the Afghan stakeholders will develop the vision about what and who will be represented in the National Museum in the future. The CIE will coordinate and facilitate these activities and bring in experts. Based on the expert meeting, the UNESCO strategy Plan for the



fig. 17, View from the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul, Afghanistan



fig. 18, Exhibition 'Tashqurghan heritage lost?' in National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul, Afghanistan



fig. 19, The inauguration of the restoration programme in Khulm, Afghanistan. courtesy AFIR

fig. 20, Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace, Khulm, Afghanistan. courtesy AFIR



Afghan Museums and various discussions with the stakeholders, in 2008 the CIE has developed a (draft) Master Plan with modules for the programme until 2012.

An important factor in capacity building during our programme is the urgent need for the Afghan people to be aware of their rich past and heritage. Our Afghan partners have expressed this need during the Amsterdam expert meeting. The recent decades of destruction and war have led to the rise of a generation unaware of the history of Afghanistan and its people. One of the main objectives of the whole programme therefore is to stimulate knowledge and awareness of cultural heritage. The exhibition about Tashqurghan (now Khulm) that has been created in the National Museum in Kabul was the first step in this awareness objective. As soon as the security systems are updated in the Museum, more objects can be displayed and more people can learn about the rich Afghan culture.

Activities

A security survey was the most urgent module for the museum. Jeroen Schütz (security-expert) performed a survey for the Afghan National Museum. The outcome of the survey is a detailed security survey report, including an implementation plan for the security measures. The report has been finalized in close cooperation with the International Council of Museums Executive Council and the Dutch Heritage Inspection.

As a fundament for further renovation work a structural survey and architectural plan of the museum building was needed. We contracted the Dutch – Afghan Engineer Najib Aoudjan from Eureka Consultants Kabul as our expert. His team performed a general inspection and survey of the technical needs and proposed activities regarding all structural issues in the building of the National Museum. The structural report resulted in recommendations and in a plan for implementation for all structural needs.

2.2.2. Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace, Khulm

With our local partner, AFIR Architects, we have decided for a participatory approach regarding the renovation of the Palace Museum and Palace garden in Khulm (former Tashqurghan). To be able to join forces and to develop a coherent view for the needs and proposed future for the complex, AFIR has organized two workshops on a basis of an open definition process. All stakeholders were able to discuss the vision and the needs for the Bagh-e Jehan Nama (BJN) complex according to the principles of this programme for Culture & Development. Based on the recommendations we have developed a plan for the renovation works in Khulm in cooperation with AFIR architects, the Afghan Ministry of Information & Culture and the General Director of Museums.



fig. 21, Meeting with the craftsmen for the restoration of the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace, Khulm, Afghanistan. courtesy AFIR

A small site office of the CIE / AFIR is opened on location, where local employees are trained and jointly work on the renovation of the wall, the garden and the palace. We levelled and cleared the ground in the immediate surrounding area of the palace building, restored the majority of the palace garden's mud-brick boundary wall and renovated the main entrance gate of the palace complex. Inside the palace preparations for the renovation of the interior have started.

2.2.3. Working in Afghanistan

The safety situation in Kabul and in Afghanistan in general is a cause for concern. To implement our programme in an unstable country like Afghanistan, we had to perform extensive research about the safest way to send experts on missions in Afghanistan. But it is still difficult and also very expensive for our independent consultants and staff to take adequate measures to be able to travel to Afghanistan safely.

The recent history of war and violence influences our work in Afghanistan. Before starting work on the Palace, it was necessary to clear the site from hazardous objects. Two mechanical de-mining teams of the HALO foundation for the clearing of unexploded objects and mines around the BJK garden walls were hired for the project. It turned out to be an absolute necessity as several Russian PMD-6 mines (anti-tank), unexploded AP (anti-personal) and Mujahideen SA (sharp ammunition) were found on the spot and cleared.

In 2008 Afghanistan was also subject to natural disasters. In early October an earthquake struck the vicinity of Khulm. Fortunately no member of our BJK team got wounded. Some of the original Pashka Walls of the palace moved a little bit but fortunately the newly built walls are still in good condition.

Also other challenges had to be met. A complete de-mining team with trucks, shovels and dozens of people illegally moved into the palace in the early morning of November 3rd 2008. The site team immediately rang the alarm bells. Local parties requested a strong back up from Mazar and Kabul. On November 5th a team from MoIC/AFIR arrived from Kabul and the issue was fortunately solved on the spot.

Partners

Afghanistan's Ministry of Information and Culture; The National Museum of Afghanistan; AFIR Architects Kabul; Schütz and Swart Risk Advice and Support; Eureka Consultants Kabul; Museum of Ethnology Leiden.

Funding

Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2.3. Sri Lanka – Cultural Triangle in the South

The Sri Lankan Ministry of Cultural Affairs formulated a Master Plan for the conservation, development and preservation of heritage sites in the southern region of Sri Lanka in 2006. Objective of the programme is to promote cultural tourism and thereby creating profitable employment possibilities and improving the living standards of the people living in and around the heritage sites. This will contribute to the development of the economy of the southern region, which was affected by the devastating tsunami in December 2004. The majority of the heritage sites that were identified are of interest to both Sri Lanka and The Netherlands.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the main Sri Lankan partner of the programme and its affiliated institutions such as the Central Cultural Fund, Department of Archaeology and Department of National Museums, are presently acting as the implementing agencies of the individual projects. They suggested that the assistance and advice of Dutch experts



fig. 22, Opening ceremony Kataragama museum, Sri Lanka, courtesy CCF



fig. 23, Flagpoint Galle, Sri Lanka before restoration.



fig. 24, VOC coats of arms at the Warehouse, Galle Sri Lanka

fig. 25, The reconstructed drawbridge at the Starfort, Matara, Sri Lanka



be sought in several special areas of activities. The CIE was requested by the Sri Lankan authorities to provide this technical assistance and coordinate the input of Dutch expertise during the implementation of the projects.

In 2008 the CIE organised two visits of Sri Lankan representatives to The Netherlands. Anouk Fienieg, Head of Projects at the CIE, visited Sri Lanka once. Expertise was requested on several topics, such as climate control, museum management, digitization and historic research. Advisory services and cooperation will continue in 2009 with the organisation of a study tour on museum management in The Netherlands.

Funding

Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage Sri Lanka



fig. 26, The restored Warehouse, Galle Sri Lanka

2.4. Expert meeting: a shared history – a shared past: monument care in development on The Netherlands Antilles and Aruba

On December 9th 2008 in cooperation with the National Restoration Fund (NRF) the CIE organized an expert meeting concerning monument care, public housing and spatial planning on The Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

One of the goals of the meeting was to provide more insights into the existing cooperation between The Netherlands and local partners on the islands in the field of built heritage, integrated conservation and public housing. Another goal was to discuss opportunities and possibilities in strengthening these co-operations.

The meeting started with three inspiring introductions and was followed by a group discussion on the following subjects: the development of more coherence between monuments, historical structures, public housing projects and tourism on the islands; and further development of capacity building and knowledge exchange on integrated conservation between The Netherlands and The Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The outcome will be presented in a follow-up meeting in 2009 to which experts from The Netherlands Antilles and Aruba will be invited.

The following representatives were present:

- Representation of Aruba in The Netherlands
- Representation of The Netherlands Antilles
- Dutch Ministry of Interior Affairs and Kingdom Relations
- The National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage
- The National Restoration Fund
- Four Dutch public housing corporations;
- Two Dutch municipalities already cooperating with Bonaire and Curaçao;
- The Association of Dutch Municipalities
- The Netherlands Institute for Heritage / AWAD
- The Federation Great Monument Municipalities
- Technical University Delft.

Partner

Dutch National Restoration Fund (NRF)

3. Museological Practices

3.1. ANCODS (Phase 1)

In the 1960s at the shore of West-Australia the wrecks of VOC ships *Batavia* (1629), *Vergulde Draeck* (1656) *Zuijtdorp* (1712) and *Zeewijk* (1727) were discovered. The excavated collection, called the 'Australian Netherlands Committee on Old Dutch Shipwrecks Collection' (ANCODS), was split amongst Australian and Dutch museums. However, in 2006 the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science decided that the group of objects housed at the *Scheepvaart Museum* and the *Geld Museum* will be repatriated to Australia. Objects will be sent to one agreed Australian Counterpart, either the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney or the Western Maritime Museum in Fremantle. The restitution of objects will allow the ANCODS collection to be in one place, assembling thus the full collection of objects that was previously separated and spread over four repositories.

Phase I of the project includes the virtual preparation of the repatriation.

The project aims to create a digital inventory and description of the objects which will return to Australia. The collection will be made accessible online with all possible information about the objects of the ANCODS collection. Presenting the information online would allow an international audience full access. With the repatriation we will be able to work in an international team, with the aim to make a further Netherlands-Australian cooperation



fig. 27, Plantation House Savonet , Curaçao, The Netherlands Antilles



fig. 28, Vernacular wooden heritage, Sint Eustatius, The Netherlands Antilles



fig. 29, Arrival of De Vlamingh at the Swan river, West-Australia, courtesy Western Australian Maritime Museum

fig. 30, Batavia wreck site in West-Australia, courtesy Western Australian Maritime Museum



possible. Areas of interest may include collection management as well as research and presentation of the ANCODS collection and mutual heritage in general. A basic website www.ancods.nl is already online.

Results

This project will result in a web portal where all related information regarding ANCODS will be accessible. This will include an online database integrating the object information from the four object repositories, namely the Scheepvaart Museum, Geld Museum, the Western Australian Maritime Museum and the Australian National Maritime Museum.

Partners

Netherlands: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage (RACM); Scheepvaart Museum Amsterdam; Geld Museum.

Australia: The Western Australian Maritime Museum in Fremantle; The Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney.

Funding

Dutch National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage (RACM)



fig. 31, ANCODS collection in The Netherlands

3.2. Dutch Manhattan

In 2009 we celebrate the Henry Hudson Year, or the 400-year anniversary of bonds between New York and The Netherlands. In New York and Amsterdam all kinds of commemorative activities will be organised. A heritage programme, set up between Dutch and American partners is a natural and necessary contribution to this year. In 2008 the CIE and the Dutch National Archives took the initiative to formulate a heritage programme, which focuses on the special historical and cultural relationship of the USA and The Netherlands. The programme is based on four activities:

- An exhibition in the South Street Seaport Museum;
- A book accompanying the exhibition;
- A trail through Dutch Manhattan;
- A series of lectures in Amsterdam and New York.

All four, in their own way, will show the unique economical and political link between Amsterdam and New Amsterdam. The first contacts between the Dutch traders and the indigenous people of Manhattan will be highlighted along with the remarkable interconnection between the many cultures that worked and lived in Dutch Manhattan.

The main activity for the CIE is a series of lectures in Amsterdam and a series of lectures in the National Museum of the American Indian in New York that the CIE will organise in cooperation with the University of Amsterdam and which are scheduled for autumn 2009. In 2008 project plans were finalised and fundraising for the programme was started.

Partners

University of Amsterdam; John Adams Institute; National Museum of the American Indian; De Nieuwe Collectie.

3.3. Argentina

In November 2008 we received a request from the director of the Museo del Fin del Mundo in Argentina to participate in a museological project concerning Argentinean–Dutch heritage. This project proposal met the aims of the CIE, therefore we expressed our willingness to take on the role of the Dutch counterpart for the project, i.e. to assist the museum in the identification of Dutch institutions willing to participate in the project and in taking on the coordination of the project in The Netherlands.

Partners

Museo Fin del Mundo Ushuaia, Netherlands Embassy Buenos Aires

Funding

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - International Cultural Policy Programme (PICB)

3.4. ‘Dutch Diaspora’: Canada and Australia

After the Second World War thousands of Dutch citizens went to Canada as war brides or farmers willing to begin a new life abroad. The Dutch also emigrated to Canada in the pre-Second World War years, but the immigration peaked in the late 1940s and 1950s. Many of this generation, now over seventy, still have visible roots in The Netherlands. They could provide us with valuable insights on the experience of starting a new life on another continent in the turbulent years after WO II.

In 2008 we developed a proposal to create an Internet platform with information on the Dutch immigration to Canada. It would be interesting to document their stories and bring them together in a platform. Photos and pictures of special objects can be linked to these stories in order to make them more alive. From these artefacts an online exhibition can be created. This will be a rich source of information for further research, but it can also be an interesting source for the second and third generation of Dutch Canadians interested

in their roots. Especially since there is already the ongoing oral history project on Dutch emigration to Australia, the DAAAG project. The DAAAG project is about the preservation of Dutch migrants' experiences capturing the vital aspects of the Dutch connection with Australia and Australians from 1606 to the present and about giving profile to the "invisible Dutch" in the Australian historical and cultural landscape. Combining this research with a Canadian platform creates the possibility for new comparative research.

The results of this oral history project will be a part of an Internet platform where stories, photos and films on Dutch immigration into Canada will be found. It will be a new source of information for professional research and for those interested for any other reason. The information on the platform will be the basis for an online and eventually a physical exhibition in the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Partners

Canadian Museum of Civilization in Quebec; Canada; Dutch Embassy in Ottawa, Canada; DAAAG virtual centre and web portal, Australia; Open Air Museum Arnhem, The Netherlands.

DUTCH MANHATTAN

9-7-08



Dutch Manhattan 1609-2009 The Heritage Program

In 2009, the **Henry Hudson Year** will be celebrated with several commemorative activities in both New York and Amsterdam. A heritage program, organized by Dutch and American partners, will form a valuable contribution to this year.

The Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) and the Dutch National Archives have designed a heritage program fo-

cused on the special historical and cultural relationship between the USA and the Netherlands.

The program is based on four activities detailed below. These **four activities** will show the unique economic, cultural and political links between Amsterdam and New Amsterdam. The **first contacts** between the Dutch traders and the indigenous people of

Manhattan will be highlighted along with the remarkable interconnections between the many cultures that worked and lived in **Dutch Manhattan**.

The Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) and the Dutch National Archives proudly present this 4-layer program, which is set up in cooperation with the **Henry Hudson 400 foundation**.

fig. 32 leaflet 'Dutch Manhattan 1609-2009 Heritage Program.'

4. Research and Academic Framework

Academic knowledge is the fundament for many heritage programmes. However, in the executive phase, it often plays a minor role. The CIE strives for more coherence between the research phase and the executing phase of a project, because a connection between field and university strengthens both the practical input as well as the academic output. The CIE supports scientific research programmes in collaboration with universities and other relevant institutes and participates in university programmes on international heritage.

The research project of the Avondster was the instigator for further research in other areas. The CIE has chosen to place her new research activities in a theoretical framework that can best be defined as 'the Material Culture of the European Expansion'. From 2009 we are intensifying our relation with the University of Leiden through lecturing and coordinating activities in the field of international heritage cooperation. Future activities will involve the development of an academic framework for Historical Archaeology of the European Expansion.

We offer internships for university students. Academic research is included in every student assignment. In 2008 we supervised studies on built heritage management in The Netherlands Antilles, archaeological heritage management in The Netherlands Antilles, colonial heritage in Sri Lanka, mutual heritage between South Africa and The Netherlands and a comparative survey of European international heritage policies.

4.1. Avondster

The East Indiaman Avondster was identified during the Galle Harbour Project in 1993, with small-scale excavations in 1996-99. The Avondster was originally an English ship, captured and modified by the Dutch, relegated after a long career to short haul coastal voyages, and wrecked in 1659 while at anchor in Galle harbour.

In 2001 the Avondster Project Unit of Sri Lanka started. This was the first major project of the Maritime Archaeology Unit (MAU), with the aim to train maritime archaeologists.

In November 2003 it was decided that the MAU would be the base on which to establish a UNESCO regional training field school in underwater archaeological site conservation and management. Following the Avondster excavation, MAU staff had prepared a programme for survey and management of other maritime heritage sites in the Galle area.

At the end of 2007, the 2-volume report was published, part 1 is the excavation report and part 2 is the catalogue of artifacts.

Publications:

Robert Parthesius (ed.), Avondster Project. Excavation Report of the VOCship Avondster (1659) (Centre for International Heritage Activities 2007).

Hans Bonke, Robert Parthesius, Christine van der Pijl (eds) – Ketel, Avondster Project. Artefact catalogue of the VOC ship Avondster 1998-2004 (Centre for International Heritage Activities 2007).

4.2. Heritage Trails

The CIE was invited to participate in the publication Dutch colonialism, migration and cultural heritage by the editor Gert Oostindie, director of the KITLV. The book provides a survey of the latest discussions on migration histories and presents reflections on the ways the past and its repercussions are remembered throughout the former colonial empire. The reflections are embedded in the wider contemporary debate about the contested concept

The CIE presented papers at the following international symposia and conferences:

Paper for the Oriental Ceramic society, 15 January 2008, London UK:

Paper:

'Shipments and shards: dated sources and archaeological evidence of Chinese export ceramics for the Dutch market at the beginning of the 17th Century'

workshop: 'Migration and culture in the Dutch colonial world'. 24-28 March, 2008 Stellenbosch, South Africa:

Paper:

- 'Heritage Trails'

WAC 6, 29th June to 4th July 2008, Dublin, Ireland:

Papers:

- 'Blessings and pitfalls: historical-archaeological research of Dutch East-Indiamen

- 'Afghanistan: a program for culture and development'

2008 International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology, 5th - 8th December, 2008, Taipei, Taiwan:

Paper:

- 'Dutch shipping in Asian waters: some historical-archaeological case studies'

fig. 33. Avondster publication



of cultural heritage, and about the possibility of meaningful cultural heritage policies in a post-colonial world.

For a chapter in this publication, the CIE established a working group chaired by Robert Parthesius. All participants come from different academic backgrounds but all are involved in international heritage policy. This working group produced a comparative survey of European international cultural heritage policy, practices, and principles from the European expansion to the present day. It is published as “Heritage trails. International Cultural heritage policies in a European Perspective”.

Funding

KITLV

4.3. Lectures Historical Archaeology of the European Expansion

In 2008 an agreement was signed between the CIE and the University of Leiden. Starting in 2009, Robert Parthesius will teach a series of lectures on Historical Archaeology of the European expansion and will also contribute to the lecture series on Heritage Management. This is part of the new academic framework we are preparing for the heritage of the European Expansion, aimed at three themes: Historical Archaeology of the European Expansion; Mutual Cultural Heritage; Avondster.

Aims and Activities:

Set-up academic training programs linked with heritage management activities, such as Maritime Archaeology. The transfer of knowledge and know-how will take place through workshops and scholarships for students in this field.

The CIE has set up and implemented a maritime archaeological training programme together with Tanzania, which has started in February 2009.

Transfer of knowledge between institutes/universities through workshops and scholarships for students in this field:

Robert Parthesius will start a lecture program at the University of Leiden. He is also the supervisor of a PHD student from Taiwan whose subject is: The 17th Century Dutch East Indiamen around Formosa: A Case Study in GIS based Maritime Archaeological Shipwreck Predictive Modelling.

Interaction between material (artefacts) and immaterial (historical) aspects of archaeology of the European expansion:

The CIE is part of the ANCODS working group (www.heritage-activities.nl/ancods/col.htm) and is making an inventory of the objects of VOC ships in relation to the ANCODS programme.

The CIE is sending in a proposal for the workshop series 2010 organised by the ASEF. The aim of this proposal is to build an international network of young archaeologists and cultural heritage experts in Asia and Europe. The idea behind this is a reflection of the historical archaeological connections between Europe and Asia in a diverse European and Asian material culture. Archaeology (also marine archeology) has become a theme of dire importance to almost all countries in the last few years

Partner

University of Leiden

4.4 (Underwater) Archaeology Programmes

Academic support and framework is as a key objective in the capacity building programmes in Maritime Archaeology. For those programmes it is essential to include the university as important partner in this programme. Based on the successful Avondster programme in Sri Lanka new programmes are developed in Southern Africa.

4.4.1. Tanzania

In August 2008 the CIE was requested by the Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in Tanzania to prepare an outline for a capacity building programme in order to assist the Tanzanian authorities with the development of the Maritime Archaeology and Underwater Cultural Heritage Management field. A catalyst for this request is the intention of the Tanzania government to ratify the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

This request has been made after discussions on Dutch involvement in a programme called: 'Integrated Approach to the Protection and Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, Endangered World Heritage sites' in which a maritime heritage component has been formulated for the the Kilwa Kisiwani programme.

A capacity building programme to assist the Tanzanian authorities in their development in the field of Maritime Archaeology and Underwater Cultural Heritage Management is set-up by the CIE. The project aims to educate future maritime archaeologists currently employed in the heritage sector as well as interns who could potentially find employment in the field.

During discussions at the University of Dar-es Salaam (UDS) and a lecture for Archaeology Masters students substantial interest in Maritime Archaeology was encountered and the vision to establish it on a firm basis within the UDS. It is important to investigate the possibilities for a partnership between UDS and other universities both in the region (South Africa) and internationally.



fig. 34, Maritime Heritage Management Programme Tanzania.

Partner

UNESCO, head office Paris and local office Dar-es-Salaam

Tanzanian stakeholders:

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism;
 Department of Antiquities Tanzania;
 Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries;
 Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania;
 University of Dar-es Salaam;
 Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute;
 House of Wonder Museum Zanzibar.

Funding

The Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in Tanzania

4.4.2. South Africa

Despite South Africa's diverse and important maritime history and its unique archaeological record, the discipline of maritime archaeology and associated fields have been underdeveloped. In 2008 a project on maritime archaeology in South Africa was developed.

The Maritime Archaeology Development Project seeks to develop capacity in the field of maritime archaeology with special focus on geophysical survey, conservation, excavation and education. The project will primarily target institutional employees but will extend to volunteer groups and interested individuals and finally to students from school to university levels. The project will also raise awareness on underwater cultural heritage. The project will develop cooperative management of shared cultural heritage between The Netherlands and South Africa.

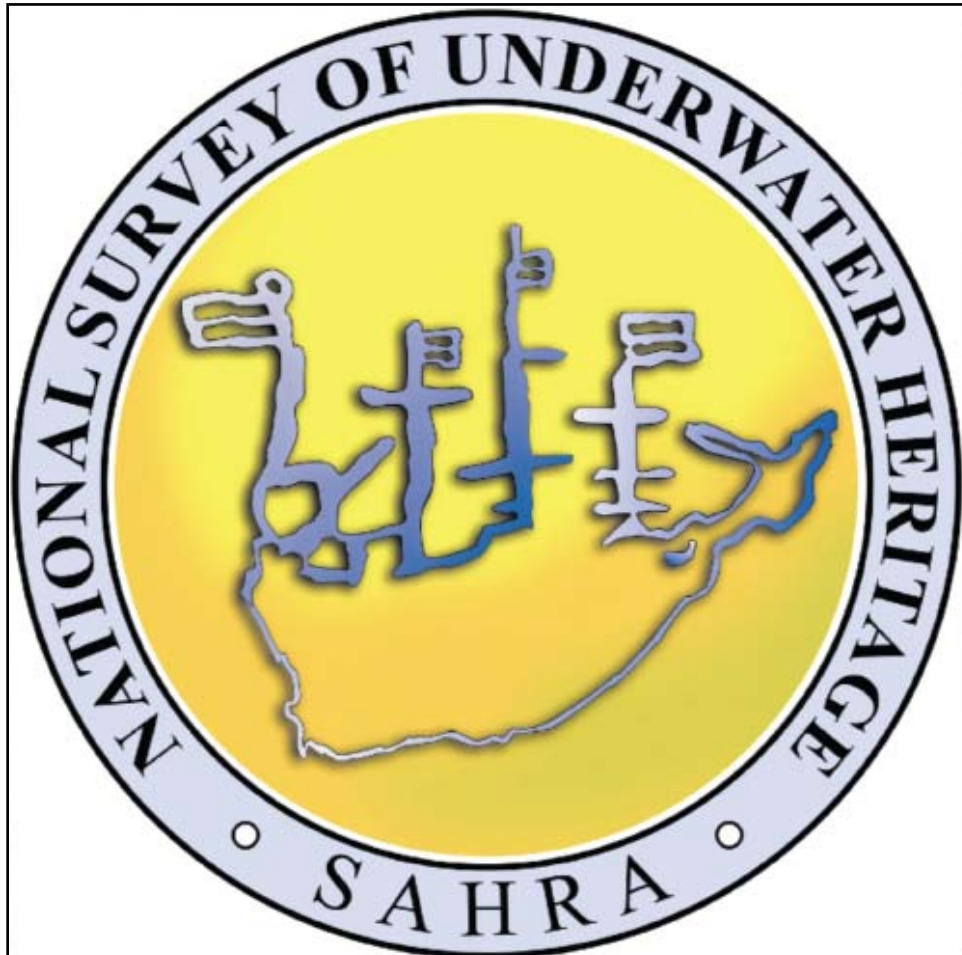


fig. 35, National Survey of Underwater Heritage, SAHRA, South Africa

In the short term, the project aims to educate individuals currently employed in the heritage sector as well as interns who could potentially find employment in the field.

As the project develops, initiatives will be extended to include every level of interested individual. In the long term, it is envisaged that the experience gained by South Africans can be shared with other southern African neighbours and that the field of maritime archaeology can be developed through 'south-south cooperation'.

Finally, it is suggested that the establishment of a dedicated maritime archaeological unit will be investigated. The unit would oversee future underwater cultural heritage projects, act as a resource centre, run educational programmes and undertake exhibitions, displays and other public programmes. The unit would act as a central point for the involvement of researchers, academics and volunteers interested in the underwater historical resource. The project will be executed in 2009. Our partner SAHRA has applied for funding from The Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria.

Partners

Department of Arts and Culture in South Africa (DAC) and the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)

4.4.3. Vietnam

An Archaeological Survey for the location of a VOC stronghold around Domea

In 2007 The Netherlands Consulate General in Hanoi (Ton Van Zeeland), the University of Amsterdam (Department of Anthropology, John Kleinen) and the National University of Hanoi (Vietnam) have requested the CIE to perform a historical and archaeological survey regarding alleged Dutch remains around the Thai Bin estuary in Vietnam. During the seventeenth century the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and the English East India Company (EIC) were active in the region trading with the northern Vietnamese kingdom of Tonkin.

In May 2008, a team of the National University of Hanoi (Tuan Hoang Anh) and the CIE (Roel Brandt, Menno Leenstra, Christine van der Pijl-Ketel) have performed a historical desk study on, and an archaeological -non destructive- research around the main estuary of the Thai Binh estuary in Vietnam.

Roel Brandt presented the results of the desk study and some innovative methods regarding non-destructive archaeological research at the international workshop Four Centuries of Relations between The Netherlands and Vietnam held at Vietnam National University, Hanoi on 20 May 2008. After the workshop the Vietnamese-Dutch research group travelled to Domea. The Vietnamese-Dutch team of archaeologists have subsequently performed a survey and some coring at:

- Pho Hien (in Hung Yen Province)
- The river systems in Hai Phong
- The site of An Du (Khoi Nghia Village, Tien Lang District, Hai Phong)
- The site of Tram Khe (Tien Cuong Village, Tien Lang District, Hai Phong)

The survey has given insight of the importance of Domea in the seventeenth century. It is clear that Domea should not be considered a specific site, but seems to have been a complex of sites. There are several places (An Du in Khoi Nghia Village, Tram Khe and the sites along the Do Mia River in Tien Cuong Village and Dai Thang Village) which need more research by surveying and trenching / excavating. It will therefore be extremely useful and important to carry out a comprehensive and interdisciplinary research project on Domea, examining not only the commercial aspects but also other features such as cultural acculturation, socio-economic transformation etc. in this estuarial area in the seventeenth century. In 2009 funding for further research will be sought for.

Funding

National University of Hanoi and The Royal Netherlands Consulate Hanoi

4.4.4. Taiwan

In December 2008, Robert Parthesius was asked to attend the Taiwan International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology. The Headquarter Administration of Cultural Heritage, Council for Cultural Affairs and The Shihsanhang Museum of Archaeology, jointly organized this important event. The paper given was titled: 'Dutch Shipping in Asian Waters: some historical archaeological case studies'. In this paper some aspects of Dutch shipping in Asian waters were presented with specific reference to the shipping around Taiwan. The valuable contribution of a historical-archaeological approach to this field was presented in the case study of the Avondster project.

During the symposium the possibility of organizing a symposium on Dutch-Taiwanese cultural heritage was discussed with the Dutch representative in Taiwan, Mr. Goedhardt.

In 2009 Wang Yu, a Phd student from Taiwan, will finish her thesis on underwater archaeology around Peng hu islands at Leiden University supervised by Robert Parthesius.

Funding partner

The Shihsanhang Museum of Archaeology



fig. 36, 'Asian-European discussion' on Chinese porcelain. Taiwan

5. Projects in the Making

5.1. ASEF

A project is being designed to build an Asia-Europe Laboratory for Young Archaeologists, an international network of young archaeologists and cultural heritage experts in Asia and Europe. The idea behind this is a reflection of the historical archaeological connections between Europe and Asia in a diverse European and Asian material culture. (Marine) Archaeology has become a theme of dire importance to almost all countries in the last few years. Next to the scientific aspects, this discipline also has highly sensitive political nuances. It often plays a role in discussions about nationality, identity, chauvinism, ownership, etc. This project considers establishing a platform or network of young archaeologists. This unit could regularly organize in situ practical workshops and report about their results on a specially designed ASEF website that will also include the platform.

A few years ago the basis for this network was implemented through workshops in Sri Lanka connecting archaeologists of the Silk Road Area in Asia. The workshop Silk Road by Sea connected several archaeologists from different relevant countries and supported them in their exchange of knowledge. In practical workshops they shared ideas, methods and discussed the concept of capacity building for archaeologists in The Silk Road by Sea area. The first important contacts have made it possible to take the cooperation a step further. Secondly, there are already contacts with archaeologists in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Indonesia. This is a good basis to start a wide communication network of young archaeologists and cultural heritage experts. Other European partners will still have to be identified.

The project will enhance international contacts between young archaeologists and cultural heritage experts. The new cooperation should lead to an international Asian-European network which will stimulate the field through knowledge exchange and will contribute to capacity building of expertise through field schools and symposia. In addition the project will contribute to a reflection on the historical archaeological connections between Europe and Asia. The platform, workshops and field schools have a sustainable character so knowledge will not be lost but transferred to new generations of archaeologists and cultural heritage experts.

Partners

Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF); The Museum of Ethnology; Leiden University (Department of Archaeology)

Interested partners in Asia

The University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka); Hanyang University (Seoul, South Korea); Ministry of Culture and Information (Laos); Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Indonesia)

5.2. Lixus

In 2006 the Dutch Foundation Common Ground, in cooperation with the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles (Morocco) and the CIE have initiated a plan for an international project (Moroccan – Dutch) regarding the conservation, restoration and safeguarding of the important archaeological site of Lixus.

The objective is to develop a long lasting programme for Culture & Development in terms of international knowledge exchange regarding Dutch and Moroccan participants.

The site of Lixus is currently endangered because of the large-scale development of the region in the next decade. Thousands of new hotel- and apartment beds will be created according to Plan Azur, which will be completed in about 10 years. The Northwest coast of Morocco will be hosting tens of thousands of tourists every year and the site, which is now unprotected and susceptible to destruction, will suffer greatly.

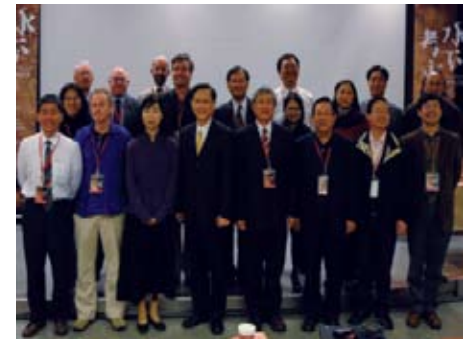


fig. 37, speakers of the 2008 International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology, 5th - 8th December, 2008, Taipei, Taiwan

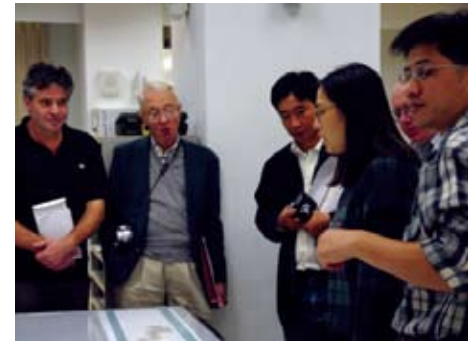


fig. 38, Visit to conservation facilities in Tainan, Taiwan.



fig. 39, Lixus, Morocco



fig. 40, Lixus, Morocco

Lixus was founded and inhabited by Phoenician traders in the 12th Century BC. In the following centuries Greeks, Romans and Amazigh people inhabited it. After the 7th Century AD the site was abandoned and remained -until now- uninhabited.

In April 2008 team members of Common Ground have met with the Minister of Culture in Morocco and with many more stakeholders to discuss the situation.

Aims

Identification and development of a cultural, scientific and intercultural bridge between Morocco and The Netherlands;

Development of scientific research and sustainable programs for capacity building. Development of a local Field School where archaeologists and other participants in the project join forces on various levels. Possibly a large training program for young Moroccans from The Netherlands to be trained as field technicians will be executed (in cooperation with Centre Argan, Amsterdam)

Increase of the awareness of the scientific and cultural value of the site with policy makers, governmental organizations, local people, inhabitants, tourists;

International knowledge exchange on archaeological –innovational- methods on research and prospective archaeology (= non destructive archaeology);

Development of a management plan for the site, incl. a programme for scientific research, an effective policy concerning conservation, a programme for sustainable restoration and safeguarding of the site and its remains, combined with a development plan for a new museum in Larache and a recreational outline for tourists in the future.

Sustainable development of a plan for tourists who will visit the site in future. Development of local infrastructure to and from the site, educational programmes for schoolchildren and for visitors, development of materials for entrance- and protection of the site;

Initiation of a sustainable plan for the development of a new Museum of Ancient History in Larache

Partners

Partners in Morocco: Institut d'Archéologie et du Patrimoine de Rabat; Institut Royal de la Culture Amazigh, Province de Larache; The municipality of Larache.

Dutch participants

Institute for Heritage Management (Prof. dr. J. Kolen, CLUE, Free University Amsterdam); Faculty of Mediterranean Archaeology (prof. dr. D. Yntema, Free University Amsterdam); Faculty of Geological and Biological Archaeology (Prof. dr. H. Kars, Free University Amsterdam); Faculty of History (prof. dr. W. Fritschy, Free University Amsterdam); Faculty of Archaeology (University Leiden); ArcheoPro Prospective Research, Archaeological Service Centre (ADC); Dutch School in Rabat (NIMAR); Prof. Dr. P. DeMas.

6. Network Advising

More and more institutions and people are getting aware of the CIE's knowledge and expertise. Every year more requests for external advice reach the CIE varying from private persons to ministries and from students to heritage professionals. Some requests can easily be answered through our growing project database, others evolve to new projects and programmes.

Africa

- Network information request for conference on mutual Heritage in South Africa
- Expertise request for digitization proposal South Africa
- Cooperation symposium and/or publication Lieux de Memoires in South Africa
- Cooperation request Heritage cooperation The Netherlands / Mozambique
- Cooperation request intangible heritage Malawi - NGO from Malawi

Asia

- Information rebuilding Bazaars in Afghanistan
- Information request on historical Bazaars in Afghanistan
- Collaboration request on capacity building Cultural Heritage sector Afghanistan
- Assistance with fundraising for master thesis research in Tibet
- Information request about Dutch shipwrecks in Taiwan
- Assistance for fundraising for heritage education games in Indonesia
- Network, cooperation and expertise request on historical Indonesian Grave yards
- Cooperation and expertise request for Indonesian Heritage Project
- Request for information and assistance in safeguarding colonial buildings in Padang
- Request for assistance in writing a project proposal for a workshop on the Indonesian cemetery Peneleh to be funded by ASEF
- Information request ego-document Indonesia
- Information request on Architecture in The Netherlands Indies
- Cooperation and expertise request for Dutch Monuments on Indonesian grave yards
- Request on maritime expertise for exhibition in maritime museum, Jakarta Indonesia
- Cooperation request exhibition colonial plants in India
- Information request publications on Dutch Monuments in India
- Network request photography in Sri Lanka
- Information request on Dutch - Sri Lankan history for publication
- Network request for Sri Lankan monument cooperation
- Request for participation in discussion on Interactions Online Project

Australia

- Information request on collections from Dutch shipwrecks in Australia

Europe

- Information on Mutual heritage activities Poland / The Netherlands
- Cooperation for new initiative on Mutual Heritage in Poland
- Network request for cooperation with Russia on New Media & Heritage
- Network and cooperation request for Archaeological collections in Russia

North America

- Advice on establishment Holland House in New York
- Expertise request on historical relations The Netherlands - New York
- Information Request on upcoming heritage activities in New York area
- Cooperation request for the heritage in 'New Netherlands'
- Request for assistance in setting up project concerning Dutch heritage in Canada

South America

- Network request for an overview of monument organisations and involved persons in monument care on The Netherlands Antilles
- Network request the inventory of Second World War heritage in the Dutch Caribbean.
- Cooperation request for monument conservation in Paramaribo
- Advice on monument conservation slave dwellings Paramaribo

General

- General Information requested on Dutch heritage overseas
- Cooperation for illustrated publication on Dutch heritage overseas
- Information request on VOC and WIC 'ballast stones'
- Request for cooperation and expertise to organise cultural historical holidays that link to mutual cultural heritage
- Expertise request on digitisation in development countries
- Advice on development Disaster Relief Fund
- Network request Europa Nostra
- Network request on culture and development

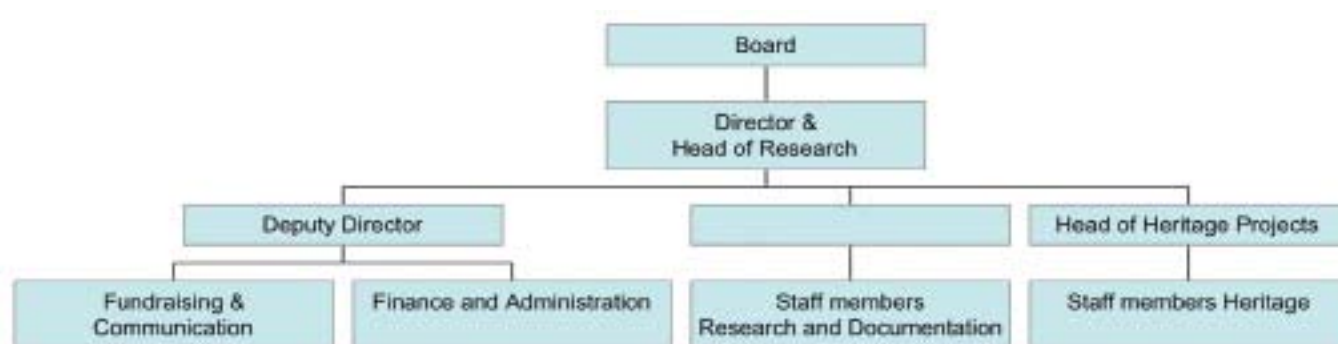
II. Organisation

7. Financial Review

	Actual 2008	Actual 2007
	EUR	EUR
Assets		
Direct Assets		
Other resources	€365.257	€419.416
Total Direct Assets	€365.257	€419.416
Contributions		
Project allowances	€212.690	€116.776
Other allowances and contributions	€24.949	€52.281
Total Contributions	€237.639	€169.057
Remaining Assets		
Contingencies	€4.242	€-
Total Assets	€607.138	€588.473
Activity expenditures		
Activity expenditures personnel	€315.907	€285.978
Activity expenditures material	€281.426	€291.314
Total activity expenditures	€597.333	€577.292
Other expenditures		
Banking	€298	€-
Total expenditures	€597.631	€577.292
Balance	€9.507	€11.181
Balance interest assets and expenditures	€514	€503
Exploitation Result	€10.021	€11.684

8. Organisation

8.1 The Organisational Structure of CIE



8.2 The board

Paul Brouwer, chairman

September 2006 - September 2008

The late Paul Brouwer retired from his work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2006. He was ambassador of The Netherlands in a.o. Greece and Indonesia, and the director of the Department of Cultural Cooperation and Information within the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Huib van Everdingen, chairman

February 2009 -

Huib van Everdingen is a senior partner at the International Law Office NautaDutilh in Amsterdam. He has a special interest in historical monuments.

Pauline Kruseman, vice-chair

September 2006 -

Pauline Kruseman is recently retired as the director of the Amsterdam Historical Museum. Before she became a director of the Amsterdam Historical Museum she worked at the Royal Tropical Institute and was also involved in various international cultural cooperation programs.

Frits van Dulm, secretary

September 2006 -

Frits van Dulm is an expert on heritage conservation policy. He was, till 2006, coordinator for the international activities of The Netherlands' Department for Conservation. He was alderman for the council of the municipality of Naarden.

Charles van Schelle, treasurer

September 2006 -

Charles van Schelle is the former director Private Banking at ABN AMRO and is currently managing director at Van Lanschot Kempen.

Aafke Hulk, board member

September 2006 -

Aafke Hulk is the former dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Amsterdam and a former board member of The Netherlands organisation for Scientific Research (NOW). Currently she is a guest researcher at the Meertens Institute in Amsterdam.

8.3 Staff

In 2008 nine persons were sharing 6 FTE. This team was completed with five interns and twelve consultants.

Management Team:

Robert Parthesius - Director and Head of Research

Geerte Wachter - Deputy Director

Anouk Fienieg - Head of heritage projects

Staff members:

Hanna Leijen - Heritage projects

Annemarie Willems - Heritage projects

Linn Borghuis - Registration and digitization

Rogier Postma - Finance

Nadia Lamzira - Administration

Menno Leenstra - Research

Interns:

Fleur Cools

Marijke Schuurmans

Fleur Kaldenberg

Brittany Groot

Mara de Groot

Consultants:

Afghanistan Programme - Alexandra van Dijk-van der Molen

Afghanistan Programme - Anne Feenstra

Afghanistan Programme - Willem Vogelsang

Afghanistan Programme - Jeroen Schutz

Afghanistan Programme - Najib Aoudjan

Research and Documentation - Christine van der Pijl-Ketel

Vietnam Archaeology - Roel Brandt

Digitization - Trilce Navarrete

ICT and DTP - Miranda Vos

Maritime Archaeology - Bill Jeffery

Museology - Martine Gosselink

Monument Conservation - Harry Boerema

8.4 Legal status

The CIE was founded at 27 April 2006 and is established as a non-profit foundation (stichting). The CIE is registered at the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam with registration number 34257403 and has been registered as an ANBI for the Dutch tax office.

The CIE is located in the 'Boerhaave Building' of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, The Netherlands



fig. 41, CIE offices in Amsterdam

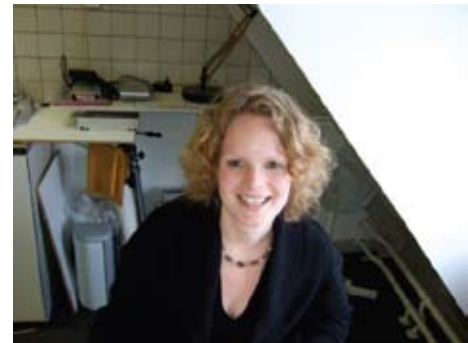


fig. 42, CIE offices in Amsterdam



fig. 43, CIE offices in Leiden

fig. 44, CIE offices in Leiden



Contact information CIE:

Visitors:

Steenstraat 1
2312 BS Leiden
The Netherlands

Correspondence:

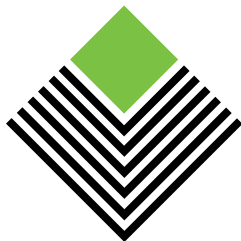
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