

<p>Institution: University of Cambridge</p> <p>Unit of Assessment: History (UoA 30)</p> <p>a. Overview</p> <p>With 237 scholars of postdoctoral status and over 350 postgraduates resident and active in research, Cambridge represents one of the broadest and deepest concentrations of advanced historical research anywhere in the world. The history of the whole world over two millennia is covered. A number of these historians, in our departments of Classics, History and Philosophy of Science, Economics, Politics and others, are submitted appropriately to other UoAs. A number are retired, or librarians, archivists and curators not on teaching contracts, or in other ways non-eligible for return. The present return of 121 (115.1 Cat A FTE) thus represents nearly the whole of the eligible core of historians, including 63 University Teaching Officers (UTOs), 24 College Teaching Officers (CTOs) and 34 postdoctoral fellows engaged in independent research – a generationally very diverse complement with an unusually large set of early-career researchers in whom Cambridge invests a good deal of care and its own resources for the benefit of the profession internationally. Nearly all of these historians are members of the Faculty of History and its eight subject groups, or SGs (Ancient and Medieval, Early Modern, Modern British, Modern European, Economic, Social and Cultural, World, American, Political Thought and Intellectual History); five are members of the Department of the History of Art, whose research was judged most relevant to this UoA. Between them they have produced in the current cycle about 675 publications, including 55 monographs.</p> <p>The Faculty of History is the academic unit charged with teaching and research in History across the university. It is governed by a Faculty Board, on which sit elected representatives of the UTOs, the CTOs, postgraduates and undergraduates, and the elected officers of the Faculty, who include the Chair, the Academic Secretary, the Director of Graduate Studies, the Director of Graduate Training, and the Director of Research. The Director of Research is the officer charged with overseeing postdoctoral research, in the colleges as well as in the Faculty, sits ex officio on the Faculty's Strategic and Resources Committees, and chairs the Research Committee. The Director of Graduate Studies is the officer charged with overseeing all predoctoral research, along with the Director of Graduate Training. The Degree Committee, approves all decisions pertaining to the admission, training, progression and certification of MPhil and PhD students. Each of the dedicated MPhil programmes has a chair and/or secretary who are represented on the Degree Committee. The Faculty employs 18 support staff, including an administrator chiefly charged with support for personnel and research, a research grants officer, two administrators for research degrees, and two specifically for the MPhil degrees.</p> <p>The Faculty of History belongs to the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences; its Chair is a member of the Council of the School, and its Director of Research is a member of the School Research Committee. Since 2003 the university has devolved considerable budgetary autonomy to the Schools, which enables them more effectively to support research activity within their constituent faculties. Decisions about funding and resources are now made at School level within the strategic framework set by the university's Resource Management Committee. This devolution continues to extend downwards as substantial discretionary funds have since 2011 been allotted directly to Faculties to fund temporary appointments, research grants, and special projects, and from 2013 further funds have been devolved to support conference and research travel.</p> <p>The Faculty forms part of an ESRC Doctoral Training Centre (with a quota award for Economic and Social History) and an AHRC Block Grant Partnership (with 17 doctoral and 5 Master's awards p.a., the largest allocation within Cambridge's BGP); it has played a central role in planning for the university's successful AHRC BGP2 bid as a single-institution consortium.</p> <p>Selection for the REF was managed by the Research Committee, according to the university's code of practice which complies with HEFCE specifications, including all equality and diversity provisions, and which is aligned with the university's wider Equal Opportunities Policy.</p>

b. Research strategy

Cambridge coordinates its extensive network of historians through the Faculty's eight subject groups. A careful balance is maintained in the SGs between **nurturing individual research, bringing together clusters within the groups, and developing wider collaborations** between groups and across the university. Each SG sponsors research seminars (with expenses budgets) to showcase local and visiting scholars, stimulate discussion and map the horizons of our sub-disciplines. 28 weekly or fortnightly seminar series are sponsored in this way, including group-specific (e.g. American History, Medieval History), more specialist (e.g. History of Intelligence, History of Population), and interdisciplinary (e.g. Africa Research Forum, Cambridge Byzantine). Some SGs have developed ingenious strategies to weave together the sub-groups – for example, eight seminar series in economic and social history (run individually by different subject groups and indeed other departments) meet together in the autumn term and separately in the spring and summer terms (facilitated through their dedicated website <http://www.econsoc.hist.cam.ac.uk/>) ; the Political Thought group runs two series catering to two different constituencies in alternate weeks. In addition, there are 16 separate series of graduate-run workshops that also alternate with the main research seminars and permit MPhil and PhD researchers to share their work-in-progress with each other. A new model of graduate education has been gradually rolling out over the previous and current research assessment cycles, giving the SGs dedicated MPhil programmes which has further highlighted the research-planning role of the SGs and helped to integrate MPhil students more closely into the SGs' research communities.

In preparations for RAE 2008, and as a result of feedback flowing from it, the Faculty saw the need both for better coordination between SGs and **for better support for research funding applications** flowing from the SGs. Accordingly it appointed for the first time in 2010 a Director of Research – who with the Chair, Academic Secretary and Director of Graduate Studies is one of the four senior officers of the Faculty – and a Research Committee to meet termly. At the same time it appointed a full-time Research Grants Officer in the Faculty's Accounts Office, who has launched a dedicated webpage, advertises funding opportunities, with the Director of Research and Research Committee targets potential applicants, processes applications and administers successful bids. Taking advantage of this new structure, each SG discusses collaborative research plans at its full meetings three times a year. These are then collated by the Director of Research, discussed and peer-reviewed internally by the Research Committee, and facilitated by the Research Grants Officer. A further level of support is now also provided by the Schools of Arts & Humanities and the Humanities & Social Sciences, which employ two full-time research facilitators (themselves PhD in humanities subjects) with expertise in European and domestic funding opportunities. Marked improvements in our application and success rate for research grants have resulted (see below, d.ii). Through the same mechanisms the Faculty now has a regular procedure for receiving and ranking bids for British Academy PDFs, Leverhulme ECFs, nominations for the Philip Leverhulme Prize and for other postdoctoral competitions. As a result, at the census date we employ 20 externally funded postdocs, including three BA PDFs, and two Leverhulme ECFs, as well as a further 20 internally funded (Junior Research Fellows) through the colleges.

Another area targeted for development in RAE 2008 and that has flowered in its wake has been **the promotion of interdisciplinary research projects**. The university established the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities in 2001 and opened a new home for it in the Alison Richard Building in early 2012 (at a cost of £16m from CIF funds); it is now the largest HSS interdisciplinary research centre in Europe, with over 300 events, 34 visiting fellows, 22 resident postdocs, and 23 working groups which bring together postgraduates and senior researchers. The Faculty of History, which is housed next door, has made good use of this resource. Several of our externally-funded postdocs are resident there. Two of our biggest successes in gaining external funding were brokered with other departments through CRASSH. Building on an earlier (2006-11) £1m+ Leverhulme programme grant for research on the Victorians and the past, which brought together historians, classicists, literary scholars and historians of science, an ERC funded project

on 'The Bible and Antiquity in Nineteenth-Century Culture' brings together a similar team augmented by theologians (2012-17); Dunkelgrün and Nichols are submitted from this team. Another successful Leverhulme grant bid brings together historians and political theorists at CRASSH to research 'Conspiracy and Democracy: History, Political Theory and Internet Research' (2013-17); McKenzie-McHarg and PI Evans are submitted from this team. CRASSH also supports a number of staff and/or graduate student-led interdisciplinary research groups which kindle new ideas for disciplinary development, funding bids and collaborative research – in the current cycle historians have been involved in groups devoted to Health and Welfare, European Identities and Encounters, Experiencing the World in the 19th Century, Histories of Archaeology and Anthropology, Late Antiquity, Active Citizenship and the Humanities, Food and Drink, Civilisation and Militarisation, the Intoxication of the Senses, and World Christianities in the Late Modern Era.

CRASSH is far from the only locus for interdisciplinary research. The Faculty has worked closely with the colleges to draw their research and personnel resources into interdisciplinary projects, including the Centre for History and Economics based at Magdalene College and the Centre for Financial History at Newnham College. Both the School of Arts and Humanities (in 2006) and the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences (planned for 2014) have opened dedicated spaces to accommodate research projects; the Leverhulme-funded Victorians project was housed in the former before CRASSH was available. The School of the Humanities and Social Sciences has also secured investment from the Philomathia Foundation for a programme of interdisciplinary social-science projects in human values and distributive justice; the first fruits of this for the UoA will come in 2014-17 with a postdoctoral fellowship attached to Ramos Pinto and Szreter's AHRC Research Network on Inequality, Social Science and History, for work on the historical measurement of inequality. There are in addition many bilateral and multilateral research projects conducted by members of this UoA with others in neighbouring disciplines – in addition to the Leverhulme programmes mentioned above (linking with Classics, History and Philosophy of Science, English and Politics), we would highlight the early modernists' collaborations with History of Art and Italian as well as with the Fitzwilliam Museum in their funded projects on material culture, the medievalists' close connections with Classics and Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic (which extends to joint membership of their SG), and the deepening connections between the World History SG and the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies. There are also a number of interdisciplinary research centres (see further, below, under 'Income'), of which the historic jewel in Cambridge's crown is the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, currently celebrating its 50th anniversary, co-hosted by the History Faculty and the Geography Department but spanning a number of disciplines. The trailblazing contributions in historical demography made by Cambridge historians such as Peter Laslett, E.A. Wrigley and Roger Schofield continue today in an unusual interdisciplinary collaboration between History and Geography; historians submitted with this return who play a major role in the centre include Shaw-Taylor (Director), Erickson (a longtime associate of the Group, recently appointed to a lectureship in the History Faculty), Williams and Briggs. After a period of residence in the Department of Geography, the hosting of the Group is from 2013 shared equally between Geography and History, a repatriation particularly welcome to our Faculty.

A final area planned for development from RAE 2008 was the further **globalization of the Faculty's teaching and research**. New appointments were made in 2013 to fill full-time posts in East Asian and Middle Eastern history which had previously been based only in a separate area-studies department, FAMES; the new appointees will serve as a bridge between the two faculties, as does a new Middle East History Group set up by the Faculty in 2011. An additional appointment was authorized in 2013 in international economic history, bringing Ramos Pinto to Cambridge. Five historians now play leading roles in the Centre for African Studies (Vaughan and Maxwell have directed it) and Karekwaivanane holds the Smuts Research Fellowship in African Studies there; Bayly directs the Centre for South Asian Studies; Ramos belongs to the Centre for Latin American Studies; and all of these area studies centres are now housed together in the Alison Richard Building, alongside CRASSH. It is intended in the next REF cycle to extend further the Faculty's research coverage in all parts of the world over all recorded history by seeking appointments on its own or jointly with FAMES in pre-modern Asian history.

A new initiative, developed in conjunction with the university's bid to AHRC for its BGP2 funding round, aims to bring **the university's eight world-class museums into closer association with its humanities researchers**. Historians have been at the front of these initiatives. The appointment of Spary and Sivasundaram to Faculty posts from History of Science backgrounds has drawn the Faculty closer to the Whipple Museum of the History of Science; the Faculty's two major collaborations with classicists have involved the Museum of Classical Archaeology; and the history of collecting has become a major node of teaching and research across several SGs. Most impressive of all has been the Early Modern SG's engagement with the rich decorative and visual arts collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum. Several members of the group – notably Calaresu, Laven, Rublack, and Walsham – have had a track record in working on the material culture and environment of the early modern period, and now their closer association with the Fitzwilliam will lead to two major exhibitions, on early modern consumption in 2015, and on domestic devotion in 2017 (in conjunction with Laven's major ERC grant).

Finally, evaluation of our RAE 2008 submission and the discussions leading up to our ESRC Doctoral Training Centre bid in 2012 and our AHRC BGP2 bid in 2013 have also triggered **developments in postgraduate training** which we intend to follow through on in the next REF cycle. These include a substantial expansion of training opportunities – the 'Rising Stars' programme of public engagement training, new training possibilities in the museums (see above), an extension of our existing social-science research methods training to humanities-specific methodologies, a new funded programme of external placements, led by a fulltime Training and Development Coordinator to be based in the School – and the introduction of more tailored MPhil research degrees for specialists in British, American and world history to go alongside our established programmes in medieval, early modern, economic and social, and modern European history, and political thought and intellectual history.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

As indicated in our RAE 2008 submission, our principal initiative for the current cycle was to deepen the Faculty's commitment to the global reach of its research and teaching, and appointments in this cycle have now brought Bashford (Pacific world and environmental), Becker (Africa), Leow (East Asia and Chinese diaspora), Maxwell (Africa), Pearsall (Atlantic world), Ramos Pinto (Latin America and globalization), Sivasundaram (Indian Ocean and environmental), and Arsan (Middle East). There is now no major region of the world whose history we do not teach. These appointments also satisfied two other aspirations set out in RAE 2008 – to fill the vacant Dixie Chair in Ecclesiastical History (Maxwell) and to develop expertise in environmental history (Bashford, Sivasundaram). Most of these appointments have been additional to our historic complement, so that they have not come at the expense of traditional strengths, which have been renewed with the addition of Erickson, Cavill and Walsham (early modern Britain), Robertson, Isaac and Meckstroth (political thought), Briggs and Barrau (medieval), Morieux (modern Britain) and Spary (modern Europe). Of the 18 new permanent appointments, 5 were recruited from abroad (from Canada, Australia and France, and 2 early-career scholars in postdocs at Harvard), 11 from other British universities, and 1 from a career break; only 1 at the time of appointment held a postdoctoral position at Cambridge. In addition to scheduled retirements, vacancies were created by departures to prestigious posts at home and abroad: senior lecturers Drayton to the Rhodes Chair of Imperial History at King's College London, Lane to a chair at Princeton, Peterson to an associate professorship at Michigan, Alford to a chair at Leeds, and Withington to a chair at Sheffield, and reader Tooze to a chair at Yale. Of the 18 new appointments, 8 were women, including 2 of the 4 appointments to established chairs (Walsham to the chair of modern history, Bashford to the chair of imperial history). In the next cycle, we intend to continue our programme of globalization, ideally seeking an Ottoman historian to cement our relationship with the Skilliter

Centre, working more closely with FAMES to make new appointments in Asian and Middle Eastern history, and reinforcing our complement of Americanists, as well as acquiring new strength in modern British and European history.

The Cambridge colleges make a significant contribution with their own investment, especially in early-career researchers, both to our return and to the development of the discipline. 17 of our submitted staff are Junior Research Fellows employed by the colleges. To give some indication of the broader value of this investment, JRFs since 2008 have gone on to lectureships at Birmingham (three), Durham, Edinburgh (two), Exeter, Johns Hopkins, KCL (three), NUI Maynooth, Oxford (two), Royal Holloway, Sheffield, Sussex, UCD, UEA, and York. In addition to the JRFs, the College Teaching Officers are all also contracted to do research and make a vital contribution to the research community here; some are on fixed-term contracts, similar to untenured assistant professorships in US universities, others on permanent contracts, the latter mostly on terms similar to the UTOs; all are fully integrated into the Faculty as Affiliated Lecturers and as members of SGs and contribute to both undergraduate and postgraduate supervision as well as to the Faculty's research culture and strategy.

This UoA has also been fortunate in winning a large number of highly competitive externally-funded postdoctoral fellowship competitions, including 13 British Academy PDFs, 7 Leverhulme Early Career Fellowships and 2 Marie Curie Fellowships since 2008, in addition to PDFs accompanying large Leverhulme, Mellon, ERC and other externally-funded research grants. All PDFs are members of the relevant Subject Groups and make an equal contribution there to the discussion of teaching and research strategies. PDFs awarded not through a grant but on an individual basis are offered accommodation in the Faculty and provided with a mentor, in accordance with the university's mentoring scheme. There is also a dedicated officer in the University Careers Service who provides support and advice for PDFs in the humanities.

Faculty workloads are controlled by a stint system which allocates points for the full range of teaching and administrative responsibilities. The system is mostly self-policing, but the Chair of the Faculty monitors stint reports on an annual basis, addresses gross disparities, both underwork and (much more commonly) overwork, and provides supportive guidance to all staff on balancing workload. New staff are assigned a mentor as part of the university's mentoring scheme and during their probationary period also have access to the university's PHEP scheme (Pathways in Higher Education Progress) which also provides one-on-one support (<http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/hr/ppd/information/academic/working/>). New members of staff are given a 50% reduction in stint points in the first year, 25% in the second and third years; those registered disabled are allowed a permanent 25% reduction. All UTOs have an entitlement of one term's research leave after 6 terms' service (1 in 7). The Faculty has been increasingly successful in making it possible for academic staff to apply for and take externally-funded leave, drawing on the large pool of postdoctoral scholars to provide cover, thus addressing a problem in previous cycles that had put limits on our research income. All leave proposals are scrutinized by Subject Groups in order to provide teaching cover and to ensure that the leaves will make the desired contribution to the research goals of the individual and the institution.

Career progression is ensured by a rigorous system of evaluation by promotion committees at Faculty, School and University levels. Teaching, research, and contributions to administration are all given due weight. 21 UTOs benefited from promotion during the current cycle, including 6 professorships, 10 readerships, and 5 senior lectureships. Extra points are available on the salary scales for exemplary contributions, including extra points on the professorial scale awarded for international research leadership. The Faculty has in the current cycle also introduced a scheme that extends the rank of Professor to CTOs, operating through the same Faculty Promotions Committee, ensuring more equity between these categories, and in 2011 appointed van Houts to the first of these professorships. We have been paying special attention recently to the career development of our early-career researchers, as part of the university's implementation of the Concordat, and as a result the university has recently received the European Commission's 'HR Excellence in Research' badge.

The university has considerably more generous maternity/paternity/adoption leave provision than is required by law. It also offers a graduated return to work plan and flexible working arrangements; the Faculty follows university policy in holding its meetings in core working hours so that parents of young children are not excluded. The university has two workplace nurseries and further nurseries are provided by the colleges. The university has recently introduced a new Returning Carers Scheme to help staff resume their research on their return to work following a career break arising from caring responsibilities; it offers a buyout for teaching and/or administrative duties and additional funds for research support, e.g. attendance at conferences. The university currently ranks highest of any UK HEI on the Stonewall 'Top 100 Employers' list of workplaces (and ranks 5th amongst all public-sector employers) and in 2012 it won the Employee Engagement Award from the Employers Network for Equality and Inclusion.

ii. Research students

As indicated above, Cambridge can claim one of the largest communities of postgraduate students in History of any university in the world – 350-400 at any one time. Organizing and nurturing such a community requires an extensive network of administration, support services, supervision and research culture, across the colleges as well as the university, which is coordinated by the Degree Committee and the Directors of Graduate Studies and Graduate Training. The Faculty offers a full and part-time PhD programme, with its own dedicated training resources, five field-specific one-year MPhil courses (Early Modern, Economic and Social, Medieval, Modern European, Political Thought and Intellectual History), one general research-oriented MPhil course (Historical Studies), and, in conjunction with the neighbouring Faculty of Human, Social and Political Science, three area-studies MPhils (African, Latin American, South Asian). Over the next cycle we expect to roll out further field-specific MPhil courses in American, Modern British, and World History. This will enable us to provide to more students both generic training in research methods and field-specific training, with more synergy built into the system through module-sharing.

Access to the Cambridge postgraduate courses is highly competitive. Applications to the MPhil courses which were averaging 225 a year at the end of the last cycle have averaged over 300 during the current cycle; in order to keep supervision levels reasonable, enrolments have been permitted to grow more slowly, from an average of 90 to an average of 110. The pool is truly global; incoming MPhil students tend to split 60/40 between UK/EU and the rest of the world. Similarly, for the PhD, applications have increased from an average 130 at the end of the last cycle to an average 155 over the current cycle, with enrolments moving from an average 50 to an average of 60. These also split 60/40 between UK/EU and the rest of the world. Funding comes from a wide variety of sources. The History Faculty receives the largest share of Cambridge's AHRC Block Grant Partnership MPhil and PhD studentships (up to 20 awards of 90 p.a.) and also benefits from studentships as part of Cambridge's ESRC Doctoral Training Centre. A new programme in the current cycle is providing History-specific postgraduate studentships funded by the Wolfson Foundation and part-cost MPhil studentships funded by the Kathleen Hannay Memorial Charity. Many international students especially bring their own funding from highly-competitive national schemes, and the colleges have a range of MPhil and PhD studentships for which they do their own selection. The Faculty participates in selection for AHRC, ESRC, and CHES (Cambridge-funded) studentships (for UK/EU students), and for Gates, Cambridge International Scholarships, Cambridge Commonwealth Trust and Cambridge Overseas Trust studentships (for overseas students); the Faculty's rankings are moderated by School and university committees. In a sample year (2013), we were able to award 11 MPhil studentships to UK/EU applicants and 7 to others, and 27 PhD studentships to UK/EU applicants and 17 to others (exclusive of college awards). The University is planning a major new infusion of its own funds into AHRC-badged studentships as part of its BGP2 programme (as a single-institution consortium), through which we will seek to maintain funding at near current levels – c. 90 studentships (for Master's as well as PhD students) across the university – despite the AHRC's cuts in studentships funded from its own grant. Another new scheme, co-funded by the Newton Trust and the colleges, is intended to add a further layer of MPhil studentships to bridge the widening gap between BA and PhD funding.

Environment template (REF5)

The MPhils – currently enrolling c. 120 students a year - on the whole share a common structure which divides between 1/3-1/2 of the course devoted to research training in classes, lectures and workshops, examined by extended essays, and 1/2-2/3 in a substantial (and closely supervised) dissertation of between 16 and 30,000 words. Supervision is spread widely throughout the Faculty, with a conventional limit of 5 MPhil students for any one supervisor. The PhD programme – currently enrolling c. 70 students a year – begins with an introductory training course over two terms (on research practices and resources) and ends in the first year with a compulsory seminar training day, providing opportunities to present initial findings to peers and supervisors, and a registration exercise (upgrade) involving an adviser as well as the supervisor, and a report to an assessor appointed by the relevant SG. The registration exercise involves rigorous scrutiny not only of the student's plans and timeline for research, and their mastery of the field of study, but also of a substantial piece of achieved research. Another review involving the adviser and the supervisor takes place in the third year. These structures have ensured a high four-year completion rate of over 85%.

In addition to the rich world of research resources described in the following section, postgraduates have a wide range of training opportunities devised particularly for them (and usage of which is recorded individually by students in a training plan and training log). The Faculty employs two full-time lecturers in palaeography and post-classical Latin, for the purposes of graduate training; the university offers intensive courses in Mandarin Chinese, Swahili, Russian, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Arabic, as well as self-teaching resources for 170 languages through the John Trim Centre. The university's Social Sciences' Research Methods Training Programme, open to both MPhil and PhD students and taught in part by History staff, provides courses in statistics, survey methods, and historical and anthropological qualitative analysis. A parallel, interdisciplinary humanities training programme is in preparation. The 28 weekly or fortnightly research seminar series give exposure to recent methods and findings in specific fields and alternate with the 16 postgraduate-run workshops where students share their research and develop professional skills. Further opportunities to present research are provided by the compulsory Seminar Training Day for first-year PhD students and the student-run Graduate Research Day open to postgraduates at all levels. A new set of 'Approaches and Methodologies' reading courses, aimed at advanced PhD students, have been an innovation of the current cycle; topics change according to the interests of staff and students – in 2012 they ranged from the cultural history of political thought (in conjunction with CRASSH) to global intellectual history and the theory and practice of oral history. Some SGs now also organize a special lecture series in the spring in which third-year postgraduates present their research in the broader context of their field in lecture form to critical and well-informed audiences of undergraduates, giving a chance both for professional development and for reflection on postgraduates' research as contributions to wider fields of learning. The School spends about £90,000 p.a. on its own programme of career-oriented training, directed by a fulltime Postgraduate Skills Training Officer, which addresses issues such as dissemination and impact, grantsmanship, academic publishing, employability, and language learning for international mobility. Every postgraduate historian also has a designated tutor in their college who gives access to further training opportunities and funds; it is common nowadays for colleges to organize seminar evenings where postgraduate and postdoctoral scholars present analogous work together.

The Faculty is fortunate in possessing a number of trust funds which have allowed it to award over £625,000 in grants to its postgraduates over the current cycle. Mostly these are small grants to help with research expenses, between £500 and £3000, sometimes for particular fields, such as ecclesiastical history (Archbishop Cranmer, Lightfoot), economic history (Ellen McArthur), American history (Sara Norton), imperial and commonwealth history (Holland Rose), and for archival research abroad (Sir John Plumb). The Members', Prince Consort, Ellen McArthur, Stanley Baldwin, Sara Norton and Lightfoot Funds are also able to award prizes for distinction in postgraduate scholarship and more substantial sums to support deserving students not in receipt of fully-funded studentships. In addition most colleges have funds to support research expenses and the Centre for History and Economics awards a number of Prize Studentships to Cambridge postgraduates.

A Cambridge History PhD is a proven gateway to an academic career, for those who seek one,

Environment template (REF5)

and scholarly distinction for many. About 60% of our PhDs are in academic research or teaching posts within 6 months of completion. The remainder are spread across a wide variety of financial, managerial, media and (especially – approx. 10% of the total) public-service posts for which their high-level research skills are an outstanding qualification. The contributions of Cambridge PhDs to the discipline across the country, and increasingly around the world, are vast. In the current cycle Cambridge PhDs gained permanent academic posts in literally dozens of UK history departments; some departments have hired as many as 3 or 4 of our graduates each. Posts have also been gained in a diverse range of research institutions outside the university sector, including the Wiener Library, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and, unusually, GCHQ (security and intelligence history being a strength of our Faculty). But most striking in the current cycle has been the burgeoning of Cambridge PhDs' success in the global higher-education market. An almost certainly incomplete list of nations employing Cambridge PhD since 2008 would include Australia (two), Austria, Canada (at least four), Germany (two), India, Israel (two), Japan, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (two), Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore (two), South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey (two), and the United States (at least 8).

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities**i. Infrastructure and Facilities**

The Faculty resides in its James Stirling-designed building of 1964-68, which requires special care and continued investment, both to observe its obligations to its Grade II listing and to keep up-to-date its utility to modern historical teaching and research. The university has made a considerable investment of over £1m in the current cycle in upgrading the Faculty's main building consistent with its Grade II listing. The Faculty building accommodates administrative staff, the Faculty's officers and some of its senior academic staff, its dedicated library, teaching and seminar rooms, research staff and visiting fellows (for example, recently, a Rothschild Fellow from Israel, Humboldt and Gerda Henkel Fellows from Germany, a Philippe Wiener-Maurice Anspach Foundation Fellow from Belgium, a British Council Researcher Exchange Programme Fellow from the Netherlands, and a Research Council Fellow from Ireland). Among the research facilities provided in the building are: the Seeley Library, about which more below; a Graduate Research Room with modern, all-in-one desktop computers running the latest versions of system and productivity software, shared duplex printers and a scanning station; an Academic Staff Research Room with computing facilities and a recently-added multimedia transcription system to enable the conversion of analogue media such as VHS tapes, audio tapes and other items to appropriate digital formats; meeting rooms with videoconferencing facilities to allow remote presentations (and, increasingly, PhD examinations by videoconference).

Recent university investment has enabled the Faculty to secure neighbouring spaces on the Sidgwick Site in order to extend its research capacity beyond the confines of the Stirling building – thus we have benefited from extensive accommodation in the Raised Faculty Building (School of Arts and Humanities research space for Mandler's Leverhulme project) and in the Alison Richard Building (for postdocs with CRASSH, Evans's Leverhulme project, and Laven's ERC project), and can look forward to future use of the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences' new research space in the Mond Building. The university has also made a major commitment to the future accommodation and sustenance of postdoctoral researchers by breaking ground on its North West Cambridge site for a £300m complex of sustainable housing with retail and social facilities for 600 postdocs, to open in 2015-16; at the same time it has created the new role of Director of Postdoctoral Affairs to develop a strategy for the postdoc community, plan for future utilization of the NWC site, and act as an institutional advocate for what is now the largest staff group in the university.

Cambridge offers a rich variety of research, teaching and special library collections. At its centre stands the University Library, one of only six libraries in the United Kingdom and Ireland which are entitled to copies of all works published in the United Kingdom under the Legal Deposit Act, giving

it print holdings of over eight million items; this entitlement has now been extended to encompass electronic publications and all websites originating in the UK domain. The Cambridge building is unique among these 'copyright' libraries in having the majority of its material still on open access, increasing academic scope for browsing and discovery. So vital is it as a national and international resource that roughly half its users come from outside Cambridge. In addition to its great core collections, such as the Acton Library on European history, the UL is a deposit for European Union and United Nations documents (valuable for many of our research students). Its other specialist holdings include, for example, a collection of 2,000 original books and pamphlets from Nazi Germany and the Royal Commonwealth Society library. Major manuscript collections include the Ely Diocesan Archive, the Baldwin papers and the Jardine Matheson Archive. Over the last cycle a major investment was made, enabled by grants of \$1.4m from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, in cataloguing the modern ephemera stored in the library's Tower, and this is releasing a huge untapped resource for the social and cultural history of modern Britain, already made much use of by Mandler's Leverhulme research group, which developed an excellent working relationship with the Tower cataloguers and organized a number of small special exhibitions with them to display some of the riches of the Tower's ephemera from the Victorian period. Another project, recently funded by Mellon, will provide specialist catalogue records for the University Library's incunabula collection, giving copy-specific information such as anomalies, rubrication, decoration and illumination, annotations, binding, marks of ownership, and provenance, as well as updating the collection's catalogue records in global registers such as COPAC and WorldCat. The Faculty also maintains links to other Library projects, such as the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Research Unit, which curates a unique collection of 190,000 documents from medieval Egypt, and the Darwin Correspondence Project.

The University Library is also at the centre of a network of 'affiliated' libraries, including the Faculty's own Seeley Historical Library, plus relevant specialist libraries such as the Social and Political Sciences Library, and the Whipple Library of the History and Philosophy of Science. The Seeley Historical Library occupies virtually the entire ground floor of the Faculty building. It currently holds around 96,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, acquires about 1,500 new items a year, and now also houses the Latin-American Studies library (an additional 9,000 volumes). Among this extensive printed collection are many older and rarer items, such as calendars of state papers, statutes and rolls of parliament. A series of 6,000 microfilms contains copies of primary source material drawn from around the world, for example, a series of German naval archives and Indian local newspapers. It also acts as a gateway to thousands of electronic resources networked across the University (and also off campus by password), including historical datasets such as State Papers Online, e-journals and a rapidly-growing collections of e-books. The Library is able to receive non-print legal deposit material via a dedicated PC sited in the Reading Room; an additional twelve terminals provide internet access for catalogue searching and online study, while a further twelve workstations offer students the opportunity to login to their personal workspace, with printing facilities, to pursue their study projects. Full Lapwing wireless internet access is available throughout the library and rest of the building, supplemented by a local network and by Eduroam. The Library's audio-visual facilities include a microfilm reader, TV/VCR, and DVD player to enable students to use a range film and audio-material increasingly utilised as historical source material. There are five full-time Seeley staff, plus three term-time assistants offering evening and weekend opening.

The Seeley's Collection Development Policy is focused on reading lists from lecturers and supervisors across the University and colleges, plus the provision of key texts for MPhil students. As the taught courses are very much research-led by the foremost historians in their fields, the library has developed into one of the leading history collections in the country. Our History postgraduate students also benefit from the Faculty's proximity to other specialist collections. On the Sidgwick Site there are the regional centres, such as African Studies, plus the English Library with its Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic holdings, the Classics Library and the Marshall Library of Economics. Individual college libraries have research material of international significance (e.g., the Pepys collection at Magdalene, R.A. Butler's papers at Trinity, the Keynes Collection and Modern Archives Centre at King's, the Parker Library at Corpus Christi and archives at Newnham and Girton on the history of women in higher education). The collections at the Fitzwilliam

Environment template (REF5)

Museum, particularly coins, are also a major resource. Other specialist libraries include the Centre for South Asian Studies, with substantial microfilm, film and photographic archives. The Churchill Archives Centre contains not only Winston Churchill's documents but those of Margaret Thatcher, as well as the papers of over 600 British politicians, scientists, diplomats and military officers; it is by far the largest collection of private papers for the study of modern British history. They are consulted by a stream of scholars, especially Cambridge students and staff working on modern British and international history, and are integral to undergraduate courses taught by Lawrence and Reynolds.

In response to the withdrawal or reduction of small research grants in the humanities and social sciences by the ESRC, AHRC and British Academy, both the university and the Faculty have made strategic investments to ensure the continued flow of this vital level of funding, particularly important for historians engaged in personal research in archives, often at some distance from home. In 2011 the university announced the inauguration of the Cambridge Humanities Research Scheme, funded initially at £300,000 for one year and since renewed. Grants of £1-20,000 are available to all research staff (UTOs, CTOs, PDFs and JRFs) on a competitive basis, and with a wide brief – pilot and experimental research, fieldwork and archival research, impact and outreach, matching funds. A light-touch application process is followed by Faculty and School ranking. Historians of all ranks (Chatterji, Jahn, Mandler, Mawdsley, Rublack [twice], Spary plus a further early-career researcher) have been successful in this competition. The university also runs a separate scheme for small grants for research assistance, funded by the Isaac Newton Trust. The Faculty has also responded to the same pressures on small grants with investment from its own funds, directing about £40,000 from its Trevelyan Fund and a further £40,000 from general Faculty funds for small grants to support conferences and other research expenses. The university offers a standard sum of £500 for one conference or research travel trip a year; this fund has been recently devolved to departments, it is now administered by the Director of Research, and it can be topped up from the Chair's Discretionary Fund where larger sums are needed. The Faculty additionally guarantees an annual sum of £500 to temporary lecturers and UTOs in their first three years of appointment for research expenses.

ii. Income

The success of our new research grants strategy – driven by a Director of Research, Research Committee, and dedicated Research Grants Officer in the Faculty, and by the support of Research Facilitators in the School – is evident palpably in the near-doubling of external research income between the last and the current cycles. A like-for-like comparison between RAE 2008 and REF 2014, omitting internal endowments submissible in 2008 but not in 2014, reveals an increase in external research income from £486k p.a. to £838k p.a., even without taking into account a further £600k p.a. in research income in the current cycle that does not appear in the HEFCE return and is discussed below. Notable successes, in addition to the large numbers of postdoctoral awards from BA and Leverhulme and major fellowships from Leverhulme and AHRC, have been Mandler's Leverhulme programme grant award of £1.1m (shared with and mostly reported by other UoAs), the completion of Carpenter's AHRC-funded Inquisitions Post Mortem project with the National Archives (a total of £800k over a decade), Vaughan's Death in Africa research grant from AHRC (£300k), Morrill's Irish Research Council and AHRC-funded 1641 Ulster Depositions project (jointly with TCD and Aberdeen), McKitterick's HERA funding for research on Cultural Memory (£180k), Shaw-Taylor's Leverhulme grants for his long-term Occupational Structure project with the Population Group (£500k), Morrill's Leverhulme grant for the Oliver Cromwell critical edition (£200k), and three new grants awarded but to start just before or after the census date, and thus only partially registered here, for Shaw-Taylor's Occupational Structure project, Evans's Leverhulme programme grant award of £1.6m on Conspiracy and Democracy and the ERC Synergy award of €2.3m for Laven's Domestic Devotions project (in a competition for which only the top 1.5% of proposals were funded).

Here, however, we focus on research income to centres run by historians submitted with this UoA, but which does not appear in our return of research income because these centres are based in colleges or shared with other departments. These centres, like the Cambridge Group for the

Environment template (REF5)

History of Population and Social Structure (whose research income does run through the university, much of it reported in other departments), are integral parts of our research culture – led by historians, their research strategies discussed in SGs, running seminars for our research students – and their homes in the colleges represent just an additional layer of the multi-layered research culture available to the community of historians here. Adding this college-administered research income to the university-administered income reported in our return, the UoA's total income comes to over £10m for the current cycle.

The **Centre for History and Economics** was founded in Cambridge in 1992, was for a long time resident in King's College, and since 2010 has moved most of its operations to Magdalene College. In 2007 it joined an unusual collaboration with a sister centre at Harvard University to form the Joint Centre for History and Economics, which has facilitated a healthy to-and-fro of staff, postdocs and postgraduates (and their ideas) between the two Cambridges. Our Centre has throughout its history been entirely funded by external grants, and in the current cycle it has earned just over £2m in grants from private funders, Mellon, INET, Ford, EC (FP7), Rothschild, and the China Medical Board for projects principally on the histories of the movement of economic ideas and global development. It provides prize fellowships for Cambridge postgraduates, organizes an innovative series of seminars and conferences (running the gamut from the Bhagavad Gita in modern thought to the history of the international trade in machine-tools to Latin America in the 1820s to histories of health in East Asia) and at present its grants support 5 postdoctoral historians, of whom three are submitted with this return (De, Pairaudeau, and Stephens). Its collaboration with the University of Manchester in the AHRC-funded Research Network on Inequality, Social Science and History has recently been strengthened locally by Ramos Pinto's move from Manchester to Cambridge, and by a grant from the Philomathia Foundation to support a postdoctoral research associate in the historical measurement of inequality at Cambridge in 2014-17, to be directed by Ramos Pinto and Szepter.

The **Centre for Financial History** was founded at Newnham College in 2009, with funding from Winton Capital Management. Directed by Coffman, it is a constituent part of Cambridge Finance, which coordinates the programmes of research and study in all areas of finance across the university, and takes as its particular brief the promotion of 'cutting-edge research in financial history, to encourage its application to economic theory and to public policy, and to explore rigorous and lasting platforms for the dissemination of the fruits of research in financial history'. It runs its own seminar (a constituent part of the Faculty's Core Seminar in Economic and Social History), hosts the Cambridge Finance Weekly Workshop, and has sponsored conferences on the Glorious Revolution in financial history, Ottoman-European financial exchanges, and the Anglo-French literature of commerce in the long 18th century. It maintains the European State Finance Database (<http://www.esfdb.org/>), a free resource that collates datasets across the medieval, early modern and modern periods, and the Corn Returns Online (<http://www.cornreturnsonline.org/>), and supports postdoctoral fellows and postgraduates. Its research income in the current cycle amounts to £350,000, provided by Winton Capital Management, Schrodgers, the Institute for New Economic Thinking and the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance.

The **Skilliter Centre for Ottoman Studies**, also based in Newnham College, was founded by a bequest from Dr Susan Skilliter. Directed by Fleet, it is the only research centre devoted purely to Ottoman studies in the UK and Western Europe; it maintains a library of over 10,000 volumes, provides financial support for Cambridge postgraduates working in this area, hosts the Turkish Historical Review, runs conferences and seminars, is currently completing a research project on Ottoman women and public space, and is about to launch a new project on Turkey and Europe in the interwar period. Fleet and Mandelbrote also convened a major 2012 conference at CRASSH on Europe and the Ottomans. The centre's income during the current cycle was £278,000.

The **Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure**, based jointly in Geography and History, combines demography with economic and social history from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. The largest strand of the Group's research in the last five years was the Occupational Structure of Britain 1379-1911 programme, under the direction of Leigh Shaw-Taylor and Tony Wrigley, designated a British Academy research project since 2007. In the

Environment template (REF5)

current cycle the Group's personnel comprised 3 Emeritus Directors still actively involved, 4 UTOs returned here (Briggs, Erickson, Shaw-Taylor, Williams), 2 Senior Research Associates, 5 Research Associates, 3 postdoctoral fellows and 7 affiliated researchers; 8 PhD theses were completed and 9 remain in progress. A regular flow of international visitors comes to use the Group's library or archive, or to consult the Group's expertise in nominal linkage techniques (which can be applied to modern as well as historical problems), in the use of nineteenth-century census enumerators' books, in the analysis of occupational data, or in spatial analysis and the use of GIS (Geographical Information Systems). Research income in the current cycle, mostly not submitted to this UoA, exceeded £2.5m.

A final centre, **History & Policy**, based jointly in the Faculty and in the Institute of Contemporary British History at KCL, is reported on in the impact template, as its funding and activities are aimed not so much at the generation of new research as at its dissemination and application to public policy.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

Cambridge provides a crucial part of both the national and international research infrastructure in History. It was ranked 1st out of 200 of the top History Departments in the world by the QS World University Rankings by Subject 2013. Its very large and very high-quality pool of postgraduates builds the base, supplying perhaps 15% of all entrants to the academic profession in this country, and a large percentage of its top researchers. It is striking that 75% (12 of 16) of the early-career researchers awarded Philip Leverhulme Prizes for distinction in history in the current REF cycle had received Cambridge PhDs. This pattern of excellence extends from bottom to top. Three College Teaching Officers received Leverhulme RFs, and no fewer than 7 University Teaching Officers received Leverhulme Major RFs. 12 of our submitted historians have been elected Fellows of the British Academy, O'Brien (2008), Walsham (2009), Clark and Abulafia (2010) joining Bayly, Binski, Daunton, Evans, Lieven, Morrill, Reynolds and Vaughan. 2 of the 10 Wolfson Prizes for excellence in historical writing awarded in the cycle went to our submitted historians (Lieven, Walsham), and 2 others to Cambridge historians submitted to other UoAs (Mary Beard, Nicholas Thomas). Other distinctions were also well distributed – from the Balzan-Skinner Fellowship for an early-career researcher in political thought and the Gladstone Prize for the best first book in non-British history (Isaac), the Whitfield Prize for the best first book in British history (Griffin), the Women's History Network Prize for the best first book in women's or gender history (Pearsall), and the prize for the best dissertation from both the British International History Group and the German Historical Institute London (Motadel), to the Mountbatten Literary Award and the British Academy Medal for a landmark achievement in the humanities and social sciences (Abulafia), the Royal Asiatic Society's Medal, awarded triennially for outstanding contribution to scholarship in Asian studies (Bayly), an Honorary Fellowship of Trinity College Dublin (Morrill) and an Hon DLitt from the University of London (Evans). Reynolds's extensive media work on 20th-century international history won him the Voice of the Listener and Viewer Award for Best New Radio Programme as well as shortlisting for the SONY Radio Academy Award, the Orwell Prize and the Grierson Prize for Best Historical Documentary. Clark won the 2010 Deutscher Historikerpreis, Germany's highest honour for an historian and in the same year was awarded the Offizierskreuz of the Federal Order of Merit. Evans was created Knight Bachelor for services to History by the Queen in 2012, joining Bayly in that select company. International recognition included the Howard F. Cline Prize of the Conference on Latin American History (Ramos), the Charles Taylor Prize for literary non-fiction by a Canadian (Preston), the Arthur P. Visel tear Prize of the American Public Health Association for a distinguished body of work (Szreter), a Humboldt Research Fellowship for senior researchers (Berend), the Heineken International Prize in History (McKitterick), the Leo Gershey Award of the American Historical Association (Walsham), the Prix de la Fondation Napoleon (Lieven), the Roland H. Bainton Prize awarded by the Sixteenth Century Society of America

Environment template (REF5)

(Rublack in 2010, Walsham in 2011), and the Woodward-Franklin Prize for Lifetime Achievement of the Fellowship of Southern Writers (O'Brien). O'Brien's book on Louisa Adams was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in Biography and Autobiography. Fellowships were awarded by the Australian Academy of the Humanities (Bashford), Royal Asiatic Society (Chatterji), the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften and the Preussische Historische Kommission (Clark), the Learned Society of Wales (Evans), the Academia Europaea (McKitterick), the American Antiquarian Society and Massachusetts Historical Society (O'Brien), the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Societa' Nazionale di Scienze, Lettere e Arti of Naples (Robertson), and the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka (Sivasundaram).

Cambridge historians have a long record of distinction in leading the discipline and its research communities. Two of the three Presidents of the Royal Historical Society in the cycle (Daunton, Mandler) are submitted here, one Vice President (Walsham), a Treasurer (Parry), and a Literary Director (Lawrence). Daunton chaired the RAE 2008 Panel N, Mandler served on both the RAE 2008 and REF 2014 History sub-panels, and Lawrence has been appointed as an output assessor for the REF 2014 sub-panel. Evans served on the AHRC's Academic Advisory Board, Walsham on its Research Studentship and Research Grants panels, Vaughan on the Council of the British Academy, Walsham on its Research Awards Committee, Bayly on the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, Daunton on the Board of Trustees of the National Maritime Museum and the Royal Greenwich Museums Foundation and as Chairman of the Leverhulme Trust's Research Awards Advisory Committee, Shaw-Taylor on the Executive Committee and Coffman on the Council of the Economic History Society, Vaughan on the Council of the Royal African Society, McKitterick on the Council of the British School at Rome, and Preston on the Council of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. Walsham was President of the Ecclesiastical History Society; Vaughan was President of the African Studies Association of the UK and Maxwell is President-elect. Our submitted historians served on at least 185 editorial boards of journals and book series, including as editors of two of the leading journals of the field (the Historical Journal, based in Cambridge and housed in the History Faculty, and Past & Present, based in Oxford).

Those editorships can be paralleled by similarly high levels of service in the bread-and-butter activities of academic life which are the lifeblood of the discipline but which are increasingly difficult to represent in the confined spaces of the REF criteria: external papers and lectures; book reviewing; peer review; assessment of research, appointments and promotions for other institutions; conference organization; membership of advisory and governing boards for specialist centres. To take only one such measure, our submitted historians examined over 225 PhD theses at other institutions, a third of them overseas.

That strong international dimension of professional service runs like a thread through our other research efforts. Our South Asianists work closely with scholars and policymakers in South Asia (as evidenced by a major conference organized by Kapila and Bayly in Delhi in 2012 on Indian political ideas, attended by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Secretary General of the Congress Party, and the Indian Minister of Education among others). Our Africanists have developed three schemes of collaboration with scholars from Africa:

First, the Cambridge/Africa Collaborative Research Programme (with Vaughan and Hunter in management roles) builds scholarly capacity in Africa by hosting visiting African fellows for 6-month terms and holding conferences in Cambridge and in African universities. In 2011-12, organized around the theme of citizenship and belonging, it brought 5 visiting fellows to Cambridge from Nigeria, Algeria, Ethiopia, South Africa and Mauritius, and organized conferences in Cambridge and Nairobi; in 2012-13, the theme was the history of art and museums in Africa, with visiting fellows from Sudan, Ghana, South Africa, and Nigeria.

Second, a programme of visiting research fellowships funded by the A.G. Leventis Foundation brings African academics to Cambridge for year-long stays (in 2012-13 from Nigeria and Kenya).

Third, the Cambridge/Africa Partnership for Research Excellence, a collaboration with the University of Ghana and Makerere University, focuses on building capacity in African universities.

In addition Sivasundaram's AHRC network on global histories of science has brought African and Indian scholars on extended visits to Cambridge.

Our Americanists work closely with colleagues in North America; two initiatives stand out: a series of annual conferences on American political history with Princeton and Boston University, spearheaded by Badger, which has produced four edited volumes in the current cycle; and a major project to undertake a reassessment of American intellectual history with Harvard and Wisconsin, organized by O'Brien and Isaac, with conferences at Harvard and Cambridge. The Political Thought SG has since 2012 organized an exchange scheme with the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris), where Robertson was Visiting Professor in 2013. The modern Europeanists have developed collaborations with the German DAAD including a four-year €110,873 grant that have brought young German scholars to Cambridge and led to conferences on migration, colonialism and international relations; Grunwald's presence in this submission comes thanks to another DAAD collaboration to support teaching and research in German history at Cambridge. The Europeanists are also working on a network to study European war museums, building on Reynolds's Collaborative Doctoral Award with the Imperial War Museum and Clark's service on the Advisory Board for the Musée de la Guerre 1870 near Metz; other connections are being developed with museums in Germany, Estonia, Slovenia and Australia. The economic historians have strong ties to Japan, which culminated in the award of a Leverhulme Visiting Professorship that brought Osamu Saito to Cambridge in 2009-10. The early modernists, working with CRASSH, have collaborated with the University of Southern California and the Huntington Library in funding a multi-year project, 'Seeing Things: Early-Modern Visual and Material Culture', which organizes seminars, visiting fellowships and conferences in Los Angeles and Cambridge. The early medievalists have a similar graduate seminar network with Vienna, Paris, Utrecht and Leeds.

Among notable international lectures given by Cambridge historians are Abulafia's in Amman, Casablanca and Singapore; Berend's visiting professorship at Doshisha University, Kyoto; Daunton's Wyng Foundation Lecture at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Henry George Memorial Lecture at Macquarie University in Australia; Evans's Menachem Stern Memorial Lectures in Israel; Harper's invited lectures at Harvard and in Leiden, Berlin, Paris, Hong Kong, Kolkata, Jakarta, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur; McKitterick's Scaliger-Lieftinck Lecture in Leiden and the Eberhard G. Faber Lecture at Princeton; Morrill's Gluckman Lecture at Trinity College Dublin; O'Brien's Clark Lecture at Brigham Young University; Robertson's Dimaras Lecture in Athens; Rublack's Ellen Rand Lecture at North Carolina; Szreter's keynotes for WHO and UNICEF conferences in Uganda; Washbrook's keynote at the Conference on Indian Economic History in Kolkata. These stand alongside highly valued invitations to distinguished lectures closer to home – Bayly's service as Humanitas Visiting Professor of Historiography at Oxford (2012-13), Brett's Carlyle Lectures in the History of Political Thought at Oxford (2008), Daunton's Fennell Lecture at Edinburgh, Evans's service as Professor of Rhetoric at Gresham College, London (2009-13), Lawrence's Ewen Green Memorial Lecture at Oxford, Massing's Glanville Lecture in Egyptology, Reynolds's Eccles Lecture for the British Association for American Studies, Robertson's Dacre Lecture at Oxford, van Houts's Allen Brown Memorial Lecture at the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies, Vaughan's Raleigh Lecture for the British Academy, Walsham's Reformation Day Lecture at St. Andrew's and the Aylmer Lecture at York, and Webber's John Coffin Memorial Lecture at London.

Cambridge also gives a platform for leading historians at home and abroad with its own distinguished lecture series, which add great occasions to our own internal research culture and contribute to the infrastructure of the discipline as a whole. Our flagship series, the biennial Trevelyan Lectures, featured in the current cycle David Cannadine of Princeton, Noel Malcolm of Oxford and Linda Gordon of New York University. Other notable lecture series include the Seeley (jointly between History and Politics), Birkbeck (biennially on ecclesiastical history since 1877, at Trinity College), Ellen MacArthur (economic history), Smuts (Commonwealth history), Ramsay Murray (Selwyn College, including Richard Carwardine of Oxford in 2010 and Mark Mazower of Columbia in 2013), Lees Knowles (on the history of war at Trinity College, including Peter Paret of Princeton in 2008 and Amir Weiner of Stanford in 2012), and the Humanitas Visiting

Environment template (REF5)

Professorships at CRASSH which bring 5-10 internationally distinguished scholars (including most recently Hew Strachan of Oxford and Jay Winter of Yale) to Cambridge for lectures with associated workshops and masterclasses for postgraduates.