



UCL

UCL - INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCL3094

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUMAN EVOLUTION
2017**



0.5 Units

Turnitin Class ID: 3228773

Turnitin Password: loA1617

Co-ordinator: Dr Matt Pope

(e-mail: m.pope@ucl.ac.uk tel: 07801908734)

1. OVERVIEW

Short description

This course covers the Palaeolithic archaeological record of human evolution. The course aims to cover the evolutionary journey of our species from primate origins through to the end of the last Ice Age. During the course you will be introduced to the behaviour, ecology, and technology of tool-using primates, extinct human species, and the earliest cultures of our own species. The subject will equip you to understand how archaeology can reconstruct the lives of our early ancestors through a close critical reading of site-formation processes, environmental context, and behavioral evidence.

The course comprises the following sessions:

12 Jan	Session 1	Introduction to the Archaeology of Human Origins
19 Jan	Session 2	A History of Palaeolithic Archaeology and it's Methods
26 Jan	Session 3	Tool Use in Primates and the First Stone Technology: The Lomekwian and the Oldowan
2 Feb	Session 4	The Dispersal of Hominins From Africa (Out of Africa 1)
9 Feb	Session 5	The Appearance of Bifacial Technology: Acheulean Origins

*** 13 -17th February: Reading week, no teaching***

**** 20th Feb: Deadline For Site Summary Poster ****

23 Feb	Session 6	The Spread and development of Bifacial Technology In Europe
2 Mar	Session 7	The Middle Palaeolithic and Middle Stone Age: Origins and Revolutions
9 Mar	Session 8	The Archaeology of Neanderthal Populations
16 Mar	Session 9	The Archaeology of Behavioural Modernity and the spread of modern humans (Out of Africa 2)
23 Mar	Session 10:	Modern Human Behaviour: A View from the Palaeolithic.

**** 20th March: Deadline For Essay ****

CORE OVERVIEW TEXTS

These books provide useful background or thoughtful consideration of the subject.

Isaac, G. L. 1989. *The archaeology of human origins*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. (INST ARCH BB 1 ISA & ISSUE DESK IOA ISA)

Klein, R. G. 2009. *The Human Career: Human Biological and Cultural Origins. 3rd edition*. Chicago University Press, Chicago. (INST ARCH BB 1 KLE)

Lewin, R. 1987. *Bones of Contention*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (INST ARCH BB 1 LEW, there are at least 7 copies in the IoA Library)

Martin, A.J., 2014. *Dinosaurs Without Bones: Dinosaur Lives Revealed by Their Trace Fossils*. Open Road Media.

Schick, K. D. and N. Toth 1993. *Making Silent Stones Speak. Human Evolution and the Dawn of technology*. London, Weindenfeld and Nicolson. IoA BC 120 SCH

Stringer, C. and Andrews, P., 2005. *The complete world of human evolution* (pp. 50-51). London: Thames & Hudson.

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

The course will be assessed by:

- a) Site Summary Poster (of 1,425-1,575 words) (30% of the course mark)**
- b) One essay (of 2,850-3,150 words) (70% of the course mark)**

Teaching methods

This course will involve 20 hours of teaching including discussions with the addition of optional seminars. Students are expected to undertake around 8 hours per week of reading/research.

Prerequisites

This course does not have prerequisites.

2. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The course will provide an introduction to the archaeological sites and materials associated with the human evolutionary record from Africa and Eurasia. It will cover four major chronological phases:

- a) Primate origins and behavior.
- b) Stone and bone accumulations associated with Australopithecines, Early *Homo* and modern humans.
- c) The archaeological record of dispersals associated with early *Homo*
- d) Neanderthal archaeology
- e) Behavioural signatures associated with the emergence of *Homo sapiens* and modern humans.

The course will introduce aspects of historical, technological, taphonomic and theoretical frameworks necessary to a critical understanding of the archaeological record.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

To provide the student with:

- 1) Familiarity with key sites, Palaeolithic technology, and other aspects of the archaeological record of relevance to human evolutionary studies.
- 2) A review and critical appraisal of a wide range of primary and secondary sources and data in this field

An overview of methodological/analytical tools and theoretical models that have been used in reconstructing the human evolutionary past from the archaeological record.

To develop within the student:

- 1) An understanding of human behavioural evolution.
- 2) Critical awareness of context and site formation processes in the Palaeolithic archaeological record.
- 3) Expansion of written and oral skills to allow for the communication of complex ideas and data derived from a range of academic disciplines.
- 4) Awareness of current issues, theoretical frameworks and debates in Palaeolithic archaeology.

3. COURSEWORK

There are two pieces of assessed work required for this course:

Assignment 1: **1,425-1,575** word site summary. Details Below. (30%)

Assignment 2: **2,850-3,150** word essay from one of the titles below (70%)

Assignment 1: Site Summary (Poster or Article)

You should produce a summary of an archaeological site which has played a key role in our understanding of human evolution. The site should be one covered in the course or on the reading list, but students should not feel restricted to the reading list in their research. If you have a strong wish to use a different site then please clear this with the course coordinator. The summary should cover the site as if it were to appear as a featured 'text-box' in a reference book on the archaeology of human evolution, or as a site interpretation poster, or as an article in a science magazine for an informed by public audience.

If a poster or text box summary is chosen, students are advised to submit this as a single A3 sheet, folded, with a cover sheet as per normal essays. If an article option is chosen this should be submitted as normal essay.

In each case. submit the text as a word file to turnitin but you can use any packages (word, PowerPoint or graphics software) to make the hard copy.

Do provide a bibliography and citations as per normal.

Students will be marked on clarity and presentation as much as content, this is an exercise in conveying complex information clearly to a general audience. Students should aim to present the site in terms of its relevance to human evolution, the behavioral evidence present, the dating and ecological context, and the investigation history of the site. The latter should include mention of the excavators and their methodological approach.

Please supplement your profile with illustrations. These can be reproduced or produced from scratch. They should be clear and well reproduced.

**** 20th Feb: Deadline For Site Summary Poster ****

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Assignment 2: Essay

Choose **1** of the following essay titles.

1. With reference to studies of tool use amongst primates and recent field research, discuss the challenges faced in identifying the earliest evidence for this behaviour in human evolution.
2. Describe and discuss the evidence for the earliest tool use by hominins in Africa. Is the concept of a Lomekwian valid? Describe variation within the Oldowan.
3. Discuss the history and status of the Developed Oldowan as a concept with reference to recent research.
4. With reference to one or more regions of the old world (e.g. Near East, Indian Sub-Continent, Far East, Europe) critically evaluate the evidence for early hominin dispersal from Africa.
5. Discuss the evidence for the earliest appearance of handaxe-using populations in Europe?
6. What are the main features of Middle Palaeolithic technology in Europe? What can the technology tell us about the evolution of Neanderthal populations?
7. Present and discuss the key evidence relating to behaviours around disposal of the dead amongst Neanderthal populations.
8. Discuss the Middle Palaeolithic occupation of the Near East. To what degree is there evidence to support an overlap of Neanderthal and AMH populations?
9. What complex behaviours are indicated by the emergence of the African Middle Stone Age? What factors might be controlling the appearance of these behaviours?
10. Discuss the current evidence and debates relating to the disappearance of Neanderthal populations. How can the archaeological record help us understand this issue?
11. Describe the range of new behaviours seen in Europe during the Early Upper Palaeolithic. Compare and contrast these with either a) the African MSA or b) the European Middle Palaeolithic.

**** 20th March: Deadline For Essay ****

Please Note:

Penalties will only be imposed if you exceed the upper figure in the range. There is no penalty for using fewer words than the lower figure in the range: the lower figure is simply for your guidance to indicate the sort of length that is expected.

In the 2016-17 session penalties for overlength work will be as follows:

- For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by less than 10% the mark will be reduced by five percentage marks, but the penalised mark will not be reduced below the pass mark, assuming the work merited a Pass.
- For work that exceeds the specified maximum length by 10% or more the mark will be reduced by ten percentage marks, but the penalised mark will not be reduced below the pass mark, assuming the work merited a Pass.

Coursework submission procedures

- All coursework must normally be submitted both as hard copy and electronically. (The only exceptions are bulky portfolios and lab books which are normally submitted as hard copy only.)
- You should staple the appropriate colour-coded IoA coversheet (available in the IoA library and outside room 411a) to the front of each piece of work and submit it to the red box at the Reception Desk (or room 411a in the case of Year 1 undergraduate work)
- All coursework should be uploaded to Turnitin by midnight on the day of the deadline. This will date-stamp your work. It is essential to upload all parts of your work as this is sometimes the version that will be marked.
- Instructions are given below.

Note that Turnitin uses the term 'class' for what we normally call a 'course'.

1. Ensure that your essay or other item of coursework has been saved as a Word doc., docx. or PDF document, and that you have the Class ID for the course (available from the course handbook) and enrolment password (this is IoA1617 for all courses this session - note that this is capital letter I, lower case letter o, upper case A, followed by the current academic year)
2. Click on http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login
3. Click on 'Create account'
4. Select your category as 'Student'
5. Create an account using your UCL email address. Note that you will be asked to specify a new password for your account - do not use your UCL password or the enrolment password, but invent one of your own (Turnitin will permanently associate this with your account, so you will not have to change it every 6 months, unlike your UCL password). In addition, you will be asked for a "Class ID" and a "Class enrolment password" (see point 1 above).
6. Once you have created an account you can just log in at http://www.turnitinuk.com/en_gb/login and enrol for your other classes without going through the new user process again. Simply click on 'Enrol in a class'. Make

sure you have all the relevant “class IDs” at hand.

7. Click on the course to which you wish to submit your work.
8. Click on the correct assignment (e.g. Essay 1).
9. Double-check that you are in the correct course and assignment and then click ‘Submit’
10. Attach document as a “Single file upload”
11. Enter your name (the examiner will not be able to see this)
12. Fill in the “Submission title” field with the right details: It is essential that the first word in the title is your examination candidate number (e.g. YGBR8 In what sense can culture be said to evolve?),
13. Click “Upload”. When the upload is finished, you will be able to see a text-only version of your submission.
14. Click on “Submit”

If you have problems, please email the IoA Turnitin Advisers on ioa-turnitin@ucl.ac.uk, explaining the nature of the problem and the exact course and assignment involved.

One of the Turnitin Advisers will normally respond within 24 hours, Monday-Friday during term. Please be sure to email the Turnitin Advisers if technical problems prevent you from uploading work in time to meet a submission deadline - even if you do not obtain an immediate response from one of the Advisers they will be able to notify the relevant Course Coordinator that you had attempted to submit the work before the deadline

4. TEACHING SCHEDULE AND SYLLABUS

Lectures will be held 11:00am - 1:00pm on Fridays in the Spring term, in room 612 at the Institute of Archaeology.

SYLLABUS

The following is an outline for the course as a whole, and identifies essential and supplementary readings relevant to each session. Information is provided as to where in the UCL library system individual readings are available; their location and Teaching Collection (TC) number, and status (whether out on loan) can also be accessed on the *eUCLid* computer catalogue system.

Please note that, from September 2006, in line with wider UCL Library Services policies, it is not possible to add paper copies of articles that are available in electronic format (from electronic journals) to the Institute of Archaeology Library teaching collection. This is in response to changes in the CLA licence terms for electronic material held by UCL Library Services and is non-negotiable. Instead, students should use the electronic versions of articles. Therefore, many of the most important articles for your reading lists will be only available in electronic format. Access to such articles is granted via UCL computers.

Shelf marks relate to Archaeology library unless otherwise indicated. Note that many of the books are available behind desk on short loan. Some books are available in both Archaeology and Science libraries (check catalogue). TC = Teaching collection, Anth = Anthropology, Per = Periodical.

Session 1. Introduction to the Archaeology of Human Origins

In this session we will discuss the course in overview looking at its themes and timescales. The environmental context of human evolution will be presented and the role behaviour played in the development of the genus *Homo* will be discussed in relation to ecological and social adaptation. The perspective of a behavioural archaeology of *Homo* and our primate ancestors will be proposed and the relationship between diet, anatomy, and technology explored.

deMenocal, P. B. 2011. Climate and Human Evolution. *Science* 331, 540-542. Available online

Review of Earth Planetary Sciences, 10: 39-60. Available via Jstor

Butzer, K. W. 1982. The Palaeo-ecology of the African Continent. The Physical Environment of African from Earliest Geological to Later Stone Age Times. In J.D. Clark (ed.): *Cambridge History of Africa. Volume 1. From the Earliest Times to c500 BC*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1-69. (INST ARCH DC 100 Series CAM 1)

Kingston, J. D. 2007. Shifting Adaptive Landscapes: Progress and Challenges in Reconstructing Early Hominid Environments. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology* 50, 20-58. Available online

Kullmer, O. 2007. Geological Background of Early Hominid Sites in Africa. In (W. Henke & I. Tattersall, eds.) *Handbook of Paleoanthropology*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 339-356. Available online via Springer books.

Maslin, M. A. & Christensen, B. 2007. Tectonics, orbital forcing, global climate change, and human evolution in Africa: introduction to the African paleoclimate special volume. *Journal of Human Evolution* 53, 443-464. Available online

Potts, R. 1998. Environmental hypotheses of hominin evolution. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology*, 41: 93-136. (Anthro Pers and available online)

Reed, K. E. 1997. Early hominid evolution and ecological change through the African Plio-Pleistocene. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 32: 289-322. (Anthro-Pers and also available on line)

Trauth, M. H., Larrasoana, J. C. & Mudelsee, M. 2009. Trends, rhythms and events in Plio-Pleistocene African climate. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 28, 399-411. Available online

Session 2: Palaeolithic Archaeology: History and Methods

In this session we will look at the history of research on the archaeology of human evolution. We'll look at how classical thought made sense of the ancient human past. We will then look at the Enlightenment and discuss the work of 19th Century European pioneers in Palaeolithic archaeology and their involvement in the emergence of evolutionary theory. It will continue with a discussion of 20th Century and more recent developments in methodological and theoretical approaches.

Dennell R.W. 2001. From Sangiran to Olduvai, 1937-1960: The quest for 'centres' of hominid origins in Asia and Africa. In R. Corbey & W. Roebroeks (ed.): *Studying human origins: Disciplinary history and epistemology*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 45-66. (Arch: BB1 Qto COR)

Grayson D.K. 1983. *The Establishment of Human Antiquity*. New York, Academic Press. (Arch: AG GRA; or order from Library Stores)

Henke W. 2007. Historical Overview of Paleoanthropological Research. In W. Henke & I. Tattersall, (eds.) *Handbook of Paleoanthropology*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1-56. (Online book – see library catalogue)

Lewin R. 1987. *Bones of Contention*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (Arch: BB 1 LEW)

Sackett J.R. 2000. Human antiquity and the Old Stone Age: the nineteenth century background to palaeoanthropology. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 9: 37-49. (Online)

Trinkaus E. & Shipman P. 1993. *The Neandertals. Changing the Image of Mankind*. London, Jonathan Cape. (Arch: Issue Desk TRI; Anthrop: B 34 TRI)

Walker A. & Shipman P. 1996. *The Wisdom of Bones*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London. (Arch: BB 1 WAL)

Session 3. Tool Use in Primates and the First Stone Technology: The Lomekwian and the Oldowan

In this lecture we will consider the nature of tool use in other species and focus on its expression in other primates. We will consider the implication for archaeology and the methods suitable for the investigation of early tool concentrations. The ecological and evolutionary context for the appearance of stone tool use amongst Australopithecines will be discussed and associated evidence from faunal remains critically assessed. In the second session the archaeological record of the Oldowan from east Africa will be introduced and described.

PRIMATE AND EARLY TOOL USE READINGS:

Boesch, C. and Boesch, H., 1982. Optimisation of nut-cracking with natural hammers by wild chimpanzees. *Behaviour*, pp.265-286. Davidson, I. & McGrew, W. C. 2005. Stone tools and the uniqueness of human culture. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 11: 793-817. (Available online)

Haslam, M., Hernandez-Aguilar, A., Ling, V., Carvalho, S., Torre, I. d. I., DeStefano, A., Du, A., Hardy, B., Harris, J., Marchant, L., Matsuzawa, T., McGrew, W., Mercader, J., Mora, R., Petraglia, M., Roche, H., Visalberghi, E. & Warren, R. (2009). Primate archaeology. *Nature* 460, 339-344. Available online

Luncz, L.V., Proffitt, T., Kulik, L., Haslam, M. and Wittig, R.M., 2016, December. Distance-decay effect in stone tool transport by wild chimpanzees. In Proc. R. Soc. B (Vol. 283, No. 1845, p. 20161607). The Royal Society.

Marchant, L. F. & McGrew, W. C. 2005. Percussive Technology: Chimpanzee Baobab Smashing and the Evolutionary Modelling of Hominin Knapping. In Valentine Roux & B. Bril (ed.): *Stone knapping. The necessary conditions for a uniquely hominin behaviour*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute Monographs, 341-350. (INST ARCH KA ROU)

McGrew, W. C. 1992. *Chimpanzee Material Culture: Implications for Human Evolution*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. (Inst Arch BB 3 MCG)

Mercader, J.; Panger, M. A. & Boesch, C. 2002. Excavation of a Chimpanzee Stone Tool Site in the African Rainforest. *Science*, 296: 1452-1455. Available online and Science Library.

Mercader, J. et al 2007. 4,300-Year-old chimpanzee sites and the origins of percussive stone technology. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 104, 3043-3048. Available online

Panger, M. A.; Brooks, A. S.; Richmond, B. G. & Wood, B. 2002. Older Than the Oldowan? Rethinking the Emergence of Hominin Tool Use. *Evolutionary Anthropology*, 11: 235-245. Inst Arch. TC 3306

Proffitt, T., Luncz, L.V., Falótico, T., Ottoni, E.B., de la Torre, I. and Haslam, M., 2016. Wild monkeys flake stone tools. *Nature*.

Torre, I. and Hirata, S., 2015. Percussive technology in human evolution: an introduction to a comparative approach in fossil and living primates. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B*, 370(1682), p.20140346.

Whiten, A.; Goodall, J.; McGrew, W. C.; Nishida, T.; Reynolds, V.; Sugiyama, Y.; Tutin, C. E. G.; Wrangham, R. W. & Boesch, C. 1999. Cultures in chimpanzees. *Nature*, 399: 682-685. (TC 2247, also Available online)

Wynn, T. & McGrew, W. C. 1989. An ape's view of the Oldowan. *Man*, 24: 383-398. (Inst Arch TC 3401)

LOMEKWI and OLDOWAN READINGS

Blumenshine R. J. & Masao F.T. 1991. Living Sites at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania? Preliminary landscape archaeology results in the basal Bed II lake margin zone. *Journal of Human Evolution*. 21: 451-462. (Online)

de la Torre, I. and Mora, R., 2014. The transition to the Acheulean in East Africa: an assessment of paradigms and evidence from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania). *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 21(4), pp.781-823.

Harmand, S., Lewis, J.E., Feibel, C.S., Lepre, C.J., Prat, S., Lenoble, A., Boës, X., Quinn, R.L., Brenet, M., Arroyo, A. and Taylor, N., 2015. 3.3-million-year-old stone tools from Lomekwi 3, West Turkana, Kenya. *Nature*, 521(7552), pp.310-315. Leakey, M. D. (1971). Olduvai Gorge, volume 3: excavations in Beds I and II, 1960-1963. New York, Cambridge University Press.

Panger, M. a., A. S. Brooks, et al. (2002). "Older Than the Oldowan? Rethinking the Emergence of Hominin Tool Use." *Evolutionary Anthropology* **11**(6): 235-245.

Semaw, S. (2000). "The World's Oldest Stone Artefacts from Gona, Ethiopia: Their Implications for Understanding Stone Technology and Patterns of Human Evolution Between 2.6–1.5 Million Years Ago." *Journal of Archaeological Science* **27**(12): 1197-1214.

Semaw, S. (2006). The oldest stone artifacts from Gona (2.6-2.5 Ma), Afar , Ethiopia : Implications for understanding the earliest stages of stone knapping. K. D. N. Toth and E. Schick. Gosport, Stone Age Institute Press: 43-75.

- Semaw, S., P. Renne, et al. (1997). "2.5-million-year-old stone tools from Gona, Ethiopia." Nature **385**(6614): 333-336.
- Stout, D., S. Semaw, et al. (2010). "Technological variation in the earliest Oldowan from Gona, Afar, Ethiopia." Journal of human evolution **58**(6): 474-491.
- Torre, I. and R. Mora (2005). Technological strategies in the Lower Pleistocene at Olduvai Beds I & II. Liege, Etudes et Recherches Archeologiques de l'Universite de Liege.
- Torre, I., R. Mora, et al. (2003). "The Oldowan industry of Peninj and its bearing on the reconstruction of the technological skills of LowerPleistocene hominids." Journal of Human Evolution **44**(2): 203-224.
- Torre, Alfonso Benito-Calvo, Adrian Arroyo, Andrea Zupancich, Tomos Proffitt, Experimental protocols for the study of battered stone anvils from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania), *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Available online 28 August 2012, ISSN 0305-4403, 10.1016/j.jas.2012.08.007.
- Toth N, S. K. (2009). "The Oldowan: The tool Making of Early Hominins and Chimpanzees Compared." Annual review of Anthropology **38**: 289-305.
- Wynn, T. and W. C. McGrew (1989). "An Ape's View of the Oldowan." Man **24**(3): 383-398.

Session 4. The Dispersal of Hominins From Africa (Out of Africa 1)

After 1.8 million years ago new technologies focused on the production of broadly symmetrical and elongated large cutting tools appears. The Handaxes or bifaces of the Acheulean appear to represent a technological innovation hinting at conceptual changes in the understanding of surfaces and volume. Acheulean technologies are associated broadly with changes in landscape-use and have distribution patterns characterised as much by areas and periods where they don't appear as they are by their long-lived 1.7 million year appearance in the archaeological record. The function, technology and evolutionary significance of this technology will be discussed.

READINGS

Antón, S. C.; Leonard, W. R. & Robertson, M. L. 2002. An ecomorphological model of the initial hominid dispersal from Africa. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 43: 773-785.

Anton, S. C. & Swisher III, C. C. 2004. Early Dispersals of *Homo* from Africa. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 33: 271-296.

Arribas, A. & Palmqvist, P. 1999. On the Ecological Connection Between Sabre-tooths and Hominids: Faunal Dispersal Events in the Lower Pleistocene and a Review of the Evidence for the First Human Arrival in Europe. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 26: 571-585.

Agustí, J. and Lordkipanidze, D., 2011. How "African" was the early human dispersal out of Africa?. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 30(11), pp.1338-1342.

Bar-Yosef O. & Belfer-Cohen A. (2001) From Africa to Eurasia – early dispersals. *Quaternary International* 75: 19-28.

Carbonell, E.; Mosquera, M.; Rodríguez, X. P.; Sala, R. & Van der Made, J. 1999. Out of Africa: The Dispersal of the Earliest Technical Systems Reconsidered. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 18: 119-136.

Dennell, R. W. 2003. Dispersal and colonisation, long and short chronologies: how continuous is the Early Pleistocene record for hominids outside East Africa? *Journal of Human Evolution*, 45: 421-440.

Dennell, R., 2013. Hominins, deserts, and the colonisation and settlement of continental Asia. *Quaternary International*, 300, pp.13-21.

Dennell, R. W. & Roebroeks, W. 2005. An Asian perspective on early human dispersal from Africa. *Nature* 438, 1099-1104.

Huang, W. & Zhang, P. 2007. Les plus anciennes occupations humaines en Chine.

Shultz, S. and Maslin, M., 2013. Early human speciation, brain expansion and dispersal influenced by African climate pulses. *PloS One*, 8(10), p.e76750. Turner, A. 1999. Assessing earliest human settlement of Eurasia: Late Pliocene dispersions from Africa. *Antiquity*, 73: 563-570.

Van Arsdale, A.P., 2013. Homo erectus-A Bigger, Smarter, Faster Hominin Lineage. *Nature Education Knowledge*, 4(1), p.2.

Zhu, R. X., et al 2008. Early evidence of the genus Homo in East Asia. *Journal of Human Evolution* 55, 1075–1085. Available online

Session 5. The Appearance of Bifacial Technology: Acheulean Origins

Europe provides an important data set to understand the nature of and limitations upon patterns of early dispersal. In this session the background of the early human record of Europe is introduced in a historical perspective. The background to early human dispersals from Africa across the old world are explored with the emphasis on seeing the colonisation of Europe as part of a wider process, with a still poorly understood chronology for much of the Asian land mass.

The evidence for early human dispersal into Europe is presented as a possible two phase process, with early evidence for human occupation in south west Europe from 1.2 million years ago but only established occupation across the whole continent from 0.6 million years ago.

Readings

Antón, S. C. 2003. Natural History of *Homo erectus*. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology*, 46: 126-170. Anthro Pers and Available online

Asfaw, B. et al 1992. The earliest Acheulean from Konso-Gardula. *Nature*, 360: 732-735. Available online

Binford, L. R. 1977. Olorgesailie Deserves More Than the Usual Book Review. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 33: 493-502. Available online

Binford, L. R. & Todd, L. C. 1982. On Arguments for the "Butchering" of Giant Geladas. *Current Anthropology*, 23 (1): 108-111. Available online via Jstor

Cachel, S. & Harris, J. W. K. 1999. The Adaptive Zone of *Homo erectus* from an African Perspective. In H. Ullrich (ed.): *Hominid Evolution. Lifestyles and Survival Strategies*. Gelsenkirchen/Schwelm: Archaea, 129-137. INST ARCH BB 1 ULL

Clark, J. D. 1994. The Acheulian Industrial Complex in Africa and Elsewhere. In R.S. Corruchini & R.L. Ciochon (eds.): *Integrative Paths to the Past. Paleoanthropological Advances in Honor of F. Clark Howell*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 451-469. Anthropology B 34 COR

Corbey, R., Jagich, A., Vaesen, K. and Collard, M., 2016. The acheulean handaxe: More like a bird's song than a beetles' tune?. *Evolutionary Anthropology: Issues, News, and Reviews*, 25(1), pp.6-19.

Delagnes, A., Lenoble, A., Harmand, S., Brugal, J.-P., Prat, S., Tiercelin, J. J. & Roche, H. (2006). Interpreting pachyderm single carcass sites in the African Lower and Early Middle Pleistocene record: A multidisciplinary approach to the site of Nadung'a 4 (Kenya). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 25, 448-465. Available online

de la Torre, I. and Mora, R., 2014. The transition to the Acheulean in East Africa: an assessment of paradigms and evidence from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania). *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 21(4), pp.781-823.

Gowlett, J. A. J. 1986. Culture and conceptualisation: the Oldowan-Acheulian gradient. In G.N. Bailey & P. Callow (eds.): *Stone Age Prehistory: studies in memory of Charles McBurney*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 243-260. TC 1351

Gutierrez, M., Guérin, C., Léna, M. & Piedade da Jesus, M. 2001. Exploitation d'un grand cétacé au Paléolithique ancien: le site de Dungo V à Baia Farta (Benguela, Angola). *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences Paris- Sciences de la Terre et des planètes* 332, 357-362. Available online

Grimaud-Hervé, D.; Marchal, F.; Vialet, A.; Déroit, F. & eds. 2002. *Le deuxième homme en Afrique. Homo ergaster, Homo erectus*. Éditions Artcom / Errance, Paris. (INST ARCH BB 1 GRI)

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Texier, P.-J., Roche, H. & Harmand, S. (2006). Kokiselei 5, Formation de Nachukui, West Turkana (Kenya): Un témoignage de la variabilité ou de l'évolution des comportements techniques au Pléistocène Ancien? In *International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (14th : 2001 : Université de Liège): Préhistoire en Afrique : sessions générales et posters*. Oxford: BAR International Series, 1522, 11-22. INST ARCH DC 100 Qto INT

Torre, I. de la (2011). The Early Stone Age lithic assemblages of Gadeb (Ethiopia) and the Developed Oldowan / early Acheulean in East Africa. *Journal of Human Evolution* 60, 768-812. Available online

Wynn, T. 1993. Two Developments in the Mind of Early *Homo*. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 12: 299-322. (Anthro Pers)

Session 6. The Spread and development of Bifacial Technology In Europe

Homo heidelbergensis is a key hominin species due to its pivotal position as the accepted last common ancestor on the Neanderthal lineage and our own species. The Lower Palaeolithic site of Boxgrove provides one of the most lucid and detailed records of the behaviour of *H. heidelbergensis*. In this lecture this record will be examined in relation to other important Lower Palaeolithic sites from Middle Pleistocene Europe. The data sets of stone tool and faunal remains will be discussed in order to present observations on the hunting behaviour, technology and landscape use of this species.

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Isaac G.L. 1981. Stone Age visiting cards: approaches to the study of early hominid land-use patterns.

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Pope M.I. 2004. Behavioural implications of biface discard: assemblage variability and land-use at the Middle Pleistocene site of Boxgrove. In G.A. Walker et al. (eds.) *Lithics In Action*. Oxford, Oxbow Books. (Arch: Issue Desk WAL 7)

Pope M.I and Roberts, M.B. 2005. Observations on the relationship between Palaeolithic individuals and artefact scatters at the Middle Pleistocene site of Boxgrove, UK. In C.S. Gamble & M. Porr(eds.) *The Hominid Individual in Context*. Abingdon, Routledge. (Arch: BB 1 GAM)

Roberts M.B. & Parfitt S.A. 1999. Boxgrove: a Middle Pleistocene hominid site at Earham Quarry, Boxgrove, West Sussex. London, English Heritage. (Arch: DAA 410 Qto ROB; Issue Desk ROB2)

Roebroeks W., De Loecker D. & Hennekens P. 1992. 'A veil of stones': on the interpretation of an early Palaeolithic low-density scatter at Maastricht Belvedere (The Netherlands). *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 25:1-16. (Arch: Journal)

Schick K.D. 1987. Modelling the formation of Early Stone Age Artifact concentrations. *Journal of Human Evolution* 16: 789-806. (Online)

Schick K. 1992. Geoarchaeological Analysis of an Acheulean Site at Kalambo Falls, Zambia. *Geoarchaeology* 7: 1-26. (Online)

Session 7. The Middle Palaeolithic and Middle Stone Age: Origins and Revolutions

The Neanderthal record of Europe and Western Asia provide one of the key sequences of hominin adaptation in the Pleistocene. The exceptional record of these populations stems from an intensive and long established research history originating in the 19th century and has seen focused and sustained research in recent decades. The Neanderthals provide an example of physical and adaptive specialisation to northern latitudes. In this lecture, the behavioural origins, development, and eventual disappearance of the Neanderthals will be presented in terms of the evolutionary path.

Callow P. & Cornford J.M. (ed.) 1986. La Cotte de St Brelade. 1961-1978. Norwich, Geo Books. (Arch: DAA 410 C.4 CAL)

Davies, R. & Underdown, S. 2006. The Neanderthals: a Social Synthesis. Cambridge Archaeological Journal 16, 145-164. Available online

Gaudzinski, S. 2006. Monospecific or Species-Dominated Faunal Assemblages During the Middle Paleolithic of Europe. In (E. Hovers & S. L. Kuhn, Ed.)

Transitions before the Transition. Evolution and Stability in the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age. New York: Springer, 137-147. TC 3566.

Gargett, R. H. (1989). Grave Shortcomings. The Evidence for Neandertal Burial. Current Anthropology, 30: 157-190. Available online

Harvati, K. 2007. Neanderthals and Their Contemporaries. In (W. Henke & I. Tattersall, Ed.) Handbook of Paleoanthropology. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1717-1748. Available online via Springer books.

Hayden, B. 1993. The cultural capacities of Neanderthals: a review and reevaluation. Journal of Human Evolution, 24: 113-146. Available online

Mellars, P. 1996. The Neanderthal Legacy. Princeton University Press, Princeton. Inst Arch DA 120 MEL

Pettitt, P. B. 2000. Neanderthal lifecycles: developmental and social phases in the lives of the last archaics. World Archaeology 31, 351-366. Available online

Pettitt, P. B. (2002). The Neanderthal dead: exploring mortuary variability in Middle Palaeolithic Eurasia. Before Farming, 4 (online journal): 1-26. Available online

Smirnov, Y. (1989). Intentional Human Burial: Middle Paleolithic (Last Glaciation) Beginnings. Journal of World Prehistory, 3: 199-233. Available online

Session 8. The Archaeology of Neanderthal Populations

During the Middle Pleistocene new evolutionary pulses gave place to the emergence of anatomically modern humans. At the present, most research locates Africa as the birthplace of *Homo sapiens*. In this seminar we will discuss the evolutionary and behavioural implications of the emergence of *Middle Stone Age archaeology*, and will assess similarities and differences with previous and later archaeological sequences in Africa and elsewhere.

Ambrose, S. 1998. Late Pleistocene human population bottlenecks, volcanic winter, and differentiation of modern humans. *Journal of Human Evolution* 24, 623-651. Available online

Ambrose, S. 2003. Did the super-eruption of Toba cause a human population bottleneck? (Reply to Gathorne-Hardy and Hardcourt-Smith). *Journal of Human Evolution* 45, 231-237. Available online

Barham, L. S. 2001. Central Africa and the emergence of regional identity in the Middle Pleistocene. In Lawrence Barham, K. Robson-Brown & D.A. Roe (ed.): *Human Roots. Africa and Asia in the Middle Pleistocene*. Bristol: Western Academic & Specialist Press Limited, 65-80. (BB1 BAR)

Barham, L. S. 2002. Systematic Pigment Use in the Middle Pleistocene of South-Central Africa. *Current Anthropology*, 43 (1): 181-190. (available online)

Deacon, H. J. & Wurz, S. 2001. Middle Pleistocene populations of southern Africa and the emergence of modern behaviour. In Lawrence Barham, K. Robson-Brown & D.A. Roe (ed.): *Human Roots. Africa and Asia in the Middle Pleistocene*. Bristol: Western Academic & Specialist Press Limited, 55-63. (BB1 BAR)

d'Errico, F. 2003. The Invisible Frontier. A Multiple Species Model for the Origin of Behavioral Modernity. *Evolutionary Anthropology*, 12: 188-202. (Inst Arch TC 3298)

d'Errico, F. & Henshilwood, C. S. 2007. Additional evidence for bone technology in the southern African Middle Stone Age. *Journal of Human Evolution* 52, 142-163. Available online

Henshilwood, C. et al 2004. Middle Stone Age Shell Beads from South Africa. *Science*, 304: 404. Available online

Henshilwood, C. S. & Marean, C. W. 2003. The Origin of Modern Human Behavior. Critique of the Models and Their Test Implications. *Current Anthropology*, 44 (5): 627-651. (Anthro Pers and available online)

Jacobs, Z. et al 2008. Ages for the Middle Stone Age of Southern Africa: Implications for Human Behavior and Dispersal. *Science* 322, 733-735. Available online

Klein, R. G. 1995. Anatomy, Behavior, and Modern Human Origins. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9, 167-198. Available online

Klein, R. G. 2001. Southern Africa and Modern Human Origins. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 57 (1): 1-16. (IoA TC 3474)

Klein, R. G. 2008. Out of Africa and the Evolution of Human Behavior. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 17, 267-281. Available online

Lahr, M. M. & Foley, R. 2001. Mode 3, *Homo helmei* and the pattern of human evolution in the Middle Pleistocene. In L. Barham & K. Robson-Brown (ed.): *Human Roots. Africa and Asia in the Middle Pleistocene*. Bristol: Western Academic & Specialist Press Limited, 23-39. (TC 2776)

Marean, C. W. et al 2007. Early human use of marine resources and pigment in South Africa during the Middle Pleistocene. *Nature* 449, 905-909. Available online

McBrearty, S. 2001. The Middle Pleistocene of east Africa. In Lawrence Barham , K. Robson-Brown & D.A. Roe (ed.): *Human Roots. Africa and Asia in the Middle Pleistocene*. Bristol: Western Academic & Specialist Press Limited, 81-98. (BB1 BAR)

McBrearty, S. 2003. Patterns of technological change at the origin of *Homo sapiens*. *Before farming*, 3: 1-6. Available online

McBrearty, S. & Brooks, A. S. 2000. The revolution that wasn't: a new interpretation of the origin of modern human behavior. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 39: 453-563. (Available online)

Osborne, A. H., Vance, D., Rohling, E. J., Barton, N., Rogerson, M. & Fello, N. 2008. A humid corridor across the Sahara for the migration of early modern humans out of Africa 120,000 years ago. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105, 16444-16447. Available online

Powell, A., Shennan, S. & Thomas, M. G. (2009). Late Pleistocene Demography and the Appearance of Modern Human Behavior. *Science* 324, 1298-1301. Available online

Shea, J. J. (2011). *Homo sapiens* Is as *Homo sapiens* Was. *Current Anthropology* 52, 1-35. Available online

Stringer, C. (2003). Out of Ethiopia. *Nature* 423, 692-695.

Zilhao, J. 2007. The Emergence of Ornaments and Art: An Archaeological Perspective on the Origins of "Behavioral Modernity". *Journal of Archaeological Research* 15, 1-54. Available online

Session 9. 9. The Archaeology of Behavioural Modernity and the spread of modern humans (Out of Africa 2)

In this session we shall look at the evidence for the appearance of anatomically modern humans in Europe. Exploring the themes of dating, environment, technology, and symbolic behaviour we shall consider the character of this 'colonisation' event and the implications for Neanderthal populations which disappear from the archaeological record at this time.

The second half will involve handling artefacts and objects from the teaching collection while we discuss technological aspects of the Upper Palaeolithic and the chronology of this period in Europe through to the end of the Pleistocene.

Neanderthal Disappearance

d'Errico, F. 2003. The Invisible Frontier. A Multiple Species Model for the Origin of Behavioral Modernity. *Evolutionary Anthropology*, 12: 188-202. Available online.

d'Errico, F. et al 1998. Neanderthal acculturation in western Europe? A critical review of the evidence and its interpretation. *Current Anthropology* 39, S1-S44

d'Errico, F. 2003. The invisible frontier: A multiple species model for the origin of behavioural modernity. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 12, 188-202

Hublin, J.J. 2012. "Radiocarbon dates from the Grotte du Renne and Saint-Césaire support a Neanderthal origin for the Châtelperronian.) Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA,.

Hublin, J.-J., Spoor, F., Braun, M., Zonneveld, F. and Condemi, S. 1996. A late Neanderthal associated with Upper Palaeolithic artefacts. *Nature* 381, 224–22

Higham, T., et al. "Chronology of the site of Grotte du Renne, Arcy-sur-Cure, France: implications for Neanderthal symbolic behaviour." *Before Farming* 2011.2 (2012): 1-9.

Mellars, P. 2005. The Impossible Coincidence. A Single-Species Model for the Origins of Modern Human Behavior in Europe. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 14, 12-27. Available online

Pettit, P. B. 1999. Disappearing from the World: an archaeological perspective on neanderthal extinction. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, 18 (3): 217-240. Inst Arch TC 1771

Zilhao, J. 2006. Neandertals and Moderns Mixed, and It Matters. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 15, 183-195. Available online

The Upper Palaeolithic

Banks, William E., Francesco d'Errico, and João Zilhão. "Human–climate interaction during the Early Upper Paleolithic: testing the hypothesis of an adaptive shift between the Proto-Aurignacian and the Early Aurignacian." *Journal of Human Evolution* (2012).

Bordes, F. and Sonnevile-Bordes, D. de. 1970. The significance of variability in Palaeolithic assemblages. *World Archaeology* 2, 61-73

Conard, Nicholas J. "A female figurine from the basal Aurignacian of Hohle Fels Cave in southwestern Germany." *Nature* 459.7244 (2009): 248-252.

Caspar, J.-P. and de Bie, M. 1996. Preparing for the hunt in the late Palaeolithic camp at Rekem, Belgium. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 23, 437-460

Churchill, S. E. and Smith, F. H. 2000. Makers of the early Aurignacian of Europe. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology* 43, 61–115

Conard, N. and Bolus, M. 2003. Radiocarbon dating the appearance of modern humans and timing of cultural innovations in Europe: new results and new challenges. *Journal of Human Evolution* 44, 331-371

Dobrovolskaya, M., M -P. Richards, and E. Trinkaus. "Direct radiocarbon dates for the Mid Upper Paleolithic (eastern Gravettian) burials from Sunghir, Russia." *Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'anthropologie de Paris* (2011): 1-7.

Jacobi, R.. 2004: The Late Upper Palaeolithic lithic collection from Gough's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset and human use of the cave. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 70, 1-92. IOA Pers

Jacobi, R. M., et al. "Radiocarbon chronology for the Early Gravettian of northern Europe: new AMS determinations for Maisières-Canal, Belgium." *Antiquity* 84.323 (2010): 26-40.

Mellars, P.A. 1999. The Neanderthal Problem Continued. *Current Anthropology* 40, 341-350.

Nigst, Philip R., et al. "New research on the Aurignacian of Central Europe: A first note on the 2006 fieldwork at Willendorf II." *Quartär* 55 (2008): 9-15.

Trinkaus, E., and A. P. Buzhilova. "The death and burial of Sunghir 1." *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* (2011).

Zilhão, J. and d'Errico, F. 1999. The Chronology and Taphonomy of the Earliest Aurignacian and its Implications for the Understanding of Neanderthals Extinction. *Journal of World Prehistory* 13, 1- 68

Session 10. Modern Human Behaviour: A View from the Palaeolithic

In this session the course will be reviewed and summarised. In particular we will consider what Stone Age archaeology has to teach us about who we are as a species today. We will consider the Holocene from a Stone Age perspective and discuss the emergence of complex urban civilisation in terms of the behavioural framework of human evolution explored in the course. Aspects of human technology, diet, niche construction, and social behaviour will be covered.

The place human evolution and archaeology has in popular culture will be discussed and the role our discipline can play in shaping society and culture will be considered.

Science Publications

Bramble, D. M., & Lieberman, D. E. 2004. Endurance running and the evolution of Homo. *Nature*, 432(7015), 345-352.

Green, Richard E., et al. 2010. A draft sequence of the Neandertal genome. *Science* 328. 710-722.

Jones, C. G., Lawton, J. H., & Shachak, M. (1994). Organisms as ecosystem engineers. *Oikos*, 373-386.

Lindeberg, S. 2005. Palaeolithic diet ("stone age" diet). *Food & Nutrition Research*, 49(2), 75-77.

Kohn, M., & Mithen, S. 1999. Handaxes: products of sexual selection?. *ANTIQUITY- OXFORD-*, 73, 518-526.

Readings (Popular Anthropology)

Brody, H. *Maps and dreams*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1982

Clark, A. 2002. *Natural-born cyborgs: Minds, technologies, and the future of human intelligence*. Oxford University Press, USA.

Diamond, J. M. 1992. *The rise and fall of the third chimpanzee*. Vintage Books.

McDougall, C. 2009. *Born to Run: A hidden tribe, superathletes, and the greatest race the world has never seen*.

Knopf, Vitebsky, P. 2005. *Reindeer people: living with animals and spirits in Siberia*. HarperCollins UK.

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Readings (Popular Fiction)

Auel, J. M. 2002. *The clan of the cave bear*. Bantam.

Clarke, A. C. 1968. *A space odyssey*. New York, NY: New American Library, Inc.

Golding, William. *The inheritors*. Mariner Books, 1963.

Swainston, S. 2010. *Above the Snowline*. Gollancz.

5 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Libraries and other resources

In addition to the Library of the Institute of Archaeology, other libraries in UCL with holdings of particular relevance to this degree are:

DMS Watson Building, Malet Place, WC1E 6BT

Information for intercollegiate and interdepartmental students

Students enrolled in Departments outside the Institute should obtain the Institute's coursework guidelines from Tina Paphitis (email t.paphitis@ucl.ac.uk), which will also be available on the IoA website.

Health and safety (if applicable)

The Institute has a Health and Safety policy and code of practice which provides guidance on laboratory work, etc. This is revised annually and the new edition will be issued in due course . All work undertaken in the Institute is governed by these guidelines and students have a duty to be aware of them and to adhere to them at all times.

APPENDIX A: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 2016-17 (PLEASE READ CAREFULLY)

This appendix provides a short précis of policies and procedures relating to courses. It is not a substitute for the full documentation, with which all students should become familiar. For full information on Institute policies and procedures, see the following website: <http://wiki.ucl.ac.uk/display/archadmin>

For UCL policies and procedures, see the Academic Regulations and the UCL Academic Manual:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-regulations> ; <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/academic-manual/>

GENERAL MATTERS

ATTENDANCE: A minimum attendance of 70% is required. A register will be taken at each class. If you are unable to attend a class, please notify the lecturer by email.

DYSLEXIA: If you have dyslexia or any other disability, please discuss with your lecturers whether there is any way in which they can help you. Students with dyslexia should indicate it on each coursework cover sheet.

COURSEWORK

LATE SUBMISSION: Late submission will be penalized in accordance with current UCL regulations, unless formal permission for late submission has been granted. Please note that these regulations have changed for the 2016-17 session.

The UCL penalties are as follows:

- The marks for coursework received up to two working days after the published date and time will incur a 10 percentage point deduction in marks (but no lower than the pass mark).
- The marks for coursework received more than two working days and up to five working days after the published date and time will receive no more than the pass mark (40% for UG modules, 50% for PGT modules).
- Work submitted more than five working days after the published date and time, but before the second week of the third term will receive a mark of zero but will be considered complete.

GRANTING OF EXTENSIONS: Please note that there are strict UCL-wide regulations with regard to the granting of extensions for coursework. You are reminded that Course Coordinators are not permitted to grant extensions. All requests for extensions must be submitted on a the appropriate UCL form, together with supporting documentation, via Judy Medrington's office and will then be referred on for consideration. Please be aware that the grounds that are acceptable are limited. Those with long-term difficulties should contact UCL Student Disability Services to make special arrangements. Please see the IoA website for further information. Additional information is given here

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/srs/academic-manual/c4/extenuating-circumstances/>

RETURN OF COURSEWORK AND RESUBMISSION: You should receive your marked coursework within one month of the submission deadline. If you do not receive

your work within this period, or a written explanation, notify the Academic Administrator. When your marked essay is returned to you, return it to the Course Co-ordinator within two weeks. You must retain a copy of all coursework submitted.

CITING OF SOURCES and AVOIDING PLAGIARISM: Coursework must be expressed in your own words, citing the exact source (author, date and page number; website address if applicable) of any ideas, information, diagrams, etc., that are taken from the work of others. This applies to all media (books, articles, websites, images, figures, etc.). Any direct quotations from the work of others must be indicated as such by being placed between quotation marks. Plagiarism is a very serious irregularity, which can carry heavy penalties. It is your responsibility to abide by requirements for presentation, referencing and avoidance of plagiarism. Make sure you understand definitions of plagiarism and the procedures and penalties as detailed in UCL regulations: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/current-students/guidelines/plagiarism>

RESOURCES

MOODLE: Please ensure you are signed up to the course on Moodle. For help with Moodle, please contact Tina Paphitis, Room 411a (t.paphitis).

