Annual Review

2010–2011
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Director’s introduction

When I agreed to act as interim director while the electors went in search of a permanent successor to Jim Kennedy, I never imagined that I would end up staying the whole year. It has been a remarkable experience, and given me an insight into the workings of this extraordinary institution that would never have been possible otherwise.

Jim bowed out two thirds of the way through the 150th anniversary celebrations that he had planned and brought to fruition. I had the honour of acting as host for the commemorative lecture series in Michaelmas Term 2010, with Sir David Attenborough’s talk on birds of paradise as a highlight. I was able to preside as the Vice-Chancellor unveiled the stone memorial of the Huxley-Wilberforce debate outside the front door. And it was instructive to have the story of the Museum’s origins laid out in beautifully-reproduced photographs and drawings along the upper Gallery during the final months of the exhibition ‘A Wonderland of Natural History’.

There were new exhibits, also planned by Jim, to nurse towards completion: cases on Oliver Lodge’s first wireless signal and on the ‘Great Debate’, and a whole new display on British birds. There was the logistical challenge of arranging for the repair and cleaning of the roof, which should mean that the new Director will eventually have a museum free of strategically-placed plastic buckets.

More prosaically, there was the perennial problem of safe storage for the very large quantity of material in the Museum’s care, but not on display. The University continues to consider the development of a permanent shared museum storage and research facility. During the year petrological and geological specimens were removed from the Old Sawmill at Nuneham Courtenay, but the search for suitably dry and secure off-site storage continues. Within the Museum there was a happier story, with funds raised at the Anniversary Dinner in 2010 contributing towards the enormous task of rehousing the insect specimens in the Huxley Room. Meanwhile the staff of the Mineralogical Collections have made good use of the new spaces we have gained in the basement of the old Earth Sciences building next door.

As in any institution, the Museum’s character depends as much on the people who work there as on its building and collections. For the entire time I have been occupying the Director’s office, our excellent education team has lived under a shadow cast by the abolition in 2010 of the Museums, Libraries and Archives council. The MLA’s Renaissance in the Regions programme has funded all the education staff and some curatorial staff for more than a decade. A year after the MLA’s abolition was first announced, there was still no certainty that Oxford would continue to receive the funding that has enabled all the museums to win national recognition for their education and outreach work.

At the beginning of the year colleagues funded by Renaissance were facing possible redundancy at the end of March 2011. An interim agreement brought them a year’s grace, but we were not to know whether the Oxford museums’ joint bid to become a ‘hub’ under a new funding regime through the Arts Council had been successful until early in 2012. I am delighted to report that we recently heard that Oxford had been successful in achieving ‘hub’ status. We can now plan and develop further our innovative educational programmes. The refurbishment of the education and visitor centre in the vacated chemistry glass-blowing space is now under way and will be completed by summer 2012. This is a joint facility to be shared with the Pitt Rivers Museum and will offer additional opportunities for our education teams.

Despite living with such long-term uncertainty, the education team showed its mettle by winning the inaugural Clore Museum Education Award, jointly with the Pitt Rivers. This superb achievement testified to the imagination, hard work and dedication that have made the Museum such a magnet for schools and families.

My interim post also coincided with a major strategic review of all the University’s museums, carried out during Hilary Term 2011. The aim was to examine the organisation, governance, funding, commercial operation and vision of the Ashmolean Museum, the Museum of Natural History and the Pitt Rivers Museum, and to explore the extent to which they might collaborate and share resources. When the outcome of the review was published in the summer of 2011, small groups began work under the Pro-Vice Chancellor (Research) to come up with proposals for implementing the recommendations of the review. A report of his work continues to be discussed and in due course will be taken to Council for consideration.

By the end of the year covered by this Annual Report the search for a new Director was well under way. At the time of writing I am in the happy position of being able to welcome Professor Paul Smith, Head of School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences and Director of the Lapworth Museum of Geology at the University of Birmingham. He is taking over at a time of considerable challenge, but also of great opportunity for this historic but far from fossilised institution, and I wish him every success in his new position.

Professor Susan Iversen
CBE, FMedSci, MA, PhD, ScD
Acting Director 2010–2011
October 2010
Attenborough in paradise

The doyens of natural history broadcasters, Sir David Attenborough, brought in our 150th birthday celebrations to a fine conclusion by launching the anniversary lecture series on 20 October 2010. Sir David’s talk was ‘Birds of Paradise’, but his talk was a hymn to the generosity and sheer hard work of Alfred Russel Wallace. His central message was that Wallace deserves all our admiration for modestly accepting that he would forever be in the shadow of Charles Darwin, despite having reached the same conclusions about evolution by natural selection.

Attenborough was the first European to see birds of paradise in their natural habitat in the islands between the Malay archipelago and New Guinea. His observations of their mating displays convinced him that their extravagant plumage had evolved through the process of sexual selection. Just as he does on his TV programmes, Attenborough used arresting footage of birds doing extraordinary things to introduce his audience to the idea that females’ choice of mate and competition between males drives the evolution of physical characteristics.

The lecture was the first of a series, attended by enthusiastic audiences, in which the other distinguished speakers were the mathematician Marcus du Sautoy, the palaeontologist Richard Fortey, the geneticist Kay Davies and the entomologist George McGavin.

Work to start on roof

A year of unusually low rainfall did not avoid the need for large, yellow, plastic buckets throughout the course to catch the many leaks in the glass roof. During the year central services staff and others undertook substantial preliminary work to address this problem. With funding finally in place, the repairs have been planned in three phases, over three financial years. The Museum and Estates Directorate agreed on a primary contractor to undertake the refurbishment, which will include cleaning and restoration of the cast iron roof supports as well as the glass.

The plan has been designed to maintain the historical integrity of the roof with minimal disruption to staff and visitors. Collections staff removed specimens from the south side of the court, where work on Phase 1 began in August 2011.

April 2011
New regime for swifts

This year saw the retirement of Roy Overall and George Candelin, who between them had climbed the vertiginous ladders into the tower every week during the summer months for over 50 years to monitor the swift colony. The Museum is immensely grateful to them for their dedication and unfailing help and advice.

Andy Gosler and Sandra Bouschol of the Edward Grey Institute took over the task of maintaining a record of the swifts’ breeding success. The birds had a disappointing season. Swifts arrived in Oxford by 20 April 2011, but they were late in colonising the tower. At the peak of nesting activity in June there were 51 nests, but by 20 July only 37 clutches had been initiated. In all, 42 young swifts flew the nest, with the last leaving the tower on 20 August. Another 9 were taken into care after their parents abandoned them. It is unclear why the swifts had such problems this year. While some pairs apparently struggled, others did very well, suggesting that this might reflect differences in experience of the birds rather than the availability of food.

Chris Burras directed the installation of a new, large LCD screen in a more central position in the main court to display live CCTV images of swifts on their nests, and Juliet Hay created a small display below the screen to illustrate the birds’ life cycle. Weekly observations continued to be posted to the online diary at www.nmm.ox.ac.uk/visiting/swifts.

September 2010
Farewell to Jim

Jim Kennedy retired from his post as Professor of Natural History and Director of the Museum at the end of September 2010.

With the honourable exceptions of the Honorary Associate Curator in Geology Philip Powelli and the enumerator of the swifts Roy Overall, there is no one whose unbroken contact with the Museum extends back as far as Jim’s. He arrived in Oxford in January 1967 as a Demonstrator in Earth Sciences. After almost a decade collecting ammonites from around the world with a view to clarifying the historical divisions of the Cretaceous, he succeeded James Edmonds as Curator of Geology at the Museum in 1976.

In addition to his curatorial work on both the historic Cretaceous Rocks and in the collections and more recent acquisitions from field research, as Curator Jim began to renew the geology displays and to find new ways of raising money. The discovery of dinosaur trackways at a landfill site near Oxford (casts of which now march across the Museum’s front lawn) led to a fruitful partnership with the waste company Viridor: the company paid for new displays, including the dodo case, from its Landfill Communities Fund. Jim went on to find a number of other private and charitable sources that made it possible to renew many of the displays in the court and gallery, as well as to support projects in curation.

In 2003 he succeeded Keith Thomson as the Museum’s Director, and raised over £500,000 from external sources to finish the displays. The Museum is transformed from the place it was when he first arrived in the 1970s. In the past five years it has won both a Guardian family friendly award and a Queen’s Award, and half a million visitors come through the door each year.

‘The Museum has become what I wanted it to be’, says Jim, ‘the public focus for science in Oxford and the friendliest place for the public in the University.’

February 2011
Decorative stones to go online

The Museum has received a generous donation of £31,704 from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation to support the development of a website dedicated to the Corsi collection of 1000 blocks of polished stone. Faustino Corsi (1771 – 1845) was an Italian collector of marble and other decorative stones. His collection of 1000 blocks of polished stone is a bridge between the ancient authors with those used by modern archaeologists and conservators.

Corsi made a catalogue of his collection which attempted to correlate the names used by ancient authors with those used by Italian stonemasons in his own time. He also gives the locations where the stones were quarried, and examples of their use. Monica Price, Assistant Curator of the Mineralogical Collections, has updated and corrected the data in Corsi’s catalogue. Her colleague Lisa Cooke, Honorary Research Associate, has provided a translation of the catalogue.

Monica is now working with Sarah Phibbs, IT Officer, and the University’s Web Design Consultancy to present the collection, its catalogue and the fruits of modern research as a highly illustrated, online research and identification tool for users worldwide. ‘The collection is highly prized because it is a bridge between the arts and the sciences,’ says Monica, ‘and because it is the first of its kind to be organised according to geological principles. It is an invaluable identification aid for archaeologists and conservators.’
**New website design**

The redesign of the Museum’s website went live in July 2011. The appearance has been completely refashioned to look more up-to-date, cleaner and more appealing. It also has more prominent links to our most popular resources, the educational material in the Learning Zone. IT manager Sarah Phibbs developed the design in collaboration with the OUCS Web Design Consultancy. The number of visits to the Museum website over the past year has risen again, with over 1.4 million visits from August 2010 to July 2011.

**Visitor numbers**

There were 356,537 visitors to the Museum this year, 38,335 more than last year.

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**New dinosaur backpacks**

Education assistant Rachel Smith has worked in partnership with Crawley Creatures, makers of animatronic dinosaurs for TV and film, to create new dinosaur explorer backpacks that are available for families who visit the Museum on Sunday afternoons. Crawley Creatures sponsored, designed and produced bespoke resources for the backpacks, while additional funding from The Robert and Margaret Moss Charitable Trust and the Ammicco Trust also supported production of resources. 'The backpacks inspire children to explore dinosaur skeletons, compare dinosaur teeth, and measure dinosaurs’ says Rachel. ‘They've been extremely popular with our young visitors.'

**Plinth marks 1860 debate**

Local schoolgirl Poppy Simonson was on hand on 11 September to see the Vice-Chancellor, Andrew Hamilton, unveil her winning design for a plinth to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Huxley-Wilberforce debate held in the Museum in 1860. The stone plinth outside the Museum’s front entrance was carved by sculptor Alex Peever. Guests from a variety of organisations were in the Museum for the launch of Oxford Open Doors, the annual city-wide event that sees tours and other events in buildings throughout the city that are not normally open to the public. The unveiling was almost washed out by a sudden downpour that impressively illustrated the leaks throughout the city that are not normally open to the public. The guide was conceived to promote awareness of deforestation and its effects on climate change.

**First prize for education initiative**

The judges for the inaugural Clore Award for Museum Learning had such a hard time deciding between the leading entries that they chose to double the prize money and reward both. 'This is an extraordinary outcome that reflects the incredibly high standard of the short listed entries', they said. One of those winners was an innovative joint project, Making Museums, developed by the education teams of OUMNH and the Pitt Rivers Museum. The children track what happens to a museum object, from acquisition to display, before finally making a museum in their own classroom. We are delighted that Making Museums has been recognised as an example of best practice in museum learning’, says Janet Stott, Head of Education.

This sustainable project, which receives no additional funding, began in 2003 and has grown over the past few years. In 2009 and 2010 nearly 1,200 Year Six children from 11 primary schools in Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Rose Hill, Littlemore, Cowley, Barton, Wood Farm and Headington took part. The £10,000 award to the joint project was announced in June at the prestigious Art Fund Prize event at Tate Britain, London.

**New dinosaur backpacks**

Exploring with the new backpacks unveiled plinth.

**February – March 2011**

**Banquet under ghostly trees**

The Ghost Forest display of rainforest trees remained on the front lawn throughout the year, having been inaugurated in July 2010. Artist Angela Palmer, who arranged for the transport of the massive tree stumps from a forest in Ghana, has continued to organise events related to the display to promote awareness of deforestation and its effects on climate change.

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**Words and pictures – new souvenir guide**

A new souvenir guide to the Museum, the first to be produced since 1990, went to press in July 2011 and was on sale to visitors from early August.

The guide was conceived and written by Georgina Ferry, whose 2010 role as Writer in Residence was extended by six months to enable her to complete the work. The highly illustrated design is the work of Chris York at the local graphic design studio Richard Boscail Design Associates. The booklet, which sells in the shop and online for £6, covers the origin and history of the Museum, the displays, the curatorial work in the collections, and education and outreach.

**Banquet under ghostly trees**

On 12 February 2011, the Chancellor of Oxford University Lord Patten launched a six-month educational initiative, ‘I Touched the Rainforest’. Over six months every school child in Oxfordshire was invited to come and touch the trees. On 27 March, Angela held a Grand Banquet of Rainforest Insects among the Ghost Forest trees to explore the ‘natural capital’ of our forests. Former AMMS Chair also supported production of resources.

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**Exhibitions**

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### Permanent

#### See bees

The old observation beehive on the south staircase has been replaced by a handsome new handmade hive that is now in the lift lobby at the top of the stairs. Visitors can see the bees entering and leaving through a perspex-topped tunnel that takes them out into the open air through the window. Flowering shrubs in planters on the roof outside provide an attractive source of nectar. The queen bee is marked with a distinctive red spot. A new display case nearby explains aspects of bee behaviour, such as the ‘waggle dance’ bees execute to tell their community about nearby sources of food.

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#### A wonderland of natural history: The Oxford University Museum of Natural History 1860–2010

Exhibition of contemporary documents, photographs and engravings which traced the campaign to build the Museum as a home for Oxford science, the subsequent architectural competition, and construction of the building between 1855 and 1860.

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#### From the archives

As part of the Museum’s anniversary celebrations, some examples of treasures from the Hope Library were mounted and framed for display. This was a rare opportunity to see some beautiful prints and artworks from the archives.

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#### May 2010 – December 2010

**Exceptional fossils from Chengjiang, China: early animal life**

The 525-million-year-old fossils in this exhibition have the remains of soft tissues, and whole soft-bodied animals are exquisitely preserved. They provide key evidence for the so-called Cambrian ‘explosion’, when most of the major animal groups that we know today first appeared in the fossil record. The exhibition featured the earliest known vertebrate fossil, a fish. It was brought to the Museum from China thanks to a grant from the EPSRC Cephalosporin Fund.

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#### August 2010

**Remarkable creatures – remarkable finds**

Tracy Chevalier’s bestselling novel *Remarkable Creatures* brought the 19th century fossil collectors Mary Anning and Elizabeth Philpot into the spotlight. In August 2010, the OUMC Volunteer Service worked with Geology and with the Philpot Museum in Lyme Regis to put together a small exhibition of some of the highlights of the Philpot collection. They also held four days of related family events. In November 2010 Chevalier gave a public reading from her book at the Museum, and talked about the fossils that had inspired her.

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#### 10 January – 31 March 2011

**Rainbow in the darkness**

Japanese artist Masashi Kimura exhibited a remarkable collection of highly detailed entomological illustrations. ‘Using nothing more than carbon dust and drafting film, Masashi Kimura creates indescribably beautiful images,’ said Honorary Associate George McGavin. ‘Delicate insects come to life and seem to float in three dimensions. The illusion of solid beauty – almost as if the slightest breath might reconfigure the skilfully applied dust into an amorphous smudge. Kimura is the undisputed master of this magical technique.’

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#### 8 April – 31 August 2011

**Migrations: Isabel Rawsthorne 1912–1992**

The seven large and luminous ‘Migrations’ landscapes painted by Isabel Rawsthorne towards the end of her career were the focus of this exhibition curated by Biddy Noakes and Carol Jacobs. Rawsthorne is principally remembered for her associations with luminaries such as Pablo Picasso, Alberto Giacometti, Francis Bacon, Constant Lambert and Alan Rawsthorne; this exhibition is a reminder of her own assured work as a painter inspired by and concerned with the natural world.

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#### September 2010

**Our favourite things online**

IT staff worked with Joseph Talbot from the OUCS Web Design Consultancy to design and implement a virtual exhibition based on the anniversary exhibition ‘A few of our favourite things’. The new web pages, released online in September 2010, have proved very popular and mean the images and stories that accompany them continue to be accessible to the public:

www.oum.ox.ac.uk/favouritethings

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#### 31 March – 6 May 2011

**Incurable optimists**

Artist Patrick Joyce has motor neuron disease. He has set himself the challenge of painting 100 portraits of incurable optimists – people who are making extraordinary efforts against the odds – before he dies.

One of his subjects is his neurologist, Martin Turner, who is Doll Fellow at Green Templeton College. The Museum’s exhibition featured a selection of Patrick’s portraits, as well as displays on research into the devastating disease.

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Science Week: Award for Wow!How?

The Museum’s education team received a ‘Highly Commended’ award in the British Science Association’s Outstanding Contribution to National Science Week competition for its annual interactive science event Wow!How?

All of the activities for Wow! How? are developed and run by volunteers, who are themselves either real scientists (both students and professionals) or amateur enthusiasts. This year over 140 volunteers ran 37 different demonstrations and hands-on activities, and approximately 3,500 people attended, making for a busy but very enjoyable day.

Four particularly popular new stalls were ‘Disaster Zone’ (volcanoes, tornadoes, and earthquakes), ‘Whizz, Bang, Pop’ (chemical elements), ‘Make and Break a Lung’ (lung function and disease), and ‘CSI Oxford’ (forensics). Other new stalls covered topics as diverse as Bernoulli and brains, microscopy and malaria, and crystals, forces, and radio.

The Museum participated in a number of other events as part of the Oxfordshire Science Festival, the county’s contribution to National Science Week. We challenged members of the public “Great!! Really enjoyed it, loads of people came to our stall… We got to discuss the science in an informal way, varying in depth accordingly to what the people wanted….”

Volunteer to identify curious natural history objects at the launch event ‘Science in Your World’ in Bonn Square; the Museum hosted ‘Science in the Kitchen’, a hands-on science fair for schools, co-ordinated by the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics; and education officers made special outreach visits to local schools.

Students learn from the collections

While the Museum’s ‘community’ has expanded to include anyone with an interest in the natural world, teaching Oxford students in earth sciences, biological sciences and medicine remains (as the founders intended) at the heart of its activities. Collections continue to support teaching in these subjects, with students visiting to see and handle the material.

As usual, staff across the collections gave lectures, practical classes and tutorials to undergraduates in the Museum, ran field trips, and supervised undergraduate research projects and DPhil students during 2011-2012. For example, the Academic Curator of the Hope Entomology Collections, David Rogers, organised his final field trip to Orielton for the first year Biology undergraduates, before he retires after an unbroken 15-year run. The dedication and enthusiasm of Darren Mann and other staff from the Hope collections on this course explains the continuing interest in insects among our undergraduates, and a steady stream of student volunteers to help with maintaining and curator the insect collections in the Museum,’ says David.

Meanwhile students of Human Sciences, Archaeology and Anthropology and Zoology benefited from a series of practical classes on the evolution, palaeontology and diversity of modern north-west Berkshire.

Between the size of a swan’s and an ostrich’s egg, it was perfectly symmetrical, with just the top cracked off to resemble a giant boiled egg. Even the thinness of the walls was egg-like. When assistant curator Paul Jeffrey examined it more closely, he found that the interior was filled with a mealy deposit. Under a microscope this proved to be a mass of silica spicules, typical of fossil sponges from the Upper Chalk. As fossil go, tint sponges are quite a common find, but as a specimen this was exceptional and unique. As such, Paul requested it for the Collection, and hopes it will be donated at some point in the future.

Every year staff from the collections deal with hundreds of enquiries from members of the public, often relating to objects that are not what they seem. This year the geologists did a double-take when a polite gentleman from the building trade reported to the reception desk and unveiled a perfect, snow-white egg, found in footings for new houses in south-east Oxford.

Animal, vegetable, mineral…

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Animals, vegetables and minerals are everywhere, and the geology course aimed to show aircraft and human visitors alike how these everyday objects are connected to the earth. The course started with an informal introduction to plate tectonics, followed by a visit to an outcrop of late Jurassic limestone where staff from the Hope Geology Collections supervised undergraduate research projects and DPhil students during 2011-2012. For example, the Academic Curator of the Hope Entomology Collections, David Rogers, organised his final field trip to Orielton for the first year Biology undergraduates, before he retires after an unbroken 15-year run. The dedication and enthusiasm of Darren Mann and other staff from the Hope collections on this course explains the continuing interest in insects among our undergraduates, and a steady stream of student volunteers to help with maintaining and curator the insect collections in the Museum,’ says David.

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The Museum on the small screen

The Museum continues to be in demand as a location and a source of material for educational TV programmes. Staff gave logistical and technical support to a BBC team filming a programme for the series Coast, in which Dr Alice Roberts examined the so-called ‘Red Lady of Paviland’. They gave similar support to a team from Channel 4, working on an episode of ‘Bodie’s Natural Giants’ which featured the dissection of a cassowary. The researchers looked at moa skeletons and an Archaeopteryx cast.

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Over 2,400 children from 38 local primary schools visited the Museum over four days in a joint project with the Pitt Rivers Museum and Bookfeast, a local literary charity. The children attended talks by children’s authors including Michael Rosen and Lauren St John. They then followed a ‘Story Trail’ round the Museum, using the objects to inspire their own stories. ‘It was a complex logistical exercise to teach such large numbers,’ said Education Officer Janet Stott, ‘but teachers commented that the museums and authors had stimulated some excellent writing.’

Helping hands

The work of volunteers is of enormous value in extending the work of the Museum in both educational and curatorial roles. The volunteers themselves also benefit from the experience. This year Darren Mann, Assistant Curator of Entomology, achieved a Crest Mentor Award for his support for young volunteers working in the Hope Collections. The collections employed at least two volunteers from housing projects for homeless people, one of whom has since found a job. Joy Todd and Caroline Cheeseman drew from a register of 562 volunteers to support tour guiding, handling sessions, front-of-house roles, curatorial and administrative work. Volunteers clocked up 2,613 hours in public-facing roles, and at least another 5,150 hours working with curatorial staff.

26,830 UK students have visited the Museum in school groups, an increase of 35% on 2009-10. When international student visits are included, a total of 34,362 school students in booked groups visited the Museum.

Megalosaurus goes back to Stonesfield

Children from Stonesfield Primary School who came to the Museum learned that their village had a job. The Rev William Buckland described the jaw bone of the giant animal he called Megalosaurus, or ‘giant lizard’, which he had found in the Stonesfield slate quarries. The specimen, now on display in the Museum, was subsequently identified as the first dinosaur ever to be described.

When the children learned of the significance of the jaw bone, they asked if the school could have a copy. Fortunately, the necessary casting skills were on hand in the Geological Collections. Juliet Hay made and painted an extraordinary replica of the fossil jaw, and Chris Jarvis and Rachel Smith spent a day at the school, teaching all the classes in the school about the local fossil finds. It was a rare opportunity to work individually with one of the many local schools that participate in our programme for primary and secondary students.

Three of the earliest acquisitions of the Zoological Collections was the collection of 250 turtles and tortoises (Chelonia) purchased by the first Hope Professor, John Obadiah Westwood, in 1862. These came from the personal collection of London zoologist Thomas Bell.

In October 2010 the collections manager Malgosia Nowak-Kemp published a paper with colleague, Professor Uwe Fritz of the Museum of Zoology in Dresden, about the 50 type specimens in the collection. One of these type specimens, the tortoises (Chelonia), was identified as priorities for conservation.

Disease risk mapping

A software product that enables non-experts such as biologists, medical and conservationists to produce risk maps of disease vectors such as mosquitoes was copyright this year and already immediately licensed to several companies.

The software, known as eRisk-Mapper, is the product of decades of work by David Rogers, Curator of Entomology, and has been given a user-friendly interface by his colleague David Mosley in the Department of Zoology. eRisk-Mapper can describe the distribution and abundance of insects, pests, vectors and diseases, says David, ‘and is able to make similar contributions to conservation and food security (through welfare mapping), using remotely-sensed satellite data that are processed in unique and biologically meaningful ways by our team in Oxford.’

A current project is on Rift Valley Fever, an economically important disease of both humans and livestock in Africa. ‘Our research is confirming the notion that this disease occurs in ecologically quite different areas at each phase of its periodic outbreaks,’ says David. His team also received a new tranche of EU funding in January as part of the EDENext project to investigate vector-borne diseases in Europe, focusing on the processing of low-resolution satellite images, and spatial and temporal risk modelling.

Conserving British oil beetles

Four species of native oil beetle (Meloidae) are already extinct, and Darren Mann has been working with the national charity Buglife on a project to conserve the remaining four.

These have suffered severe declines in their numbers due to changes in the way the countryside is managed, and have been identified as priorities for conservation action through the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The beetles rely on solitary bees to complete their life-cycle, and so the health of wild bee populations is essential to their survival.

Buglife has invited members of the public to join in an ‘oil beetle hunt’ at the times of year when the beetles are most active, asking them to record any sightings. These data can be compared with records in the Museum collections to assess changes in the distribution of these species, an essential prerequisite to effective conservation.

Bell’s types brought to light

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In October 2010 the collections manager Malgosia Nowak-Kemp published a paper with colleague, Professor Uwe Fritz of the Museum of Zoology in Dresden, about the 50 type specimens in the collection. For the past 100 years the existence of these specimens had been largely forgotten. As a result, many of the types were presumed missing, and this paper has brought their survival and availability for study to the scientific community’s attention.

Gardens under Vesuvius

The Environmental Archaeology Unit, based in the Museum, undertakes studies on plant, insect and mollusc remains from excavations in order to learn more about ancient environments. For the third summer in succession, Professor Mark Robinson led a team of undergraduates excavating the garden at the House of the Gladiators at Pompeii. They have shown that the garden had two phases, the first between about 58BC and 55AD when the house was occupied by a team of gladiators, the second lasting until the eruption of Vesuvius which buried the town in AD79. At the time of the eruption, half the garden had large trees and shrubs from the original planting while the other half had been replanted in the second phase and had only small shrubs.

Research

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The evolving Earth

The history of the vast pressures and temperatures under which the Earth’s crust has formed over geological time is recorded in the rocks. Dave Waters, Curator of Mineralogy and Petrology, examines the microstructure of rocks, using tools such as the polarizing microscope and the electron microscope, to ascertain their temperature and pressure at which they were formed. This information, together with the location from which the samples were recovered, makes it possible to reconstruct the history of the earth’s development. This year Dave and colleagues from other institutions reported findings on metamorphism in the region of Mount Everest, and on the evolution of subduction zones in the Western Alps. Further work on the South Tibetan Detachment fault system, which sits between the relatively unmetamorphosed sediments of the Tibetan plateau and the metamorphic rocks of the Great Himalayan series, made use of the samples collected by Lawrence Whiting in 1953 during an ascent of Everest. These reveal the mechanisms involved in squeezing out a vast, hot slice of the deep crust during the building of the Himalayan range.

Blood-sucking flies in Armenia

In July Honorary Associate Curator in entomology Adrian Pont made the second of three projected visits to Armenia to collect Diptera, supported by the Natural History Museum in London. The fieldwork was carried out in association with the project ‘Molecular genetic monitoring of blood-sucking flies (Diptera) as a basis for the biological control of vectors of dangerous infectious diseases and precautions against the acts of biological terrorism’, under the auspices of the Moscow-based International Science and Technology Centre. Adrian collected some 1350 specimens at 52 sites, ranging from the polluted River Hrazdan that runs through the centre of Yerevan, to cowsheds in remote villages. Fieldwork focused on the collection of Diptera predators of biting black flies (Simuliidae) and mosquitoes (Culicidae).

Early life in China

A beautifully-preserved, 325 million-year-old fossil of a marine invertebrate has been discovered in samples from Chengjiang in Yunnan, China. Working with Chinese colleagues, Derek Siveter described the animal, named Galathemus abhoto, in a recent issue of *Current Biology*. It is a hemichordate, an animal related to starfish and sea urchins that lives inside a hard, protective tube and uses tentacles to feed on plankton. Fossil hemichordate tubes turn up commonly, but this example is unique for the exceptional preservation of its tentacles and other soft parts. Hemichordates are of great interest for the light they shed on the early evolution of the chordates and thus the vertebrates. The fossil comes from the same deposits that featured in the Museum’s exhibition ‘Exceptional fossils from Chengjiang, China’, which closed on 14 November 2010. Derek, who curated this exhibition, was also part of an Anglo-Chinese team that submitted a proposal to UNESCO to declare the fossil-rich Cambrian shales of Chengjiang a World Heritage Site. This proposal has now passed the first assessment stage, and will be passed to UNESCO in 2011.

Biodiversity in reedbeds

Honorary associate curator in entomology John Ismay and his wife Barbara Ismay contributed to a major report produced by scientists of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) as part of the charity’s project ‘Bringing reedbeds to life’. This programme of scientific research and habitat monitoring, coupled with practical habitat management advice and training, represents one of the largest coordinated programmes on reedbed wetlands for over a decade. The Ismays contributed a study of Diptera of reedbeds and their distribution within the reedbed.

‘Red Lady’ on ‘her’ toes

Researchers Louise Humphreys and Isabelle De Groote from London’s Natural History Museum came to OUMNH with a very specific request: to make highly accurate measurements of one of the bones from the ‘Red Lady of Paviland’’s foot.

The length and circumference of the thigh bone or femur give a good estimate of the height and body mass of its owner.

However, long bones from human skeletons of prehistoric and more recent times are often damaged or missing, while bones from the hands and feet may be better preserved.

The NHM researchers have established that there is a close correlation between measurements of the first metatarsal, one of the five long bones of the foot, and those of the femur, suggesting that it is possible to make accurate height estimates from metatarsal measurements alone.

So that Louise and Isabelle could test their equation on the oldest known fossil of an anatomically-modern human, the Museum allowed them to make a 3-D scan of a metatarsal from the 29,000-year-old skeleton, now known to belong to a young man.

Herefordshire highlights

Remarkably detailed images of the soft parts, including appendages, of 425 million-year-old Silurian invertebrates continue to emerge from the fossils of the Herefordshire sediments collected by Acting Curator of the Geological Collections Derek Siveter and colleagues. These fossils are impossible to extract from the rock in one piece. The team uses the technique of grinding away the fossil-bearing rock one thin layer at a time, photographing each layer, and digitally reconstructing the whole fossil in three dimensions. Highlights from this year have included the reconstruction and interpretation of a rather primitive arthropod, a primitive crustacean, a myodocopid ostracod crustacean, a primitive chilopod, and a dalmanitid trilobite. All show exceptionally preserved soft-part anatomy, and they provide significant information on the evolution of the arthropods and their major groups.

An aplacophoran (chiton-related mollusc and various brachiopod species have also been investigated, the former yielding important phylogenetic data. The research is funded by a three-year, £336,000 grant from the Natural Environment Research Council, which is now approaching completion.

Skulls from ancient Greece

George Rolleston, the first Linacre Professor of Physiology (1860-1881), made a substantial collection of human skulls and bones, including a number that emerged from excavations of Ancient Greek sites. Correspondence detailing his purchases from Athanasios Rhosopoulos, a dealer and professor at the University of Athens, is in the archives of the Ashmolean Museum.

Working in collaboration with Yannis Galanakis and Alison Roberts of the Department of Antiquities at the Ashmolean, Malaysia Nowak-Kemp made the first study of this correspondence, relating it to the crania collected by Rolleston and now housed in this and other museums. The authors were able to show how Rolleston brought archaeology and physical anthropology together in a systematic and scientific way, and to shed light on the 19th century trade in both artefacts and skeletal remains.
Finding what’s there

A very large proportion of the specimens in the Museum were collected in the 19th century or even earlier. Much curatorial work is involved in cataloguing the collection, with the aim of making it as accessible as possible to students and researchers. Our collections are typically divided into thematic and natural science collections, but the vast majority of our collection is held in storage, and many collections are yet to be fully documented. This involves identifying, photographing, cataloguing, and registering each specimen and tracking it as it moves across the globe. This is an ongoing process that is made possible through the generous support of our donors and the work of our curators and conservationists.

Historic fossils

In April 2011, the recently-retired former Director of the Museum, Jim Kennelly and began a ten-year project to rehouse a large number of mostly disarticulated and incomplete invertebrates. A small proportion of the specimens were originally entered in the manuscript catalogues prepared by John Phillips (1800–1874), Oxford’s first Professor of Geology, and the first Curator of the Museum. This includes material from the collection of William Buckland (1784–1856), recognised as such by the faint handwriting of one of the earliest dinosaur hunters; a collection of beetles and other insect types from the collection of an important 19th century American naturalist; a new kind of pterosaur from Oxfordshire; and a 19th century collection of birds’ windpipes from the Far East.

Spiders go online

In order to improve access to the collections for researchers, the Museum is working to increase the number of collections databases that are available online. In October 2010 the Pickard-Cambridge arachnid database was released for public use.

This is a considerable addition to the Museum’s accessible databases, and the collection donated by the Revd Octavius Pickard-Cambridge in 1917 includes an almost complete British collection, and a very large number of exotic spiders from every part of the world. It contains many hundreds of type specimens, not only those described by him but also those described by other collectors. Altogether the database contains entries on over 4,500 specimens.

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New support for student interns

The Trustees of the E P A Cephalosporin Fund have agreed to extend their funding of the successful undergraduate internship scheme, providing a grant of almost £30,000 for a further two years. E P A interns have provided welcome curatorial support across all four of the collections during 2010–11, and have themselves gained valuable skills and experience.

Assistant Curator Paul Jeffery has rediscovered a unique collection of birds’ windpipes made by the 19th century naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace. Both worked under the guidance of Darren Mann.

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Butterflies captured

A long-term project to create digital images and database records of Lepidoptera types in the Hope Entomological Collections was threatened by the ending of the Designated Development Fund grant from the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, abolished during 2011. Fortunately we managed to secure further funding through the generosity of the contributors to the 150th Anniversary Durham Benefactors (see page 10) and Darren Mann, ‘and with this we not only continued the contract of the photographer, but also employed a database clerk.’ So far the team has now captured over 4,000 images of type specimens, and has checked and improved the data of over 5,000 type specimens held on the electronic catalogue. The culmination of this work will be online, searchable databases of the type holdings, and in the case of the Lepidoptera this will be complemented with images (dorsal, ventral and type labels) of each species.

Who is Sir WT?

Deciphering ancient labels, mostly handwritten, is essential to documenting the provenance of specimens as well as their taxonomic identity. The Geological Collections have established a database of labels and handwriting to assist with this process. In 2011 former student intern Lucy Gotham (Lincoln College) returned to continue her work on this project. To date, Lucy has researched and entered profiles for a further 100 individuals, and added another 560 images, mostly items associated with these new individuals, but also extra items for collectors already on the database. A particular success was the unravelling of the material associated with two different Sir WT’s: Sir W C Trelveny and Sir C Wylie Thomson. Many of the specimens associated with the Old OUM Collections catalogued by John Phillips have labels marked ‘Sir WT’, which was interpreted by W J Sollas, Professor of Geology from 1897, as Sir Charles Wylie Thomson. Lucy’s painstaking work has revealed that the only specimens actually donated by Wylie Thomson are five Ordovician trilobites from Girvan, Scotland; all other ‘Sir WT’ specimens should in fact be attributed to Sir W C Trelveny.

Taking over Earth Sciences

The move of the University’s Earth Sciences Department to its new building had a number of impacts on collections work. Curator of the Mineralogical Collections Dave Waters was responsible for dividing the Earth Sciences teaching specimens into those for transfer to the new building, those to be catalogued and incorporated in the Museum’s collections, and those for disposal. Dave and Assistant Curator Monica Price also selected books that would usefully augment the working library of the Museum from those being discarded by the Departmental library.

The Museum has acquired and refurbished extra space in the old building’s basement, providing an opportunity to reorganize the petrological collections housed there. Jo Corry, Curatorial Assistant, has started sorting around 7,000 specimens from the East Greenland collection of Lawrence Wager (Professor of Geology 1950–1965) into numeric order, decanting the samples into Museum boxes. Earlier in the year Jo cleaned and reorganised around 5,000 of Wager’s thin sections, and checked and upgraded the documentation for the Wager collections.

New British birds display nears completion

A major new permanent display on British birds is scheduled to open in the upper gallery in 2012. In preparation for this display, Malgosia Nowak-Kemp selected approximately 600 stuffed specimens from the zoological collections, which Kate Pocklington has frozen and conserved. Most have undergone remedial treatment, including remodelling of beaks and feet, or reattachment of heads and legs, while others were in need of preventative conservation such as treatment of corroding wire armatures and general dry cleaning of feathers.

Making use of the expertise of Dr Andy Gosler of the Edward Grey Institute of Ornithology and his students, the new display will focus on changes in the populations of different species in relation to changes in habitat. One example is the recent dramatic rise in red kite numbers in Oxfordshire. As there was no suitable specimen in the collection, Malgosia set out to acquire one. As it is a protected species, every dead kite must be forwarded to the Zoological Society for a compulsory post-mortem. The resulting post-mortem carcasses are in most cases too damaged to be suitable for taxidermy. Fortunately, the goodwill of the vets in the Zoological Society and our freelance taxidermist, Mr Derek Frampton, made it possible to overcome this problem, says Malgosia. One Tuesday in April the Zoological Society informed her that a red kite had been found dead in Wales and would be delivered to its veterinary services sometime on Friday. As Derek had been on standby for some time, he was able to arrive early on that Friday to skin the bird before the post-mortem.

Acquisitions: new collection of Lake District minerals

All the collections have continued to grow; new accessions arriving mostly through fieldwork or by donation (see Appendix, p 27, for details). Monica Price, Assistant Curator in the Mineralogical Collections, was especially delighted to be offered Mr Norman Thomson’s collection of minerals. They come mainly from the Lake District and other locations in northern England, and have been collected since the 1950s when many of the mines were still working.

Monica visited Norman in Cumbria to meet him and bring back part of the collection. ‘We are very grateful to Dr David Greens, formerly of Manchester Museum,’ says Monica, who not only facilitated our acquisition of the collection, but has checked the identities of many of the specimens and compiled detailed documentation including specimen labels, plans of mine workings, and copies of publications which often refer to specimens in Norman’s collection.’ There are many rare species and fine specimens, and the collection complements both the Museum’s holding of old Lake District specimens and the research archive for Michael P Cooper and Chris Stanley’s 1990 book on the Minerals of the Caldebeck Fells.
Partnerships

Advice to others

Staff in the Collections continue to offer their expertise as advisers to other British and overseas museums. Juliet Hay, Philip Powell and Eliza Howlett visited Abingdon Museum in September 2010 to advise curators on the conservation and display of a near-complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur from the Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay of Curtis’s Gravel Pit, Abingdon. Juliet was subsequently commissioned to take on the conservation of the specimen, which is due to be completed by October 2011. Eliza Howlett and Monica Price advised Clare Jones from Torquay Museum on the documentation of different types of geological material. Eliza also worked with David Berry of SolidArt, providing specialist input on the selection of specimens and the stratigraphy of Oxfordshire sites for their new interactive dinosaur gallery. The exhibit also includes a video-loop showing honorary associate curator Philip Powell talking to Phil Manning about the dinosaur footprint site at Adley, which he helped to document.

Across Oxford

Education staff work closely with the other Oxford University collections to share resources, expertise and best practice, and to offer co-ordinated programmes to schools. This year Janet Stott and her colleagues in the other museums have trialled cross-curricular days with Cherwell and Marlborough schools, both state comprehensives. These days involve OUMNH, the Pitt Rivers Museum, The Ashmolean, the Museum of the History of Science and the Botanic Garden, and allow schools to bring up to 300 students on one day to receive taught sessions. These days were cited in the recent museums review: ‘The recent joint initiative to accommodate large groups of school pupils is a good example of collaboration producing an end product that is greater than the museums could achieve individually.’

The museums are also working together on a training programme, the Heritage Lottery Fund ‘Skills for the Future’ initiative, for which they were awarded a three-year grant in 2010. Four trainees will be recruited in each of three successive years; each will have the opportunity to work alongside the education teams of three museums in the course of his or her placement. Victoria McGuinness was appointed Project Coordinator, and OUMNH’s first trainee, Scott Billings, began work in May 2012.

Science in the real world

Real World Science is a collaborative partnership between five UK museums including OUMNH that uses museum learning to help secondary school students to understand how science affects everyday life. It also introduces them to working scientists, and helps to inspire them to think about undertaking work or further study in scientific fields.

Launched in 2005 with funding from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport for national and regional science commissionsing projects, the project no longer receives any central government support. However, the established science partnership with the Natural History Museum, The Manchester Museum, The Great North Museum, and Stoke-on-Trent Museums has continued to thrive. The individual institutions are funding their own Education staff, and the Natural History Museum is funding the project co-ordinator and a national programme developer. For the first time in 2011–12 we will be developing a national programme to be delivered by all partners.

The Museum Shop

Yvonne Cawkewell was appointed Retail Manager of both the OUMNH and Pitt Rivers shops, continuing the collaboration between the two Museums and introducing standard retail practice across both. The shop continued to trade profitably despite the cold winter weather and increasingly tough economic conditions, proving a popular destination for visitors to the Museum.

Running the Museum

Library and archives

Since the retirement of the Librarian Stella Becknell in 2010, the Hope and Arkell Libraries have opened only on Wednesdays, under the supervision of Mark Dickerson, Librarian of the Pitt Rivers Museum. Other collections staff have been able to assist by hosting visits to the archives outside these times. Mark has continued the day-to-day work of purchasing and cataloguing journals, cataloguing and shelving donated material and assisting research visitors.

With the aid of a volunteer attached to the Hope Entomological Collections, work began on cataloguing and digitising the A R Wallace archives as part of the ‘The Alfred Russel Wallace Correspondence Project with the Natural History Museum, London.’

Increased earnings from events

The Museum’s 150-year-old court and gallery, with its stunning architecture and displays, together with its large lecture theatre, attracted conferences, company recruitment evenings, receptions, dinners, charity events and even a wedding! Sixty-five functions generated £94,735 in revenue, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year.

The lecture theatre, with its capacity of almost 300 and recently-updated audiovisual equipment, was particularly in demand. Bookings included the eight 2011 Slade Lectures, given by Professor Zainab al Bahraini on ‘The Infinite Image: Art and Ontology in Antiquity’, five Lyell Lectures by Professor David Parker, entitled: ‘Describing the New Testament’, and the annual memorial lecture for Dorothy Hodgkin run jointly by Somerville College, WISE and the Museum. The lecture theatre continued to be hired daily throughout the academic year for 339 hours of Mathematics and Chemistry undergraduate lectures.

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Gross sales of £170,799 represented a 1.2 per cent increase on the year, and while net sales were down on the year primarily due to the VAT increase in January, net margin and trading profit increased. Approximately 8 per cent of all visitors made a purchase in the shop, spending an average of £5.22. New products this year included bottled water, magnetic tumble stones and new jewellery ranges. Best sellers continued to be the Fossils and Minerals range, followed by children’s toys.

The shop acquired the Ashmolean’s redundant shop fitings in March 2011 and these were due to be installed in October to provide a very welcome shop refit. In preparation for this two new tills have been purchased for the shop.
Changing faces

In addition to the former Director Jim Kennedy (see p 7), the Museum said goodbye to some long-standing members of staff this year. One of the most notable was Renunion Hall, whose title ‘paper conservator’, fell some way short of the contribution he made during his time at the Museum. Renunion played a key role in preparing archival material for display, not least for the exhibition ‘A wonderland of natural history’ created for the 150th anniversary in 2010, and the exhibition of treasures from the Hope Library that ran in the same year.

Others who left the Museum were: Flora Bain (Education & Outreach), Fi Dunnington (Shop Assistant), Chris Goulbourne (Entomology Data Input), and Jennifer Snyder (Executive Officer), Yvonne Cawkwell (Front of House Assistant). The Museum is more user-friendly and more reliable than the previous one.

Buildings and maintenance

In January the Museum officially took possession of the old Inorganic Chemistry glasshouse, and the new WC for visitors with disabilities was completed and commissioned within this area, with funding from the disability fund of the Oxford University Estates Directorate. Work continued to improve the Museum’s own workshop and adjacent rooms. These are due to be converted to a new visitors’ reception area. A new outreach, with funding from the Estates carpentry workshop fitted The Junior Proctor Mr L A Whitehead, MA Professor P C Englund, MA, DPhil, FRS Professor R Petry, BA, MA, PhD, ScD, FRGS, FLS, FLS Professor G Gooden, MA, PhD Dr L Gilmour, MA, PhD, FSA, AMA Professor A N Halliday, BSc, PhD Professor P H Harvey, MA, DPhil, BSc, FRS Professor P W H Holland, MA, PhD, DSc, FRS Professor P J Michler, MSc, MA, DPhil Dr M O’Harekn, MA, PhD Professor S D Iversen, MA, PhD, DPhil (Secretary) Dr S Dgrave, BSc, MSc, PhD (in attendance) Professor D J Rogers, MA, DPhil (in attendance) Professor D J Stettern, MA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FGS (in attendance) Dr D J Waterson, MA, DPhil (in attendance)

Appendix 2: People

Staff of the Museum at 31 July 2011

Acting Director: Professor S D Iversen, MA, PhD, DPhil Administrator: Ms W Shepherd, BSc, MA (status)

The Hope Entomological Collections

Curator: Professor D J Rogers, MA, DPhil Assistant Curator: Ms J M Moir, BSc, FLS, FRGS University Support Staff: Ms K Child, MA, Mr J E Hogun, BSc, Ms Z M Simmons, BSc, Ms A Spooner, BSc; Miss J White, BA, MA

Geological Collections

Acting Curator: Professor D J Stettern, MA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FGS Assistant Curator: Mr P A Jeffrey Collections Manager: Ms E A Howlett, BN University Support Staff: Mr A P Ashington; Mr J Hay, BA Research Assistants: Dr S Joomun, BSc, MSc, PhD; Dr C A Lewis, BSc, MSc, PhD Temporary staff: Lucy Graham

Mineralogical Collections

Curator: Dr D J Waterson, MA, DPhil Assistant Curator: Miss M T Price, BSc, MSc, MA (status) University Support Staff: Miss J Corps, BSc

Zoological Collections

Assistant Curator: Dr S D Grave, BSc, MSc, PhD Collections Manager: Mrs M B Nowak-Kemp, BSc, MSc University Support Staff: Ms K C Pickndon, BA
Appendix 3: Finance

General
The University's General Board made a grant towards recurrent costs totalling £365,000 for the financial year ending 31 July 2011.

Grants awarded and donations received
This year we again raised considerable amounts through external grants and awards.

By donation
4000 insects from Borneo (from D. J. Mann and E. M. Slade)
Paratype of Neosclerus hlavaci (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) (from G. de Rougemont)
• 14 Ukraine Hydrophilidae including 8 paratypes of Euchroa
• 2500 named world Anthomyiidae (from D. M. Ackland)
• 7 Brazilian Orchid bees including one paratype of Eulema marcii
• 73 Silurian invertebrates from the Herefordshire Lagerstätte
• 1000 World Leiodidae (from J. Cooter)
• 2000 World Anthomyiidae (from D. M. Ackland)

By purchase
Amorphoscelis kenyensis (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) (from G. de Rougemont)
Euchroa
Amorphoscelis

By bequest
None

By bequest
Sibian soft-bodied invertebrates from the Herefordshire Lagerstätte
Jurassic invertebrates from Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire and Bedfordshire
Eocene invertebrates from Hampshire and Kent

Mineralogical Collections
By donation
Further specimens from a collection of rocks and minerals, completing the collection [from Mrs E. C. Smith]
Orthoclase from Cornwall; baryte, calcite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite from Leicestershire; baryte from Yorkshire, garnet rock, stilbite and topaz from the Idar of Are, North Ayrshire; and chalcedony, limonite and quartz from Taunton [from Mr R. Turner]
A collection of more than 1,000 mineral specimens mainly from the Lake District and other Northern England and Scottish localities [from Mr N. Thomson, through Dr D. I. Green]
Fornacite** and rickturnerite* from Somerset [from Dr R. Turner]
A small collection of semi-precious gemstones [from Mrs K. Hegarty]
Parabotanite** from Powys [from Mr N. Hubbard]
Four specimens of polished stone from France and Italy; 'tanite' rock from USSR [from Professor W. J. Kennedy]

Volunteers, interns and work experience

Hope Entomological Collections
Volunteers
Emily Aldridge, Jessica Ashenden (Cardiff University), Laura Bellas, Tom Bishop (Oxford University), Strelja Beckrell, Ellen Christianson, Jason Davies, Kay Drayson, Rebecca Evans, John Fitzgerald, David Gormley, Jason Gosling, Marit Harrison, Kathryn Harold (Brookes University), Rossmarina Hildbert, Peter Hughes, Poppy Lambert (Marlborough School, Woodstock), Amnette Loeddt, Michael McLeod, Michael Orchard, Wendy Onston, Frank Patterson, Russell Payne, Finn Ryley

E. P. Abraham Cephalosporin Interns
Tom Bishop (Lady Margaret Hall), Alysa Hubert (Beaumont College)

Work experience students
Daisy Richards (Oxford High School), Harriet Scott (King Alfred's College, Wantage), Linus Williams (Matthew Arnold School)

Work experience interns
Mr E. M. Richardson (University of Aberdeen)

Rothschild Foundation £5,000 Entomology: Huxley Room project
The Ammco Trust £500 Explorer backpacks
Pharsalia Charitable Trust £500

Travel and research grants
Geological Collections
Professor Steven continued, together with co-investigators from Leicester, London and Yale universities, and OUMNH-based colleagues Dr Sarah Joormann and Carolyn Lewis, on his NERC-funded (£350,000) research grant, Reconstruction of the Herefordshire Lagerstätte biota. The project is now in its final year, and will finish at the end of September 2011.

Zoological Collections
Dr Dr Geir Hesse received jointly with M. Johnson (University of Hull) a research grant under the EU ASSEMBLE program to visit Eilat (Israel) to conduct a study of phylogenic biodiversity. In addition he received a subcontract (£33,000) of the EYFP-BIOFRESH project to head a global group of freshwater researchers documenting the conservation status of the world’s freshwater shrimps.

Environmental Archaeology Unit
Professor Robinson received funding from the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati to join their excavation in Pergamum.

Appendix 4: New acquisitions

Geological Collections
A total of 95 accession lots of 35,284 specimens were received by donation to the department. These included:

- 1000 World Leiodidae (from J. Cooter)
- B100 World Coleoptera (from J. Cooter)
- 7 Brazilian Orchid bees including one paratype of Euchroa

The following generous donors responded to our anniversary grants and awards:

- 2000 named world Anthomyiidae (from D. M. Ackland)
- 25 Eulon (Canulab, Persoecit). Mexico including neotypes of 11 species (from G. Ball)
- 14 Ukraine Hydrophilidae including 8 paratypes of Euchroa
- 480 Paraticlariformicidae (from M. Lash)
- 1000 ist insects from Mozambique (from OU expedition to Mozambique 2010)
- Paratype of Popillia isabellae Limbourg, one Paratype of Popillia lobata Limbourg (from P. Limbourg)
- Paratype of Nosovula aenea Auden, Paratype of Nosovula laevus Auden (Coleoptera: Notiophilidae) (from G. de Rognon)
- 4000 insects from Borneo (from D. J. Mann and E. M. Slade)
- Paratype of Amphilocus lopesi Stiever (from M. Stiever)

Geological Collections
By purchase
None

By bequest
None

By purchase
Australian Journal of Zoology 50 (2011)
Crustacea, 84 (2011)
Invertebrate systematics 25 (2011)
Journal of Systematic Paleontology 9 (2011)
Lethaia 44 (2011)
Palaeontology 54 (2011)
Systematic zoology 36 (2011)
Appendix 5: Loans, enquiries and visitors

Collections staff spend much of their time responding to requests from researchers or members of the public for loans, for identification of specimens or other information, or for official research visits. About half of such requests come from overseas. The following table gives some idea of the numbers; for more detail on the nature of requests dealt with during the year, see the full departmental reports which are available on request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans</th>
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<th>Research Citations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Identifications</td>
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<td>Zoology</td>
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Appendix 6: Publications

Geological Collections


Mineralogical Collections


Environmental Archaeology Unit


