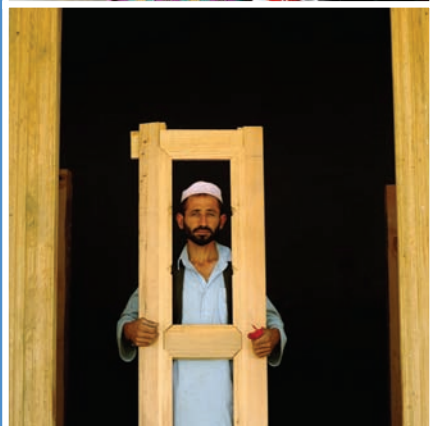
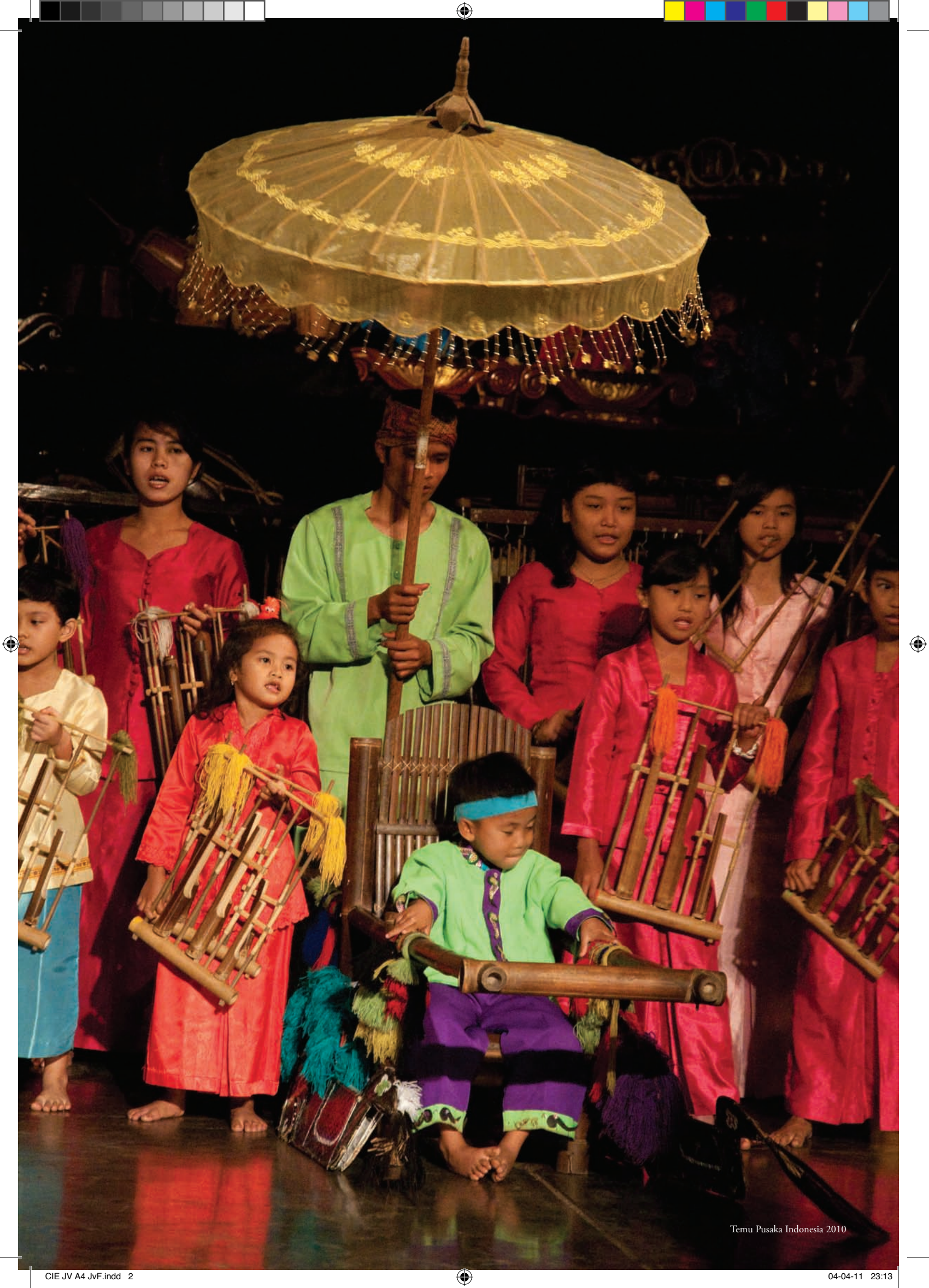


# CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE ACTIVITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2010





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# 1. MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD AND DIRECTOR

## 2010: HERITAGE WORK IN PROGRESS

It is with pleasure and excitement that the Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) presents the results of its 2010 work. It was a very fruitful year in which we reached out to growing numbers of partners, heritage practitioners and communities and we generated and awakened a keen interest amongst the youth on heritage matters. The areas of collaboration with our partners have been in preservation, education and research on cultural heritage. The excitement that has propelled us forward has been a result of the richness and diversity of the collaboration, which made us encounter areas and subjects we have not envisaged. This has been very rewarding not only for the CIE but also for our partners. The programmes have been anchored on a philosophy of mutual sharing of knowledge to foster a culture of sharpening foresights to strive to better our approaches on heritage management.

## OUTSIDER OR INSIDER, PARTNER OR STAKEHOLDER?

The general themes established in 2009 to structure the international activities led to strong infrastructure for cooperation. Generating a better understanding of the contexts of our partners has made our partnerships stronger and sharper. The nature of the international heritage activities places the CIE often for a fundamental choice between being an outsider or insider, between becoming partner or stakeholder. It is possible to operate as a relatively outsider being an international partner, working together on a general theme from common ground,

offering technical assistance or establish an information platform (e.g. project database). However other programmes are explicitly aiming for local ownership and sustainability, which impose a more embedded role for the CIE as insider and even as stakeholder. Especially our work in Afghanistan, Southern Africa, Hong Kong and Micronesia are good examples of CIE's local involvement.

## INTERNATIONAL NGO

Consequently in 2010 the CIE began the transition from being a Dutch NGO working in a global arena, into an International NGO based in the Netherlands. This delicate evaluation is the logical consequence of the nature of our work and the implementation of our mission and vision. Hence the field office in Kholm has been strengthened and a field office in Southern Africa is established.

The notion that sustainability can only be reached through understanding the holistic nature of heritage, which straddles the understanding of the tangible and intangible systems, means that innovative cooperation must be contextualized and relevant. The policy context of heritage management usually refers to the need to be mindful that the heritage we manage is for "generations not yet born". This makes it clear that our work as heritage practitioners constantly remains as work in progress.

*Huib van Everdingen, chairman*  
*Robert Parthesius, director*



Munich Meeting September 2010: Director National Museum of Afghanistan Omara Khan Masoudi, Deputy Minister of Culture Omar Sultan, Director CIE Robert Parthesius

# 2. OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND STRATEGY



Boy jumping in pool at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace in Afghanistan

The CIE is an independent, non-profit organisation for international knowledge exchange on the heritage of the European expansion and international heritage cooperation. The CIE is involved in the management of international heritage programmes and stimulates academic research on the heritage of the European expansion.

The CIE focus is on international cooperation in the field of cultural heritage. This area is strongly developed in the Netherlands, which is illustrated by the number of museums, an extensively developed range of archival institutions, 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 also is 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.

There has been international collaboration in the heritage field for decades. This, however, took place incidentally, and was 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. Since 2010, the CIE has focused to become a more international organisation instead of a Dutch organisation.

The aim of the CIE is to make this international collaboration open to the public, the heritage field, and the governments as well as to stimulate further cooperation and professionalism. To work inclusively and not in competition is a key value of the CIE. The CIE concentrates on the development of academic frameworks. The main goal of those academic frameworks is to extend the scholarly knowledge, to create an interface between theory and practice and to facilitate awareness and debate. The activities will break down in explicit academic programmes and contributions to the practical project and programmes currently implemented by the CIE.

In 2010 the CIE has been active in:

- Afghanistan
- Australia
- Brazil
- China
- Ghana
- India
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Micronesia
- Mozambique
- The Netherlands
- The Russian Federation
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Surinam
- Taiwan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- USA



Micronesia Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage activity

# 3. PROGRAMMES

## 3.1 AFGHANISTAN - A PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

### Heritage as bridge between cultures

Culture is the cement of communities and can play a crucial role in the building of a nation. Culture and Development stands for the strengthening of the cultural dimension in development cooperation. Cultural projects can contribute towards a sustainable socio-economic development. The cultural dimension in projects can enlarge the effectiveness of the development cooperation. But more important, culture, and cultural heritage more in particular, represents the cultural identity of a country. The historical layers of heritage can function as a bridge between cultures and between countries.

The CIE has a mission that partakes in international partnerships. We are committed to cooperate in programmes that have chosen culture as its initial step towards capacity building and in programmes that facilitate the empowerment of communities in ways that contribute to economic development. Since 2006 the CIE participated in an innovative capacity building programme initiated by The Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan for the National Museum in Kabul. Another farsighted and exciting programme is a new regional ethnographical museum at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace in North Afghanistan. Our programme provides the possibility, which explores the potential of international partners, to contribute in the rebuilding of the cultural sector and to develop models for international cooperation in Afghanistan.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFGHANISTAN

The extreme circumstances in which have to be worked in Afghanistan has asked for realistic goals in the rehabilitation process of the National Museum. We aim at a permanent exhibition in the National Museum in 2012. The discussions in coordination workshops in Delhi in 2009 and in Munich in 2010 have given an important insight in our work approach. Together we formulated six aims that will lead towards a rehabilitated museum in 2012.

Aims concerning realisation are:

- Upgrade of the structure and security of the museum complex
- Conserve the collection and make it accessible
- Develop exhibitions

Aims concerning sustainability are:

- Improve museum management and control finances
- Increase income through commercial activities
- Increase public awareness for the museum and its collection

### Upgrade of the structure and security of the museum complex

Following the approved Security Report for the National Museum, written on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan, one of the most important recommendations was to appoint a security and safety manager at the National Museum. In the summer of 2010 security experts of Schütz and Swart Risk Management Services trained the managers for their new responsibilities following the 'train the trainer' concept. Hereafter the newly appointed security and safety manager trained the museum staff during two weeks together with the Dutch experts. The fire brigade of Kabul and a local hospital also participated in the training programme to be able to train on real emergency situations. It was great to experience the commitment of the museum staff to train themselves in security and safety issues and first

aid practices when necessary.

During the year renovation activities were executed to improve the exhibition, depot and staff facilities at the National Museum. In 2010 a natural stone floor has been implemented on the ground floor, walls have been plastered and painted and bathroom facilities for staff and guests are in the process of renovation. An inventory has been made of the usage of space in the museum for a better structure to benefit the collection in the depots, exhibition rooms and staff facilities.

### Conserve the collection and make it accessible

A conserved and inventoried collection is the core of the National Museum. In cooperation with The Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN - Instituut Collectie Nederland) the CIE translated the ICN document 'Guide to writing a collection plan'. It is a very useful document focused on what kind of information and discussion on the collection is necessary when writing a collection policy. One of the curators of the National Museum translated the document into Dari so they can use it now in a discussion-working group.

At the National Museum they also started with collecting more information on climate control. Data loggers have been installed in different depots and exhibition spaces to collect information on temperature and humidity over a longer period of time.

### Exhibitions and Public Awareness

Last year the photographer, Dilip Banerjee and the journalist Aunohita Mojumdar, have photographed and interviewed the people working at the National Museum and at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace. From this



Monique van Daalen, Deputy Secretary General Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Netherlands. Ehsan Turabaz, Honorary Consul Afghanistan. Robert Parthesius, director CIE. Margriet Leemhuis, Ambassador International Cultural Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Netherlands. (Photography by Rolf Kruger)



Afghanistan coordination meeting June 2010 with model of the National Museum

material the CIE has made a photo exhibition and portrait book called 'Another Afghan Story'. The exhibition opened for the first time at the Goethe Institut in Munich during the international meeting for the National Museum and travelled afterwards to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands in The Hague. In 2011 the exhibition will make a tour through the Netherlands to raise more awareness for the cultural heritage of Afghanistan.

### Sustainability

Afghanistan has a clear and positive conception of where it wants to go with their cultural heritage sector. The further development of a professional international network is clearly part of the plans for a sustainable cultural sector. International support in the previous years was already overwhelming and heart warming. Those firm and fruitful partnerships have very positive results for the people of Afghanistan and we should be determined to build upon this because Afghanistan wants to be part of growing and sustainable networks

His Excellency the Deputy Minister of Culture of Afghanistan Mr Omar Sultan and the director of the National Museum of Afghanistan Dr Omara Khan Masoudi have requested that potential partners in such a network be invited for a one day meeting in order to discuss its feasibility. Together with Museum Volkenkunde in Leiden and the Goethe Institut in Munich we organised this meeting at Goethe Institut's headquarters on Thursday September 2nd, 2010.

Amongst others, UNESCO Headquarters Paris, UNESCO Kabul, ICCROM, ICOMOS Germany, European museums and Embassies participated in this meeting. More than twenty pledges have been made to assist the National Museum with capacity building, knowledge exchange and funding.

### BAGH-E JEHAN NAMA PALACE

With the potential to become a tourist attraction, the option of revitalizing the plan for establishing a museum in the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace was reconsidered in 2006. The government of Afghanistan had already established plans to create regional museums and the aim to make a museum in the palace fitted into this regional approach. Together with AFIR architects we developed this idea towards a stimulating programme with high community involvement, extensive capacity building programmes, increased cultural awareness for the local population and we stimulated the local economy.

Renovating and preparing the palace for the future position of museum Following all the renovation activities done in 2008 and 2009, this year

focused on the renovation of the interior of especially the West Wing and Central Hall of the palace in order to prepare it for the future position of ethnographic museum. All the rooms in the specified area got natural stone floors, purchased in the region. Historical fireplaces were renovated and the big dome in the Central Hall regained an important part of its former allure by bringing back all the plaster decoration with flower and other figurative forms.

### Capacity building craft workshops

Capacity building is the keyword in the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace project. For all renovation projects, capacity building workshops are

*"As a democracy we cannot tell people what to see, what to watch and what to do. But we need to give people awareness about our own culture. The young generation has not seen the culture of Afghanistan. During war it was complete destroyed. Through culture we should do the same thing now. Unite Afghans."*

*- His Excellency Deputy Minister of Culture of Afghanistan Mr Omar Sultan*



New trees in the garden of Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace

developed so that young and local craftsmen of the region are stimulated in their craft by experienced craftsmen. From carpenters to masons, gardeners, brick makers and plasterers, they are all involved. Within two years more than 170 men have found (a temporary) employment within the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace renovation programme of which 50 are skilled labours and around 120 unskilled.

Local solutions and responses to challenges of restoration are very important for a sustainable future of the restored building. Through

capacity building people also gain knowledge of the place and the history of the region they live in. Besides stimulating the local economy, understanding of the past and development of cultural awareness are included in the capacity building.

### The social importance of a garden

Before the war period in Afghanistan began, the garden of the palace had a very important role as social meeting place for the local families. The communities have indicated that it is very important for them to have this special place again. Our local partner, together with the elderly

*“When I joined the National Museum I was aware I would not have too much money. But I was interested in this subject. I like ancient things and I like history. I have one goal personally. That the young people should know about the rich history and culture of this country. Then they can preserve it from looting and destruction. The role of the museum is very important in identification of Afghans with their history.”*

*- Curator Palaeolithic Period at the National Museum of Afghanistan  
Mr Mohammed Fahim*

of the local community and the previous gardener, have designed a landscape vision and a replanting plan. Next to this, a plan to improve the irrigation facilities has been made. In the autumn of 2009, the first fruit and nut trees were planted in the garden and in April 2010 more trees were planted, up to a total of almost 80 different native tree species in one garden. These trees will give a great variety of fruits and nuts in the near future. The number of visitors grew enormously in the last few years. In the first year of the renovation in 2008 approximately 4000 people came to the garden and in 2010 already around 10,000 people.



Fazl Ahmed gardener at the BJN palace garden

### Children education programme at local schools

In 2009 the education programme ‘History of Kholm’ was implemented for the first time. Two local schoolteachers received special training to present the programme and it reached 500 school children. In 2010 the programme was prolonged since it had been so successful; another four teachers were trained (men and women) and another 1355 school children learned about the history of the region they live in. Both boys and girls from different age groups can take the stories they have heard at school and retell them at home.



Museum Awareness Weekend Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace

### Museum Awareness Weekend

The concept of a museum is not clear for all Afghans, especially in the regions where people live further away from a city. Since it is the declared aim of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan to establish regional museums throughout Afghanistan and the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace will in the near future become the first regional ethnographic museum, it is very important to make the local communities aware of what a museum can contribute to their environment.

In this first Museum Awareness Weekend held in December 2010, the director of the National Museum Dr Masoudi and a few of his curators gave presentations at the palace for the local communities on the idea behind the regional museum and especially what ethnographic collections tell about the cultural identity of a region. Also two small exhibitions gave a first glimpse on what the communities around Kholm can expect in the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace when it turns into an ethnographic museum.

### Partners

Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan  
National Museum of Afghanistan  
AFIR Architects and Planners Kabul and Kholm  
Schütz and Swart Risk Management Services the Netherlands  
Promuse & Wehman  
Museum Volkenkunde Leiden  
Goethe Institut Headquarters Munich  
Munich State Museum of Ethnology  
The Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)

### Funding

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



### 3.2 MARITIME AND UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE (MUCH) ACTIVITIES

Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) activities and research can combine many approaches and techniques used in archaeology, anthropology, cultural heritage management, marine and material sciences and focuses on many different types of sites and their associated histories (tangible and intangible heritage). The types of sites and objects can range from prehistoric remains found underwater, cave paintings and engravings, shipwrecks, submerged settlements and cities, intact boats, fishing facilities such as fish weirs, aircraft, and land-based maritime facilities. It can also include an investigation of documentary records and/or the inclusion of oral histories (intangible heritage).

Archaeological investigations of underwater sites and the associated histories is a relatively new field, commencing in the 1960s as compared to land-based archaeology which can date back to the 14th century although it is generally considered the current principles and practices of archaeology commenced in the mid 19th century. As such land-based archaeology has yielded a wealth of information on our cultural heritage but the world's waters still retain many secrets. Developments in diving technology have now made them more accessible for the underwater archaeologist but also vulnerable from those wishing to commercially exploit the sites.

Some countries have legislation to protect MUCH sites and the resources required to implement active programmes but many countries do not. The UNESCO convention on the protection of underwater cultural heritage was an important encouragement to improve this. CIE has developed and implements a range of programmes and projects in a number of countries in regard to maritime and underwater cultural heritage. In November 2010, CIE and the Nautical Archaeological Society (NAS) entered into an agreement where CIE now hold a licence to conduct NAS training programmes in South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia, Kenya, Hong Kong and Micronesia for a period of 5 years from the 1st December 2010.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

##### Robben Island workshops

From 16 February to 10 March 2010, the Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) with support from the Robben Island Museum and the African World Heritage Fund conducted the first regional Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) training programme on Robben Island, Cape Town. A similar training programme also ran in Durban in the fall of 2010.

The programme comprised of four different parts.

The first part was primarily for institutional decision makers, planners and conservation managers and included government representatives from Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa and Mozambique, the African World



Durban Nautical Archaeology Training (NAS) practical surveying component in the cemetery adjacent to the Durban Museum

Heritage Fund, Robben Island Museum and the University of Cape Town. A sub-Saharan African regional strategy on the implementation of a MUCH programme was initiated and further developed. This included discussion on the ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001.

Afterwards theoretical and practical training was carried out on the use of the survey and recording programme. It comprised of three days of theory and practical training in using a magnetometer to search for MUCH sites and the integration of the data with the Site Recorder programme.

Furthermore a total of 22 participants from the Southern African region attended the NAS Introductory and Part 1 Courses which included a mixture of theory and practical training in the scope of MUCH activities, legislation and ethics, the different MUCH site types, search and survey techniques, the significance of this type of heritage, and the management approaches that can be used. Later in the year the same course has been given in Durban to a group of South African divers and non-divers. Also two staff members of the Robben Island Museum completed the Open Water Diver Training course and three other staff members are working toward this course by carrying out swimming lessons.



Implementing an underwater survey of the jetty on Robben Island

The follow-up NAS Part 2 certification consisted of implementing a field survey and preparing a survey report assessed against a number of criteria. The survey programme was implemented on a number of underwater sites around Robben Island and in Table Bay, and a number of land-based maritime heritage sites on Robben Island.

##### Stakeholders

Robben Island Museum, KZN Wildlife; the South African National Parks, Cape Nature, The wildlife and environment society of South Africa; the department of marine and coastal management, the African World Heritage Fund; tertiary education institutions; NGO's and community based organisations.

## Funding

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)  
Robben Island Museum  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in South Africa

## TANZANIA

### Kilwa Kisiwani project

In Kilwa we had the possibility to organise follow up for our trained team in underwater archaeology. In 2009 they learned the basic skills thanks to the programme funded by the Netherlands Embassy. Hopefully they can continue in 2011 as part of a more comprehensive project, which aims to identify, record, document and prepare a management plan for the maritime and underwater cultural heritage (MUCH) sites at the World Heritage Site of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara. The management plan will be developed in coordination with the current management and conservation plan for the Kilwa World Heritage Site and forms part of the activities and outcomes of the proposed African World Heritage fund (AWHF) project. This project will comprise of regional cooperation between Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa and Namibia on maritime and underwater cultural heritage sites.



Jonathan Sharfman from the South African Heritage Resources Agency showing the magnetometer survey results to two of the Tanzanian MUCH team

From 14-27 November 2010, CIE led an investigation into the Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) sites surrounding Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Sites in Tanzania. Representatives from South Africa and Namibia joined the Tanzanian MUCH team.

Archival research and local oral histories indicate there may be underwater sites dating to the 18th Century and earlier, when the Islands were wealthy Swahili ports. The ruins on the two Islands bear testament to this fascinating period in mercantile trade and slavery. The plan was to conduct a two-week survey of the waters around the Islands, providing further training for the group members in some of the practical aspects of MUCH, such as using a Magnetometer to identify potential underwater sites. Once a promising site was identified, the group members dived on those sites to look for evidence of shipwrecks. A large part of the group's work involved engaging local community members, listening to their stories and explaining our work. Most people were enthusiastic and encouraging; many expressed wishes to be more involved in future work and learn more about MUCH. It is hoped that by further researching and documenting the underwater sites, we can add to the historical and archaeological significance of these endangered World Heritage Sites and aid in the economic uplifting of the communities that now live there.

## Stakeholders

Department of Antiquities Tanzania, Department of Antiquities Zanzibar, Harbour Authorities Zanzibar, Marine Parks Maffia, Marine Parks Mtwara, Marine Parks Dar es Salaam, National Museums of Tanzania, Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) Tanzania, University of Dar es Salaam

## Funding

UNESCO office Dar es Salaam  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Tanzania

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Ilha de Mozambique

Together with UNESCO Maputo a seminar on Ilha de Mozambique is being developed to bring together the local fishing communities and to hear their voice on the issues surrounding the protection and management of MUCH sites and to begin to empower these communities with a range of techniques and skills in protecting and managing MUCH sites. Local awareness and commitment are the key factors in safeguarding and developing heritage.

Next to this, the CIE is also in contact with the Eduardo Mondale University in Maputo regarding the facilitation of a MUCH field school in Mozambique.

## KENYA

From 1976 to 1980 the remains of the Portuguese vessel, Santo Antonio de Tanna were excavated and today the hull and 15,000 artefacts are being researched and conserved by the Fort Jesus Museum in Mombasa, Kenya. While the Museum employed conservators to implement this work, it has only been recently (2005) that maritime archaeologists have been employed to implement a MUCH programme in Kenya. A MUCH database has been initiated and site assessments are being implemented as part of this programme although the programmes resources and staff are limited. Some staff has been trained, eg. Caesar Bitu spent one-two years working with the Underwater Archaeology Centre of the National History Museum of China. In 2010, a large team from the Chinese Underwater Archaeology Centre visited Kenya to begin investigations of two Chinese shipwrecks.

Caesar Bitu visited Tanzania in December 2009 during the Tanzanian capacity building programme and he attended a few days of the Robben Island Regional Workshops in February/March 2010. He expressed interest in the CIE capacity building programme for Kenya, as he wanted to develop a larger pool of people from the Kenyan stakeholders that could be involved in their increasing MUCH work. Representatives from CIE and SAHRA visited the Fort Jesus Museum in April 2010 to discuss MUCH regional collaboration and were greatly impressed with the conservation facilities that existed and that could develop into a Centre of Excellence facility for the region and MUCH regional collaboration.

It was recommended that Phase 1 and 2 of the CIE's capacity building programme be used to enhance the capacity in implementing a MUCH programme in Kenya and that this be followed up with the implementation of Phases 3 and 4. To develop these goals and to further the MUCH regional collaboration, Kenya was one of the five countries that endorsed an African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) application that was submitted on 31 July 2010. Kenya has one inscribed, and one tentative world heritage site that would be suitable, Lamu Old Town (inscribed 2001) and the Fort Jesus Monument and Mombasa Old Town which are on Kenya's World Heritage Tentative List.

## AFRICAN WORLD HERITAGE FUND (AWHF) PROPOSAL

In Southern Africa a clear need is expressed to increase the understanding of the value of cultural heritage, especially the richness of underwater cultural heritage, which is often underestimated. Underwater sites have been very little explored most particularly in Africa, yet they contain a wealth of knowledge that explains the past. Of centrality is the relationship of coastal communities with the sea, which most times is usually taken for granted. Africa has witnessed many voyages of discovery and trade routes that have circumnavigated Africa which resulted in thousands of shipwrecks on Africa's coasts and formation of new cultures. Some of these trade routes are interlinked with the trade in humans and the world merging of cultures, which redefined Africa and its coastal landscapes.

The CIE assisted South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia and Kenya in developing a project proposal for this need and submitted this to the AWHF in July 2010. The project involves the implementation of pilot investigations for regional cooperation and capacity building on Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) for countries that have ratified the UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972. A number of World Heritage Sites (including Lamu in Kenya, Zanzibar and Kilwa in Tanzania, Ilha de Mozambique in Mozambique, Robben island in South Africa) with related maritime and underwater cultural heritage sites will form the basis for investigation and the development of strategic management plans within a local, national and regional context. The project will commence in 2011.

## HONG KONG

The survey and documentation of underwater cultural heritage sites in Hong Kong has continued during 2010 with a number of site surveys, and a representative survey of a scatter of ceramics found off one of Hong Kong's 236 islands. A sample of the 300+ recorded ceramics



A sample of the ceramics were recovered for dating purposes, desalinated and cleaned by members of the Hong Kong Underwater Heritage Group

were recovered for identification and dating and are being desalinated by members of the group, the Hong Kong Underwater Heritage Group (HKUHG). On 30 November the Hong Kong Maritime Museum launched an exhibition on diving, titled Fathoming the Sea and HKUHG provided considerable input into the exhibition and the published booklet. To help promote the activities of HKUHG, a brochure was published and made available as part of the exhibition, advertising the assistance of the CIE and other project supporters.

## Funding

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

The Environmental Resources Management (ERM) Foundation

## MICRONESIA

### Guam maritime archaeology field techniques course

Micronesia is a subregion of Oceania, comprising thousands of small islands in the western Pacific. Around the island of Guam many remains of World War II ships can be found. The aims of the maritime project initiated, were to provide training in maritime archaeology field techniques to a number of students in Guam. The Guam Preservation Trust (GPT) had identified maritime archaeology as an important topic in helping to reveal aspects of Guam's maritime and underwater cultural heritage and it was keen to introduce students to this topic who could use the knowledge and techniques in their future employment or further studies in Guam.



Field school students surveying the USA World War II Landing Craft

A course of study was arranged by Dr. Bill Jeffery in collaboration with the University of Guam (UoG) and the Micronesian Area Research Centre (MARC) from 6-16 July 2010. The classroom work (three days) provided the theoretical framework for the practical sessions and included the techniques required in implementing the initial phases of maritime archaeology, including non-disturbance surveying and recording, and documenting the results of the survey. Given the current priorities in the best-practice of maritime archaeology at the international and national levels involving in situ management of sites, this topic was introduced into the course as well in addition to artefact care and conservation. The surveys centred on recording and documenting an American Landing Craft of the World War II invasion beach at Agat.

Seven students took part in the course who came from different backgrounds and countries, including Australia, Philippines, Hawaii, US mainland, Canada and Guam.

## Funding

The Guam Preservation Trust

### 3.3 MUTUAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

The 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. The CIE is currently involved in programmes in amongst others South Africa, Sri Lanka and the Russian Federation. Various countries have expressed their interest in this stimulating formula.

#### DEVELOPMENT DATABASE

The project database Mutual Cultural Heritage offers Dutch and foreign partners access to knowledge and expertise concerning international heritage projects. The database is set up in close contact with international experts and organisations related to the Dutch heritage field and the eight priority countries of the Mutual Cultural Heritage Policy. These experts and organisations will also participate actively in determining the contents of the database. In line with the agreement with the Dutch Ministries, this database will be forwarded to the Netherlands Institute for Heritage (Erfgoed Nederland) in 2012.



Workshop, Heritage Day Russia in the Netherlands

In 2007, the project proposal 'Mutual Cultural Heritage Database' was granted and a start was made with the development of a project database. In 2008, 2009 and 2010 this process of expanding and perfecting continued and at the end of 2010 the database, even though still under construction, contained 432 projects, 687 organisations and 818 experts. In the fall of 2010 the beta version database was published online in a wiki format in a controlled setting. A wiki is a site where users together produce a text (or a gathering of texts). The principal of equality is leading: every user can edit every text of every user. A wiki is dynamic, interactive and can always keep expanding. The wiki software is more often used for accessing cultural heritage through the web.

All the heritage projects of the eight priority countries are inventoried and placed into the database. From these specific inventories actual themes can be selected to give an insight in the heritage field of the priority countries. Besides the inventory, the CIE organises so-called Heritage Days for priority countries.



Nevsky Prospekt, St. Petersburg

#### RUSSIA

##### Identification Visit Russia

In January 2010 Robert Parthesius, Anouk Fienieg and Eva Koppen visited the Russian Federation to get acquainted with the Russian heritage field cooperating with the Netherlands.

The aim of the visit was to explain the purpose of the then upcoming Heritage Day Russia in March 2010 in the Netherlands and to investigate support for a similar heritage conference in the Russian Federation for the Russian heritage field, also to be organised in 2010. They met with stakeholders in both Moscow and Saint Petersburg.

##### Heritage Day Russia

How does the exchange of knowledge in the field of cultural heritage take place between the Netherlands and the Russian Federation? How can the Netherlands contribute to the dealing with and understanding of heritage in Russia? And reversed, how and what can we learn from Russia in the field of heritage? These and other questions were discussed at the Heritage Day Russia, which was held on March 19 2010 at the Library of the University of Amsterdam (UvA), the sixth Heritage Day organised by the CIE.

During the first session a large and diverse international audience



Pauline Kruseman (board CIE) and Eva Koppen (CIE) during a workshop, Heritage Day Russia



Hermitage, St. Petersburg

attended the keynote speech by Sjeng Scheijen (Independent Russian Arts Specialist and Author). This introduction was followed by presentations and discussions on three different topics that were illustrated by two experts working in the heritage field: Collection management and Capacity Building by Lia Gorter (Foundation for Cultural Inventory) and Benno van Tilburg (The Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency), Management in Built Heritage by Peter van der Toorn Vrijthoff (Foundation Analysis of Buildings, STAG) and Marieke Kuipers (The Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency) and Research and Public Awareness by Marlies Kleiterp (Hermitage Amsterdam) and Hans van Koningsbrugge (Netherlands-Russia Centre). These panels formed the introduction to the workshops of the afternoon sessions. To this programme an extra workshop on Mutuality of Mutual Cultural Heritage was added.

At the end of the day issues as demand driven working, the maintenance of networks and personal contact with counterparts, and a bottom-up approach are considered very important to stimulate and enhance heritage cooperation between the two countries. The upcoming bilateral year between the Russian Federation and the Netherlands in 2013 can offer new opportunities for cooperation.



Antony van der Togt, consul-general, Consulate-general of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in St. Petersburg, Heritage Day Russia

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: RUSSIA AND THE NETHERLANDS

### Our common heritage

On October 19 the CIE organised a conference on Mutual Cultural Heritage between the Russian Federation and the Netherlands in close cooperation with the Peter the Great's Historical Society. Another important partner was the Netherlands Institute in Saint Petersburg. The conference took place in the Saint Petersburg branch of the National Library, which has a large collection of Dutch manuscripts and books. It gave the Russian heritage field the opportunity to discuss and evaluate the heritage cooperation with the Dutch heritage field and governmental institutions and to bring forward ideas and concepts for new cooperation. The conference was a follow-up of the Heritage Day Russia that the CIE organised in the Netherlands in March 2010.

Through a call for papers, many Russian heritage experts contributed to the diverse programme. More than sixty participants from different parts of the Russian Federation, including the cities of Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, Moscow, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Saratov, and Yaroslavl, gathered in the National Library to attend a programme of lectures. The consul-general of the Netherlands in Saint Petersburg Mr. Antony van der Togt and the director of the National Library Mr. Vladimir Zaitsev opened the conference. The lectures were centred around three themes: Built heritage and Landscape architecture, Academic research, Scientific collections and Museums, and Archaeology, Maritime archaeology and Naval History.

The conference showed that there is a great interest in cooperation with the Netherlands and that experts and researchers have many ideas for future projects.

### Partners in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Heritage  
University of Amsterdam Heritage Department

## Partners in Russia

Peter the Great's Historical Society  
The Netherlands Institute in Saint Petersburg

## Funding

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands  
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands  
Wilhelmina E. Jansen Fund

## INDONESIA

### Making Heritage Our Resource – Discussions on the mutual cultural heritage cooperation Indonesia and the Netherlands

On the 25th of September the CIE and the Indonesian Heritage Trust BPPI (Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia) organised a meeting to discuss the mutual cultural heritage cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands in Bandung.

*"Heritage awareness has been growing faster in the local communities than in the government. Private or community organisations are doing heritage conservation with various reasons based on the tradition in the communities."*

*- Mrs Anggi Minarni the Netherlands Cultural Centre in Yogyakarta*

BPPI organised their annual meeting for the Indonesian heritage field in Bandung on Java and this was a perfect timing to pay attention to the heritage cooperation with the Netherlands. The four-day event started in Jakarta and the whole delegation went by a special arranged heritage train of the National Railway Company to Bandung.

The themes BPPI selected for the discussion on mutual cultural heritage cooperation were structured around: actions and techniques on heritage conservation, strengthening the institution and its heritage programmes (cooperation between archives and museums, development of heritage tourism) and heritage investment & capacity building (heritage education and capacity building).

The chairman of BPPI Dr Setyanto Santosa and Mrs Annemieke Ruigrok, deputy head of mission of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia, opened the meeting. Afterwards, eight Indonesian organisations presented their experiences in mutual cultural heritage projects. The discussion, in which around sixty heritage experts participated, focused on the different kinds of cooperation, the common achievements of the last few years and the priorities for the coming years.

From the inventory of discussions in the heritage fields of Indonesia and the Netherlands an extensive research report on the mutual cultural heritage cooperation between the two countries is being written.

## Partners

Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI)  
Bandung Heritage Society

## Funding

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands  
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia  
Bandung Heritage Society  
The National Railway Company Indonesia, Heritage Conservation Division



Opening of the heritage manifestation in Jakarta



Closing moments of the Heritage Day Indonesia, Bandung

# 4. MUSEOLOGICAL PRACTICES

## 4.1 THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND AUSTRALIA CONCERNING OLD DUTCH SHIPWRECKS (ANCODS)

In the 17th and 18th century navigators of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) made landfall on Australian shores. Most landings were part of deliberate explorations. Some however, were involuntary and resulted in disastrous loss of ships and lives. These shipwrecks were discovered and excavated in the 20th century. The common history and resulting archaeological collection, the so called ANCODS collection, was split amongst Australian and Dutch Museums.

In 2006 the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands disposed the repatriation of the Dutch part of the ANCODS collection. With the repatriation of the ANCODS collection the CIE engaged in multiple projects around the ANCODS collection.

### Project Travelling exhibition

As a direct result of repatriation a concept was written for a travelling exhibition in 2016. This proposed exhibition will be realised in cooperation with the Australian National Maritime Museum and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Australia.



Lydia Morton, Australian Ambassador, Judith Van Kranendonk, Dutch Secretary-General of Culture and Media, Andrea Otte, The National Service for Cultural Heritage (RCE). (Photography: T. Penders, RCE)

### Farewell exhibition Lelystad

To give the Dutch audience a final chance to see the collection a small exhibition was realised in the Nieuwland Erfgoed Centrum in Lelystad from the 15th of September till the 27th of October. After the opening ceremony the Australian Ambassador, Lydia Morton and the Dutch Secretary-General of Culture and Media, Judith van Kranendonk signed the mutual declaration, which describes the repatriation of the collection.

### Handover ceremony Sydney

November 9th 2010 marked the official handover of the ANCODS collection in Sydney. Mr Willem Andreae, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Australia presented the artefacts to Senator Farrell at a ceremony held at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney.



ANCODS Collection

### ANCODS online

The final part of ANCODS to be handed over is the ANCODS database. The Dutch part of the ANCODS collection has been registered and entered into an online database ([www.heritage-activities.nl/ancods](http://www.heritage-activities.nl/ancods)). This database will be handed over to Australia in early 2011.

### Partners Australia

Department for Environment, Water, Heritage  
The Western Australian Museum  
The Australian National Maritime Museum

### Partners the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (including the co-operative departments: Cultural Heritage Inspectorate, and the State Service for Cultural Heritage)  
National Maritime Museum Amsterdam  
Money Museum, Utrecht

### Funding

State Service for Cultural Heritage - Ministry of Education Culture and Science of the Netherlands  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Australia



Well travelled artifacts, farewell exhibition Lelystad (Photography: T. Penders, RCE)

## 4.2 SIEBOLD PROJECT: IDENTIFICATION MISSION

This Siebold project aims at the exchange of knowledge and capacity building in the field of preservation and restoration of natural historical collections, especially of botanical and zoological collections. The project focuses on the various Siebold collections in Saint Petersburg. It also aims at network building and the organisation of an international academic conference in Saint Petersburg on the scientist Philip Franz von Siebold, a German born physician and traveller who worked for the Dutch government in the first half of the 19th century in Japan.



Alissa Borodina-Grabovskaja Komarov Botanical Institute in St Petersburg en Eva Koppen CIE

CIE organised a full visitors programme for Natalia Kopaneva of the Peter the Great's Historical Society, with visits to the Siebold House, the National Herbarium, Museum Volkenkunde, the National Archive, the Heritage Department of the University of Amsterdam, the Artis Library and the Artis Zoological Museum. Many Dutch experts showed great interest in the Russian Siebold objects and are very interested in expanding their network to the Russian Federation. The possibility of organising the yearly international Siebold conference in Saint Petersburg in the near future was discussed. The possibilities for such a conference and the needs for exchange of knowledge in the field of preservation and conservation in Saint Petersburg will be examined in order to take further steps in this project.



Collection Botanical Institute St.Petersburg



Collection Botanical Institute St.Petersburg



# 5. RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC FRAMEWORK

An important stake of the CIE is its capacity as expert centre. This position is to a large extent based on the network of experts from multiple disciplines that the CIE has established and sustains through its activities. In order to be able to maintain such a network of experts, and to keep up with the main areas of research relevant for the heritage activities, the CIE also set-up its own line of research and know-how development. Research, documentation and academic cooperation are an integral element of the activities of the CIE. The research and development of scholarly projects focuses on the following main subjects:

- Heritage of the European Expansion
- Heritage Management in an International perspective
- Heritage and development

The main goal of the research and academic framework is to extend the scholarly knowledge, and to create an interface between theory and practice and to facilitate awareness and debate. The activities will break down in explicit academic programmes and contributions to the practical project and programmes currently implemented by the CIE.

In 2010 strengthening of the partnerships (national and international) and embedding of the activities was prioritized. Our main partner was the University Leiden: where we continued the lectures on the Historical-Archaeology of the European Expansion; active participation in the set-up of an interdisciplinary master on historical-archaeology within a global perspective. We formulated an academic proposal for a global heritage project together with the University Leiden and the Dutch National Museum of Antiquities.

Apart from a direct extension of the capacity through more focused cooperation is the explicit goal to formulate a research proposal focused on the crossroad of the European expansion to raise funds for a substantial programme.

## Academic Network

The CIE maintains relations with various national and international institutes. A broad academic network is important for the mission of the CIE as expert- and network-organisation. Of some academic activities the CIE is the initiator of others the CIE joins existing initiatives and contributes through its specific knowledge and know-how. In all cases partnerships are considered essential for any further development and the sustainability of these activities in the future. To date a reserved start has been made with the establishment of an international academic network. This network is so far predominantly based on the activities developed round specific maritime archaeological and historical projects and programmes with the themes silk road by sea, migration in the west and east, mutual cultural heritage and contact archaeology.

## Symposium: Crossroads of the European Expansion: A historical archaeology perspective

In September a BA course with almost thirty students started at University Leiden. With guest lectures from various experts the students were trained in the principles of historical archaeology and introduced

to the history of the European expansion. The efforts of the student resulted in a symposium where the developments of expansion cities was discussed but also the trade routes of the VOC, the encounters they had with the local communities and the western perspective of colonial archaeology in Africa.

## Workshop Management Approaches at Earthen Heritage Sites - Culture and Development - Leiden May 2010.

This workshop, organised in May at Museum Volkenkunde, discussed the theory and daily practices of heritage management projects that deal with earthen archaeology and architecture in contexts of poverty and post-conflict. The workshop discussed and compared the vision, objectives, results and challenges of three such projects, focusing in particular on the balance between community development and heritage conservation. The projects under discussion were The Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace complex in Afghanistan (presented by Hanna Leijen, Centre for International Heritage Activities), The Ancient Merv Project in Turkmenistan (presented by Tim Williams, University College London), and The Djenné restoration project in Mali (presented by Annette Schmidt, Museum Volkenkunde). The workshop was moderated by Sjoerd van der Linde, Faculty of Archaeology Leiden University. The workshop was open to all public.

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Four of the Tanzanian team on Robben Island during the workshops

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An anchor, possibly 16th century Portuguese found adjacent to the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site

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#### Partners

The workshop Management Approaches at Earthen Heritage Sites is jointly organised by the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University, the Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) and Museum Volkenkunde.



Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) Activities

**13th Congress of Panafrican Archaeological Association for Prehistory and Related Studies and 20th conference of the SAFA (Society of Africanist Archaeologists)**

This congress was held from November 1-6, 2010 at the University Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal. CIE participated in a Session: “The Potential Role of the World Heritage Convention, ICOMOS, and ICAHM in African Archaeological Site Preservation and Economic Development”. This session, organised by the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), was seen as most appropriate in promoting the CIE’s involvement in the AWHF project to build capacity and document the MUCH sites associated with a number of World Heritage Sites in sub-Saharan Africa.

**The 16th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists The Hague, Netherlands, 1 - 5 September 2010.**

At this meeting we gave a presentation to put forward Robert Parthesius’ and Bill Jeffery’s views on capacity building programmes to support the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001. Much of the initial work and continuing work is on shipwrecks using a scientific approach from a single dominant cultural perspective, which has contributed to the development of UNESCO’s Convention. In January 2009, the Convention came into force with 32 countries having now ratified it. Through the authors’ experiences in a number of countries across the world, capacity building programmes need a plan—rules—but they also need to be subjective in their development, taking on the values, needs and input of stakeholders and communities in all the different countries—local approaches.

**Other Lectures and Publications**

- Robert Parthesius and Anouk Fienieg, Common Cultural Heritage. Work in Progress South Africa – the Netherlands In: The low countries 2010 nr 18, pp. 74-81
- Anouk Fienieg, The Dutch and Delicate Heritage Issues: Sharing Heritage with the Netherlands. In: Sense and Sensitivity (ICOM Netherlands, Rotterdam 2010 pp. 38-48)
- Paper presentation ‘Renewed Ownership: Renovation of Historical Palace in Afghanistan shows to be a means for Social, Cultural and Economic Development – at the International Conference Archaeology in Conflict – Vienna April 2010 by Hanna Leijen.
- Hanna Leijen and Robert Parthesius were guest speakers at the Honours Class Archaeology Leiden University
- Lunch Lecture at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Robert Parthesius and Anouk Fienieg - Afghanistan a Programme for Culture and Development



Ghulam Rasool, chief foreman, Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace Project

# 6. COMMUNICATION

## A NEW, FRESH AND IMPROVED WEBSITE FOR THE CIE

The CIE keeps improving its online communication by giving the CIE website a new look. Here you can find more information on the mission and approach, on people and partners who are working with the CIE, the latest updates on projects and programmes, and documentation on different themes. The new design includes features such as: searching the CIE projects by country on a world map, a press centre, a contact form and the possibility to make changes to the website worldwide by using a new Content Management System. Visit our website at [www.heritage-activities.org](http://www.heritage-activities.org)

### Partners

OranjeVos Amsterdam

## KNOWLEDGE OF EXPERTISE

In 2009 the CIE received a digitisation grant from the Ministry of Education Culture and Science of the Netherlands to improve the accessibility to its knowledge and documentation in international heritage activities. In 2010 the CIE formulated a new information plan consisting of an information policy, a digitisation policy and a sustainability plan. Unfortunately the digitisation grant ('Digitaliseren met beleid') stopped in 2009. For 2010 there were no possibilities for applying for a grant for implementing the information plan with a development plan.

### Education

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands through Senternovem



CIE new website

# 7. FINANCIAL REVIEW

Balance	31/12/2010 €	31/12/2009 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Tangible fixed assets	-	-
Assets	6.126	14.939
Total fixed assets	6.126	14.939
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables	153.126	180.351
Liquid assets	163.481	392.385
Total current assets	316.607	572.736
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>322.733</b>	<b>587.675</b>

Liabilities		
General reserve	46.023	29.341
Reserves for special purposes	14.067	14.067
Total equity	60.090	43.408
Short-term debts	262.643	544.267
<b>Total debts</b>	<b>262.643</b>	<b>544.267</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>322.733</b>	<b>587.675</b>



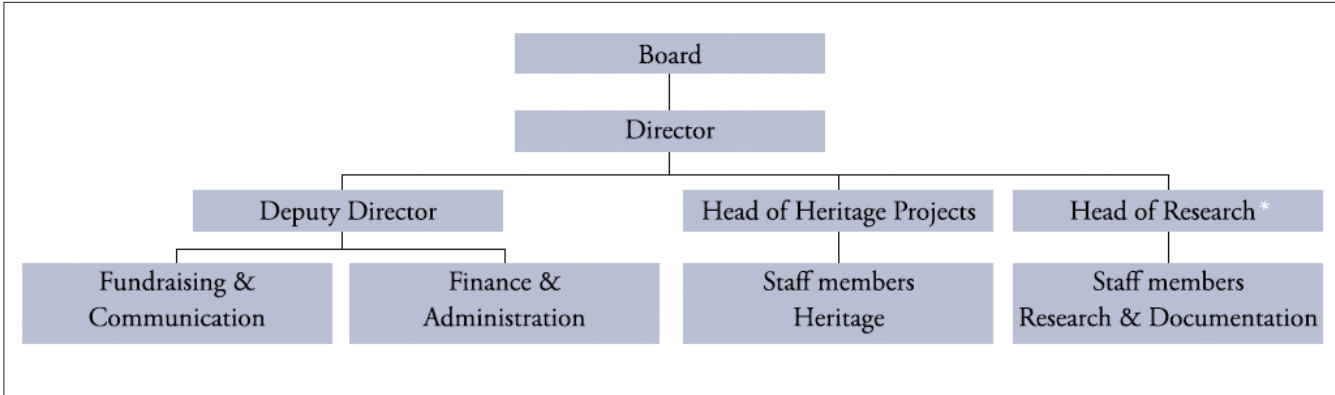
Salam Bau, Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace

Statement of income & expenditure	Realisation 2010 €	Realisation 2009 €
<b>Income</b>		
Project income	910.173	935.445
Other income	5.023	30.887
Received interest	3.216	313
<b>Total income</b>	<b>918.412</b>	<b>966.645</b>

Expenditures		
Expenditures personnel	328.820	323.886
Other management expenses	57.559	53.283
Communication	36.649	13.504
Research and documentation	19.738	5.811
Programme development	20.145	43.038
Direct expenditure programmes	437.719	505.207
Banking costs	1.100	213
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>901.730</b>	<b>944.942</b>

# 8. ORGANISATION

## 8.1. THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CIE



\*Director and head research is a combined position

## 8.2. THE BOARD

### Huib van Everdingen (chairman)

February 2009 -

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

### Pauline Kruseman (vice chairman)

September 2006 -

Pauline Kruseman is the former director of the Amsterdam Historical Museum. Previously she worked at the Royal Tropical Institute/ Tropenmuseum and was also involved in various international cultural cooperation programmes.

### Charles van Schelle (treasurer)

September 2006 -

Charles van Schelle is a former managing director at ABN AMRO Bank NV and is currently managing director at Kempen en Co.

### 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.

### Willem Willems (board member)

April 2009 -

Willem Willems is dean of the Faculty of Archaeology at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. From 1989-1999 he was the director of the former State Archaeology Department (ROB) and State Archaeologist of the Netherlands.



Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace, renovation

## 8.3 STAFF

### MANAGEMENT TEAM

#### **Robert Parthesius PHD**

Dr. Robert Parthesius is the director and the founder of the CIE. He is a Maritime Historian (University of Amsterdam) and a former curator at the Amsterdam Historical Museum. Since the late 1980's Parthesius has been concerned with the interface between history and archaeology. His PhD thesis 'Dutch ships in Tropical waters' on the logistical maritime aspects of the European expansion to Asia in the 17th century, was published in 2009. In 2009 he was appointed associate professor at the faculty of archaeology of the University of Leiden.

#### **Anouk Fienieg MA**

Anouk Fienieg holds a MA in Cultural Heritage and a MA in History, both from the University of Amsterdam. Anouk was the head of heritage projects at the CIE and currently holds the function of deputy director. Anouk graduated cum laude on the Dutch Mutual Cultural Heritage policy.

#### **Geerte Wachter MA (- 1 October)**

Geerte Wachter was deputy director of the CIE. She also works as a policy officer for Museum and Heritage Policies at the Province of Utrecht. Previously she worked as a Senior Programme Coordinator for the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development in the Netherlands. She studied Philosophy at the Universities of Nijmegen and Amsterdam.



Fort Jesus in Mombassa, Kenya

### THE 2010 TEAM

#### **Linn Borghuis BA**

worked on the repatriation of the ANCODS collection

#### **Fleur Cools MA**

was responsible for PR, Digitisation and Communication

#### **Ir. Anne Feenstra**

and his team managed our Afghanistan activities

#### **Bill Jeffery MA**

coordinated our MUCH programme

#### **Erik van Kempen BA**

did research on heritage and tourism

#### **Freek van Kessel BA**

worked on the ANCODS exhibitions

#### **Charlotte van Kesteren BA**

did research on World Heritage in Africa

#### **Eva Koppen MA**

coordinated our Russia activities

#### **Emilie Kraaikamp BA**

did research on Brasil

#### **Menno Leenstra MSc**

did extensive archival research on the European Expansion

#### **Hanna Leijen MA**

coordinated our activities in Afghanistan, Indonesia and did research on South Africa

#### **Santima van Nunen Karioen MA**

worked on our mutual heritage wiki

#### **Paul Oranje**

did our ICT support

#### **Christine van der Pijl-Ketel MA**

did research on the diaspora of porcelain

#### **Rogier Postma MSc**

coordinated our Business Administration (- 1 March)

#### **Veronique Rap BA**

did research on mutual heritage with India

#### **Schütz and Swart Security**

gave training in Afghanistan

#### **Koosje Spitz MA**

wrote parts of our mutual heritage research reports

#### **Julie Trebault MA**

coordinates the contacts with museums in Asia

#### **Benjamin Trias BA**

did research on mutual heritage with India

#### **Amanda Vollenweider**

and her team worked on the Another Afghan Story project

#### **Miranda Vos**

did design and ICT support

#### **Annemarie Willems MA**

coordinated our activities in Surinam, Brazil and was responsible for our Business Management

#### **Sophie Winton BA**

worked for our MUCH programme



# 9. WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS

The work of the CIE is supported by the contributions of governments, international bodies and regional and local organisations.

## Some of our major partners, donors and sponsors in 2010 were:

- Bandung Heritage Society
- Department for Environment, Water, Heritage of Australia
- Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Australia
- Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia
- Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in South Africa
- Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Tanzania
- Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University
- Goethe Institut Headquarters Munich
- Hong Kong Underwater Heritage Group
- ICOMOS Netherlands
- Lord Wilson Heritage Trust
- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan
- Money Museum, Utrecht
- Museum Volkenkunde Leiden
- Munich State Museum of Ethnology
- National Maritime Museum Amsterdam
- National Museum of Afghanistan
- Netherlands National Service for Cultural Heritage (RCE)
- Robben Island Museum
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
- The Australian National Maritime Museum
- The AWAD project
- The Guam Preservation Trust
- The Environmental Resources Management (ERM) Foundation.
- The Netherlands Institute for Heritage (Erfgoed Nederland)
- The Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)
- The National Railway Company Indonesia, Heritage Conservation Division
- The Western Australian Museum
- University of Amsterdam Heritage Department
- UNESCO office Dar es Salaam
- Wilhelmina E. Jansen Fund



Afghanistan coordination meeting June 2010

# 10. 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 at the 'Boerhaave Building' of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, The Netherlands.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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ABN-AMRO Bank account number: 470248947  
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