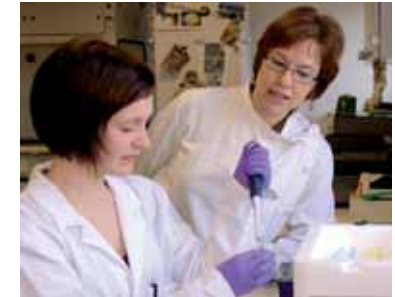


The University of Bath: a history

40
years of
excellence



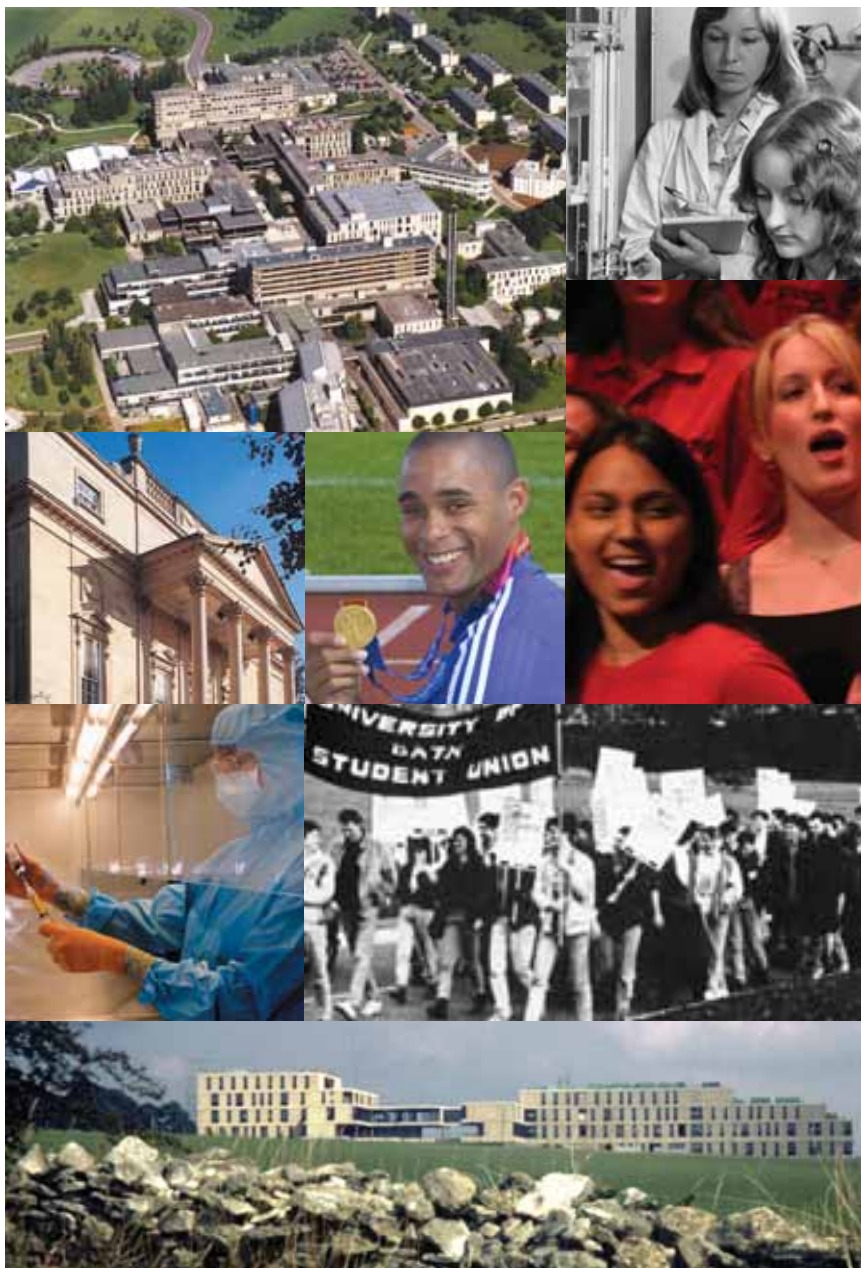
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1987 1988 1989

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UNIVERSITY OF
BATH



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Credits:

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Welcome from the Chancellor



It has been my great pleasure over the past few years as part of my duties as Chancellor to preside over the graduation ceremonies at the University of Bath. During the ceremonies several thousand British and international students – among the brightest minds of their generation – are awarded their degrees amid much pomp and circumstance. The ceremonies are all the more impressive when we bear in mind that little more than 40 years ago this University was but an aspiration in the minds of those who sought to expand higher education in Britain. I believe they have succeeded beyond what must have been their wildest

dreams. For many years now the University of Bath has been among the very best of the universities established in the 1960s, and in the top flight of all British universities, with a burgeoning international reputation. It continues to go from strength to strength.

I believe that its success owes much to a spirit that existed in 1966 and still exists today. That is the commitment of its academic staff to research on the one hand, and to teaching on the other. It is this dual approach in science, engineering, social sciences and humanities that enables the University to contribute so greatly to society in this country and in others, while enriching the minds of its students and enabling them to embark on their careers. Equally impressive is the commitment of those who are not academics to support the teachers and researchers and to develop the role of the University in the community; without them this institution could not function as it does.

As I look around at the graduates dressed in their ceremonial robes, I sometimes pause to consider that as much as this University (like all others) enjoys its unchanging traditions, it is the innovation and dynamism beneath the calm surface that have kept Bath at the forefront, and will, I am sure, keep it there in the future.

Lord Tugendhat, Chancellor, January 2006

Welcome from the Vice-Chancellor



Working as I do with the many departments, centres and units that make up this University, I have a unique and privileged chance to see the diversity of what goes on here.

Let me give some examples. The University of Bath carries out research whose range and importance would require a dozen booklets like this to convey fully, and the commitment and enthusiasm of our teaching staff is reflected in the excellent results our students achieve.

Our facilities are used by hundreds of thousands of people each year, and our sporting and artistic achievements are impressive. The University has developed a strong business culture in the past few years, helping its staff and others to set up and run businesses worth many millions of pounds. Our links abroad grow ever stronger, with staff and students from over 100 countries on campus.

All this began 40 years ago when staff from a college of technology were faced with the huge and fascinating challenge of turning their institution into a university. They met that challenge head-on and in doing so laid the foundations for an institution that furthers knowledge, trains our next generation, is an ambassador for Britain, forms part of UK plc and is a good neighbour.

The academic who publishes an important paper; the student who gets a good job; the entrepreneur whose business is given practical advice; the school pupil who is encouraged to enter higher education; and the people who use our top-class sports facilities: they all benefit from 40 years of vision and progress. The University has been a great success and all of us here today will work to see that this success continues.

Professor Glynis Breakwell, Vice-Chancellor, January 2006

Beginnings –

“A university is a community with ideals and traditions”



The University of Bath almost didn't happen. It was partly a chance conversation between a college principal in Bristol and a senior council official in Bath that led, within a few years, to the founding of a new university that has become a centre of research and teaching known across the world today.

The college was the expanding Bristol College of Science and Technology, which had been unsuccessfully looking for new premises in Bristol. At an informal meeting during the interval of a school play, its principal, Mr George Moore (later Dr Moore, who went on to become the first Vice-Chancellor) happened to mention its problems to Mr H Brand, Director of Education for Bath, who suggested the Claverton Down site on the edge of Bath. Within a couple of years the College had become a new university on the top of one of the city's many hills.

The College had its origins in the Bristol Trade School, set up in 1856 to provide industrial training to the middle classes. The School later came under the patronage of the Society of Merchant Venturers, becoming a college of technology, and growing in size. In 1909 it developed a long-standing link with the new University of Bristol, providing its Faculty of

Engineering. The Education Act of 1944 outlined new objectives for the College and in 1949 it broke from the university to focus on an enlarged role in technical education.

Of course, it was not simply a chance meeting that created the University. This was a time of great optimism – the government was funding the expansion of higher education. In 1963 the Robbins Report recommended that the College, and others like it, be given full university status.

It was perfect timing for the College – not only did it have a fine new site for a fresh beginning, but government approval for university status as well. By 1964, building was underway on Claverton Down, and by 1966, The University of Bath: A Technological University had opened its doors (within a few years the name was modified to 'Bath University of Technology').

It was not just buildings that were created: as we shall see, this was the time when the foundations for the reputation of Bath as a leading university were laid, including its high quality teaching (*see pages 4-5 for more on teaching*).

As Lord Hinton of Bankside, its first Chancellor, said: “The city has generously provided land on a site which is ideal. However, a university is not merely bricks and mortar; it is a community with ideals and traditions.”

The 1960s weren't the first time that a university was proposed in Bath. A prospectus was produced in the 1830s but the scheme soon ran out of money and was abandoned. Design sketches (right) have survived and show an imposing neo-gothic university on Claverton Down.



Photos:

Opposite page, left to right: pharmacy students at the Merchant Venturers Technical College, 1933; a design sketch for a university in Bath, 1830s. This page, top to bottom: the University's coat of arms; the building of Wessex House, 1969



The University's coat of arms was designed for the installation ceremonies (to mark the appointment of the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor) in November 1966.

The shield refers to the city's origins, with an image of the goddess Sulis-Minerva, an amalgamation of a Celtic god and the Roman goddess of learning and wisdom.

In the centre is a sword from the city's arms. It is topped by a Watt Governor, a component of virtually all stationary engines, denoting engineering, technology and the power of control and good government.

The shield is flanked by a dragon, an allusion to the arms of the Society of Merchant Venturers, and the unicorn from the city's arms. The animals stand on facing banks of a stream, forming a pun on the name of our first Chancellor, Lord Hinton of Bankside.

1963

- Architects present the first abstract 'concept' diagram of a proposed college campus layout

1964

- Bath City Council formally offers 150 acres of land on Claverton Down

1965

- The first building on Claverton Down is officially opened by the Mayor of Bath. The South Building, initially known as the Preliminary Building, is home to the then School of Biological Sciences. It also houses facilities for the degree course in Sociology, a language laboratory, a library and a refectory
- Professor Joseph Black, a future University Pro-Vice-Chancellor, formulates detailed plans for the structure of Bath's four-year placement (sandwich) system

1966

- The University of Bath: A Technological University is founded by Royal Charter
- Installation ceremonies are held at Bath Abbey to mark the appointment of Lord Hinton of Bankside, former Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, as Chancellor, and Dr George Moore, former principal of Bristol College of Science and Technology, as Vice-Chancellor
- The first 130 graduates receive their degrees
- During its first academic year, the population of the University consists of 1,145 undergraduates, 115 postgraduates and approximately 470 members of staff
- Chris Mitchell, Pharmacy and Pharmacology graduate, becomes the first University of Bath Students' Union President
- Sir Sydney Barratt is appointed as Treasurer

1967

- University horticulturist Bill Bowen finds 'a flat, sloping field' when he arrives. He designs the amphitheatre, based on Gwennap Pit near Redruth in Cornwall, where Wesley used to preach
- The Students' Union maintains offices in Bristol and Bath to cater for students based at both sites
- The first intake onto the postgraduate diploma in Interpreting and Translation is an example of our early international outlook

1968

- Dr Horace King, Speaker of the House of Commons, opens the new Chemistry and Physics buildings, later 4 West and 3 West
- Following the success of courses in modern languages run by the then School of Humanities and Social Sciences, a separate School of Modern Languages and International Studies is established

1969

- Dr Leonard Rotherham, physicist and metallurgist, is appointed as the University's second Vice-Chancellor

Teaching 1966 – 2006

“These days
the focus is
very much
on the
student”

throughout the public, private and voluntary sectors, and take place both in the UK and abroad. Few other universities can match the quality of placement opportunities that the University offers its students.

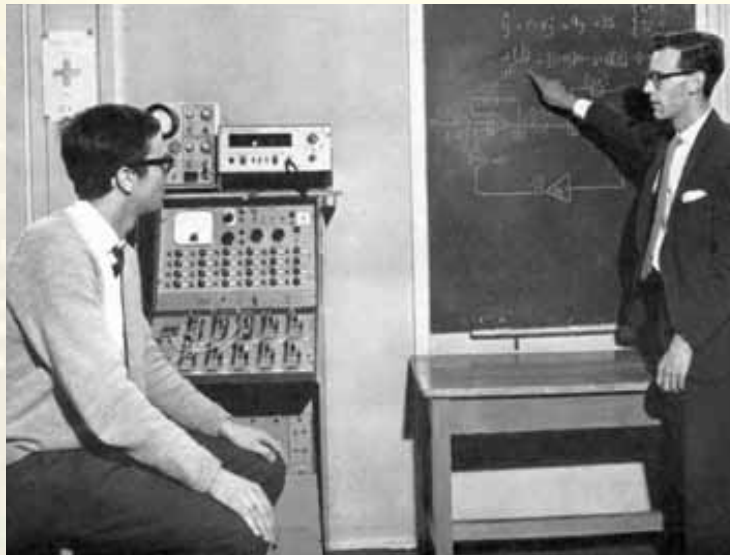
Over 50,000 students have graduated from the University and the last forty years have seen many changes in teaching methods. The origins of the University were in the Bristol Trade School where teaching was the major activity, and high quality teaching has remained a distinctive feature of the University.

One of the constant features of academic programmes at Bath has been the large number of degrees which offer a placement in industry. Placements are spread

Professor Robert Eisenthal, who joined what is now the Department of Biology and Biochemistry in 1967, said: “The impact of the placement training system on the prevailing culture at Bath can hardly be emphasised sufficiently. In particular, the approach of students to their studies is strongly shaped by their hands-on experiences on placement. It also means that when they begin a job, Bath graduates can walk into any lab, pick up their tools and start work.”

Fundamental changes to the organisation of teaching were made in 1997. In that year the University began teaching using a modular system and moved to a semester pattern. This allows the students to have more choice within their degrees and makes innovation in programme design easier.

Greater flexibility was also reflected in the increase of distance learning programmes, the first of which was launched in 1989. These have now grown



considerably, especially in the School for Health, in the Department of Education and in some of the engineering departments. They largely cater for professionals wanting to further their careers and they enable students to study Bath programmes across the world. Initially such programmes were paper-based but they are now provided on the internet through our e-learning facility. E-learning has also grown within the University.

“Blackboards, chalk and talk dominated the early teaching sessions,” said Professor Ian Jamieson, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Teaching and Learning, “and the students took a rather passive role. These days the focus is very much on the student and methods of teaching and assessing are much more varied.”

Foundation degrees are the latest teaching initiative to be offered by the University. Developed with partner colleges in the south west and in association with leading employers in the public and private sectors, the courses are taught on both the Bath and Swindon campuses, as well as at the colleges, and can be studied either full- or part-time. Launched in 2004, the foundation degrees are increasingly popular and the University currently offers nine in areas as varied as Sports Therapy and Digital Media.

Professor Brian McEnaney, who joined the teaching staff in October 1967 in the then School of Materials Science, believes the students themselves have remained a constant: “I think the best part of the job then, and now, is to make a contribution to students’ lives by teaching them and helping them to develop their careers – that part of the job has remained very rewarding throughout the decades.”

Photos:

Opposite page left to right: Alan Charlsworth gives a computing tutorial in the then School of Mathematical Sciences, 1969; D J Williams, first Head of Pharmacy at the Bristol College of Science and Technology. This page, top to bottom: Dr Gary Lock, winner of the Mary Tasker Award for Excellence in Teaching 2004 with his student Bee Thakore; a Biology and Biochemistry lecture in the new lecture theatre, 2005



1970s –

No longer just the University of Technology



What is striking about the history of the University is that so many important areas that we might think of as being recent can trace their origins back to the 1970s.

This was the decade that saw the University broaden its work so much that it could no longer justifiably call itself the Bath University of Technology, becoming instead the University of Bath.

It's not hard to see why: the University's commitment to arts and sports began in this decade – in 1975 the Arts Barn Centre opened and the first University of Bath Arts Festival was held, and the following year saw the first Film Society lecture given by a newly-successful director, Michael Winner. In 1973 the Holburne Museum of Art had become part of the University, and a report at the time explained that the new arrangement aimed to: “house under one roof a living museum of arts and artefacts of the past and present where they may be enjoyed by the general public and studied in-depth by student and research workers, to provide accommodation for temporary exhibitions, and also to provide a concert hall.”

In 1976 the University became the first in the country to award a sports scholarship – to Martyn Hedges, a British Canoe Slalom champion – so beginning three decades of innovation that have taken Bath to a leading role in varsity sport in the UK.

These were also the years that the University strengthened and developed its research across all its areas: by the late 1970s the research income was valued at over £3 million, worth almost £15 million in today's terms (*see pages 8-9 for more on research*).

Our innovative approach to developing our links with public and private sector organisations was demonstrated by the decision of the then School of Electrical Engineering in 1979 to design a Masters degree in Engineering with GEC-Marconi Electronics Ltd. This was an idea copied soon after by similar departments in other universities.

At the time Hugh Wassell, engineering director of GEC-Marconi, said: “We hope that the graduates of this new course will be able to go into positions



Photos:

This page, left to right: students in the early 1970s; University Challenge team, 1978. Opposite page: the first halls of residence, 1973 © Stanley Dyke

of authority in three months. They will come in at a higher salary than the ordinary graduates, who may take years to reach their full potential.”

It was also a time of important building work on campus, with four teaching buildings created, a swimming pool and sports hall.

Neil Holloway, who graduated in 1982, and is now President of Microsoft Europe, Middle East and Africa, remembered: “These were the Bath boom years – for both the city and the University. It was young and vibrant – a real place of opportunities.”



1970

- The then School of Engineering and the then School of Architecture and Building Engineering move to 4 East
- The first on-campus student residences opens

1971

- The University's Charter is amended, changing its title to the University of Bath
- Tom Hudson, a member of the British modern pentathlon Olympic team in 1956, becomes the University's first Director of Physical Recreation
- Dr Ernest le Quesne Herbert is appointed as Treasurer

1972

- Sir James Pitman becomes Pro-Chancellor. Sir James played a significant role in the move from Bristol while he was serving as MP for Bath (1945-1964)
- The University Chaplaincy Centre is opened

1973

- University Radio Bath goes on air for the first time. Broadcast across the campus, URB is run by students for a student audience

1974

- The Sports Hall is officially opened by Dennis Howell MP, Minister for Sport
- Eastwood student residences are officially opened
- The School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering splits into two independent schools
- Sir Kenneth Selby is appointed as Treasurer

1975

- By September all the Schools have transferred to the Claverton Down site
- During its tenth academic year, the population of the University consists of 2,891 undergraduates, 451 postgraduates and approximately 1,115 members of staff

1976

- Professor Paul Matthews, physicist, is appointed as the University's third Vice-Chancellor
- Edmund (Ted) Happold, later to be knighted, is appointed Professor of Building Engineering. This sees the emergence of the University's internationally respected research into building engineering
- Robert Holder is appointed as Treasurer

1977

- Westwood Nursery, a pre-school educational nursery with provision for 24 children, opens

1978

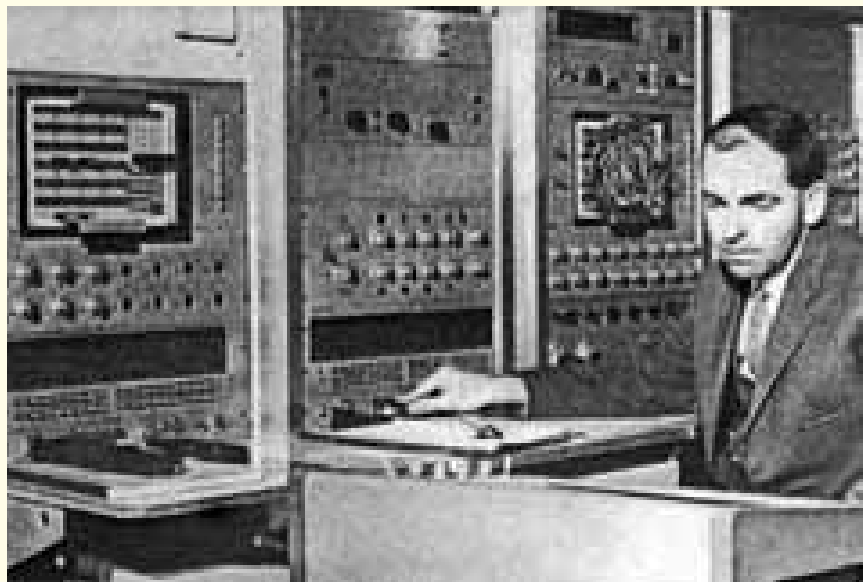
- The first royal visit to the University takes place when the Duke of Kent comes to view research on radio technology by the then School of Electrical Engineering

Research 1966 – 2006

“...research
carried out
over the last
forty years
has changed
the world”

The cars we drive, the medicines we take, the airplanes we fly in and the contact lenses we wear: research carried out over the last forty years at the University has changed the world.

Bath's early no-nonsense, practical emphasis on research can be seen in one of the earliest projects, in 1967, when it spent £1,177 on researching the microbiology of sausages. Other early research areas include: looking at the movement of metal in the wings of Concorde; cancer and epilepsy; and an analysis of Bath's hot spring water. One important area was the discovery of the best solutions to use when putting in contact lenses – the fluids sold in chemists today were developed largely by Bath academics in the 1970s.



The 1980s saw a lot of investment in new research areas which went on to pay dividends as Bath's ratings in the national Research Assessment Exercise rose in the 1990s: now three of its 19 departments have the highest 5* rating and there is a 5 rating for eight other departments.

The University's background in science and technology gave it the best foundation to carry out research that would benefit both the UK and the rest of the world. Long before the education cuts of the 1980s forced all UK universities to seek funding from business, Bath was working closely with companies on joint projects which would lead to new technologies and new approaches.

Professor Kevin Edge, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in charge of research, said: “We were ahead of our time in combining scholarly activity with relevance; we have had close links with industry since we began.”

As Bath broadened its academic areas, the nature of its research developed too. To give an idea of its range, here are some recent projects:

Our Department of Mechanical Engineering is carrying out research that will help to reduce the pollutants from diesel engines by half over the next seven years; our Department of Chemistry is part of a group of research bodies working on a project to halve the cost of converting the sun's rays to electricity using solar cells; our Department of Education is working on a series of projects to improve the desperate education situation in Africa's poorest regions.

This growth in research is reflected in the specialist centres and units at Bath. We have around 50, most of which were set up in the past 15 years, with subjects as diverse as Power Transmission and Motion Control; Death and Society; and Pain Management.

Mechanical Engineering is one of the three departments awarded the highest rating for research in the Research Assessment Exercise. Recent projects include working on the carbon fibre composites that are making aircraft lighter and more fuel-efficient.

Pharmacy and Pharmacology, another 5* department, has carried out important research, including ways to introduce drugs through people's skin without using a needle.

The third 5* department is Mathematical Sciences whose research focusses on pure and applied mathematics in areas such as fluid mechanics, mathematical biology, financial mathematics and research work with industry. Examples of this research work include a design for QinetiQ that enables the foetal heart beats of twins to be heard more clearly.



Photos:

Opposite page: analogue computers being used in the former School of Mathematical Sciences, 1969. This page, clockwise from top: research in the early 1980s by the Department of Biology and Biochemistry into improving the resistance of cassava; the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering makes a study of climate change in Antarctica, 2005 © Pete Younger; research by the Department of Mechanical Engineering will halve pollutants from diesel engines, 2005



1980s –

Bath's broadening horizons



The 1980s saw the continuation of what was the most significant change in the University: its development as a major research organisation. Professor Rodney Quayle, our fourth Vice-Chancellor, continued the policy of his predecessors in recruiting talented researchers to come and work at the University.

“Rodney Quayle wanted to make research as important as teaching had been at Bath, so he had a policy of bringing in young, high-quality professors whose remit was to champion research across the University,” said Professor George Lunt, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, who came to the University in 1971. “He was right – the University has gone from strength to strength since, and would have been quite different without this emphasis on research.”

It was not only in research that the University was changing. In the 1980s the University's outlook became increasingly international.

From 1981, when the then School of Modern Languages took in its first students on the MA in

Translation and Linguistics (Arabic), the first of its kind at a British university, to the launch of the School of Management's MBA in Malaysia in 1987, the University took important steps towards becoming the ambassador for Britain that it is today.

Other important international landmarks included setting up the English Language Centre, begun in 1988 to help students improve their language skills. The International Office was established in the same year to help the growing number of students from abroad settle into life at Bath (*see pages 24-25 for more on the University's international outlook*).

The University also took an important strategic decision to move into distance education, offering its first distance learning courses, including an MSc in Construction Management, a postgraduate diploma in Sports Medicine and one in Integrated Environmental Management.

The campus continued to expand, with two new teaching buildings added and more student accommodation.



198



0s

Photos:

Opposite page, top to bottom: students join hands to mark One World Week, 1982; student group from 1986. This page: the campus in 1981

1981

- Helen Dingwall is elected the first female President of the Students' Union
- Lord Kerton of Whitchurch, a chemist and a former Chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, is installed as the University's second Chancellor

1982

- At a summer degree ceremony in Bath's Assembly Rooms, Nicholas Garrett (Chemistry) becomes the 10,000th University of Bath graduate
- The UK's first Fellow in Business History is appointed in the School of Management

1983

- Professor Rodney Quayle, a biologist, is appointed the University's fourth Vice-Chancellor

1985

- During its twentieth academic year, the population of the University consists of 3,014 undergraduates, 619 postgraduates and approximately 1,575 members of staff

1986

- The then School of Humanities and Social Sciences receives £1 million from the EEC Commission, at the time one of the largest research grants ever awarded to a British university, to evaluate social welfare projects aimed at tackling poverty in Europe
- Ken Roberts is appointed as Treasurer

1987

- The Centre for Continuing Education (now part of the Division for Lifelong Learning) is established

1988

- The International Office is established as a resource to overseas students

1989

- The School of Postgraduate Medicine (now part of the School for Health) is established in co-operation with Bath hospitals to carry out collaborative research and teaching in medical and related subjects

Business 1966 – 2006

“...in close association with industry and commerce”

As we have seen, the University's roots lie in its history as the Bristol Trade School, educating its students for a life in industry. So important was maintaining this link with business that it was enshrined in the University's Charter: “The objects of the University shall be to advance learning and knowledge by teaching and research, particularly in science and technology, and in close association with industry and commerce.”

The University has kept this close association in many ways. Since the late 1960s the majority of the University's courses have offered a placement year during which students work in one of more than 2,500 public, private and voluntary sector organisations.



As the University's reputation for research has grown so has the number of companies wishing to use its expertise. Research and Innovation Services (RIS) was created in 2004 to market the University's resources of people, facilities and intellectual property to generate funds in support of research and teaching for the benefit of the University, its staff and the economy. Currently around 140 companies work with the University in research programmes.

Part of RIS's work is to help the University's academics to start companies using their research and to support their development. One recent example was Sterix Ltd, founded in part by an academic in the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, which develops new treatments using steroids and related molecules mainly in the areas of cancer treatments, women's health, diabetes and hormone-associated diseases. In 2004 RIS helped to secure a research contract for the department for more than £4 million upon the sale of Sterix to a large European pharmaceutical company.

Our graduates are employed to carry out specific research projects in companies in what are known as Knowledge Transfer Partnerships. So far, more than 100 projects have been completed and around a third of the graduates have remained with the company in a senior role.

As John Clarkson, CEO of Atlas Genetics Ltd, a recent University spin out company, said: “The great thing about Bath students is that they hit the ground running. They are taught how to deal with the real world and they're very switched on.”

In 2002 the University launched Innovation Centres in Bath and Swindon. The centres provide new companies with office space to work in, access to top-of-the-range software and mentoring support. About 35 companies, mostly high-tech, have used the centres.

Some of the new companies using the Centres are run by University graduates – the University encourages its students to set up their own businesses. One student who launched his own company straight after graduation was recently named as the *Daily Telegraph* Young

Entrepreneur of the Year for 2005. Alister Rollins won the University's business plan competition in 2002 while studying for a mechanical engineering degree, and started his company, Fitronics, soon after. The company, which is based at the Centre in Bath, provides gyms with sophisticated electronic data that helps staff to monitor their members' progress.

The SETsquared Partnership was launched in 2004. Along with the universities of Bristol, Southampton and Surrey, the partnership was established to encourage enterprise, build new businesses and work more effectively with industry. With a combined research staff of 6,400 and research budget of £266 million, it is the largest such collaboration in the UK.

The University is home to one of the country's leading Schools of Management, whose research and teaching expertise is widely respected. The School is research-led, boasting an extensive portfolio of nationally and internationally published work, with an open collegiate culture of international scholarship. The School of Management enjoys the support of many organisations for its undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Management and Business Administration which have achieved top ratings for both teaching and research. It ranks highly amongst the MBA schools in the UK and is one of very few Schools to have received Association of MBA accreditation for each of its MBA programmes.



Photos:

Opposite page: Sir John Harvey Jones, former Chairman of ICI, visits the Innovation Centre at the Oakfield campus, 2004 © Professional Images. This page, clockwise from top, Aimee Cubbit, founder member of the University's student enterprise society, launches a new device which pumps air into tennis balls, 2005; a student on the Women into Enterprise Scheme, launched in 2004 in the Oakfield campus © Professional Images; award-winning graduate, Alister Rollins, who started his own company in 2004



1990s – Opening the doors



Universities are no longer simply places of research and teaching, vital as these are: they must also play their role in their community. In the 1990s Bath opened its doors more widely to the city of Bath and beyond.

This was the decade that saw the University become one of the major centres of sport in the country. It had long regarded this as important, launching the first sports scholarship in 1976, but the 1990s saw a steep curve of achievement.

New facilities included an athletics track and astro-turf pitch, opened by Sir Roger Bannister, an outdoor tennis centre and the Sports Training Village, a pioneering complex where each year hundreds of thousands of visitors use the same facilities as some

of the country's best athletes. The University also hosted the European Youth Olympics in 1995.

The 1990s saw the beginnings of the University of Bath in Swindon. In 1997 the University of Bath was chosen as the higher education partner in the town, and in 1999 the University and Swindon Borough Council announced they had reached an agreement to establish a new campus, Oakfield.

It was not only in sport that the University became a good neighbour. Its community work developed, with students contributing through volunteer mentoring schemes at local schools, as well as fund-raising for local charities (*see pages 16-17 for more on our community work*).

Photos:

This page, left to right: students use the language laboratory, 1998; building the library, 1995. Opposite page: the campus in 1997 © Commissionair; Colin Jackson holds the Olympic torch at the European Youth Olympics, 1995





1990

- Eva Kolinsky, appointed Professor of German in the then School of Modern Languages and International Studies, becomes the University's first female professor

1991

- A service is held in Bath Abbey to commemorate the University's 25th anniversary and a Jubilee Garden is opened

1992

- Professor David VandeLinde, electrical engineer, is appointed as the University's fifth Vice-Chancellor
- Alumnus Don Foster is elected MP for Bath

1993

- Sir Denys Henderson, former Chairman of the Rank Group, is installed as the University's third Chancellor

1994

- The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, opens the new School of Management building, 8 West
- The Natural Sciences programme, an interdisciplinary programme within the Faculty of Science, is launched

1995

- The University hosts the third European Youth Olympics
- During its thirtieth academic year, the population of the University consists of 4,828 undergraduates, 1,618 postgraduates and approximately 1,917 members of staff
- Sir Robin Buchanan is appointed as Treasurer

1996

- The newly-renovated Library and Learning Centre is officially opened and becomes the first 24-hour University library in the UK

1997

- The Sports Training Village is opened
- The new faculty-based University structure comes into effect. Schools become departments which are organised into three faculty groupings. The School of Management retains its School status
- The University for Swindon and Wiltshire Project selects the University as its higher education partner

1998

- Lord Tugendhat of Widdington, former Chairman of Abbey National and Blue Circle Industries, and former Conservative MP for City of London and Westminster South, is installed as the University's fourth Chancellor
- The Arts Lecture Theatre opens, combining a lecture hall and an arts theatre

1999

- The Department of Physics becomes the first in the University to attain the maximum Quality Assurance Agency score of 24/24 in a national assessment of teaching quality
- The University and Swindon Borough Council announce they have reached an agreement on the establishment of a new campus, Oakfield, in Swindon

Community and the arts 1966 – 2006

Contributing to our cultural,
educational and sporting life



Playing its part in the community wasn't the University's strongest point when it first began. Professor Peter Redfern, who joined in 1968, is frank about this: "When I used to say to people in Bath that I worked at the University, they would say 'do you commute to Bristol?' because they didn't know there was a University here."

Those days are long ago and far away: as Don Foster, alumnus and MP for Bath, said: "Hardly a week goes by when the University of Bath doesn't figure in my diary. The University has a huge impact on the city and we should all be proud of its justifiably growing reputation. It is a huge contributor to the local economy and to our cultural, educational and sporting life."

The University's first steps into the arts were tentative: during 1974 an outhouse left over from the original Norwood Farm (which gave its name to the playing fields on which the University was built, and which is commemorated in Norwood House) was turned into the Arts Barn Centre for performances of music, drama and dance.

By 2003 the University had launched its Institute for Contemporary Interdisciplinary Arts (ICIA), bringing all the arts together and gaining an international reputation. Today the ICIA organises regular performances, exhibitions, symposia, classes, workshops and community events in both Bath and Swindon. In 2005 these were attended by more than 8,000 people.



John Struthers, Director of the ICIA, said: "As a world-class university we attract very ambitious and very capable students. The University is committed to offering the sort of arts provision they deserve."

The University's earliest large-scale involvement with the local community was through a programme of free public lectures, a tradition brought over from Bristol College of Science and Technology days. The General University Lecture Programme continues to be very popular. Since 2001 it has run in Swindon where there is also a programme aimed specifically at local children, and in 2006 the adult lecture programme is to be extended to Salisbury.

The University has become increasingly involved in projects aimed at widening participation in higher education. In 1994 community courses were launched to make the University's resources as accessible to as many people as possible. As well as a series of evening classes and day schools, the Division for Lifelong Learning also runs foundation degrees which provide alternative routes into higher education by combining work-based learning with more traditional modes of studying (see *Teaching on pages 4-5 for more details*).

The Oakfield Campus in Swindon runs a huge range of initiatives for the local community. In addition to its evening classes, the Enterprise Gateway offers support and training for local businesses (see *Business on pages 12-13 for more details*), and there is a Creative Arts Week for children during school holidays, a mentoring scheme to give children an insight into life as a university student, and academic courses to train local teachers and social workers.

Although Bath is known as a centre for training top athletes, its sports facilities are open to all including its Sports Training Village, where Olympic and Commonwealth athletes train (see *Sport on pages 20-21 for more details*).

Photos:

Opposite page, left to right: Michael Painting, who was a student here and then joined the University's Department of Human Resources in 1981, conducts the University Chamber Choir; local schoolchildren get an insight into university life, 1984. This page, clockwise from top: GASP, the University gospel, a cappella, soul and pop choir, 2005 © ICIA; dance performance by Krische/Wright Company, co-commissioned by ICIA, 2005 © ICIA; Henri Oguike Dance Company, co-commissioned by ICIA, 2005 © Chris Nash



2000s – In the UK's top ten



In 2005 Bath was rated by the *Sunday Times* as one of the UK's top ten universities, an impressive achievement for a medium-sized university. The new millennium's highlights so far include the opening of new laboratories for research into nanotechnology and photonics, the establishment of a School for Health, a new chemical engineering building and the Sports Training Village.

The past few years have also seen the University's business activities become systematic and progressive as never before. The University has worked with several thousand companies and organisations to carry out research and organise student placements. It has also helped its academic staff to set up their own companies, some of which have been highly successful.

Examples include Vectura, which is developing a range of inhaled drugs for conditions such as cystic fibrosis and asthma, and which was launched using research at the University. Vectura was recently floated publicly and has a value of £60 million.

The University also opened Carpenter House, its first major presence in the centre of Bath, and home to an Innovation Centre (*see pages 12-13 for more on Innovation Centres*).

A similar Centre was opened in Swindon at the University's Oakfield Campus. Oakfield was opened in 2000 and marks the launch of the University of Bath in Swindon. The University is currently developing plans to build a larger campus in Swindon. This will provide an opportunity to expand its research, teaching and knowledge transfer activities.

More than 8,000 students have studied at Oakfield in its Centre for Lifelong Learning, Department of Education and the School of Management. The Institute of Contemporary Interdisciplinary Arts (ICIA) has a base at Oakfield, which is also home to several initiatives, including the Swindon Enterprise Gateway and the M4 Business Resource.



Photos:

This page, left to right: the Centre for Power Transmission and Motion Control, formally opened in 2004; the Nanofabrication Centre, 2004; the Duke of Kent opens the Centre for Power Transmission and Motion Control, 2004. Opposite page, top to bottom: the campus in 2005; the Princess Royal opens the Sports Training Village, 2004; graduates, 2002



2000

- The new Chemistry building (1 South) is opened by Lord Sainsbury of Turville, Minister for Science
- The new Pharmacy and Pharmacology building (7 West) is opened by Professor Trevor Jones, Director General of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

2001

- Professor Glynis Breakwell, a social psychologist, is appointed as the University's sixth Vice-Chancellor
- The University launches a range of part-time courses for adults at the Oakfield Campus, Swindon
- The Department of Computer Science is created
- The University receives the Queen's Anniversary Prize for higher and further education to mark the contribution of the Centre for Power Transmission and Motion Control (8 East)

2002

- The Duke of Edinburgh opens the new Chemical Engineering building, 9 West
- Queen Elizabeth comes to Claverton Down campus as part of her jubilee visit to Bath
- The University's professional translation and interpreting service is re-launched under the new name of Syntacta
- Keith Woodley is appointed as Treasurer

2003

- Carpenter House, the University's first major presence in the centre of Bath, comprising an Innovation Centre, a Centre for Lifelong Learning and student accommodation, is officially opened by the Mayor of Bath

- The School for Health, offering multi-disciplinary and inter-professional programmes of research and education, is established
- Chris Patten receives an honorary doctorate in recognition of his contribution to higher education during his time as MP for Bath (1979-1992)

2004

- The Duke of Kent returns to the University to formally open the new Centre for Power Transmission and Motion Control building
- The Institute of Contemporary Interdisciplinary Arts (ICIA) launches Art Space 1 for the exhibition of new and experimental work
- The Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology wins a £4.16 million grant for research into cancer drugs
- The David Bullett Laboratory, dedicated to research into nanotechnology, is opened by Dr Julia King, Chief Executive of the Institute of Physics
- University graduation ceremonies take place at Bath Abbey for the first time
- The University announces the integration of the Departments of Mechanical Engineering and Engineering and Applied Science
- The Princess Royal officially opens the new Sports Training Village
- Angela Berners-Wilson, the first woman to be ordained as a priest in the Church of England, becomes University Chaplain

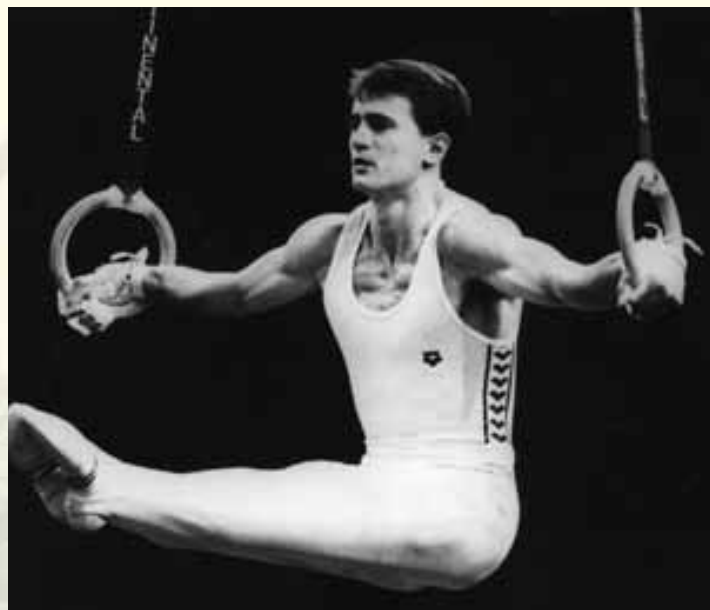
For a summary of some of our most recent activities and the facts and figures for 2004/05 see this year's Annual Report

Sport 1966 – 2006

“The only other place I could have done anything like that was in the States.”

In 1976 the University became the first in the country to offer sports scholarships, setting the tone for three decades of innovation that have given the University a reputation for excellence in sport to mirror its academic success.

Today the University delivers one of the most comprehensive higher education sports programmes in Britain. It has state-of-the-art facilities which form the training base for hundreds of elite athletes who compete on a national and international level. It has moved from 32nd in *The Times* newspaper league table for sport to second within ten years.



The ground work for its success was laid in 1971 with the appointment of Olympian Tom Hudson as its first Director of Physical Recreation. Before that there were no sports facilities on campus and the rugby and football teams had to travel to Bristol to play home matches. During a visit by Dennis Howell MP, Minister for Sport, in 1969 students staged a demonstration about the lack of facilities, but by 1973 funds had been raised to open a 25m pool and this was followed by an indoor sports hall in 1974.

Mr Hudson felt that students who were gifted in both academia and sport should be given the opportunity to reach their full potential in both fields, and launched the sports scholarships.

Early scholars include Marina Samy (now Stedman), who finished seventh in the 10,000m at the 1986 Commonwealth Games and won a team bronze medal as a member of the Great Britain team at the 15km World Championships.

Marina graduated with a degree in Business Administration in 1985 and is now marketing director of a software company. “The sports scholarship was a fantastic thing,” she said. “The only other place I could have done anything like that was in the States.”

Ged Roddy was appointed as Hudson’s successor in 1992. He oversaw the development of the University’s Sports Training Village, which was carried out in several stages. The early phases included a 50m pool, 400m athletics track and indoor tennis hall. In 1995 the Sports Training Village was the venue for the European Youth Olympics, which brought 2,500 young athletes from 48 nations to the campus. A further major expansion of facilities at the Sports Training Village was completed in 2003 with a £23.1 million grant from Sport England, the Lawn Tennis Association and the University.

In 1997 the concept of ‘TeamBath’ was introduced to represent 15 sports on campus: track and field athletics, badminton, basketball,

bob skeleton, bobsleigh, football, hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, netball, rugby, swimming, tennis, triathlon and volleyball.

TeamBath FC, the football team, hit the headlines in 2002 when it became the first university side in 112 years to reach the first round of the FA Cup. In 2004 the University hosted the British University Games.

Former world champion hurdler Colin Jackson, double Olympic judo medallist Kate Howey and Olympic gold medal pentathlete Steph Cook are among athletes who have trained at the University. Jason Gardener, winner of a gold medal at the 2004 Olympics, and modern pentathlete Georgina Harland, are among the current crop of high-performance athletes training at the University.

The University is likely to provide a training base for many British athletes preparing for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In addition to the achievements of TeamBath, the University has gained international recognition for its academic programmes and research in the field of sport. The Sport and Exercise Science Group delivers a BSc in Sport and Exercise Science which is rated as best in the country in *The Guardian University Guide 2005*. There is a new sports foundation degree in Sports Performance, and the Department of Education runs a BA in Coach Education and Sports Development in partnership with the Department of Sports Development and Recreation.

Photos:

Opposite page: sports scholar James May, gold medal winner at the 1990 Commonwealth Games © Matchtight. This page, bottom left: Jason Gardener and Georgina Harland with their Gold and Bronze medals won at the 2004 Olympics; all other photos are of sports events at the University



Students 1966 – 2006

Brisk,
raucous and
experimental
do not
wear well...”

Long hair, loud music and protest sit-ins: in the 1960s the expansion of higher education in Britain gave students from all classes the chance to express themselves fully.

Bath students certainly had the hair and the music, but the radicalism was not as prominent. The University was small and new, and both staff and students had a feeling of being part of its progress.

As Richard Mawditt, who joined the University as its first accountant in 1966, and later became Head of

Administration, said: “Students were very much part of the pioneering spirit of the University. The changing face of higher education led to student unrest up and down the country but at Bath it felt like we were all in it together and an exceptional corporate spirit prevailed.”



The first students moved into halls of residence on campus in 1970, although many still lived in ‘digs’ in town. Rod Dowdell, who moved from Ashley Down to complete his BSc in Applied Biology, remembers: “There were about five other students in my digs. On our first day our landlady allocated each of us a bath night – that was the only bath we had all week. Some of the digs were pretty basic and cold in the winter, I remember a PhD student sleeping in the heated flower beds he was using to grow roses as part of his research project because they were warmer than his digs.” Fortunately today housing for students is much improved.

The Students’ Union has been the voice of the students and the focus of extra-curricular activities from the beginning. By 1966/7 the first student newspaper had been launched and the first RAG fund-raising event hosted. From the early 1970s, student representatives were included in all Council and Senate meetings.

Student life continued to pick up pace and even before the first official Union facilities were completed in 1973, University Radio Bath had been launched by Radio One DJ Annie Nightingale.

The Union has continued to shape student life on campus. In addition to running a comprehensive welfare service, and several bars and cafés, the Union runs a large number of societies, reflecting the changing tastes of the times: the sewing and pedal car clubs of the early 1970s have been replaced by activities such as salsa, cheerleading and juggling.

Off campus, students have become a part of the local community. Rosemary Longman, the earliest member of full-time staff on campus, remembers the first recorded RAG event in town: “I think it took a while for residents to realise that students were raising money for charity and not to fund their studies.” RAG events have gone from strength to strength and in 2003/4 the amount raised since 1967 reached £1 million.

Student involvement is not just about raising money. Bath's students also take part in mentoring schemes to help local school pupils with issues ranging from schoolwork to problems with classmates or family.

Students themselves have changed: in the 1960s most students were white British men: today around half are women and a fifth have non-British nationality, reflecting the growing diversity on campus.

As the student presence has grown in Bath, so has the University's commitment to being a good neighbour. The 1975 *Students' Union Handbook* advised that: "Brisk, raucous and experimental students do not always wear well with the townsfolk. Therefore, if we are going to do anything worthwhile, our golden rule should follow simply: Be Sensitive." This approach has evolved into the Student Liaison Committee where student representatives work with local residents, police and landlords to maintain good relations.

Photos:

Opposite page: a student uses an analogue computer in the former School of Mathematical Sciences, 1969. This page, clockwise from top: students on campus, 2005; students in halls of residence in 1970s; a student saxophone group; RAG week fund-raising event; University Radio Bath, launched in 1973



International 1966 – 2006

“There was always a policy to recruit staff with an eye for new international initiatives”

Within a few years of its inception, the University began to look beyond the UK. In 1966 there was the first intake into the postgraduate diploma in Interpreting and Translation which prepared students for jobs in international organisations. The same year saw the launch of a BSc course in Engineering and French, the only programme in the UK where the engineering component was taught in a foreign language.

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (which developed from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences) has always had a strong international focus. The then

School of Modern Languages and International Studies was established in 1970. In the same year a BA in European Studies was launched, a course that demonstrated Bath's practical outlook by concentrating on culture and society rather than literature.

International learning opportunities greatly increased with the launch of the unique Euromasters MA, in 1995. The programme is jointly delivered by a consortium of European and American elite universities and students are able to study at two or three different sites in several different languages.

Geof Wood, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, who joined the University in 1973, said: “There was always a policy to recruit staff with an eye for new international initiatives. In addition to the academic courses, we have been involved in a huge amount of overseas research and consultancy work in both the public and private sector. We have worked extensively on debt relief and poverty analysis with the World Bank, the UN and the government's Department for International Development.”



Photos:

This page, left to right: An international evening organised by overseas students © International Office; international students on campus, 2005

Further examples of our work with a global connection include our Wellbeing in Developing Countries (WeD) research programme. WeD is a five-year ESRC-funded project, set up to investigate the wellbeing of people in the developing world, and to put together suggestions for development policies that can increase this. It incorporates staff from Economics and International Development, Psychology and Social and Policy Sciences, and has links with Education and Management. Its findings demonstrate that even among the poorest people, simply acquiring money does not necessarily bring well-being as doing so can dislocate their family and social relations. WeD believes the complexity of these relations have been forgotten by some funders, which accounts for the failure of their programmes.

Today academic staff make regular trips abroad to visit universities and look for opportunities for collaboration. Like all universities, Bath is keen to open its doors to international students. Its dedication to student welfare ensures responsible recruitment and strong support whilst students are at Bath: in 2004/5 the International Office co-ordinated over 30 visits overseas to meet prospective students and visit educational institutions, a record number.

A fifth of the students at the University have non-British nationality and in 2003/4 the numbers of new students joining us from the EU rose to 900, the most ever. Staff and students from more than 100 countries are on campus today.

Many of our international alumni have achieved success internationally and we consider them ambassadors for the University. Professor Salleh Mohamed Yasin is the Vice-Chancellor of Universiti Kebangsaan in Malaysia; Taruvai Krishnamoorthy is the Chief Election Commissioner for the Indian Government; and Professor Ian Shaw is Pro-Vice-Chancellor at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

The University has looked to Asia and has forged strong links with Shandong University in northern China. The University's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Glynis Breakwell, signed a formal framework agreement of co-operation between the two universities in 2004.

Our School of Management continues to develop its partnerships with a growing number of leading business schools across the globe. From small beginnings in 1986 with just one French partner school, the School now works with over 25 international partners.

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Thanks to all staff and students, past and present, who have helped with this booklet, especially the following:

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Alumni:

Don Foster MP, Education, class of 1983
Jennifer Harries, Pharmacology, class of 1967
Marina Samy (now Stedman), Business Administration, class of 1985
Michael Harries, Mathematics, class of 1968
Neil Holloway, Mathematics, class of 1982
Rod Dowdell, Applied Biology, class of 1968
Stewart Till, Economics and Administration, class of 1973
Tony Kerpel, Sociology, class of 1968



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