From Aesica to Asia: 
A Short History of Archaeology at Durham University

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Introduction

Although the Department of Archaeology at Durham University has no clear foundation date, the years 2006 and 2007 may be regarded as the 50th anniversaries of key events in its earliest history; the elevation of Eric Birley to a Chair as the Department’s first Head and the establishment of the Department in its first permanent home, the Old Fulling Mill on the banks of the River Wear. As such, it is fitting that the Department has specially commissioned this first ever account of the history of Archaeology at Durham University, which not only covers the past 50 years, but also the lengthy period of teaching and research in Roman military history and archaeology that eventually precipitated the Department’s foundation in the mid 1950s.

This account does not present a comprehensive historiography of Durham’s place within the developing field of archaeology in the 20th and 21st centuries; nor does it set out to chart the careers and individual successes of every past and present staff member of the Department. Such a task would clearly require months, if not years, of detailed research and the result would be a weighty monograph, rather than this brief article. Rather, this history should be regarded as an attempt to chronicle the key events, people and places that have shaped Durham Archaeology over the past five decades and more, providing an overview of its growth and major achievements to date and establishing a firm basis for further historiographical study. Readers interested in the Department’s current staff, teaching and research activities should also consult the other pages of this website.

Before the Department: 1833-1956

In February 1833, a single year after the foundation of Durham University by Bishop Van Mildert and Archdeacon Thorp, the Dean and Chapter recommended the foundation of ‘a deposit for Antiquities and other objects of Science and curiosity, to be the foundation of a Museum with a view to the studies of the University’ (Dean and Chapter Act Books, 9 February 1833; Harding 1982, 37). Durham University Museum, the second oldest university museum in Britain after the Ashmolean in Oxford, was initially housed in the Old Fulling Mill on the banks of the River Wear, a building to which it would eventually return in the 1970s (see below). From the 1870s until the collections’ dispersal in the 1920s, however, it occupied the Almshouses on the eastern side of Palace Green, in front of the Cathedral.
For the greater part of the nineteenth century, the University Museum contained little archaeological material, except for fragments of St Cuthbert’s coffin (now in the Cathedral Treasury), flints, coins and wallstones from various sites on Hadrian’s Wall, a bone skate from York, carved masonry from Finchale Priory (just outside Durham) and miscellaneous antiquities from various foreign sites, including Rome, Carthage and Jerusalem. Indeed, the principal exhibits seem to have been zoological, including a polar bear’s foot and a large collection of stuffed birds (Harding 1982). Even when the noted antiquarian and Durham clergymen Canon William Greenwell (b. 1820, d. 1918) held the post of Curator between 1844 and 1851, he appears to have paid the Museum little attention, certainly not adding to its collections in any significant manner: ‘presumably its eclectic character, and the emphasis on natural history, deterred him’ (Harding 1982, 38).

The first major donation of archaeological material came in 1877-8, when Mr John Proud of Bishop Auckland in County Durham financed excavations at the nearby Roman fort at Binchester on the understanding that any antiquities of interest should be presented to the University Museum. Included in this gift was a votive tablet to Aesculapius and Salus, in addition to a statue of Fortuna, at least one rotary quern and substantial quantities of architectural fragments, flue-tiles, painted plaster, glass and pottery (Harding 1982, 40). Today, the Binchester collection still forms an important component of the Old Fulling Mill Museum’s Roman displays, with an additional twelve boxes of pottery from the excavation housed in the museum’s stores.

The early years of the twentieth century saw renewed interest in archaeological excavations along the line of Hadrian’s Wall, largely under the aegis of local societies, such as the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Of particular significance was the start, in 1907, of annual excavations at Roman Corbridge (Corstopitum) in Northumberland, which were used by the newly-appointed Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford University, Francis Haverfield (b. 1860, d. 1919), to train several of his students in the basic skills of archaeology (Birley 1958; Bishop 1994). Although Durham University took no direct part in work here, members of its staff did; Professor A. Meek and Mr R. Gray studied the animal remains, whilst the classicist Professor J. Wight Duff was a member of the excavation’s finance committee (Birley 1958, 5). It was perhaps through Wight Duff’s influence that one of Haverfield’s Oxford pupils, Philip Newbold (b. 1887, d. 1916), was appointed lecturer in Classics at Durham University in 1911, ‘his terms of appointment leaving him free from all teaching commitments during the summer months, so as to enable him to continue excavation per lineam Valli [along the line of the Wall]’ (Birley 1958, 6).

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Frank Gerald Simpson (1882-1955): Director of Field Studies, Durham University Excavation Committee 1924-1930.
Durham University’s formal commitment to archaeological research on Hadrian’s Wall began in 1924, with the foundation of Durham University Excavation Committee. This was headed by Frank Gerald Simpson (b. 1882, d. 1955), on whom the University conferred an honorary MA in the same year. Simpson was an experienced field archaeologist and had already dug at several sites along Hadrian’s Wall (Birley 1956; Richmond 1956). As Durham University’s Director of Field Studies, he now embarked on excavations at Great Chesters (Aesica) and Birdoswald forts, providing Classics and History undergraduates with experience of practical archaeology (see Durham University Journal vols 24-26 for annual progress reports). His only teaching commitments were in the field, but he was obliged to give a lecture every winter to staff and students, reporting back on the previous season’s results. After a few years’ experience of this approach, Simpson became increasingly convinced of the need for undergraduates to receive formal teaching on Roman archaeology in preparation for the summer excavations. At his own suggestion, he resigned his post as Director of Field Studies in 1930, in preparation for its integration with a new lectureship in Romano-British history and archaeology, which was taken up in January 1931 by Eric Birley.

An offering being made to Fortune at the start of Durham University Excavation Committee’s 1929 season at Birdoswald Roman fort. The foreground group includes Eric Birley (with pipe) and Frank Gerald Simpson (centre, in plus fours).

Eric Birley (b. 1906, d. 1995), from the year of his appointment until his retirement in 1971, was inextricably linked with archaeology at Durham University and it was he who later went on to establish the Department of Archaeology in the 1950s (see below). In 1931, however, he came to Durham as a young man of 24 – he is reported to have grown a moustache in an attempt to appear older than his students (Dobson 1998, 218) – but already with an impressive record of excavation on Hadrian’s Wall, partly under the guidance of F.G. Simpson. In 1929, he had seized the opportunity to buy the estate containing the fort at Chesterholm (Vindolanda), which he then excavated between 1930 and 1935 (Durham University Journal vol. 27). To this day, work continues on the site under the aegis of the Vindolanda Trust, directed by his son Robin, together with his grandson Andrew.

Birley’s teaching within the University was initially based in Newcastle, since at that time Armstrong College (later King’s College and, after independence in 1963, Newcastle University) formed one ‘division’ of Durham University, along with the Durham Colleges. In 1935, however, he pushed for the creation of a second lectureship in Romano-British history and archaeology at Newcastle, allowing him to transfer to Durham. This new post was filled
by Ian (later Sir Ian) Richmond (b. 1902, d. 1965) (Birley 1966). Together, Birley and Richmond began a new programme of excavations in 1936 at Corbridge, a site that would serve as the primary training dig for Durham undergraduates until 1973 (see Durham University Journal and, later, University of Durham Gazette for regular progress reports). Birley’s pre-war students numbered only 34, yet out of them came George Jobey (b. 1918, d. 1991), former Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at Newcastle University (McCord 1992), and John Gillam (see below).

After the Second World War, during which Eric Birley pursued a distinguished career in British Military Intelligence (Dobson 1998, 221-3), Richmond and Birley resumed their teaching duties in 1946, having both been promoted to readerships in 1943. John Gillam (b. 1917, d. 1986), Birley’s former student, also returned to Durham to take up a research studentship at Hatfield College, before being appointed in 1948 as lecturer in Roman-British archaeology in Newcastle, where he established himself as an expert in Roman coarse pottery (Dore 1997). Together with Richmond, and funded by the Durham University Excavation Committee, he excavated the Carrawburgh Mithraeum on Hadrian’s Wall in 1950 (Richmond and Gillam 1951).

Birley now took on the task of revitalising Hatfield College, becoming Vice-Master in 1947 and Master in 1949 (Moyes 1996). He did not give up teaching altogether and his students were taught first in a seminar room in the Hatfield Rectory and then in a wooden hut in the college grounds (later demolished to make way for the present tennis court). A major project for 1949 was the setting up of the first International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, which was hosted by the University in Newcastle. This was Birley’s brainchild and it allowed him to renew friendships with numerous scholars working across Europe, particularly in Germany. Nineteen more Congresses have since been held, the 20th taking place in Spain in September 2006, whilst the 21st will be held in Newcastle in 2009.

In 1950, Richmond received a personal Chair in Newcastle, although his time there as professor was short-lived, departing in 1956 for Oxford University, where he was appointed Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Empire. In his place, Gillam was promoted to reader, a post that he held until retirement (at first within Durham University and, after 1963, within the newly-independent Newcastle University, joining the Department of Archaeology there upon its foundation in 1972).

In Durham, Eric Birley was joined in 1955 by Rosemary Cramp, who became the first full-time Anglo-Saxon archaeologist to be appointed lecturer in any British university (Morris 2001; Brown 2005). Her initial teaching brief nevertheless encompassed the architecture, language, literature and history of the Anglo-Saxon period, in addition to its archaeology. ‘At 21, I turned from being a disorganised undergraduate to being a disorganised young don’ (Cramp in Gerard 1994, 104). She continues; ‘I was taken by Professor Birley to a little hut in what is now Hatfield tennis court, and he proudly showed me this, saying “we’re now a department because there are two of us, with John Gillam who lectures at Newcastle”. That was the start of Durham University Department of Archaeology’. The formal birth of the Department, however, perhaps came one year later in 1956, when Birley finally relinquished his responsibilities at Hatfield to become Professor of Romano-British History and Archaeology and, by extension, the new Department’s first Head.
The ‘Birley Years’: 1956-1971

Until the Department’s move into its new accommodation at the Old Fulling Mill in September 1957, teaching continued in the Hatfield hut, which Rosemary Cramp (pers. comm.) describes as being ‘like an Anglo-Saxon hall with one big room and a small room at the end. In the big room there was a fire, a sort of stove … We alternated as to whether we used the small room or the big room: you could certainly hear through the walls’. ‘The Mill’, she continues, ‘was seen as an enormous change, all for the better’.

Despite the obvious improvements that the Mill brought, facilities were still basic and cramped by modern standards. Research students are said to have occupied ‘every nook and cranny’ (Dobson 1998, 226), whilst several of the Department’s earliest annual reports bewail the shortage of shelf, cupboard and desk space. A particular problem was the lack of facilities for the processing, storage and display of archaeological materials and a number of documents in the Department’s archives record attempts to persuade the University of the need for a public archaeological museum linked to the Department, sadly without any immediate success. Some concessions were made in the form of an annexe and other temporary rooms in Saddler Street and North Bailey housing photography, drawing and finds-processing, but it was not for another decade that Durham University Museum came a step closer to being re-established on a permanent footing in the Old Fulling Mill (see below).

Until the introduction of an honours degree in archaeology in 1974, undergraduate teaching within the Department was given to students from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines: some took a General Arts degree, whilst others were nominally Anthropology, Classics, English, Geography and History students reading for honours degrees in those subjects. All were given access to Birley and Cramp’s private libraries and Christopher Morris (undergraduate student 1964-67 and later lecturer; see below) recalls that ‘both were incredibly generous and trusting in their support to students …’ (Morris 2001, 148). At first, student numbers were small: in 1960/61, there were 24 undergraduates receiving teaching in the Department. Ten years later, however, the total had risen to 138. The most popular courses on offer were ‘Roman Britain’ and ‘Anglo-Saxon Antiquities’.

In 1964, undergraduate teaching within the Department was supplemented by the creation of a one-year taught postgraduate Diploma, which was converted into an MÅ in 1975. Initial take-up for the course was exclusively in the field of Anglo-Saxon archaeology: 1 student in 1964/65, 2 in 1965/66 and 1 in 1966/67. By 1970/71, however, 10 students were registered for the Diploma and they could choose one of four strands: Prehistoric Archaeology, Roman-British Archaeology, Anglo-Saxon Archaeology and the Archaeology of the North of England.
Despite rising student numbers, both undergraduate and postgraduate, only two new academic appointments were made during Eric Birley’s period as Head of Department. In 1957, John Mann (b. 1922, d. 2002) took up the post of lecturer in Romano-British history and archaeology, assuming many of the responsibilities of the training excavation at Corbridge and covering much of Birley’s teaching during his occasionally extended periods of illness. In 1959, he contributed greatly to the organisation of the Decennial Pilgrimage to Hadrian’s Wall and the Fourth International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, which were hosted by the Department in Durham. From 1958-60, he also conducted excavations inside the Roman fort at Chester-le-Street in County Durham (University of Durham Gazette vols 6-8) and published a series of journal articles on frontiers and military organisation in the Later Roman Empire.

Birley’s second appointment came in 1966, when Dennis Harding arrived as lecturer in the archaeology of Celtic Britain. Harding provided much-needed expertise in prehistory, especially the Iron Age, and he soon developed an additional interest in aerial archaeology, piloting his own plane. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, he also directed excavations of an Early Iron Age hillfort at Blewburton Hill in Berkshire (Harding 1976) and a Roman villa at Holme House in Piercebridge, County Durham (Harding 1984).

Eric Birley himself, during the 1950s and 1960s, not only served as president of all three local archaeological societies, but also became increasingly dominant in his field of Roman military studies, attracting several highly-talented and influential postgraduate students to the Department, whose research has, in the recent words of Simon James (2002, 3), ‘epitomised, and to a large degree set the agenda for, British work on the Roman military for much of the twentieth century’. Often known collectively as the ‘Durham School’, they include David Breeze (Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic Scotland and Visiting Professor at Durham University since 1994), Brian Dobson (Emeritus Reader at Durham University), the late Mike Jarrett (former Professor at Cardiff University), Valerie Maxfield (Professor at Exeter University) and John Wilkes (Emeritus Professor at the London Institute of Archaeology).

A parallel reputation for the Department as a centre of excellence in Anglo-Saxon studies was quickly gained through the activities of Rosemary Cramp and, in particular, her excavations at the twin monastic sites of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, begun in 1959 and 1963 respectively. These investigations provided practical archaeological training for many Durham students until the mid 1970s, whilst also contributing greatly to our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon monastic life: a significant recent achievement has been the publication of the first volume of the final report (Cramp 2005). Many of Cramp’s early research students also went on to pursue influential careers in archaeology, including Richard Bailey (Emeritus Professor at Newcastle University), David Kirby (Emeritus Professor at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth), David Parsons (Emeritus Reader at Leicester University) and Michael Swanton (Emeritus Professor at Exeter University).
One former research student and key figure of Birley’s ‘Durham School’ who made a particularly significant contribution to the Department was Brian Dobson (Breeze 2002). Having completed a doctorate under Eric Birley in 1955, he returned to Durham in 1960 as staff-tutor in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies (later the Department for Adult and Continuing Education and Centre for Life-Long Learning; closed in 2000). He soon fostered close links with Archaeology and, within the year, Dobson, Birley, Cramp and Mann were all involved in teaching a wide variety of extra-mural classes on history and archaeology, as well as a two-week field course at Corbridge, arranged in addition to the standard three-week summer excavation for undergraduates. In 1961, Dobson was afforded a teaching room in the Mill and he also played a leading role in the Department’s New Elvet excavations in Durham (ahead of construction of the Elvet Riverside lecture theatres) in the same year (Carver 1974). He has since continued his involvement in the work of the Department and became an honorary research fellow in 1986. Founder of the Hadrianic Society, he is now perhaps best known for his book on Hadrian’s Wall, co-authored with David Breeze, which is currently in its fourth edition (Breeze and Dobson 2000).

Several other figures made significant contributions to the Department during Eric Birley’s period as Head. Fred Bettess (author of *Surveying for Archaeologists*, first published by the Department in 1984 and now in its third edition), C.W. ‘Jack’ Gibby (see below) and Edwina Proudfoot assisted with undergraduate teaching in their respective fields of archaeological surveying, archaeological conservation and prehistory. Mrs Wilson, Mrs Hill and Mrs Heron, meanwhile, each served short terms as the Department’s secretary, before being succeeded in 1965 by Mrs Beatrice Glover (known to all as Mrs ‘G’), who held the post until 1984. In 1968, the Department acquired its first photographer, Edward Stelling, who worked in a small studio in Saddler Street. He was succeeded in January 1971 by Tom Middlemass, formerly of the Department of Physics.

Special mention, however, must be reserved for the Department’s two assistants, Wilf Dodds and Eric Parsons. Dodds had been employed as Birley’s assistant since 1954, but his main talent was archaeological illustration, which he also taught to undergraduates. His other duties within the Department included organising its archaeological collections, giving bibliographical advice to staff and students and participating in various excavations in Durham City and beyond, including the annual season at Corbridge, Brian Hope-Taylor’s campaign at Yeavering in Northumberland and George Jobey’s investigations of native settlements in the same county.

Wilf Dodds sorting pottery at Blewburton Hill, Berkshire, in 1967. Photo courtesy of Dennis Harding.
From 1964 until 1972, Dodds was joined by Eric Parsons. A former coalminer and sometime member of Birley’s extra-mural class, Parsons had particular interests in clay tobacco pipes and medieval/post-medieval pottery (Parsons 1964). Perhaps his most valuable contribution to the work of the Department was his rescue archaeology in Durham itself. When the Durham City Survey was carried out in the early 1990s (see below), the debt to Parsons was acknowledged; ‘without his efforts in recording the archaeology of the City in the 1960s the present survey would have been impossible’ (Lowther et al. 1993, 27). In 1972, Parsons was replaced by Harvey Watt as archaeological technician, in which post he remains today.

Eric Parsons working at St Chad’s College, Durham, in 1961.
The ‘Cramp Years’: 1971-1990

The appointment of Rosemary Cramp to the Chair in 1971, becoming Durham’s first female professor, ushered in a period of change within the Department of Archaeology, which saw it evolve from a small department with a specific regional and period-based focus to a larger one, more catholic in its interests and competing for students on equal terms with the best in the country. In order to achieve this, Cramp urgently needed to appoint more lecturers. The first arrivals in 1972 were John Casey (Roman archaeology and numismatics) and Chris Morris (Viking and early medieval archaeology), followed by Anthony Harding (European prehistory) a year later.

A central part of Cramp’s vision for the Department was the creation of a single honours degree in Archaeology and three joint honours courses with Classics (Latin and Ancient History) and Anthropology – History followed much later in 1985. Much agonising took place over the format that these new degrees should take, but the aim was clear; to give students a much broader education in archaeology, covering the history and theory of the discipline, in addition to both thematic and period-based teaching.

The first Archaeology honours students duly began their courses in 1974, a year that also saw the arrival of Janey Cronyn as archaeological conservator (lecturer from 1982). Until now, conservation had been taught to only a handful of Diploma students by C.W. ‘Jack’ Gibby (b. 1902, d. 1989), a former Chemistry lecturer in the University and noted local antiquarian (Norris 1989). Gibby had established a small laboratory in the basement of the Mill on becoming an honorary research assistant in the Department in 1968. In 1974, Cronyn had the use of a dedicated conservation laboratory, newly fitted out in premises on Saddler Street.

Very quickly, Cronyn established Durham as a recognised centre for archaeological conservation, setting up in conjunction with museums and archaeological units across the country a three-year postgraduate Diploma course, graduates of which soon occupied key conservation jobs in Britain and beyond. She also undertook a joint project with the North East Museums Service conservator, Velson Horie, to conserve the 7th-century wooden coffin of St Cuthbert for redisplay in Durham Cathedral Treasury (Cronyn and Horie 1985). From 1978, Cronyn was joined in the conservation lab by Philip Clogg, who arrived as a technician, whilst Jennifer Jones was appointed Assistant Conservator in 1980: both are still employed within the Department today, Clogg as Senior Experimental Officer (from 2001) and Jones as Conservation and Post-Excavation Manager for Archaeological Services (see below).
The establishment of the conservation laboratory in Saddler Street was just one part of a gradual expansion of the Archaeology Department in the late 1960s and early 1970s beyond the cramped confines of its main base in the Mill. Over a number of years, the Department had steadily gained the temporary use of rooms in a string of properties along Saddler Street and North Bailey in an attempt to beat its chronic accommodation shortage. At Christmas 1975, however, long-term relief from this problem came in the relocation of the Department from the Mill to a series of buildings centred on 46 Saddler Street (now the Varsity public house), which became its home for the next two decades. In a note published in the journal *Antiquity*, Cramp (1977, 139-40) proudly announced:

The new structure, which is on six levels, perfectly reflects the Janus-like attitude of modern archaeology in that the front is a fine town house of c. 1700 and the back was a Victorian Printing Mill which has been entirely rebuilt and linked to the front by a new staircase. The new building houses the teaching rooms of the nine academic members of the department; the Offices, Map and Document Room, Drawing Office, Seminar Room, and Library. In the newly built section is a lecture room, archaeological workshops, two pottery processing rooms, the Bone Room, six combined excavation processing and drawing offices for members of staff; a large compact store and layout area; a student workroom, two conservation laboratories, die line room, photographic studio and two dark rooms. In an adjacent building is a student dark room, an Environmental Laboratory and more rooms for storage, and an office for the Durham Field Officer.

46 Saddler Street: home to the Department of Archaeology 1975-1996

The Old Fulling Mill, however, was not abandoned altogether. Attic rooms in a side wing were converted into a thermoluminescence laboratory (see below), whilst work began on the long and laborious task of restoring the major part of the building to its former use as the University Museum. Spearheading this project was Anthony Harding, who, with his experience at the British Museum, had a special interest in museums and archaeological collecting. By June 1977, a ground-floor display of some of the Department’s archaeological material was proving popular with the public during limited opening hours, but it was not until 1982 that a major appeal was launched by the University to raise sufficient funds to establish the Mill Museum on a permanent footing as both an educational resource and a tourist attraction for the City of Durham. This appeal culminated on 1 July 1986 with the formal opening of the new permanent public exhibition by the Chancellor, Dame Margot Fonteyn.

One of the primary aims of the new Mill Museum was to act as a hub for archaeology in the City and County of Durham. Local archaeology has always been a subject close to the heart of the Department’s activities and, in the early 1970s, a Local Information Room was set up in
Saddler Street, which could be accessed by anyone with a genuine interest in the region’s heritage. Amongst other resources, it housed a card index of archaeological sites and findspots linked to a set of annotated maps, which later (in 1986, when Percival Turnbull was appointed SMR Officer within the Department) formed the basis of the computerised County Durham Sites and Monuments Record. These had been prepared by a number of volunteers (notably Gill Ivy and Fred and Gladys Bettes), in addition to extra-mural students taking classes in archaeology.

Two important local projects were carried out in the Department during the 1970s and 1980s. The Northern Archaeological Survey (1974-1975), funded by the Department of the Environment and carried out by two specially appointed research assistants, Peter Clack and Paul Gosling, aimed to assess archaeological potential and threats across North East England and resulted in the two-volume publication *Archaeology in the North* (Clack and Gosling 1976). The Durham Archaeological Survey (1983-1987) was funded by the Manpower Services Commission and directed in turn by Percival Turnbull and Colin Haselgrove. Its central work was a systematic fieldwalking survey of large parts of County Durham, in which members of the local community took part (Haselgrove et al. 1988). Finds from the project were deposited in the newly opened Old Fulling Mill Museum.

The former project led indirectly to the appointment in 1975 of Peter Clack as Field Officer for County Durham. This post was funded by the Department of the Environment and was initially based in the Department, before being transferred to Newcastle University in 1980. Financed by Durham University Excavation Committee, in addition to Durham City and County Councils, Clack directed excavations at the medieval Prior of Durham’s residence at Bearpark between 1980 and 1984 (Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeological Reports vols 5-9; see also Gerard 1994, 68-84).

Another new development for the Department in the 1970s was a biological laboratory, established in September 1975 at 48 Saddler Street and run initially by two Department of the Environment contract staff, Alison Donaldson and James Rackham. They were the first in a string of research associates in environmental archaeology who were attracted to the Department through the tireless efforts of Rosemary Cramp in securing external funding for archaeological sciences: these included Marijke van der Veen (1982, archaeobotany – now professor at Leicester University), Jacqui Huntley (1986, archaeobotany – see below), Susan Stallibrass (1987, zooarchaeology – now English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor for North West England), Karen Goodwin (1987, environmental archaeology) and Alan Clapham (1989, archaeobotany). Another early member of the biological laboratory team was Louisa Gidney (1979), who, over the years, has prepared many specialist reports on excavated animal bones for publication.

A further scientific research associate within the Department was Ian Bailiff, who arrived in 1978 as a Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) research assistant. Working initially with Donald Wright, a retired Professor of Applied Physics at Durham, in attic rooms in the Old Fulling Mill, Bailiff conducted pioneering research into the dating of archaeological materials using thermoluminescence (TL). Throughout the 1980s, the project continued to attract substantial grants from SERC and the Nuffield Foundation, enabling the appointment of Iain Watson (1983) and Nigel Poolton (1987) as research assistants. In 1983, the Durham TL laboratory became the first to offer a publicly available dating service and, in 1986, Bailiff was awarded a SERC Advanced Fellowship to conduct research on the application of TL to sediment dating. Bailiff’s work on radiation dosimetry also took him to Hiroshima and, later, to Chernobyl, in the wake of the nuclear disaster there.

At Christmas 1988, the TL, conservation and biological laboratories were all moved to new accommodation in the Woodside Building (now the Department of Physics) on the Science Site, where, on 24 January 1989, a new teaching laboratory for archaeological sciences, named the Fenwick-Kiln Lab in recognition of generous sponsorship from the Fenwick family of Newcastle and the Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, was formally opened. Both the TL and conservation laboratories remained in the Woodside Building until the Department’s relocation in 1996 (see below), but the biological laboratory was re-housed in a series of huts elsewhere on the Science Site for a period of two years between 1994 and 1996.
Scientific research in Archaeology was complemented in the 1980s by a considerable expansion of the Department’s teaching in the archaeological sciences. Martin Jones (archaeobotany) was appointed as lecturer in 1981 and the following year saw main and subsidiary subjects in archaeological sciences being offered to undergraduates taking the BSc in Natural Sciences. Then, in 1988, Jane Cronyn left for London and was replaced in conservation by Chris Caple (on a temporary contract until 1991), whilst Phil Howard was transferred from Lancaster University to Durham as Senior Experimental Officer. In 1989, Mark Noel (geophysical prospection) arrived from Sheffield University. Until 1994, he was shared as lecturer between the Departments of Archaeology and Geological Sciences. Space was made available for his teaching and research in the Woodside Building.

Rosemary Cramp’s period as Head of Department also witnessed changes to its technical and support team. In 1976, the Department received grants from the Department of the Environment to employ two full-time draughtsmen, Wilf Dodds and Yvonne Beadnell (née Brown), who were housed in a new drawing office in 46 Saddler Street. 1978, however, saw the departure of Wilf Dodds after more than two decades of service, whilst Trevor Woods joined Tom Middlemass in the photographic studio, also now accommodated in 46 Saddler Street. Dodds’ replacement as departmental illustrator, Keith McBarron, stayed for five years, to be succeeded in 1983 by the present occupant of the post, Yvonne Beadnell, who returned to Durham following a brief period in London. In 1984, Beatrice Glover retired as departmental secretary, making way for Sheila Brown, whilst 1987 saw the retirement of Tom Middlemass as departmental photographer, leading to his replacement by Trevor Woods.

The 1980s also witnessed the departure of two of the Department’s long-serving academic members. Dennis Harding left in 1977 to take up the Abercromby Chair of European Prehistory at Edinburgh University (a post he still occupies) and was replaced in the same year by Colin Haselgrove (later European prehistory and numismatics). John Mann was given a personal Chair in 1979, two years before ill health forced him into early retirement. Mann was replaced by Martin Millett (Roman archaeology – on a temporary contract until 1983), who now took on the baton of Roman studies with John Casey.

Both Haselgrove and Millett soon took on major excavations and fieldwork projects: Haselgrove at Stanwick in North Yorkshire and the Aisne Valley in France; and Millett at Tarragona in Spain (Ager Tarraconenensis Survey) and Holme-on-Spalding Moor in East Yorkshire. Other projects undertaken by members of staff during the 1970s and 1980s include Dryslwyn Castle in Carmarthenshire (Chris Caple); Monkwearmouth and Jarrow monasteries and The Hirsel in Berwickshire (Rosemary Cramp); Sobiejuchy in Poland, Milfield in Northumberland and Danby Rigg in North Yorkshire (Anthony Harding); and Birsay and Orphir in Orkney and Freswick Links in Caithness (Chris Morris) (see *Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeological Reports* vols 1-13).
Mention should also be made here of Cramp’s leading role in the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, a project that has received British Academy and Arts and Humanities Research Council funding in the Department since 1981. This long-term undertaking to record and interpret every surviving item of early medieval stone sculpture in England can trace its origins back to the early 1970s, when Elizabeth Coatsworth (now Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Art and Design, Manchester Metropolitan University) served as research assistant on the project between 1970 and 1979, whilst completing her PhD studies in the Department. Its first landmark year, however, was 1984, when both the General Introduction and Volume One in the series of regional surveys appeared in print (Cramp 1984a; 1984b). Volume Two soon followed (Bailey and Cramp 1988) and five more by various authors have been published in the period since, with others in the pipeline (see below). For much of the 1980s, Cramp was assisted on the project by Eric Cambridge, who is now an honorary fellow in the Departments of Archaeology and History.

Notable research and fieldwork was also conducted in the 1970s and 1980s by students who have since gone on to pursue distinguished careers in archaeology: these include David Austin (Professor at University of Wales, Lampeter), Colleen Batey (Curator at Glasgow Museums and Lecturer at Glasgow University), Martin Carver (Professor at York University), Elizabeth Coatsworth (see above), Nancy Edwards (Reader at University of Wales, Bangor), David Griffiths (Lecturer at Oxford University), John Hunter (Professor at Birmingham University), Arthur MacGregor (Senior Assistant Keeper at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford) and Deirdre O’Sullivan (Lecturer at Leicester University). Chris Morris (2001, 152) has recently written: ‘in this peopling of the academic and archaeological establishments by Durham archaeologists is the true measure of Rosemary’s achievement as Professor of Archaeology and as the Department’s leader’. That period as the Department’s leader came to an end in 1990, when Cramp retired, passing on her responsibilities to Anthony Harding and heralding a new era in the history of Durham Archaeology.

New Horizons: 1990-2006

In the period since 1990, the Department has seen no fewer than five Heads: Anthony Harding (1990-1993, 1996-1998), Colin Haselgrove (1993-1996), Jennifer Price (1998-2001), Ian Bailiff (2001-2004) and Graham Philip (2004-present). Each has built on the work of his or her predecessor and the Department has continued to expand, not only in terms of staff and student numbers and teaching provision, but also in the thematic and geographical coverage of its interests. Physical expansion came most obviously in 1996, when the Department moved from its Saddler Street premises into its current accommodation in the Dawson Building on the Science Site.

In 1990, Anthony Harding’s appointment to the Chair coincided with the departure of Chris Morris and Martin Jones, who left for professorships at Glasgow and Cambridge Universities, in addition to Chris Scull (now Research Director at English Heritage), who had held a temporary lectureship in early medieval archaeology since 1986. The vacant posts were filled by Helena Hamerow (early medieval archaeology) and Peter Rowley-Conwy (environmental archaeology and zooarchaeology), whilst the Department also welcomed two transfers of staff from other universities: John Bintliff (Mediterranean archaeology and archaeological theory) from Bradford and Jennifer Price (Roman archaeology and glass) from Leeds.

1990 also saw members of the Department involved in major research projects. The Durham City Survey, directed by Martin Millett, was one of three pilot studies commissioned by English Heritage to investigate ways of producing and managing urban archaeological data in English towns (Lowther et al. 1993). Mark Noel, meanwhile, led a SERC-funded project entitled ‘Imaging Archaeology by Electrical Resistivity Tomography’, on which Xu Biwen was appointed research assistant. Jennifer Price’s English Heritage-funded Romano-British Glass Project continued until 1999 and brought Sally Cottam (1990-1995) and Sally Worrell (1995-1999) to Durham as research assistants.

A further development for 1990 was a radical overhaul of postgraduate teaching within the Department. The three-year Conservation Diploma was replaced by a two-year MA in the Conservation of Historic Objects (1990-2003), whilst new MA courses were offered in

1991 saw the introduction of the BSc honours degree in Archaeology, coinciding with a major increase in undergraduate numbers in the Department – from 89 in 1990/91 to 180 in 1992/93. In the same year, Ian Bailiff was appointed to a lectureship in archaeological sciences on the successful completion of his SERC-fund TL research, whilst Matthew Johnson (medieval/post-medieval archaeology and archaeological theory) arrived in Durham, initially as a temporary lecturer during John Bintliff's tenure of a British Academy Readership, but from 1993 as a permanent member of staff.

1992 and 1993 were productive years for archaeological sciences in the Department. In 1992, the first of two large grants by SERC/NERC to Ian Bailiff and the Luminescence Dating Research Group was awarded to support research into developing new TL techniques for Holocene sediment dating. In the biological laboratory, meanwhile, major reports were prepared on post-medieval animal bones from The Shires, Leicester (Louisa Gidney) and plant remains (Jacqui Huntley) and animal bones (Susan Stallibrass) from The Lanes, Carlisle. The following year saw Peter Rowley-Conwy engaged on a new three-year joint project with the Department of Biological Sciences, funded as part of the NERC Ancient Biomolecules Initiative, to extract ancient DNA from sorghum remains preserved at Qasr Ibrim in Egyptian Nubia.

A notable event of 1993 was the annual conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group, which was hosted by the Department in Durham and attracted several hundred delegates. The same year also witnessed the introduction of an MSc in Applied Archaeological Science (1993-2000), whilst Sarah Scott (now lecturer at Leicester University) was awarded a two-year Faculty of Social Sciences fellowship to research Romano-British villas and mosaics and Lisa Nevitt (now associate professor at Ann Arbor, University of Michigan) came to Durham with an Arts and Humanities Research Board postdoctoral fellowship to study housing in Hellenistic Greece.

A further appointment in 1993 was Max Adams as Field Officer and director of the Department’s new archaeological field unit, which was based initially in a small room above the University police office on Palace Green. The origins of this post lay with the introduction of the government’s ‘PPG 16’ legislation in 1990 and Paul Sewter and Peter Carne had already successfully completed a number of commercial archaeological projects in the Department by the time the field unit was formally established three years later. Adams held the post of Field Officer full-time until 1996, during which the unit conducted excavations at several locations, including Millfield in Northumberland and Ingleby Barwick in Middlesborough. From 1994, the unit became involved in a major excavation and survey project, launched in conjunction with Northumberland National Park Authority, which focused on the prehistoric landscapes of the Upper Breamish Valley in Northumberland (Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeological Reports vols 17-21).

1994 also saw the arrival of Graham Philip (Middle Eastern prehistory) as lecturer, taking the Department’s research interests beyond Europe for the first time, whilst Philip Clogg was promoted to Experimental Officer. Steven Willis, who had gained his PhD in the Department a year earlier, now remained as Senior Research Assistant for the duration of a project funded by English Heritage on Roman samian pottery, later being appointed Research Fellow in Roman Archaeology between 2000 and 2002. Willis is currently Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Kent and is just one of a number of former students to have pursued academic careers in archaeology since 1990: others include Umberto Albarella (Lecturer at Sheffield University; see below), Cathy Batt (Senior Lecturer at Bradford University), John Creighton (Senior Lecturer at Reading University), Rebecca Gowland (Lecturer at Durham University; see below), Adrian Green (Lecturer in History at Durham University), Christopher Loveluck (Lecturer at Nottingham University), Tom Moore (Lecturer at Durham University; see below), Alan Outram (Senior Lecturer at Exeter University), John Pearce (Lecturer at Kings College London), Rachel Pope (Lecturer at Cambridge University), Louise Revell (Lecturer at...
Southampton University), Jeremy Taylor (Lecturer at Leicester University) and Hugh Wilmott (Lecturer at Sheffield University).

1995 was notable, not only for the promotion of both Colin Haselgrove and Martin Millett to professorships, but also for the appointment of several new academic staff: Lindy Brewster (Curator of the Old Fulling Mill Museum and Research Fellow), John Chapman (Reader, European prehistory and archaeological theory), Margarita Diaz-Andreu (Lecturer, Mediterranean prehistory and archaeological theory), Pam Graves (Lecturer, medieval/post-medieval archaeology), Sam Lucy (Lecturer, early medieval archaeology, to replace Helena Hamerow on her departure for Oxford), and Andrew Millard (Lecturer, archaeological chemistry, to replace Mark Noel). The arrival of Millard prompted the establishment in the Department of a laboratory for archaeological chemistry, whilst the TL lab was boosted by a major new EU grant and a three-year NERC fellowship for Sarah Barnett to undertake research into the dating of Iron Age pottery.

The major event of 1996 was the Department’s summer move from its Saddler Street premises, which it had occupied since 1975, to its present home in the Dawson Building on the Science Site. This placed all the staff in the same building for the first time since the early 1960s and it also provided extra laboratory space for expanded teaching and research in the archaeological sciences. Immediately prior to the move, in June 1996, the Centre for Roman Provincial Archaeology (now known as the Durham Centre for Roman Cultural Studies) was inaugurated by Visiting Professor David Breeze, reflecting the Department’s strength in this field.

Summer 1996 also saw many of the Department’s new staff engaged in fieldwork and excavation: John Chapman in Hungary (Upper Tisza Project), Margarita Diaz-Andreu in Spain (El Recuenco) and Sam Lucy in Denmark (Als Landscape Project). Other excavations and research projects conducted by members of staff in the 1990s include the Boeotia Project in Greece (John Bintliff); Velim-Skalka in the Czech Republic and Alba Iulia and Cluj in Romania (Anthony Harding); Port Seton in East Lothian (Colin Haselgrove); the Ave Valley Project in Portugal, the Tiber Valley Project in Italy and Hayton in East Yorkshire (Martin Millett); and Shuna in Jordan (Graham Philip) (see Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeological Reports vols 14-23).

In October 1996, Anthony Harding was reappointed Head of Department for a period of two years, during which time the Department welcomed Malcolm Todd (Roman and early medieval archaeology) as part-time professor and Principal of Trevelyan College in 1996, the MA course in Museum and Artefact Studies was introduced (1997-present), Matthew Johnson was promoted to a professorship in 1998 and Simon James (1996-1999), Nicola Terrenato (1996-1998) and Toby Wilkinson (1997-1999) came to the Department as Leverhulme Trust
research fellows. A notable achievement of 1998 was the establishment, with sponsorship from the British Academy’s Society for South Asian Studies, of a research fellowship in South Asian Archaeology, which was taken up by Derek Kennet (see below). The same year also saw the formal separation of the Old Fulling Mill Museum from the Department with the creation of the University Museums (combining the Old Fulling Mill with the Oriental Museum), of which Lindy Brewster remained curator until 2004.

1999 witnessed three additions to the teaching staff: Richard Hingley (Lecturer, Roman archaeology), Mark White (Lecturer, palaeolithic archaeology) and Penny Wilson (Lecturer, Egyptian archaeology). Martin Millett, meanwhile, departed for a Chair at Southampton University, whilst Jennifer Price was promoted to a professorship at Durham. The broadening interests of members of staff also led to changes being made in the provision of postgraduate teaching. In 1999, MA strands were offered for the first time in East Asian Archaeology, Mediterranean Archaeology and Prehistoric Rock Art, whilst a new MSc course was introduced in Applied Chronometry (1999-2003).

Also in 1999, the Department’s field unit, today known as Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU), received considerable investment. Peter Carne, who had taken over Max Adams’ role as its director in 1997, was now confirmed as Field Officer and Richard Annis and Duncan Hale were appointed Project Officers. Archaeological Services currently employs 25 staff performing a wide variety of services for clients across the UK, from geophysical survey and desk-based assessment to excavation, building recording, environmental archaeology and conservation. The unit is also involved in two community archaeology projects in Coquetdale in Northumberland and Sedgefield in County Durham.

1999 was a particularly significant year for the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, which received a major award from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). This was renewed in 2003 and provides continuity for the project until 2009, safeguarding the publication of further Corpus volumes and allowing work to begin on a digital online version of the project’s archive. Since 1994, Rosemary Cramp has been assisted in the work of the Corpus by Derek Craig, who gained his doctorate in the Department in 1992. A more recent arrival as senior research associate on the project was Ken Jukes in 2002.

The year 2000 saw further changes to the lecturing staff. Malcolm Todd and John Casey both retired and John Bintliff left to take up a Chair at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. New arrivals, meanwhile, were Christopher Gerrard (Lecturer, medieval and landscape archaeology) and Charlotte Roberts (Reader, osteoarchaeology and palaeopathology). Significant developments also took place in bioarchaeology. New MSc courses were introduced in Ancient Diet and Health (2000-2004) and Palaeopathology (2000-present), whilst Jacqui Huntley was appointed English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor for North
East England. In addition, Peter Rowley-Conwy attracted two major research awards to study the archaeology of pigs. The first, from the AHRC, brought Umberto Albarella to Durham for four years to conduct doctoral research into pig domestication and management in various parts of the world. The second award was a three-year Wellcome Trust Bioarchaeology Fellowship, which enabled Keith Dobney to come to Durham to study the bioarchaeology of pig domestication and husbandry. Since completing this project in 2003, Dobney has secured further Wellcome Trust sponsorship and is currently a Senior Research Fellow in the Department.

Since 2001, the Department has lost several longstanding members of staff, both technical/support – Trevor Woods and Sheila Brown in 2003 – and academic: Anthony Harding (to Exeter University in 2004), Colin Haselgrove (to Leicester University in 2005), Matthew Johnson (to Southampton University in 2004), Sam Lucy (to Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 2004) and Jennifer Price (retired in 2005). In the same period, the Department has promoted Ian Bailiff and Charlotte Roberts to professorships (in 2003 and 2004 respectively), appointed Jeff Veitch to succeed Trevor Woods as photographer, and gained 12 new academic lecturing staff, taking the current total to 25. Recent arrivals are: in 2001 – Robin Skeates (Lecturer, Mediterranean prehistory and museum studies); in 2004 – Derek Kennet (Lecturer, Middle Eastern and South Asian archaeology) and Robert Witcher (Lecturer, Mediterranean Roman archaeology); in 2005 – Michael Church (Lecturer, North Atlantic and environmental archaeology), Robin Coningham (Professor, Asian and Islamic archaeology), Anna Leone (Lecturer, Mediterranean Roman archaeology) and Michael Richards (Professor, archaeological sciences); in 2006 – Rebecca Gowland (Lecturer, osteoarchaeology and palaeopathology), Tom Moore (Lecturer, later prehistoric Europe), Christopher Scarre (Professor, European prehistory), Sarah Semple (Lecturer, early medieval Europe) and Tony Wilkinson (Professor, Near Eastern and landscape archaeology).

Today, the Department’s research is conducted within five distinct research groupings – Bioarchaeology, Chronometry, History of Archaeology, Landscape and Material Culture – reflecting the collective strengths of the current staff team. Full details of these groupings and their associated projects and personnel may be found elsewhere on this website. Recent successes for the bioarchaeology group have included external funding awards for research on the origins of agriculture, isotopes and migration and the bioarchaeology of leprosy, in addition to the discovery and naming in 2006 of a new species of mouse (Mus Cypriacus) by research fellow Thomas Cucchi. Fieldwork carried out by members of the landscape group takes place in more than 20 countries worldwide, from the Arctic, through Europe to North Africa, the Levant, the Middle East, India and the Far East.

Undergraduates currently number in excess of 200 and may study Archaeology either as single honours (BA or BSc), joint honours (BA) with Anthropology or Ancient History, or as part of the BA Combined Honours and BSc Natural Sciences programmes. There are over 30 modules to choose from, covering a wide range of themes and periods, in addition to professional skills, such as illustration, conservation and surveying. More than 50 postgraduates study within the Department, either undertaking research for higher degrees, or participating in one of three taught courses – MA Archaeology, MA Museum and Artefact Studies and MSc Palaeopathology.

The Department of today, with its 25 academic staff, an army of researchers and over 250 students, is certainly a far cry from its small beginnings in the Hatfield hut half a century ago. Its interests are now global, covering wide geographical, chronological and thematic ranges, whilst the archaeological sciences have also been embraced, spawning leading research in bioarchaeology, conservation and chronometry. Nevertheless, Durham Archaeology is still founded on the vision and determination of its early pioneers, notably Eric Birley and Rosemary Cramp, and their influence lives on in successive generations of staff and students.
Acknowledgements

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If you notice any factual errors or would like to comment on the content of this webpage, please contact Dr Chris Gerrard (c.m.gerrard@durham.ac.uk). He would also be grateful to hear from anyone in possession of photographs that illustrate the people, places and activities mentioned in this text.

Bibliography


Alphabetical List of Past and Present Academic Staff (permanent only)

BIRLEY, Eric (b. 1906, d. 1995): Roman History and Archaeology; Lecturer 1931-1943; Reader 1943-1956; Professor 1956-1971; Emeritus Professor 1971-1995; (Head of Department 1956-1971).
CAPLE, Christopher: Archaeological Conservation; Lecturer 1988-1996; Senior Lecturer 1996-.
CASEY, John: Roman Archaeology and Numismatics; Lecturer 1972-1981; Senior Lecturer 1981-1993; Reader 1993-2000; Emeritus Reader 2000-.
CHAPMAN, John: European Prehistory and Archaeological Theory; Reader 1996-.
CHURCH, Michael: North Atlantic Archaeology and Archaeological Sciences; Lecturer 2005-.
CONINGHAM, Robin: Asian Archaeology; Professor 2005-.
DIAZ-ANDREU, Margarita: Mediterranean Prehistory and Archaeological Theory; Lecturer 1996-2005; Senior Lecturer 2005-.
GERRARD, Christopher: Medieval and Landscape Archaeology; Lecturer 2000-2003; Senior Lecturer 2003-2006; Reader 2006-.
GILLAM, John (b. 1917, d. 1986): Roman History and Archaeology; Lecturer 1948-1956; Reader 1956-1963 (joined Newcastle University).
GOWLAND, Rebecca: Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology; Lecturer 2006-.
GRAVES, Pam: Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology; Lecturer 1996-2004; Senior Lecturer 2004-.
HAMEROW, Helena: Early Medieval Archaeology; Lecturer 1990-1996.
HARDING, Dennis: European Prehistory; Lecturer 1966-1975; Senior Lecturer 1975-1977.
HINGLEY, Richard: Roman archaeology; Lecturer 1999-2005; Reader 2005-.
JONES, Martin: Environmental Archaeology and Archaeobotany; Lecturer 1981-1989; Senior Lecturer 1989-1990.
KENNET, Derek: Middle Eastern and South Asian Archaeology; Research Fellow 1998-2004; Lecturer 2004-.
LEONE, Anna: Mediterranean Roman Archaeology; Lecturer 2005-.
LUCY, Sam: Early Medieval Archaeology; Lecturer 1996-2005.
MILLARD, Andrew: Archaeological Chemistry; Lecturer 1995-.

MOORE, Thomas: Later European Prehistory; Lecturer 2006-.

MORRIS, Christopher: Viking and Early Medieval Archaeology; Lecturer 1972-1982; Senior Lecturer 1982-1989; Reader 1989-1990.


PHILIP, Graham: Near and Middle Eastern Archaeology; Lecturer 1994-2001; Senior Lecturer 2001-2005; Reader 2005-; (Head of Department 2004-).


RICHARDS, Michael: Archaeological Sciences; Professor 2005-.

RICHMOND, Sir Ian (b. 1902, d. 1965): Roman History and Archaeology; Lecturer 1935-1943; Reader 1943-1950; Professor 1950-1956.

ROBERTS, Charlotte: Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology; Reader 2000-2004; Professor 2004-.

ROWLEY-CONWY, Peter: Environmental archaeology and zooarchaeology; Lecturer 1990-1996; Reader 1996-.

SCARRE, Christopher: European Prehistory; Professor 2006-.

SEMPLE, Sarah: Early Medieval Archaeology; Lecturer 2006-.

SKEATES, Robin: Mediterranean Prehistory and Museum Studies; Lecturer 2001-2005; Senior Lecturer 2005-.

TODD, Malcolm: Roman and Early Medieval Archaeology; Part-Time Professor and Principal of Trevelyan College 1996-2000; Emeritus Professor 2000-.

WHITE, Mark: Palaeolithic Archaeology; Lecturer 1999-2006; Senior Lecturer 2006-.

WILKINSON, Tony: Near Eastern and Landscape Archaeology; Professor 2006-.

WILSON, Penelope: Egyptian Archaeology; Lecturer 1999-.

WITCHER, Robert: Mediterranean Roman Archaeology and Landscape Archaeology; Lecturer 2004-.