

# Evaluation of the Centre for Critical Heritage Studies, University of Gothenburg, October 2021.



## Evaluation Report

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# 1. Centre criteria fulfilment

## 1.1 To what extent is the centre multidisciplinary?

The CCHS is fundamentally multidisciplinary, largely due to its highly successful research clusters (see 3.1 below for detail). In addition to its multidisciplinary character, it also shows an exemplary level of interdisciplinary research where theories, methods and practices from multiple disciplines are combined to address research problems in ways that transcend the capacity of individual disciplines. Furthermore, CCHS demonstrates an increasing degree of transdisciplinary work, with researchers and non-academic stakeholders working together to create holistic conceptual, theoretical, and practice-based innovations. The growth of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary working has been key to CCHS researchers' ability to address UGOT's Challenges agenda.

## 1.2 To what extent has the centre added academic value?

The CCHS has added tremendous academic value by allowing researchers to explore and develop innovative interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research culture that addresses societal challenges in accordance with the vision of UGOT's Challenges agenda. These challenges include, amongst others: decolonising the city and revealing post-colonial hidden heritage narratives; consumption and the future of the planet; place-making, dislocation, and wellbeing in refugee camps; the use of heritage in holistic-participatory wellbeing interventions; genetics, disease and migration; a heritage approach to climate change and toxicity in built environments. The investment of substantial resources in CCHS through the UGOT Challenges funding is a key factor in creating the time, confidence, and networks for researchers to engage in uncertain, emergent and creative thinking. This in turn has contributed to transformative research approaches and directions, as well as growth in funding applications, co-authored peer-reviewed publications, and excellent research impact (see 3.4 below).

## 1.3 To what extent has the centre engaged in activities of collaboration and cooperation?

A key aspect of the added value of CCHS is the collaboration, cooperation and partnership working it embraces. International collaboration is at the heart of CCHS manifested in the partnership between UGOT and UCL (UK). Despite the hurdles of institutional partnership-working (relating to different institutional bureaucracies and funding regimes), this partnership has been a very productive one (see 3.2). It is one of the best-known and most successful cross-institutional academic heritage centres, let alone one that also embraces international cooperation. Collaboration between UGOT/UCL researchers takes place at a foundational level through the research clusters and there is also ample evidence for collaboration with researchers in other countries, contributing to CCHS's significant international reputation (evidenced by the many approaches the centre gets from doctoral students and researchers). I am also particularly impressed with CCHS's track record of facilitating partnership working with heritage sector organisations and stakeholders. Through the Heritage Academy and UCL's partnership with the National Trust (England and Wales), researchers have access to a network of more than 40 potential heritage sector partners, with transformative results on critical theory and practice, as well as research impact and engagement (see 3.4).

## 2. Organisation and communication

There is no doubt in my mind that CCHS conforms to the *Rules for Centres at University of Gothenburg* in terms of both organisation and communication. Not only does it meet the basic requirements, but it also exceeds them in many regards.

### 2.1 Organisation and governance

I note that CCHS differs from other UGOT centres by being based on an international partnership between UGOT and UCL. This adds a degree of complexity to its organisational structure and governance employing a range of strategies and tools (Appendix 1). At first glance I thought its arrangements looked rather complicated, but after reviewing them I can see their logic and they appear to be functioning effectively to ensure CCHS's goals and objectives.

In terms of **governance and oversight**, CCHS has a Director and Deputy-Director from both UGOT and UCL, a Board (UGOT Deans of Faculties involved in the centre and an external member representing heritage institutions), and an Advisory Board (made up of four international experts in heritage and conservation). The Executive Committee (made up of the Directors, Deputy Directors, Research Cluster Coordinators, Heritage Academy Coordinator and CCHS Coordinator) acts as the steering committee (in UGOT terms) overseeing the goals and objectives of the centre and the distribution of its resources. The Marie Curie International Training Network and Cambridge University Press publication series are overseen by the Board/Leadership.

Dedicated **CCHS administrators/project coordinators** at UGOT and UCL, provide essential support for smooth-running of the centre, organising events, meetings, travel, minutes etc. They also play a key role in managing the CCHS Newsletter, websites, Facebook (external communication). Their excellent contribution is clearly crucial to effective operation of the centre and its infrastructures, and their continuity is a key concern with the end of UGOT Challenges funding on the horizon.

The **research clusters** with their coordinators from both UGOT and UCL are intended to facilitate decentralised leadership when it comes to research directions and activities, such as working seminars and workshops, external networking, guest researchers. This model seems to be very effective in terms of encouraging innovative research environments and grant applications (see 3.1).

The **collaboration between UGOT and UCL** is based on a long-term partnership agreement as required by the UGOT Centre Rules. The two institutions have parallel organisational structures, mirroring clusters and leadership. 12 per cent of the UGOT Challenges grant has been transferred to UCL to support the partnership model and stimulate research. Different institutional bureaucracies clearly created some hurdles, but CCHS is to be commended on overcoming these and making these arrangements work effectively.

Non-academic cooperation and collaboration are facilitated through the **Heritage Academy (HA)**, which is a particularly impressive aspect of CCHS. The goal of HA is to form a bridge between academia and society, represented by regional heritage institutions (c.40, representing c.2000 people/researchers), to develop collaboration, new projects and outreach. It clearly does this extremely effectively (see 3.3 below) due, in part, of its strong organisational structure, administration and management. HA is based on a partnership agreement and has a steering committee of 6 with representatives from UGOT and regional heritage organizations. There is also an HA coordinator

(20% FTE) financed by Västarvets, reflecting the importance HA is seen to have in the heritage sector. HA organises two annual conferences (spring and autumn) each with 80-100 participants.

Finally, the **annual CCHS plans** are ambitious but realistic, whilst the **annual reports** are exemplary. I found the mid-term review very effective and helpful.

## 2.2 Communication

The CCHS Communication platforms offer an impressive array of tools for publicising and disseminating the work of the centre, whilst engaging a wide range of different audiences. Taken together they should be effective in meeting the centre's communication goals: accessibility, outreach, visibility and branding (although only systematic evaluation would evidence this directly)

The **CCHS Newsletter** provides a regular update on CCHS activities, including projects, publications, staff news, visitors, and events (led by both UGOT and UCL). There are c.6 editions p/a. It is produced inhouse and circulated as a pdf to a large mailing list of subscribers (c. 900), as well as available to download from the CCHS web sites. It is a very useful practical tool for alerting potential audiences and participants to the wide-ranging programme of activities, including research seminars, public lectures, *Inside the Box* podcasts, workshops and conferences.

Alternative online newsletter or blog platforms (eg MS Sway or Wordpress) might streamline production, design and circulation (I believe CCHS are already looking to move in this direction). These could be reviewed with this in mind. Also with the new UGOT web site offering effective tools for communicating immediate events and events, CCHS could review whether to streamline the newsletter, focusing on fewer editions per year and slightly more substantive articles (rather than short news items and events) (see recommendations).

UGOT and UCL each host **CCHS web sites**. Whilst this might be viewed as fragmenting Centre identity and activities, they are a pragmatic solution to the bureaucratic hurdles of cross-institutional collaboration. Linkages between the two platforms help to counteract fragmentation, although there could be more of these (and some of the current links are broken). The new design for the UGOT web site is particularly impressive with attractive design, simple effective structure and a good range of functionality. The relationship between its functionality, that of social media and the newsletter could be reviewed to streamline communications if required with the end of the UGOT Challenges grant (see recommendations).

A particularly innovative aspect of the CCHS communication strategy is the development of the **podcast and conversation series**, *Inside the Box: Things and people in a globalized world*. It was launched in September 2019 by the Museum of World Culture in Gothenburg and Centre for Critical Heritage Studies in collaboration with Folkuniversitetet. Since its launch it has led to production of a fascinating series of podcasts (mostly in Swedish but with some in English) focusing on museum objects in connection to current discourses and research regarding cultural heritage.

There are number of tailored **Facebook groups**, tailored to different audiences: CCHS Facebook (c. 2,500 followers); Heritage Academy Facebook; Interpret Sweden Network Facebook. I have not explored these sites as I am not a Facebook user, but it seems like a sensible strategy and Facebook is clearly reaching a wide range of users.

As far as I can tell CCHS does not have a **Twitter** account, and this might be a useful addition as this social media platform serves a rather different audience to Facebook and is popular with

academics and cultural organisations. It is particularly helpful for short communications about events, activities and outputs.

CCHS has also developed a publication series called *Elements* with Cambridge University Press aimed at teaching and graduate students. This is discussed further below (see 3.4).

## 3. Operation and activities

### 3.1 Research clusters and theme: cooperation, interdisciplinarity and innovation

The CCHS has 1 research theme, Heritage and Science (HS), and 4 interdisciplinary research clusters:

- Making Global Heritage Futures (MGHF)
- Curating the City (CC)
- Embracing the Archive in a Digital World (EA)
- Heritage and Wellbeing (HW)

The research clusters have demonstrably contributed to a significant increase in multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, and to increasingly transdisciplinary research. They also provide the matrix for the international collaboration between UGOT and UCL, consolidating the partnership at the heart of CCHS (see below 3.2). Importantly, UGOT Challenges funding was distributed directly to the clusters to provide the basis for substantive collaboration and innovation. Each cluster has had funding to support 20% to time/salary for coordinating the work, plus a cluster specific budget (ca 300 000 SEK yearly) used for cluster workshops, conferences, and seed funding to facilitate development of interdisciplinary projects. Early Career Researchers (ECRS) / PhDs have been integrated within research cluster activities, and in the case of one cluster (CC) there has been a focus on innovative teaching and learning for Masters' students alongside research activities. I am still not entirely clear of the logic behind identifying Heritage and Science as a theme, rather than a cluster. It seems to have gravitated towards the cluster model over the 5-year period of Challenges funding, and the Executive Committee could potentially consider reconfiguring/relabelling it as such.

The 'top-down'-driven strategy and centre structure is a clever one, because it directly facilitates 'bottom-up' knowledge exchange and research development. On questioning in the review meetings (Appendix 1), CCHS research cluster members emphasised the liberatory nature of this model. It has allowed for exploration of shared research interests and complementary expertise across disciplines in both UCL and UGOT, as well as between academics and creative practitioners. More importantly, cluster members explained how this enabled them to engage in speculative work, to both "think differently" and develop innovative new approaches to heritage research that addresses societal challenges.

Researchers commented that added value derives from the time, resources, and access to networks/partnerships that CCHS offers. Together these factors have contributed to a research culture characterised by creativity and transformation. Participatory co-design has played an important role for some research clusters, and place-based methods and meetings have been a key aspect of others. The importance of building "confidence", "trust", "openness", and time to build sustained collaborations, was emphasised in meetings, allowing researchers to push beyond their

comfort zones and do exploratory work that leads to genuine innovation. One CCHS researcher commented that: “we have realised how cutting-edge critical theory in fact calls for, and can build on, more practical forms of collaborating and co-production of knowledge, two things that we had perhaps previously tended to see as separate”.

In terms of concrete measures for the effectiveness of the clusters, there is a demonstrable, marked increase in the quality of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research (see 3.4 below). The 4 clusters (and 1 research theme) each cross-cut UGOT and UCL and encompass in their entirety: 5 Faculties; c.10 divisions/departments; c. 29 disciplines/fields of study. In terms of addressing global societal challenges.

## 3.2 International partnership and collaboration

As noted above CCHS is one of the best known and most successful cross-institutional international heritage centres. The formal partnership between UGOT and UCL is at the heart of the centre's added value in terms of internationalisation, differentiating it from other UGOT centres. The collaboration between UGOT and UCL researchers has demonstrably increased and become more systematic in approach. The research cluster framework discussed above has been a key tool in achieving this. The coordinators of the clusters meet twice a year, but the integrated approach to workshops, research and seminars is particularly important in underpinning international partnership and collaboration. This of course has been made possible by use of the UGOT Challenges funding to resource events, activities, pilot projects and administration at both institutions. UGOT and UCL participating departments have also invested resources in kind, which have also been key to CCHS's success.

In the meetings, CCHS members unanimously stressed the value of this international partnership and the collaborative research that stems from it. They stressed its transformative impact and its contribution to research funding applications, publications, and impact activities. They also stressed the significant impact of the partnership on teaching and postgraduate research, particularly in the field of heritage studies, but also in other disciplines and fields of study.

The highly-respected reputation of CCHS internationally, partly a product of the partnership between UGOT and UCL, is also felt to be very beneficial in advancing and promoting research. Researchers commented on how it opens doors to wider research networks and collaborations. Furthermore, CCHS regularly receives approaches from doctoral researchers, postdocs and established researchers regarding visiting fellowships and exchanges.

The Marie Curie ITNs (*CHEurope* and *HERILAND*) and associated graduate schools have of course played a key role in internationalisation, being founded on a network of institutions, and bringing together doctoral students from an array of countries. These ECRs will go on to further internationalise CCHS's network through their future career trajectories and it will be important to cultivate a strong ECR research culture and sense of shared identity/association (see recommendations).

## 3.3 Heritage academy: cooperation, engagement and impact

Heritage Academy (HA) has been extremely successful in supporting the development of knowledge exchange and collaboration between CCHS and cultural institutions and museums. One of the strengths of the HA is the focus upon current issues in heritage management, such as a conference

about new legislation before its implementation. It also does a great deal to support research impact and public engagement, for instance leading to the development of the innovative *Inside the Box* podcast, alongside a number of other collaborative public forums and exhibitions. However, the HA's contribution extends well beyond impact and engagement, creating the foundation for innovative collaborative approaches to theory and practice. This in turn generates new research questions and new educational opportunities.

In the review meetings, CCHS researchers and HA representatives commented on the importance of establishing sustained relationships based on increasing mutual understanding of goals, needs, resources and constraints. This contributes to increased trust and confidence to explore innovative approaches and new horizons. It also allows for much shorter research development pipelines and agile working: "from getting the idea, to chatting to people in the institutions and trying it out, to actually getting access to interviews and material, was very quick - this means a lot when applying for funding with short deadlines. It allows for a more exploratory, tentative and open way of formulating research problems, which in itself facilitates moving outside the box and thinking in new ways".

HA delivers an intensive programme of collaborative activities, projects, and outputs, including the innovative *Inside the Box* podcast series and highly successful twice-yearly conferences (with c. 80 - 100 participants from both academia and the heritage sector). A new initiative for public outreach: a heritage forum with exhibitions of ongoing projects from various stakeholders in the region has also proved to be a great success.

CCHS's success is founded on considerable UGOT investment of resources and infrastructures, and it will be important to find ways to sustain these in order for it to continue to thrive and bear fruit (see recommendations). It has clearly built up a considerable level of trust and supports an increasing public profile, so there is institutional reputational damage at stake should it found.

### 3.4 Quality of research: publications, grant income and research impact case studies

The added value in terms of quality of research is demonstrated by increasing volume of team-based research grant applications/income, peer-reviewed publications of international significance (often co-authored or stemming from collaborative projects), alongside excellent research impact resulting from collaborative working with heritage sector partners. The annual reports demonstrate an extremely impressive number of outputs, activities and grant applications/awards. In 2020, for instance there were 60 publications, 46 of which were peer reviewed, 23 co-authored, 25 were interdisciplinary, 21 involved multiple universities, 19 international collaborations, 10 involved one or more non-academic partners and 5 focused on creative practice. There were a number of new course units linked to the centre and graduate school events. There was extensive collaboration with external heritage organisations, other academic institutions, and international partners. Finally, there were 15 successful grant applications and 7 pending or denied.

The impressive level of activity is reflected in each annual report, and there is a clear trajectory towards increasing productivity despite some annual fluctuations (the impact of COVID in particular). During 2016-20 researchers associated with CCHS participated in externally-funded research projects amounting to c. 380 MSEK (CCHS UGOT Challenges Written Reflections, June 2021). Funding has ranged from small research grants to larger research council schemes and large-scale international grants like ERC Synergy, ERASMUS+ and Marie Curie ITN.

The Cambridge University *Elements* Series was developed by CCHS to promote critical heritage studies in an international publication series. To date, seven books have been published in the series, which looks likely to increase the international visibility of CCHS and its impact on teaching and graduate research.

The research impact case studies submitted to the UGOT Challenges review are very impressive, as is the range of 'pathways to impact' facilitated by the centre, in particular through the HA and UCLs parallel partnerships.

### 3.5 Contribution to holistic education environment and teaching

CCHS has clearly contributed to a holistic education environment with integration of research and teaching activities. Taught graduate students on heritage and museum Masters' programmes at the two institutions have undoubtedly benefitted most from Centre research cluster projects, events and workshops. Research-led teaching is in strong evidence and there are a number of new course units linked to CCHS (e.g. Global Studies launched a new course unit on Global Politics of Heritage in 2018 and HDK developed a course unit on Design and Heritage). Visiting Researchers at CCHS often contribute to teaching on heritage course units.

A joint Masters programme in Critical Heritage Studies cross-cutting the Faculties and disciplines associated with the centre has been scoped and developed. However, differing cross-institutional bureaucratic and funding environments mean this is likely to be restricted to UGOT with UCL developing its own competitor programmes. This seems inevitable, but exchange schemes could be explored as a means of facilitating student exchange placements for up to a semester.

The two Marie Curie ITNs (*CHEurope* and *HERILAND*) have made a very significant contribution to PhD student recruitment and the associated doctoral schools provide extensive doctoral training.

### 3.6 Career development

Throughout the meetings, CCHS members and HA representatives stressed the importance of the centre for their career development and continuing professional development. The Centre leadership and Board members are largely made up of senior academics with appropriate managerial and leadership experience. Whereas the research cluster coordinators tend to be mid-career scholars who have benefitted from substantial career development because of their role in the centre. Researchers and academics who are earlier in their careers, including doctoral students, have also been integrated into the research clusters with the result that they have also benefitted from the funding and opportunities associated with CCHS. PhD student cluster members in the meetings commented extremely positively on their experience.

The gender balance looks reasonably good, but I was not offered any concrete data on this or other aspects of equality and diversity. This might be something to collect and reflect on over the next 5 years of the Centre's life. Early career researchers might also be integrated further through the establishment of an ECR forum or network, alongside ECR representation on committees so that they can have an input into the organisation and governance of CCHS (see recommendations). There are clearly very good opportunities for ECR career development as emphasised by doctoral students and postdocs in the review meetings. In particular, the Marie Curie ITN doctoral school training programmes offer an excellent framework for those funded through this scheme. However, more systematic attention to ECR participation and career development may broaden the benefits

still further and help to develop a stronger sense of attachment and belonging amongst doctoral students who are necessarily based in departments and associated with specific disciplines.

## 4. Recommendations

I strongly and unreservedly recommend the continuation of CCHS beyond the current phase of UGOT Challenges funding. The investment in funding and infrastructure resources has stimulated a great deal of innovation and development with extremely successful results. It would be a substantial loss if the centre were not continued and a waste of what has been gained through UGOT investment over the last 5 years. If the infrastructures, administrative support and academic staff time can be maintained through various mechanisms, then CCHS has established a very strong foundation to build a bright and highly successful future. As the current large UGOT Challenges funding is coming to an end, a steer from the centre will be important to make sure that CCHS does not fall between the cracks of diverse Faculty and Departmental policies, funding regimes and politics. Unfortunately, this is all too often the fate of research centres in higher education institutions, which decline after an initial phase of investment funding, in part due to the absence of a systematic institutional approach to their sustainability.

Recommendations for the future development and work of the centre:

- The organisational structure and governance of the Centre is sound and fit for purpose, so in my view there is no need for radical changes.
- Likewise, the research clusters are all doing innovative and productive work in their differing ways (as well as the Heritage and Science theme, although this could be reconfigured as a research cluster)
- The new overarching research theme of Heritage and Waste, which encompasses all of the research clusters, seems an original and distinctive way of developing CCHS's work whilst addressing pressing global challenges.
- This cross-cutting theme might provide the foundation for a new CCHS-led Marie Curie ITN funding application once the current one ends.
- The proposals for a Critical Heritage Studies Masters' Programme should be submitted for approval.
- CCHS and UGOT Senior Management Team, Deans and Heads of Department should develop a coordinated strategy for future funding and support to ensure sustainability.
- A critical issue is how to sustain infrastructural, administrative and communication support, leaving academic researchers in both UGOT and UCL to develop collaborative research projects and generate external research income and sector partnerships.
- It will be particularly important to maintain the excellent communication platforms that CCHS has developed, although there may be ways to streamline these a bit and a revised strategic communication plan might be developed to this end (see 2.2 for comments and suggestions).
- Another linked critical issue is how to sustain the outstanding work of the Heritage Academy and avoid any reputational damage that might arise if it declines or fails. HA is an exceptional initiative that should be of great benefit to the UGOT as a whole.
- CCHS Executive Committee should develop a systematic plan for pursuit of external funding, ranging from research grants to investment and bequests from charitable trusts and high net worth individuals (where named lectures and posts can be attractive).

- CCHS Executive Committee should consider whether to introduce an ECR forum and/or ECR input into centre operation and governance to cultivate ECR identification and attachment.
- Linked to the above, it is worth reflecting on how a more systematic ECR research culture and training programme could be developed beyond the specific clusters and Marie Curie ITNs to ensure that a vibrant network is developed supporting the sustainability of CCHS in a context of a different funding regime.
- Finally, the Board and Executive Committee could consider a review of career development, succession planning, and equality and diversity, contributing to further development of productive career pathways building on its already impressive impact in this regard.

## 5. Overall summary

Overall, CCHS is an extremely impressive research centre with a significant international reputation and the potential to become world leading. It has of course benefitted greatly from substantial UGOT investment, which the centre leadership acknowledge has allowed them to achieve things they would not have thought possible. This is credit to UGOT's visionary Challenges scheme, which has led in this case to excellence in multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and increasingly transdisciplinary research. The added value achieved is very significant indeed and the level of partnership working resulting from the international collaboration with UCL and the Heritage Academy is outstanding. This is demonstrated by an impressive level of productivity in terms of grant applications/income, publications, creative practice outputs, research impact and public engagement activities. Above all CCHS researchers have consistently reinforced CCHS's transformative impact on how they work, in terms of both theory and practice. I strongly and unreservedly support the continuation of CCHS and recommend that a systematic institutional approach is developed to ensure its sustainability after the Challenges funding comes to an end.

## 6. Assessment procedure

The review was carried out in September and October 2021. This report is based on the following assessment procedure:

- Reference to the following UGOT frameworks:
  - UGOT Guidance for Evaluation of Centres
  - UGOT Policy for Centres
  - UGOT Rules for Centres
- A review of the following documentation:
  - CCHS Plans and Reports for the previous 5 years (2016 – 2021)
  - Evaluation CCHS UGOT Challenges 2021 (written reflections and impact case studies)
  - Mid way self-evaluation CCHS 2019
- Meetings with CCHS members and associates (Appendix 2)
  - A programme of meetings was set up by CCHS Director, Prof Ola Wetterberg, and Administrator, Jenny Högström Berntson.

- These meetings were led by Prof. Siân Jones and took the form of group interviews focusing on UGOT centre evaluation criteria.
- For the research cluster meeting, Prof Jones asked each cluster to deliver a short 5 minute presentation on the cluster's achievements with a focus on 'added value', prior to the interview questions.
- Prof Jones requested that early career researchers and PhD students be included in the research cluster meetings.
- CCHS Director, Prof Ola Wetterberg, and Administrator, Jenny Högström Berntson, both provided overview Powerpoint presentations that helped a great deal with orientation.

**Reviewer and contact details:**

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# Appendix 1: organisation and communication

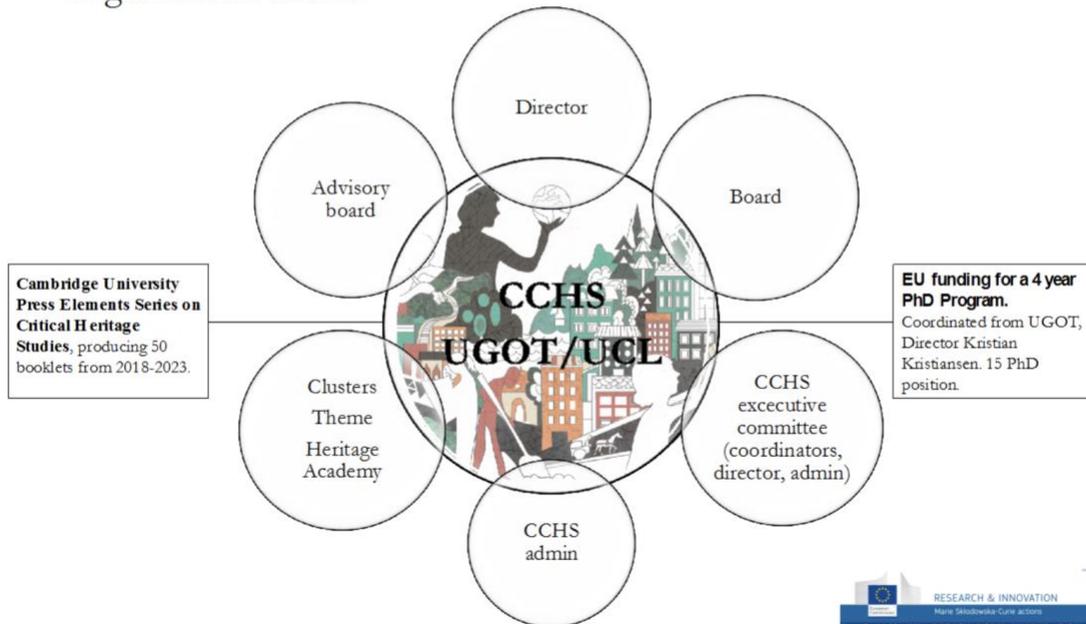
*Organisation and communication: how are the rules for centres at the University of Gothenburg implemented*

## Leadership



CENTRE FOR CRITICAL HERITAGE STUDIES, CCHS

## Organization CCHS



(Schematic diagram produced by CCHS, UGOT)

## Appendix 2: interview meetings with CCHS members and associates

### **6 Oct 9:30-10:30 CET – CCHS Directors and deputy directors (UGOT + UCL)**

- Prof. Ola Wetterberg UGOT
- Prof. Kristian Kristiansen UGOT
- Ass. Prof. Theano Moussouri UCL
- Prof. Rodney Harrison UCL.

### **6 Oct 11:00-12:00 CET – CCHS researchers (UGOT + UCL)**

- Senior lecturer Henric Benesch, Curating the City, UGOT
- PhD student Moniek Driesse, Curating the City, UGOT
- Associate Professor, Dean Sully, Curating the City, Heritage and Science, UCL
- Senior lecturer, Stavroula Golfomitsou, Heritage and Science, UGOT
- Senior lecturer, Elisabeth Punzi, Heritage and Wellbeing, UGOT
- PhD student Mostafa Hosseini, Heritage and Wellbeing, UGOT
- Senior lecturer Anita Synnestvedt, Heritage Academy, UGOT

### **6 Oct 14.15-14.45 CET – CCHS Board**

- Dean Marie Demker, Faculty of Humanities
- Dean Sanne Kofod Olsen, Faculty of Fine Arts
- Dean Göran Hilmersson, Faculty of Science
- Unit Head Dennis Axelsson, Urban Planning, Cultural Affairs Administration, Gothenburg City Museum

### **13 Oct 12:30-13:30 CET CCHS partners**

- Chief of Staff, Karl Magnusson, The Museum of World Culture
- Museum Curator Annica Engström, Museum of Medicine
- Developer Monica Gustafsson, The Cultural Development Administration Region Västra Götaland
- Project manager Daniel Gillberg, Änggården, Gothenburg City Museum

### **13 Oct 14:00-15:00 CET – CCHS researchers (UGOT + UCL)**

- Senior lecturer Staffan Appelgren, Heritage Futures, UGOT
- Senior lecturer, Anna Bohlin, Heritage Futures, UGOT
- PhD Tina Paphitis, Heritage Futures, UCL
- Senior lecturer Jonathan Westin, Archives, UGOT
- Senior lecturer Astrid von Rosen, Archives, UGOT
- Honorary Research Associate Alda Terracciano, Archives, UCL

### **13 Oct 16:00-16:30 CET – CCHS Directors and deputy directors (UGOT + UCL)**

- Prof. Ola Wetterberg UGOT
- Prof. Kristian Kristiansen UGOT
- Ass. Prof. Theano Moussouri UCL

- Prof. Rodney Harrison UCL.