

**Archaeology and
Anthropology at
Bournemouth University
1967–2017:
A short history**



**Archaeology and
Anthropology at Bournemouth
University 1967–2017:
A short history**

Bournemouth: April 2018

This short history of Archaeology and Anthropology at Bournemouth University and its predecessor institutions was compiled to accompany the celebration of 50 years of teaching, research, and professional practice during the academic year 2017–18. The text and associated appendices were compiled and edited by Timothy Darvill, Katherine Barker, and Kerry Barrass, with contributions and assistance from many current and former members of staff. The paper by John Beavis and Alan Hunt entitled “Bill Putnam: an appreciation” that appeared in Bill’s *festschrift* volume *Communicating Archaeology* (ed J Beavis and A Hunt, 1999. Oxford and Bournemouth: Oxbow Books and Bournemouth University. 1–10) is the source of much detail for the period before 1995.

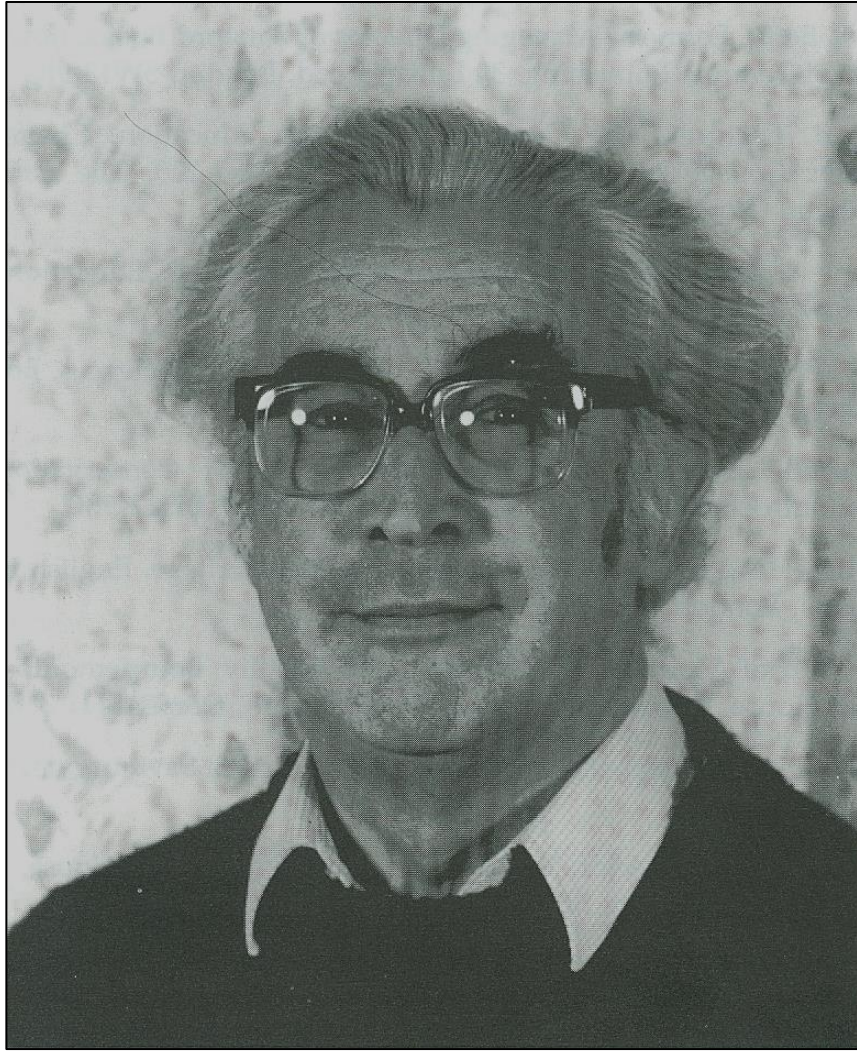
Since knowledge is always provisional, contested, negotiated, and contextual, additions, corrections, and alternative perspectives to the views offered here are most welcome and will be incorporated in subsequent editions!

© Bournemouth University and Authors 2018

First edition. April 2018 (Approaches to Archaeology Conference 20–22 April 2018)

Contents

Frontispiece: Bill Putnam	6
Introduction	7
The early years: 1967 to 1985	7
Along the road to Bournemouth and Poole: 1985 to 1992	10
Polytechnic to University: 1992 to 2017	11
The Queen's Award	15
Conferences and meetings	15
Looking forwards	17
Archaeology and Anthropology staff	18
Courses and qualifications	20
Field-Schools and training excavations	22



Frontispiece: Bill Putnam (1930–2008), founder of the archaeology programmes at Weymouth College of Education in 1967. His life and works are remembered by Alan Hunt in *The Independent* for 25 November 2008, and a more extensive obituary appeared in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 131 (2010): 239–40.

Introduction

Fifty years! Not long when measured against deep archaeological time, but a singular achievement for an academic community focused on the study of ancient people and places through archaeology and the closely related field of anthropology.

This short and highly selective history of archaeology and anthropology at Bournemouth University and its predecessor institutions celebrates our Golden Anniversary during the academic year 2017–18, an event that coincides with the Silver Anniversary of Bournemouth University's creation in 1992. The booklet was prepared to accompany a conference – *Approaches to Archaeology: 50 years of Archaeology and Bournemouth University* – held on the 20-22 April 2018 when past and present students and staff came together to share reminiscences, exchange experiences, swap stories, and look forward to the next 50 years. This second edition draws on experiences and reminiscences shared during the conference and afterwards.

Bournemouth University's archaeology and anthropology community is large, diverse, and still growing. More than 4000 students have studied with us over the years taking qualifications in a wide range of specialist fields and at various levels. Many have gone on to achieve great things working in a wide range of organizations across Britain and beyond. Around 60 academic staff have participated in teaching, research, and professional practice that together form the backbone of our endeavours. More than 150 research fellows, research assistants, demonstrators, and technicians have worked on projects or provided support in the field, in laboratories, in the lecture halls, or in workrooms and offices. And crucial too are the many visiting research professors, fellows, and associates from around the world who have contributed their wisdom, expertise, and learning. Listings towards the end of this booklet will no doubt jog a few memories and, most importantly, document an extraordinary community.

In the following sections we highlight some of the history and achievements of the department, starting with a selective account of its developing organizational context and structure.

The early years: 1967 to 1985

Our story starts in 1967, the Summer of Love. ****

That same year, William Putnam, always known as Bill, was appointed to the staff of Weymouth College of Further Education. Bill was a classist by training ***. His remit at Weymouth was to develop his interest in archaeology by offering an option within the teacher-training programme leading to a Certificate in Education or a BEd degree. It was a progressive idea, inspired perhaps in response to two broader sets of changes going on at the time: teaching training strategies, and an expansion of interest in archaeology.

There was a rapid growth in teacher training through late 1960s as the children of the post-war baby-boom passed through school. Initial Teacher Training programmes became common and the number of students taking these courses was high.

On the archaeological front, rescue archaeology was in full flight, with excavations of ever-increasing scale featuring heavily in the media as development schemes and road-building programmes brought evidence of Britain's ancient past to light. Museums were expanding, and several universities and colleges were diversifying their archaeology courses to meet the new demands. Archaeology was a popular topic for extra-mural studies as well. Optimism about the future and an energetic band of archaeologists feeling their way towards

increasingly popular forms of positivism that eventually became dubbed the 'New Archaeology' no doubt fuelled support for these initiatives.

Colleges of Education

Sir, — I can provide the second of the three colleges of education Aubrey Burl asks for in your January issue. Since 1967 there has been a full archaeology course available in the Department of History here. From January 1972 this has become the Department of History and Archaeology, and its head is in point of fact an archaeologist.

I can only echo Aubrey Burl's masterly description of what a college of education does, while awaiting with interest government action on the James Report which may widen our sphere of activity. But I am sure the training of teachers will remain our primary function, and here we have a very important part to play. Archaeology is well established at University level and evening class students flock to archaeology classes, a fact which itself demonstrates the lack of opportunity for archaeological education further down the ladder in the junior and secondary schools.

We work close by Maiden Castle and it is horrifying to eavesdrop on a July end-of-term afternoon on the often inadequate teaching of many school parties, unsupported by planning, previous classroom work, or self-education by the teacher.

From September next we shall have three staff on the archaeology side and four for more traditional history (ultimately five). But we try to blur the distinction and emphasize that we are all doing the same thing; only the techniques of research differ. All our students follow a general course in history, including the teaching of it. In addition, each student chooses one of three areas of history in which to follow a more academic course of study: these are contemporary history, early modern history, and archaeology. The archaeology students follow a course in Roman Britain (a prehistoric alternative starts next year) and practical archaeology.

With the backing of the University of Southampton Department of Archaeology and Dorset County Museum, we do run a college training excavation at Dewlish Roman Villa, and students are expected to attend. We feel that this is an experience not to be missed, and that students who have taken part in excavation (as well as fieldwork of course) will be much better equipped to explain to children how history can be written from the soil. The practical side of archaeology has a side benefit for teaching as the skills of photography, surveying and exhibition of material have uses that go far beyond excavation. Students are expected to write a short thesis and here one of the great advantages of archaeology as an educational discipline becomes apparent. In what other field of study is there such an abundance of opportunity for original work?

The exceptional archaeology student will leave with a Bed degree and be capable of supervising on excavations, but this is not the main purpose of the course. All the students acquire an understanding of what archaeology is about and how to use it to good effect in bring the past to life in and out of the classroom. They will probably be useful members of local archaeological societies and be able to take their children to both field monuments and excavations, and obtain the greatest educational benefit from them, as well as contributing to the safety and survival of the monuments themselves by increasing the interest and understanding of the general public.

As far as possible this department sees all the students of the college during curriculum work at some time of other, to impart the basic commonsense of archaeology, to know what to do when Jane comes to school clutching a flint implement, and to know enough not to set form II to work on the nearest barrow with spades.

BILL PUTNAM
Department of History and Archaeology
College of Further Education
Dorchester Road
Weymouth
Dorset.

From *Current Archaeology* 3.8 (March 1972): 224.

Embedding archaeological studies in the teacher-training curriculum, or at least providing opportunities for trainee teachers (many of whom had been involved in summertime excavations in historic towns and cities) to extend their interests in archaeology also found favour. Writing in *Current Archaeology* in January 1992, Aubrey Burl noted that “school-teachers with a sympathy and knowledge of archaeology are the surest ways of educating the young public”. He calculated that if three colleges in Britain each produced 30 teachers per year with an interest in archaeology then by 1984 there would be “over a million children who would grow up knowing how precious our countryside is, and how easily destroyed. A million disciples”. Burl’s own institute, Kingston-upon-Hull College of Education, was one of the three that he envisaged; two more already existed. Unknown to Burl, James Dyer had been running very similar courses at Putteridge Bury College administered jointly by Luton and Hertfordshire County Council since 1967. And Bill’s work at Weymouth, started in the same year, is summarized in a letter that was published in *Current Archaeology* for March 1972 (see box).

In his letter Bill offers a succinct first-hand statement about the courses offered and the philosophy behind them. He emphasised the organizational context based in the Department of History and Archaeology, and the practical focus of the teaching. Traditional disciplinary boundaries were blurred, and the wider social value of a field-based subject such as archaeology was properly underlined by the examples he gave.

By 1973 the earlier rapid expansion of teaching training was over. Fewer teachers were needed as the birth-rate declined and many teacher-training colleges faced closure or merger. Weymouth College found itself in the same position as everyone else and for a while there was a very real threat to the continuation of an archaeology provision. Diversification was the adaptive response, and in October 1974 a Certificate in Practical Archaeology, awarded by the University of Southampton, was offered by the History and Archaeology Department at Weymouth College of Further Education. Soon after, in 1976, Weymouth College became part of the county-wide Dorset Institute of Higher Education, the archaeology provision set within the Department of Humanities.

The Certificate in Practical Archaeology was an innovative and quite new kind of qualification that addressed the lack of courses preparing people to work at technical and supervisory levels in the still-expanding field of rescue archaeology. ** note CBA input**. A copy of the course outline from 1974 notes that its aim was:

“To provide a training course in practical archaeology for students intending to embark on a career in professional archaeology. It is envisaged that students so qualified will be exempt from certain qualifying examinations of the British Archaeological Institution and will be in a position, subject to previous or subsequent experience, to obtain posts on the permanent staff of archaeological units or similar organization”.

Entry requirements were such that:

“All students will be expected to have at least four weeks experience of practical archaeology before admission to the course. Students will normally need to have two GCE passes at A-Level, but equal consideration will be given to students who can show academic competence and substantial practical experience”.

Something of the balance of work can be seen from the breakdown of work that over two years includes 60 hours of study each on prehistory, Roman Britain, and medieval and post-medieval Britain; 360 hours on techniques; 180 hours on the professional side of archaeology; 240 hours of term-time fieldwork; and 120 hours of complementary studies. In

addition, students were required to take part in excavation for eight weeks in the vacation. Delivering the course was Bill Putnam, John Beavis, and Alan Hunt.

The course was very popular with those wanting to take a programme in practical archaeology, and was sometimes used as an “insurance” place by students hoping to study archaeology at university but who were uncertain they would achieve the necessary GCE A-Level grades.

Restructuring of the Higher National Diploma (HND) awards in the mid 1970s provided another opportunity to enhance the qualifications offered and an HND in Practical Archaeology started in 1980 with its first cohort graduating in 1981. It replaced the Certificate programme, and again proved popular. Successfully completing an HND also allowed direct access the second year of degree programmes in a number of universities and this 2+2 model was commonly followed.

Research was embedded in work at Weymouth from the very start. The first field-school was an exploration of the Thorncombe Wood Roman Road at Stonsford Dorset in 1968. This was followed by work at Bowleaze Cove in 1969, and the same year excavations began at the Dewlish Roman Villa in Dorset. Work here continued through to 1979, revealing the plan and structure of a substantial and fairly well-appointed villa-complex that remains one of the most fully investigated examples in the area. Relatively small-scale work took place at Portland St Andrew in 1980–81, directed by Alan Hunt, and South Eggardon Farm at Ankerswell in 1982–83. The next substantial field-school focused on the medieval settlement at Woolcombe Farm, directed by Alan Hunt between, 1984 and 1992.

Professional practice was also part of the picture. Bill Putnam founded the Dorset Archaeological Committee to co-ordinate work in the county and to initiate government-funded (DoE) research projects. Some of these projects were hosted in the department at Weymouth, led by Ken Penn and Les Groube. One project, Dorset Decays, was to have a seminal impact on understanding the erosion of archaeology within chalkland landscapes, and also the systematic evaluation of sites and opportunities for their investigation the implications of which are still visible in the selection of ancient monuments for scheduling. The original typescript report of the project is shelved in the Special Collections area of today’s university library and has been well-thumbed over the years; a version of the report was published as *The archaeology of rural Dorset. Past, present and future* (L M Groube and M C B Bowden, 1982. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 4).

On a wider front, Bill succeeded Professor Colin Renfrew (later Lord Renfrew) as Chairman of the Wessex Archaeology Committee, developing it from an advisory body to become the Trust for Wessex Archaeology in 1979; as Wessex Archaeology it is now one of the biggest archaeological contractors in Britain.

Along the road to Bournemouth and Poole: 1985 to 1992

A reorganization of the Dorset Institute of Higher Education (DIHE) in 1985 led to a change in location for the delivery of the HND course when the staff and accommodation associated with it were transferred to the relatively new Talbot Campus situated on the edge of Talbot Village right on the boundary between Bournemouth and Poole. Dorset House was added alongside the pre-existing Poole House, creating new offices, lecture theatres, workshops, and specialist facilities such as a dark-room and laboratories.

Talbot Campus and the housing development of Talbot Village was linked to Wallisdown Road by a short spur-road named Fern Barrow. This name refers to a Bronze Age round barrow or burial monument that lay south of the housing estate somewhere near the radio mast visible in today's townscape. In Leslie Grinsell's survey of the barrows of Dorset published in 1959, *Fern Barrow* (site of) is listed as Poole 38 and its dimensions given as c.14m across and c.1.7m high. He records that it was opened and a turf shelter built against the north side in 1930, but no details appear to have been recorded. The road-name has endured, and Bournemouth University is now seemingly the only university in Britain to have an address that is essentially the name of an archaeological monument!

Dorset Institute of Higher Education became Bournemouth Polytechnic in 1989 with the archaeology and heritage conservation courses based in the Department of Tourism and Heritage Conservation led by Professor Bryan Brown.

Throughout this period the flagship course remained the HND Practical Archaeology, but in 1991 it was joined by a BSc in Heritage Conservation and in 1992 by BSc Archaeology; the last-mentioned is still running today. To support this expansion a handful of additional staff were appointed, including: Mark Brisbane, John Gale, Iain Hewett, Mark Maltby, Pat Morris, and John Wood, and a little later John Ashurst and Timothy Darvill.

The field-school continued at Woolcombe Farm down to 1992, followed by work at nearby Toller Porcorum directed by Alan Hunt, John Gale, and Bob Edwards in 1991–94. Connections with the archaeological and heritage world grew stronger as new staff brought new networks and greater opportunities for collaboration.

Polytechnic to university: 1992 to 2017

The creation of Bournemouth University in 1992 saw archaeology included within the Department of Conservation Sciences (1992–95), later renamed the School of Conservation Sciences (1995–2010), the School of Applied Sciences (2010–2014), and, most recently, the Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science in the Faculty of Science and Technology (from 2014). Between 1995 and 2014 archaeology teaching, research, and professional practice was delivered through the Archaeology, Anthropology and Historic Environment Group, and its publicly visible shop-window in the form of a university research centre that was established in January 1997; it is now one of the longest-running such centres in the University.

Heritage conservation expanded into a series of courses related to building conservation, architectural stonework conservation, timber building conservation, archaeology and property development, materials conservation, heritage management, museums and collections management, and museums studies. Connections with tourism continued, and for a short time this area of work included World Heritage resource management.

Archaeology courses continued to include a strong practical field-based component, as well as materials science, environmental archaeology, zooarchaeology, osteoarchaeology, bioarchaeology, and archaeological theory. A number of specialist areas of study also developed as staff interests changed and the archaeological world expanded its sphere of interest.

Forensic archaeology developed in the late 1990s, initially with the MSc in Forensic Archaeology that is still running and still popular. Subsequently, this field expanded to include

crime-scene science, international investigations, and the forensic dimensions of physical anthropology and osteoarchaeology. In the University as whole, there is great interest in the application several disciplines in a forensic context, including: biology, computing, environmental science, psychology, and toxicology.

Maritime Archaeology has been an active subject at Bournemouth University since the October 2001. It has been taught as a degree subject since the first recruitment to BSc Marine Archaeology in September 2004 (ending September 2012) and more latterly as an MSc Maritime Archaeology program which first recruited in September 2008. Students from these courses have gone on to work in the maritime archaeological disciplines in UK, Australia, Greece, and Portugal, and the BU maritime archaeological team has initiated and managed projects in the UK, Channel Islands, and Oman. Much of this work has involved working with government heritage agencies, national museums, and other universities. Research has focused on post medieval shipwrecks from the period AD 1500–1900, although research as far back as seafaring in the middle Bronze Age won BU and its partner the British Museum the coveted Keith Muckelroy Award in 2015. Our most recent work looks at the construction and storing of the eighteenth-century revolutionary British (but French built) warship *Invincible*. Working with our partners the Maritime Archaeology Sea Trust (MAST) and the National Museum of the Royal Navy we are now working from a purpose-built Maritime Archaeological Centre in Poole.

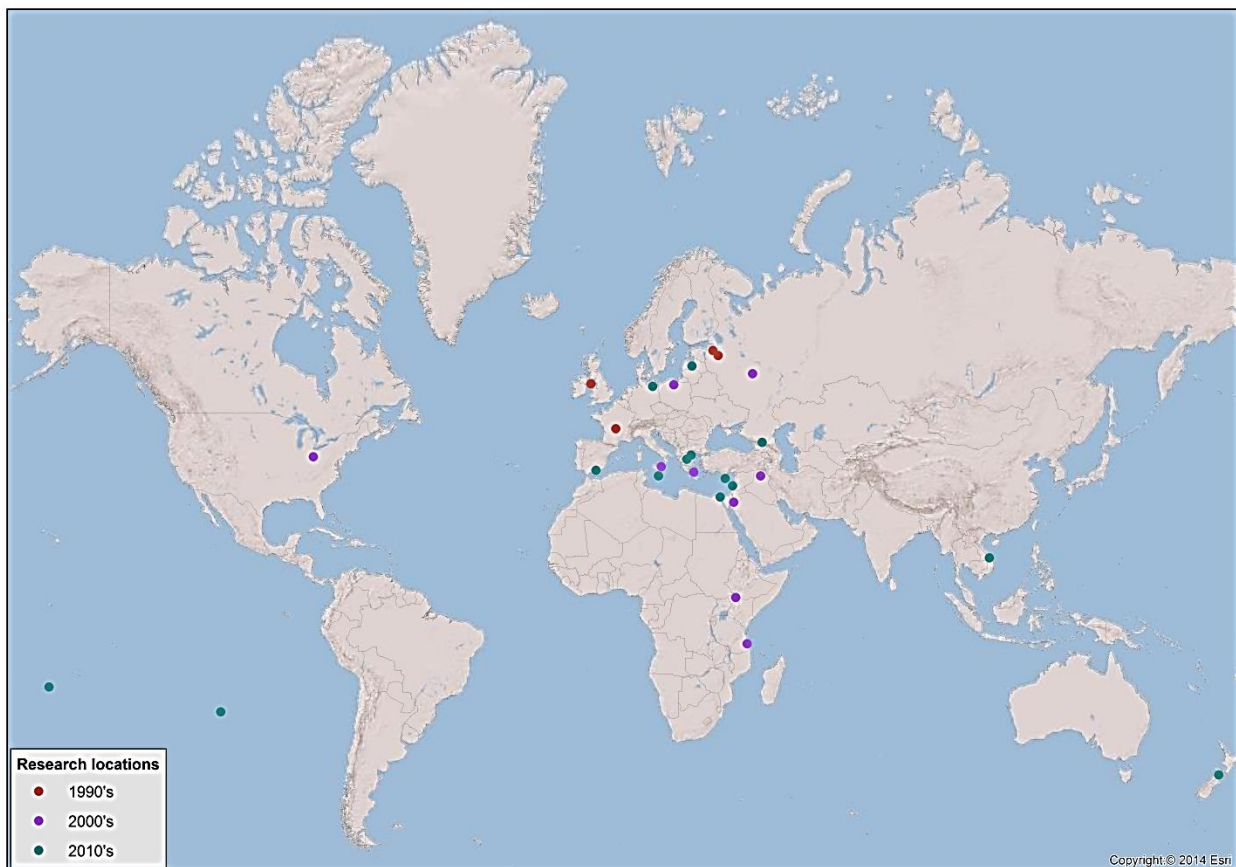
Anthropology has been an increasingly significant component of courses and research endeavours over the last decade or more with both physical anthropology and social anthropology well represented. A combined archaeology and anthropology undergraduate course has been available since 2014, and a single-honours anthropology course recruiting from 2016.

Eight main field-schools and training excavations have run between 1993 and 2017, and are listed at the end of this booklet. Some, such as Billown Neolithic Landscape Project on the Isle of Man, and the Winterborne Kingston project (aka 'The Big Dig') in Dorset, each ran for a decade and represent major research programmes in their own right. Both have significantly changed the way that occupation within the two investigated landscapes is understood and contributed to bigger narratives about the Neolithicization of the western seaways and Iron Age settlement patterns in central southern Britain respectively.

As well as numerous publications by staff in journals, books, and monographs, the School of Conservation Sciences was itself responsible for producing a range of books and reports. Seven *Occasional Papers* were published through Oxbow books of Oxford; twelve *Research Reports* and various ad hoc reports were distributed from Bournemouth; six issues of *Research in Progress* were circulated between 1993 and 1999; and twelve issues of the *Conservation Sciences Bulletin* appeared between January 1994 and April 2000 (later renamed *Discourse* with a further four issues down to winter 2003).

Research and professional practice in archaeology and anthropology are global concerns, and Bournemouth University is involved with projects on almost every continent. Recent highlights include the application of agent-based modelling to investigate how past environments affected early hunter-gatherer communities; the social dynamics of diet; the early development of farming in Anatolia and the Levant; subsistence changes in the Near and Middle East; the origins and purpose of the megalithic structures on Malta; the use of Neolithic long barrows in northern Germany; prehistoric settlement systems in Greece and Slovenia; the subsistence economy and urban development of Novgorod and nearby medieval towns in Russia; industrial operations at Madinat al-Zahra, an Islamic city in southern Spain;

the nature and form of earthwork monuments in the Ohio Valley of north America; and the sources and meanings of the extra-ordinary great stone heads known as *moai* on Rapa Nui (Easter Island).



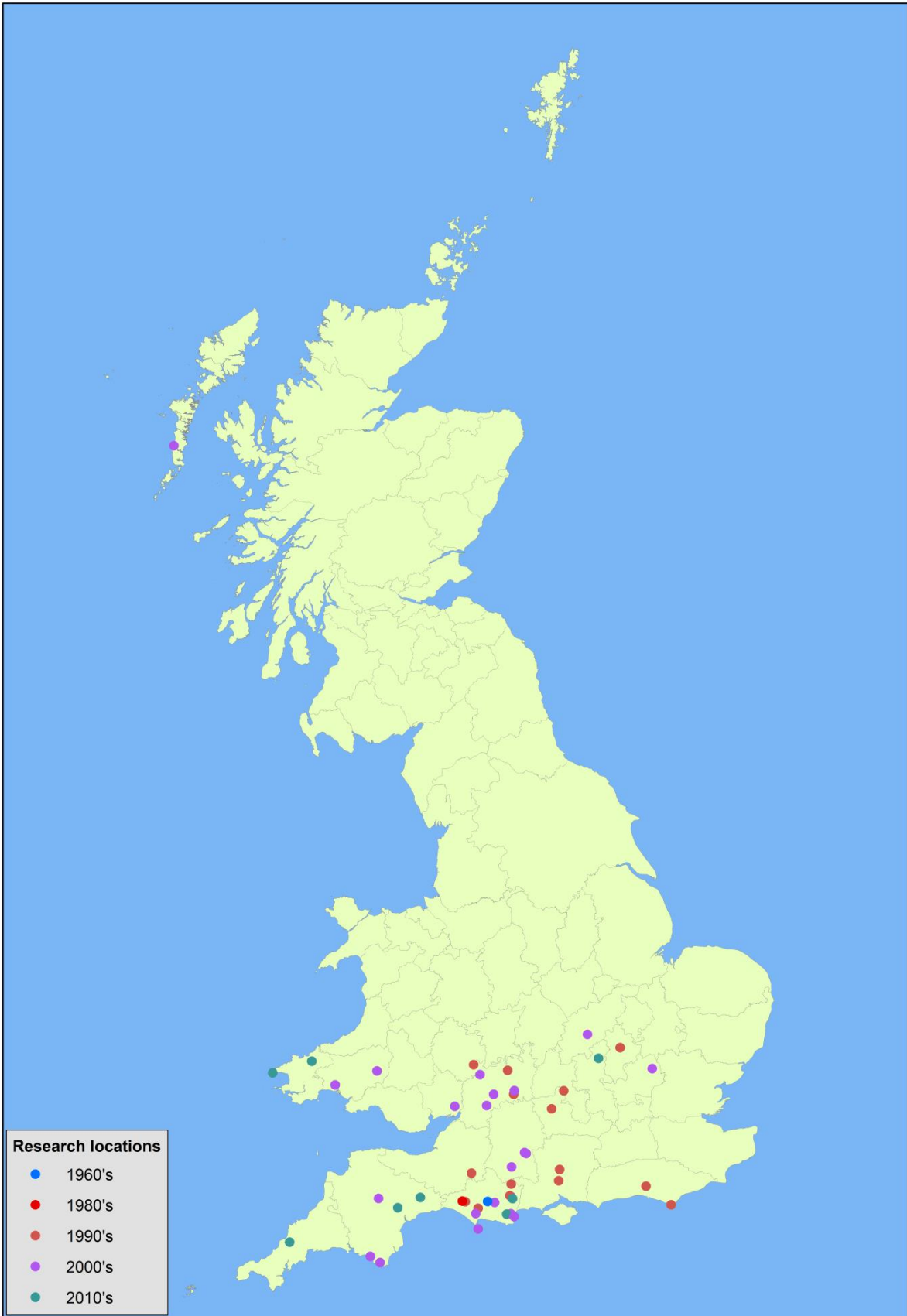
Map showing the distribution of international research projects (Drawing by Harry Manley)

Locally, Poole Harbour and its environs have been the focus of interest for a range of projects that include excavations, surveys, and experiments into the production of pottery and salt. Since the designation of the New Forest as a National Park in 2005 several small projects have been initiated and it hoped to expand some of these in future years. Slightly further afield the World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and its associated landscape features in many research projects across the department and the fruits of this work are well represented in displays at the new visitor centre that was opened in December 2013. Staff involved with work at Stonehenge regularly feature on radio and television as Stonehenge is rarely out of the news.

Other major research projects include: the Monuments and Risk Survey, Archaeological Investigations Project, and Rock Art Pilot Project all funded by English Heritage; the Stonehenge Riverside Project , and Cultural and Scientific Perceptions of Chickens funded by the AHRC; and the Enigma of the Hyksos funded by the European Research Council.

Collaborations and partnerships are important elements of the research landscape. Locally archaeology and anthropology at Bournemouth works with numerous other organizations including: the British Museum, Cadw, Cotswold Archaeology, Dorset County Museum, English Heritage, Fishbourne Roman Palace, Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland, MAST, National Trust, Natural History Museum, New Forest National Park, Poole

Harbour Heritage Project, Poole Maritime Trust, Poole Museum, Roman Bath Museum, and Wessex Archaeology. Internationally the list is long, and includes: the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the British Institute in Amman, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (Frankfurt and Berlin), Ephorate of Antiquities of Karditsa, Malta Heritage, Manx National Heritage, Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology in Moscow and the Institute of Material Culture in St Petersburg, Superintendence of Cultural Heritage in Malta, Swedish Institute at Athens, University of Hamburg, University of Malta, and the University of Warsaw.



Map showing the distribution of excavations and other research projects, in Britain (Drawing by Harry Manley). Over the last 25 years a number of specialist research centres have been associated with the department. These include: the **Centre for the History of Defence Electronics (CHiDE)** was created to focus on innovative approaches to the history, museums, and public dissemination of science and technology focused on the use and wider social consequences of

radar, sonar, communications equipment and electronic counter-measures between 1994 and 2000. A **Joint Centre for Heritage Conservation and Management** was created to link Bournemouth University and various organizations with common interests in central southern England, and flourished between 1995 and 2001.

Consultancy services have been successfully delivered through a series of ventures: the short-lived **Archaeology Unit** in the later 1980s, and **Historic Building and Site Services**, **Scientific Support Services**, and **INSITE** in the 1990s. **INFORCE** was established in 2002 as a way of providing international search and recovery facilities for forensic investigations and was active through to 2006.

Bournemouth Archaeology was established in 2011 to provide commercial archaeological services to developers and other private and public organizations. Working mainly in Dorset and surrounding areas the team have undertaken a range of projects including desk-based assessments, field evaluations, mitigation works, and contributions to Environmental Impact Assessments.

By the start of the academic year 2017–18 the Centre for Archaeology and Anthropology comprised 17 members of academic staff, 9 research assistants and research fellows, 15 postgraduate research students, and 27 visiting research professors and fellows. Around 160 undergraduates and 50 masters students were enrolled on archaeology and anthropology courses.

The Queen's Award

In November 1994 the Department of Conservation Sciences was awarded the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education, one of the 21 awards made in the first round of prizes. The citation is for "services to scientific conservation in the United Kingdom" and was made in recognition of the achievements of the Department's interdisciplinary approach to conservation science and for its major contribution to the resolution of complex scientific and practical problems in the conservation of the nation's heritage through the provision of advanced, education, research, and consultancy. The prize was announced at St James's Palace on 18 November 1994, and presented at a ceremony held in Buckingham Palace followed by a dinner at the Guildhall in London on 9 February 1995.

Conferences, seminars, and lectures

Conferences, seminars, and lectures of various kinds have been an important part of the academic landscape for decades and are a source of great pride and intellectual stimulation. Weekly research seminars provide opportunities to hear about ongoing work and open up new areas for discussion.

The appointment in 1992 of Katherine Barker to co-ordinator extra-mural courses and conferences gave added impetus to the programme and created a vast outreach programme with more than 50 events a year through to 2001. The following highlights from the conference programme give a flavour of what has gone on:

Geoprospection in the Archaeological Landscape (January 1989) focused on promoting under-used techniques of geophysical and geochemical prospection. Published as *Geoprospection in the archaeological landscape* (ed Paul Spoerry. 1992, Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 18)

Archaeological Sciences Conference (8–10 September 1993). One of the biennial series of conferences on archaeological science that included an emphasis on geoprospection, dating, and artefact analysis. Published as *Science and site* (ed J Beavis and K Barker, 1995, Bournemouth: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 1).

Making English Landscapes (25 March 1995) presented in association with the Exeter University Centre for SW Studies to mark the 25th anniversary of Christopher Taylor's *Dorset in the Making of the English Landscape* series. Published as *Making English Landscapes* (ed K Barker and T Darvill, 1997, Oxford: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 3 (Oxbow Monograph 93)).

Communicating Archaeology (25 September 1995) was convened to mark the contribution made by Bill Putnam to the Archaeology of Dorset. Published as *Communicating Archaeology: Papers presented to Bill Putnam* (ed J Beavis and A Hunt, 1999, Oxford: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Papers 4 (Oxbow Books)).

The Trial of the Cerne Giant (23 March 1996) held in the Cerne Abbas Village Hall. Cases led by Prof Timothy Darvill (prehistoric), Prof Ronald Hutton (post-medieval) and Dr Barbara Bender (a 'living' giant); with numerous experts as the supporting cast. The day was filmed by BBC West and broadcast soon after. The presentations were published as *The Cerne Giant: an antiquity on trial* (ed T Darvill, K Barker, B Bender, and R Hutton, 1999, Oxford: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 5 (Oxbow Books)).

History of Motoring Conference (12 October 1996). The first UK history of motoring conference held at the National Motor Museum in Beaulieu. The papers were published as *Explorations in motoring history* (ed B J H Brown, 1997, Oxford: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 2 (Oxbow Books)).

Grave Concerns: Life and Death in Post-medieval England (19–20 April 1997). A panel of speakers led by Margaret Cox.

Anglo-Russian Archaeology Seminar (24–26 March 1997) Attended by six senior academics from the Institute of Archaeology in Moscow and Moscow State University discussing recorded systems for archaeological investigations. Published as *Anglo-Russian Archaeology Seminar: Recording systems for archaeological projects* (ed T Darvill, G Afanas'ev, and E Wilkes, 2000, Bournemouth and Moscow: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Research Report 6 and Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Science).

Black Deaths: Plague Past, Present and to Come: The Will of God or the Wit of Man (25 October 1997) a day bringing together archaeology, history, medical science – and the future. A topic prompted by the arrival of the 650th anniversary of the arrival of the Black Death in Weymouth. A panel of speakers led by Dr Tim Healing.

Theoretical Archaeology Group: 19th Annual Conference (1–17 December 1997). Multiple parallel sessions spanning a wide range of theoretical issues. A session on archaeology and science fiction organized by Miles Russell was published as *Digging holes in popular culture: archaeology and science fiction* (ed M Russell, 2002, Oxford: Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Papers 7 (Oxbow Books)). The book includes a short essay by Douglas Adams (of *Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* fame) and was published shortly after his death. Reprinted in the *Sunday Times*, it made the book one of Oxbow's most profitable ventures!

The Stonehenge Pentalemma (Spring 1998). Five leading speakers exploring what is known about this well-known ancient monument chaired by Timothy Darvill with contributions from: Aubrey Burl, Christopher Chippendale, Barbara Bender, Julian Richards, and Geoffrey Wainwright.

Human Osteology: A British Perspective (29 June – 2 July 1998). Panel of speakers, organized in association with English Heritage, led by Margaret Cox.

European Association of Archaeologists (14–19 September 1999). Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association with multiple parallel sessions, debates, trips, and a full social programme.

Is there a British Chalcolithic? (April 2009) on the archaeology of the late third and early second millennia BC held jointly with the Prehistoric Society and published as *Is there a British Chalcolithic? People, place and policy in the late 3rd millennium* (Ed M J Allen, J Gardiner, and A Sheridan, 2012, Oxford: Prehistoric Society Research Paper 4 (Oxbow Books)).

Hands Across the Water (6–8 May 2011) on the archaeology of the cross-channel Neolithic held jointly with the Prehistoric Society, the Neolithic Studies Group, and the Société Préhistorique Française.

British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology 14th Annual Meeting (14–16 September 2012). Presentations and posters on a wide range of topics including palaeoanthropology and primatology, and the osteology of violence and conflict.

TAG on Sea. The 35th Annual Meetings of the Theoretical Archaeology Group (16–18 December 2013). Multiple parallel sessions spanning a wide range of theoretical issues.

The Connected Past 2017. The future of past networks? (5–8 September 2017). A meeting to take stock of the developments of the past five years and to discuss the future of network research in archaeology, anthropology, and history.

Historic Landscapes and Mental Health Well-being (13 April 2018). Papers relating to the Human Henge project as well as accounts of other projects looking at community archaeology, health and well-being.

In October 2017 a new annual lecture series was instigated as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations: the Pitt Rivers Lecture. Supported by the current Pitt Rivers family, the lecture recognizes and celebrates the achievements and contribution of General Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt Rivers (1827–1900) of Rushmore, Dorset, who was a distinguished British soldier, anthropologist, and archaeologist often considered to be the ‘father of scientific archaeology’. The first Annual Pitt Rivers Lecture was given by Professor Richard Bradley of Reading University with the title: “Pitt Rivers: Pioneer”. The second, in October 2018, will be given by Dr Alison Sheridan of National Museums Scotland.

Looking forward

Fifty years is just the start! We are looking forward to the next 50 years and our centenary in 2067. BU’s strategic vision for 2025 provides an ambitious programme for the foreseeable future, with attention in the fields of archaeology and anthropology focused on the relevant domains of materials science, medical science, and the application of visualization and assistive technologies to explaining and understanding tangible and intangible heritage.

Archaeology and Anthropology staff

Academic staff

*Current staff (2017-18)

Dr Mike Allen
Dr Hugo Anderson-Whymark
Dr Kevin Andrews
Prof John Ashurst
Katherine Barker
Dr Laura Basell
Dr John Beavis
Lin Bell
Dr Soren Blau
Dr Rachel Bynoe
Prof Mark Brisbane
Prof Bryan Brown
Jane Butters
Jeff Chartrand
Paul Cheetham*
Dr James Cole
Derek Congram
Dr Fiona Coward*
Prof Margaret Cox
Prof Timothy Darvill*
Dr Tim Denham
Dr Roger Doonan
Piotr Drukier
Dr Laura Evis*
Dr Andrew Fairbairn
Julian Fox
John Gale*
Dr Karina Gerdau-Radonic
Prof David Gilbertson
Dr Ellen Hambleton*
Ian Hanson
Iain Hewitt*
Rowena Hill
Alan Hunt
Marie Jarlov
Dr Emma Jenkins*
Bruce Induni
Brian James
Dr Marie Jørkov
Dr Mary Lewis
Dr Kris Lockyear
Dr Louise Loe
Dr Richard Madgewick

Prof Mark Maltby*
Pat Morris
Dr Linda O'Connell
Paola Palma
Dave Parham*
Dr Derek Pitman*
William (Bill) Putnam
Dr Sally Reynolds*
Dr Miles Russell*
Carole Ryan
Prof Holger Schutkowski*
Dr Tal Simmons
Dr Helen Smith
Dr Martin Smith*
Yvette Staelens
Anthony Steel
Dr James Strike
Dr David Thackray
Frossini Vika
Prof Kate Welham*
Dr Eileen Wilkes*
Dr Chris Wood
John Wood

Research fellows, Research assistants, Demonstrators, Bournemouth Archaeology staff, and Technical support staff

P Aiers, Kate Andersen, Bas Baaijens, Claire Baker, Michael Barnes, Nic Barnfield, Kerry Barrass, Rachel Barton, Stephanie Bate, Ian Baxter, Hugh Beamish, Chris Bearman, Julia Best, Andrew Brown, Susan Buckham, Dean Burnard, Stephen Burrow, Gabrielle Delbarre, Mark Bell, Nick Bishop, Natalie Cohen, Vanessa Constant, J Copstake, Debra Costen, Tom Cousins, Mark Dover, Graeme Dumaus, Nicholas Durnam, Bob Edwards, Wendy Edwards, Sarah Elliott, Damian Evans, Andrew Fulton, Patricia Furphy, Adrian Gascoyne, Louise Geall, Neil Gevaux, Kirsty Gilies, Tamsin Goldring, Karen Gracie-Langrick, Karla Graham, David Greenhalf, Les Groube, J Harding, Diccon Hart, Rob Haslam, Robert Hedges, J Henshall, Nicholas Herepath, K Hilsden, Charles Hippisley-Cox, Marie Hoch, John Hogan, Robert Hosfield, Alex Hunt, Brian James, Peter Jones, Dunstan Keene, Nicola King, Gabrielle Lardner, Joe Lawrence, Kathryn Laws, Innes McCartney, Liz McCrimmon, Denise McGinley, Jane McMullen, Harry Manley, M Melvin, Olivia Merritt, Jemma Metcalf-Gibson, Astrid Mick, Ehren Milner, Jonathan Milward, Tracey Minall, Lesley Mitchell, Jonathan Monteith, Chris Moody, Lucy Morton, Paul Newman, Blaze O'Connor, David O'Regan, Leif Pallister, Gayle Parson, Dan Pascoe, K Penn, Melanie Pomeroy, David Radford, Stuart Robertson, Elizabeth Rundle, Bronwen Russell, L Scofield, C Scott, Huw Sherlock, E Smith, Nivien Speith, Jeff Spencer, Paul Spoery, Christina Stantis, Kevin Stratford, Charlene Steele, Benjamin Stephenson, Anna Stocks, Tim Sutherland, Gareth Talbot, Jeanne Marie Teutonico, Steve Thompson, Lindsey Thomsen, Michelle Tubbs, Stephen Walls, Katy Walke, Lee White, Catherine Woolfitt, Jenny Yates.

Visiting Research Professors, Fellows, and Associates

Dr Mike Allen, Prof Peter Andrews, Dr Irina Arzhantseva, Dr John Beavis, Dr Katherine Barker, Dr Antonio Bartarda-Fernandes, Dr Aleksandr Bobrinsky, Dr Sheila Boardman, Dr Roy Butlin, Jeff Chartrand, Prof Stuart Davies, Dr Bruce Eagles, Dr Karina Gerdau-Radonic, Prof David Gilbertson, Dr Christopher Gleed-Owen, Dr Matilda Gonzalez Mendez, Frances Griffith, Dr Sheila Hamilton-Dyer, Ian Hanson, Dr Richard Henry, John Hodgson, Prof Peter Howard, Lilian Ladle, Nicola Macchioni, Dr Darko Maricevic, Dr Andrew Martin, Dr Innes McCartney, Dr Anna Mastykova, David Morris, Dr Eugenie Nosov, Dr Clare Randall, Julian Richards, Lawrence Shaw, Dr Alexander Smirnov, Dr Nivien Speith, Yvette Staelens, Dr Jane Timby, Dr Mara Urtane, Dr Katherine Walker.

Courses and qualifications

Our extensive, wide-ranging, and dynamic portfolio of courses emphasises a long-running commitment to relevant and topical education and training in archaeology, heritage conservation, and anthropology, with an emphasis on theoretical, practical, and professional aspects of the disciplines.

Archaeology units in BEd Course (1967–1972)*

Certificate in Practical Archaeology (1973–1979)*

HNC Field Archaeology (2002–2005)‡

HNC Heritage Management (1999–2001)

HND Applied Architectural Stonework (2001–2005)*

HND Practical Archaeology (1980–2005) ** From 1995

FDS Sc Architectural Stonework Conservation (2005–2014)*

FDS Sc Field Archaeology (2010–2012)

FDS Sc Practical Archaeology (2005–2010)

BA Archaeology (2017–)

BA Archaeology & Anthropology (2014–)

BA Archaeology & Prehistory (2005–2013)

BA Prehistoric & Roman Archaeology (2011–2016)

BA Roman Archaeology (2008–2013)

BSc Anthropology (2016–)

BSc Archaeological & Forensic Sciences (2013–)

BSc Archaeological Studies (1998–2000)**

BSc Archaeology (1992–)

BSc Archaeology, Anthropology & Forensic Science (2005–2013)

BSc Biological Anthropology (2011–2015)

BSc Building Conservation Technology (1994–2000)

BSc Field Archaeology (2005–2012)

BSc Forensic Anthropology and Crime Scene Science (2011–2013)

BSc Heritage Conservation (1991–2014)

BSc Heritage Conservation & Tourism (2008–2011)

BSc Marine Archaeology (2005–2013)

MA Museum and Collections Management (2001–2006)

MA Museum Studies (2007–2012)

MA World Heritage Resource Management (2011–2014)

MSc Archaeological Practice (2013–)

MSc Archaeological Resource Management (1999–2003)

MSc Archaeological Science and PX Analysis (2001– 2004)

MSc Archaeology and Development (1994–1998)

MSc Architectural Materials Conservation (1998–2008)

MSc Architectural Stonework Conservation (1997–2002)

MSc Bioarchaeology (2014–)
MSc Biological Anthropology (2013–)
MSc Building Conservation (1997–2013)
MSc Forensic and Biological Anthropology (2002–2012)
MSc Forensic Anthropology (2014–)
MSc Forensic Archaeology (1997–)
MSc Forensic Archaeology, Crime Scene and International Investigations (2004–2013)
MSc Forensic Osteoarchaeology (2013–2016)
MSc Maritime Archaeology (2014–)
MSc Osteoarchaeology (2000–)
MSc Timber Building Conservation (2001–2014)†

* Weymouth College of Education / Weymouth College

** Yeovil College

† Weald and Downland Museum, Chichester, West Sussex

‡ Salisbury College

Field-schools and training excavations

- 1968 Thorncombe Wood Roman Road, Stinsford, Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1969 Bowleaze Cove, Preston, Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1969–79 Dewlish Roman Villa, Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1970 Black Down, Winterbourne Abbas. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1980–81 Portland St Andrew, Dorset. Director: Alan Hunt.
- 1982–83 South Eggardon Farm, Askerswell, Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1984–92 Woolcombe Farm medieval settlement, Dorset. Director: Alan Hunt.
- 1992 Compton Valance (The Bend), Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1991–94 Toller Porcorum, Dorset. Directors: Alan Hunt, John Gale, and Bob Edwards.
- 1993–98 Dorchester Roman Aqueduct, Dorchester, Dorset. Director: Bill Putnam.
- 1993–94 Gamage Farm, Much Marcle, Hereford and Worcester. Director: Timothy Darvill.
- 1998–2000 Goldfields Farm, Sixpenny Handley, Dorset. Director: Iain Hewitt.
- 1995–2004 Billown Neolithic Landscape Project, Isle of Man. Director: Timothy Darvill.
- 2002–08 Knowlton Landscape Project (Incl. High lea Farm), Woodlands and Hinton Martell, Dorset. Director: John Gale.
- 2007–08 Wiggold, Gloucestershire. Director: Timothy Darvill.
- 2009–17 North West Farm, Winterborne Kingston. Directors: Miles Russell and Paul Cheetham.
- 2015–17 The Sisters Long Barrow, Abbey Home Farm, Gloucestershire. Directors: Timothy Darvill and Martin Smith.

