

<p>Institution: University of Oxford</p>
<p>Unit of Assessment: 31</p>
<p>a. Overview</p> <p>Oxford has one of the world's largest concentrations of researchers in the art, history, and literature of the ancient Mediterranean and Near East. This UoA is submitting 72 Category A researchers (68.65 FTE), of whom 65 are from the Faculty of Classics (including 2 Ashmolean staff) and 7 from the Faculty of Oriental Studies. In addition, 26 researchers in areas covered by UoA31 are being submitted in other UoAs: 7 classical archaeologists (some jointly appointed with Archaeology) in UoA17; 4 classical philologists and 2 researchers in Byzantine and modern Greek literature in UoA28 (the former hold joint appointments with Linguistics, Philology, and Phonetics, while the latter are based in Medieval and Modern Languages); and 13 classical philosophers (who are based in the Philosophy Faculty) in UoA32. Our postgraduate students in 2012-13 numbered 182. Supported by the outstanding facilities found in Oxford, scholars in this UoA create and enjoy a buoyant and stimulating research environment that is further boosted by, as well as a major attraction for, numerous academic visitors from within the UK and abroad.</p> <p>The Faculties of Classics and Oriental Studies fall within Humanities, one of four divisions into which the University's faculties and departments are distributed, each with a full-time executive head. The Divisional Board has overall autonomy in research and teaching strategy, resource allocation, and budgeting, but devolves considerable financial authority and responsibility to faculties. Under the Divisional Board, the Faculty Boards superintend the career development of postholders, maintain the public profile of the subject, oversee graduate activities, approve examination reports, develop syllabus design in relation to research strategy, handle funds for research projects, and distribute grants to aid research and for IT, conference costs, and travel. As our research environment in Oriental Studies is described more fully in our submission for UoA27, Classics is the main focus of sections b-d here. This Faculty is itself divided into two Sub-Faculties (SFs), Languages & Literature (LL) [80 members] and Ancient History & Classical Archaeology (AHCA) [70 members]. There are also many Faculty members (e.g. retired, college teaching, research assistants) who conduct independent research but are not eligible for REF2 (e.g. since 2008 M.L. West has single-authored 3 new books and produced 3 volumes of essays). Through their contributions to seminars and other research-focused events, these scholars add further to the vibrancy of the research culture in this UoA at Oxford.</p>
<p>b. Research strategy</p> <p>The research strategy in the Faculties of Classics and Oriental Studies is essentially simple: to conduct research into almost all aspects of classical antiquity and the Ancient Near East (ANE) to the highest standard that we can achieve. We aim to be strong, not just across the whole temporal range of antiquity, but also in specialised areas such as philology, papyrology, epigraphy, and numismatics. These strengths, many of them rare and seldom found together in a single place, are enhanced by the uniquely rich range of Oxford's libraries and museums. The following sections explain how we have developed our strategy since RAE 2008 and outline our plans for the future.</p> <p><u>I. Building on RAE 2008</u></p> <p>In its submission for RAE 2008 the Classics Faculty identified its primary research goals as being: (a) to foster first-class research over the whole range of literature, language, history and archaeology in antiquity from its beginnings to the Byzantine period and over the reception of antiquity; (b) to maintain an intellectual environment in which outstanding research plays an integral role in sustaining effective teaching at undergraduate and graduate level over the greater part of that range, and in training the next generation of scholars and supporting them in the early stages of their careers, in order to benefit the entire Classics community. The RAE submission also noted our resolve to maintain the critical mass of the Classics faculty, as well as some further aspirations, including reviving a post in documentary papyrology and improving the online profile of our research.</p> <p>Since RAE 2008, we further developed our research goals in our submission and response to a major Divisional review in 2009. Following this review, we have remained committed to the key parts of our strategy while increasing the extent of our coverage of antiquity. We have successfully made the case to the Division for replacing, and then filled at an internationally competitive level, 3</p>

statutory Professorships (Corpus Professor of Latin: Reinhardt; Camden Professor of Ancient History: Purcell; Professor of Egyptology: Parkinson), posts in Literature (6), Philology (1), Ancient History (2), Classical Art (1) (combined with Directorship of the Classical Art Research Centre [CARC]), Greek numismatics (1), and Assyriology (1). We have also secured funding for a new post in Etruscan and Early Italic Archaeology (Potts), and have made permanent appointments to two new posts: Director of the Archive for the Performances of Greek and Roman Drama [APGRD] (Macintosh) and a University Lectureship in Greek Epigraphy (Crowther). A (professorial level) Senior Research Fellowship in Classics at All Souls has been filled (Hornblower), while St John's College awarded a 4-year Senior Research Fellowship to Davies, appointing to cover his teaching a supernumerary fellow on a 5-year contract that included a year's research leave.

Maintaining the numbers and consistency of the faculties has been crucial to our continuing to realise our goals of conducting research across a wide chronological range and in specialized areas. Critical mass also offers opportunities for **cross-fertilization of ideas** (e.g. historiography, gender, and religion are among key research areas which engage multiple members of both SFs) and for **flexibility in aligning new appointments with existing interests**. It also supports the goal of training graduate students to become leading researchers in the future.

Of the aspirations expressed in RAE 2008, we have not been able to revive the post in documentary papyrology, but a specialist in this area (Benaissa) has been appointed to a permanent post of a more general description in LL. We have increased the online presence of our research on the internet through our website (redesigned in 2013), which receives updates of new outputs entered on an online database, as well as by encouraging researchers to make work available on the Oxford Research Archive (ORA) and on academia.edu (50 faculty members). It is now required that doctoral theses be made available on ORA (with a default 3-year embargo that authors can choose to override), and the Bodleian Libraries have invested in the scanning and open-access publication of pre-digital theses. We have expanded other forms of open-access research, e.g. Thonemann's *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua* XI, and are pursuing further ways of promoting this development (e.g. through a journal of the Oxford Philological Society).

II. Supporting individual, collaborative, and interdisciplinary research

Since 2008, a key role in forming and implementing strategy has been played by two developments concurrent with the RAE submission and one subsequent initiative. Our submission noted our move to the Ioannou Centre in 2007 and the creation of a new Research Committee, replacing the previous Research Projects Committee. By providing more workspace for graduate students and allowing more research centres and projects to be located in the same place, the Ioannou Centre has **greatly enhanced the sense of community**, helping to ensure that the faculty's diversity does not result in fragmentation. We have achieved **greater coherence in our research strategy** through termly meetings of the Research Committee, whose members include all statutory professors, representatives of both SFs and of the Research Projects, and the Faculty Administrator. This committee (serviced by the administrator responsible for managing research projects) collects information on publications, plans, and research needs from all active researchers in Classics (including retired staff and those on teaching-only contracts), while alerting them to possibilities for project-funding. It also vets and enhances grant proposals, oversees research projects, which have been brought together since 2008 into a unified system of financial management, and assesses and ranks candidates for postdoctoral research fellowships hosted by the Faculty. One member represents the faculty on the Divisional Research Committee.

The key initiative since 2008 is the employment of a Research Facilitator primarily devoted to Classics; this represents an expansion of the 2.2FTE Humanities facilitator team established in 2007. The Facilitator (who has a Classics PhD) assists by providing targeted guidance to postholders at different career stages, by publicising funding opportunities, and by helping to prepare grant applications (including those of people applying to come to Oxford for postdoctoral fellowships). He also provides termly reports for, and attends, Research Committee. A major source of funding for Classics research is the John Fell OUP Research Fund, which since 2008 has provided 58 grants (amounting to some £976,640) for Classics scholars in Oxford.

The activities just described underpin a broader research culture in which **individual and collaborative research is complementary**. As is traditional in the humanities, a large proportion of research is carried out by individual scholars. Oxford's strength in research in classical subjects has always been strongly based on individuals, whom our research strategy (supported by that of

Environment template (REF5)

the Division, which explicitly commends research of this kind) continues to recognise and support. 'Individual' research is individual in the formulation and autonomous pursuit of investigation, but cannot conceivably be pursued in isolation or introversion. There are many fora for discussion; intellectual advance is stimulated by the large number of papers delivered by local and visiting researchers in one-off and termly seminars. For example, in one term in 2012, the following options were available each week (discounting several training seminars for PGTs): a lunchtime workshop in epigraphy and two in classical archaeology; afternoon and evening seminars on 'Reception and Translation', 'Philosophical Subtexts in Literary Texts', 'Postclassicism', 'Greek Figured Pottery', 'Current Research in Ancient History', 'Jewish History and Literature in the Greco-Roman Period', 'The Later Roman World', two Late Antique and Byzantine seminars, and 'Topics in Ancient Near Eastern Studies and Egyptology'. As in every term, there were three APGRD lectures and three meetings of the Oxford Philological Society. We host and finance numerous special lectures, often delivered by speakers from abroad (e.g. annual lectures in memory of Gaisford, Lewis, Syme, Fowler, Haynes; the biennial Myres lecture). The SFs also benefit in rotation from the Nellie Wallace lectures, where a distinguished scholar from abroad spends typically a term in Oxford giving lectures and classes.

A sign of the greater cohesiveness of the research community since 2008 is the **increasing quantity of collaborative work**. Pelling and Hornblower, for instance, are collaborating on a commentary, Baines and Froom have developed joint research on Egyptian kingship and personal religion, while Quinn has collaborated with Prag, Wilson, and McLynn on separate projects. At the same time, the collegiate system continues to encourage collaboration between colleagues in Classics (e.g. Heyworth/Morwood [Wadham]) and other fields (Project HESTIA involved links with geographers at Christ Church; see also §III below on Budelmann), as well as between tutors and former pupils (Price/Thonemann [Lady Margaret Hall]).

We have given **greater support to interdisciplinary research** since 2008 in a number of ways. The appointment of Reinhardt to the Latin Chair reflected the desire to strengthen traditional links with philosophy (until 2000 Classics and Philosophy formed a single faculty). Following the establishment in 2007 of the Oxford Centre for Late Antiquity (OCLA), which is hosted by the History Faculty but brings together scholars from three other faculties, we boosted contacts with History further by appointing Purcell to the Camden Professorship. Purcell, who is known for the chronological extent and regional focus of his scholarship, also sits on the board of the new Oxford Centre for Global History. Further evidence of comparable interdisciplinary collaboration is the creation in 2010 of the Oxford Centre for Byzantine Research (OCBR); this collaboration attests to the stimulus provided by the Ioannou Centre, which houses the Byzantinists. The proximity of the Ioannou Centre to the Oriental Studies faculty has fostered further collaboration (e.g. Dahl applies to cuneiform tablets imaging technology developed in Classics), building on continuing links: Millar's work on the Ancient Near East following his retirement from an AH chair has been hosted by Oriental Studies, and Goodman (UoA27), Professor of Jewish Studies, makes a major contribution to research on Roman history. A further boost to interdisciplinary study of Roman history was the appointment of Stroumsa (UoA33) in 2009 to the new Professorship of the Study of the Abrahamic Religions: like Goodman, he has co-chaired seminar series hosted by Classics. Interdisciplinary research is also prioritised through the John Fell Fund and the Oxford Research Centre for the Humanities, established in 2012 and housed in the new Radcliffe Humanities building.

The research by individuals which forms the backbone of research in the humanities is complemented in Classics by **a large number of research centres and externally funded projects**, each with pages on our website. Since 2008, major projects embodying this aspect of our research strategy have included: *APGRD* (Macintosh); *CARC* (Stewart); *Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents* [CSAD] (Bowman); *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* [DMLBS] (Reinhardt); *Imaging Papyri* and *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* (Obbink); *Last Statues of Antiquity* (R. Smith (UoA 17), Ward Perkins (UoA 30)); *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* (Parker); *Oxford Roman Economy Project* [OXREP] (Bowman, Wilson (UoA 17)); *Social and Cultural Construction of Emotions* (Chanotis). The interests of the established centres have evolved since 2008: the broader remit within classical art of *CARC* (established in 2007, subsuming the Beazley Archive [1970]) was marked by the appointment in 2011 of Stewart as Director, while *APGRD* has expanded its performance remit from drama to epic. Taken as a whole, our centres and externally funded projects have hosted **an increasing number of workshops and conferences** (e.g. *CARC*

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hosts a termly workshop). They have also led to **an increasing number of short-term research posts**, often held by early career scholars who have simultaneously conducted independent research (e.g. Martzavou edited a book on epigraphy while employed on the Emotions project). By contrast with the science paradigm, moreover, many outputs produced by research assistants in externally funded projects are single-authored.

III. Plans for the Future

We are currently developing plans for expanding into a number of **new areas**. The John Fell Fund has supported the development of two proposals: a project on Gandhara art (Stewart), including a provenance database, which is to involve collaboration with specialists in Buddhist art, and a project on Imperial Greek Epic (Whitmarsh) (£664K AHRC award, November 2013), a rapidly expanding area in Greek literature. Cognitive science plays a role in a new collaborative project on tragedy, which Budelmann is developing together with English and Psychology colleagues at Magdalen. Funded by a successful bid to an internal research fund (£450K, Oct 2014-2017), this project will involve postdoctoral researchers in humanities and psychology and lead among other outputs to a co-written monograph on character and audiences in Greek and Shakespearean tragedy. Another project (D'Angour, in collaboration with two Oxford postdoctoral researchers, Ashmolean staff, and international scholars) aims to recreate the sounds of ancient Greek music (with a new website and a documentary film planned). A digital project on Sicilian epigraphy (Prag) has received £80K initial funding from the John Fell Fund to support a major grant bid. Hellenistic history is the focus of major projects by Quinn/Prag on cultural practices beyond ethnic and political boundaries in the Western Mediterranean, by Ma on the economy, and by Bowman/Hornblower/Crowther on Ptolemaic inscriptions (AHRC-funded). The Roman Economy will remain a major focus: Wilson and Purcell have been invited to host biannual workshops for an ERC-funded project on the Epigraphy of Ports based at Southampton. More generally, the proposed further development of the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (a short walk from the Ioannou Centre) offers the prospect of **closer collaboration with other Humanities faculties**.

The strategy outlined above is formulated with a keen awareness of the need to maximise the financial and physical resources which are the necessary infrastructure for excellence in research and to ensure their continuing provision. Over the next 6 years, we will continue to seek financial support for research by applying for major grants from research councils and other funding bodies, seeking endowment funding for posts or other permanent costs, and fundraising for research assistantships and other supporting activities.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

The heart of our staffing policy is to **recruit the very best possible scholars**, and advertisements for positions therefore usually specify only a broad area. We take account of strengths and weaknesses in designating preferred fields for appointments, and this approach has enabled us to maintain most important areas (e.g. since 2008 we identified Roman imperial history as an area of particular need; it is now well covered with the appointments of Kuhn and Kantor). The international range of appointments is noteworthy: those appointed since 2008 include nationals of Germany (5), Russia, Morocco, Australia, and New Zealand.

The University has implemented an Integrated Equality Policy, whereby it aims to: promote equality; value diversity; ensure that nobody is deterred from applying for a position within it; and ensure that staff are enabled to reach their full potential. Selection committees for all posts must contain at least one woman and at least one man, and the committee chairs must have undergone the University's recruitment and selection training before being able to serve. We monitor the diversity of applicants for posts through an optional form, and are pleased that there is now an equal male-female distribution among tutors in Ancient History. Two specialist development programmes for women (*Ad Feminam* and Springboard) are run by the Oxford Learning Institute (OLI). In 2013, the University launched the Vice-Chancellor's Diversity Fund, a £1m fund for the advancement of diversity among academic and research staff at Oxford.

The UoA's aim to recruit staff of high international potential and distinction is complemented by a commitment to wide-ranging support for the career development of all staff. All researchers and academic staff, including temporary and part-time staff, are on national pay scales. Postholders are appointed for a 5-year probationary period, during which they receive additional support (see

below). They carry a standard sabbatical provision of one term's paid leave for every six terms of teaching; this can be saved up to be taken in periods of up to one calendar year at a time. University statutes require this time to be used for research purposes.

The sub-panel for UoA59 in RAE 2008 questioned whether Oxford's structures were sufficient to ensure that there was the right balance in workload between research, teaching, and administration for younger researchers. Since 2008, we have taken a number of steps to improve the position of all staff. The University implements the 2008 Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers via its own Code of Practice for the Employment and Career Development of Research Staff, which maps closely to the Concordat but is tailored to suit our own organisational context. Implementation of this Code of Practice is achieved by the support provided by University services, by the Divisional Training Officer, and by the nominated Departmental Research Staff Co-ordinator (Macintosh), who champions research staff issues and development and offers additional information and guidance. The University has gained the European Commission's HR Excellence in Research Award, in recognition of its systems and practices to support researchers' career development in line with the national Concordat.

Two other important University vehicles for staff development are the OLI and Research Services. The OLI has increased its range of programmes since 2008. Typically these consist of workshops and seminars running over one to three terms, with some leading to externally accredited qualifications accepted by other universities or employers in business and industry. Most new research staff benefit from OLI courses. Research Services facilitates and supports research across the institution and knowledge exchange between the University's researchers, government, community organisations, and industry. Its work complements that of the Humanities Division's research facilitators (above); amongst other things, it focuses on assisting researchers to identify funding opportunities, supporting the preparation and submission of proposals and the start-up of new projects, and providing advice and support to researchers through the project lifecycle.

The support the UoA offers naturally varies according to career stage. **Research staff on fixed-term contracts** are invited to a termly [Welcome Event](#) which offers the opportunity to meet other new researchers and discover the range of support offered by various providers, including the Faculty co-ordinator; the OLI; the Careers Service, which has two officers offering a tailored range of programmes; the Research Staff Working Group; and a mailing list which keeps research staff apprised of current events, courses, and other development opportunities.

Oxford nurtures younger scholars through **postdoctoral research fellowships** that last between 2 and 7 years. Some are funded from colleges' own resources with opportunities for teaching but few or no requirements; currently 10 ECRs hold such positions in the UoA. There are also 7 British Academy, Leverhulme, or Marie Curie post-doctoral fellows; the John Fell Fund provides the matching funding for applicants nominated for Leverhulme Early Career Fellowships. Classics has benefited since 2008 from 5 postdoctoral fellowships funded by the Mellon Foundation, including a joint Fellowship with Philosophy. Postdoctoral fellows are given as mentor a senior member of staff, appointed by and reporting to the Faculty Board, who is chosen where possible from a field close to the fellow's. The mentor, whose primary role is to provide moral support and practical advice, has a formal meeting with the fellow at the beginning of her or his tenure and is available to offer further encouragement and advice. At least one formal meeting takes place at the end of each year to review arrangements. ECRs can apply for faculty board grants towards academic travel etc. and attend the training sessions offered to research students and junior faculty (e.g. divisional workshops on publishing articles or monographs). Some are given office space in the new Radcliffe Humanities building. Two indications of the general integration of ECRs in our research culture are the number included in this submission and the development of collaborative projects with postholders (Budelmann/Phillips, work in progress on Sappho; Rood/Huitink, commentary on Xenophon *Anabasis* III-IV in progress).

Inductions for new **postholders** include an introduction to research resources. For their 5-year probationary period they have a mentor allocated – usually an experienced Faculty member with cognate research interests or similar institutional challenges (e.g. Trimble was allocated a mentor at another college with a single Classics Fellow). Mentors help to sustain the research activity of new postholders by advising them how to overcome challenges in teaching and administration and by encouraging them to explore the wide range of external funding opportunities available. Mentoring arrangements are monitored at first termly, then annually. New postholders also have meetings with the Research Facilitator to discuss possible applications. Colleges and Faculty

protect new appointees from substantial college office and from major examining in the first five years of appointment, or the first three years in the case of those who have held a permanent post in another university. ECRs are also sometimes given lighter teaching loads to enable progress on research. The Chair of the Faculty Board has overall responsibility in this area and monitors all problematic cases, and a senior member of the faculty reports to the Board on the appointee's research and lecturing at least a year before the end of the probationary term. New postholders' attendance at OLI courses is monitored as part of their appraisal. More informal ways in which their development is supported include joint seminars: a more senior member often combines with a new arrival in running a seminar, for instance a text-based seminar in LL (e.g. Harrison/Trimble, Heyworth/Robinson).

Beyond probation, the faculty offers the opportunity for an annual appraisal opportunity, with a compulsory appraisal every 5 years. The University has also recently devised a new plan of career development, linking titular awards of Professorship to higher pay and offering the further chance of applying for professorial distinction awards. More generally, postholders have benefited greatly since 2008 from the greater scrutiny and advice offered by the Research Committee and Research Facilitator (see b.II) and from the reduced stints agreed prior to 2008. The success of these various initiatives is attested by our **retention of postholders**: 5 postholders resigned between 2000 and 2007 to take up appointments elsewhere; since then, the only such resignation was purely for personal reasons (relocation with spouse).

ii. Research students

In 2012-13, Oxford had 66 PGT and 116 PGR students in Classics and ANE. More than half of these were from outside the UK (in the last graduate admissions rounds there were 180 Classics applicants from 30 countries). Our doctoral students are of prime importance in filling permanent academic posts in departments in the UK and beyond: scholars who completed doctorates since 2008 hold permanent academic positions in Durham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Oxford (4), Rennes, Toronto, UCL, UBC (2), Wellington, and Yale as well as at the National Museum of Scotland and the American Numismatic Society, and fixed-term research positions in Berlin, Berkeley, Cyprus, Copenhagen (2), Erfurt, Heidelberg, Liege, Munich, Oxford (8), and Vienna.

The size of the research community is a major attraction. We offer supervision across the whole of classical antiquity and much of the ancient Near East, including supervision across the SFs (e.g. Ash/McLynn, Rood/Thomas) and by Ashmolean staff (Howgego, Heuchert). Graduates enjoy a wide range of peer support and stimulation, e.g. Work in Progress seminars in classical literature, ancient history, and ANE run (by their own choice) without senior members present.

Graduate scholarships are a further attraction: 16 Classics graduates who started their research in 2013 received full awards. We hope to make more awards in future, and this is a priority in our fund-raising initiatives; an important boost for this endeavour is the Ertegun Graduate Scholarship Programme in the Humanities, established in 2012 after a £26 million donation and offering dedicated space for scholarship holders. Another recent initiative is the Oxford Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund, launched by the University to encourage donations for fully funded graduate scholarships: the idea is that 60% of an award from a donor will be matched by 40% from the fund. Colleges also give travel grants and short-term financial aid to students faced with sudden or severe financial difficulties. Students with families have use of the University's subsidized childcare services; and the University is working closely with various professional bodies to enhance its provision of such services.

Graduates have a Faculty supervisor as well as Faculty and College advisers (new supervisors are guided by their mentors and by an OLI course). Frequency of meetings with the supervisor varies according to the type of course and the stage a graduate's work has reached: they will be more frequent early in the course (often fortnightly at the start of a doctoral course, with regular written work produced) and generally at least twice a term in later stages. Each SF has also a Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) who is freely consulted by graduates on a wide range of issues.

We prepare graduates for research through a one- or two-year Masters degree. These courses have compulsory seminars on research techniques; they also offer the opportunity to improve presentation skills (with formal feedback) and knowledge of ancient and modern languages (we arrange and fund teaching of foreign languages with the University's Language Teaching Centre). There is a strong emphasis on the dissertation (10,000-25,000 words, depending on the course), which leads into doctoral research. The goal of ensuring that the graduate community reaches a

common standard in basic research and presentational skills has been strengthened in LL since 2008 by making one of the technical options compulsory. We have also enhanced the linguistic component of the LL Masters by making one text-based option compulsory, and (building on Macintosh's appointment) introduced an optional Reception component (supported by a class on 'Reception: Techniques and Methods'). In Oriental Studies, Masters courses are available in Cuneiform Studies, Egyptology (including Graeco-Roman and Christian Egypt), and Jewish Studies in the Graeco-Roman Period.

An important principle of the UoA is that graduate training should include students being present at and taking part when faculty members test their ideas in discussion and debate. In the first year of doctoral research, students in LL must attend a professorial class, where (usually) the Professor of Latin or Greek gives expert training in the study and analysis of Greek or Latin texts. Since 2008, the Professor generally offers the class in collaboration with another postholder or advanced graduate, often focusing on a theme rather than on a single text. Attendance by more advanced doctoral students and by faculty members is very high (35 attended the 'Gods and Humans' seminar given by Pelling and Scullion in 2013). Among the other seminars mentioned above, LL graduates were particularly involved as organisers of the 'Postclassicism' series, part of the Oxford-Princeton collaboration, which culminated with a visit by 7 graduates (and 2 ECRs) to Princeton. This collaboration also involves one or two doctoral students spending all or part of each year in the other university; our students have greatly benefited from a period of concentrated study in a different academic environment, under the supervision of a member of the Princeton faculty, and the Princeton students have added to the intellectual life of our graduates. AH has a similar collaboration with Princeton, involving a seminar on East Mediterranean religions which has been running for a number of years, and which acts additionally as a focal point for research in this field from the Oriental Studies and Theology faculties as well as Classics. Other special conferences, seminars, and lectures enable graduates to meet scholars from elsewhere. An annual joint meeting with graduates from Cambridge and London has expanded to become a larger and more itinerant graduate forum. The APGRD also hosts meetings for graduates working in reception. There have been several annual meetings (funded from Oxford's Europaeum) with graduates from other European countries, including one in memory of J.-P. Vernant. Another regular mode of interaction is through annual graduate conferences (with senior faculty involvement) with OIKOS, the consortium of Dutch classics departments.

Research students have benefited from a number of specific training schemes. One of these was the HEFCE-funded Centre for Excellence in Preparing for Academic Practice, hosted by the OLI (2005-10), whose work focused on developing the academic careers of research students by explaining the essential elements of Academic Practice and the various forms that academic activities may take. Another scheme is the AHRC-funded public-engagement training programme 'Communicating Ancient Greece and Rome' run by the APGRD (first in 2010-12; repeated in 2013-15) which involves a selection of 20 doctoral students (6 from Oxford), from 12 UK universities belonging to the Classical Reception Studies Network, working with professionals from a range of public institutions – including the RSC, the NT, and the BBC – in training sessions and in developing collaborative projects.

The Humanities Division has a full-time Training Officer who coordinates a range of events designed to enhance academic and transferable skills, including training in teaching methods. Regular training schemes include a tutorial-teaching day offered through the OLI, advertised by the Graduate Administrator, and organized by the DGSSs. Only those who have attended it are normally entered (if their supervisors agree) on the Tutorial Teaching Register, which details the options students are able to teach. The SFs jointly support mentored tutorial and class teaching and lecturing opportunities, in which PGRs present one tutorial or sometimes two, followed by feedback from students and the mentor. In the lecturing scheme 2nd and 3rd-year PGRs are invited by lecturers to contribute up to two lectures of a set of eight. Suitability, content, and place in the overall design of the course are discussed with the lecturer, who attends and monitors the lecture(s) given by the PGR and offers one-to-one feedback and assessment. Along with History, Classics participates in a pilot scheme for the Division to integrate mentoring procedures into a divisional 'Teaching Internship' scheme, whereby the strongest PGR teachers are given an official title and some teaching obligations. A further annual teaching programme in both SFs trains about 20 graduates to teach undergraduate classical language classes. The week-long programme is convened by the Grocyn Lecturer (the top faculty language-teaching post), who offers training by

observation, demonstrations, and feedback. Graduates accepted for this teaching typically teach a weekly first-year class for two terms, with feedback from a faculty member.

The sub-panel in RAE 2008 raised questions about DPhil completion rates. The **completion rate** within 4 years has risen from 46% for those who started in 2003/4 to 70% for the 2008/9 cohort. This improvement has been facilitated by two structural changes. First, termly reports on academic progress and training needs are completed on an online Graduate Supervision System by students, supervisors, and DGSs, and read by college advisers. Second, the Division has changed the structure for doctorates. As before, there are two hurdles: Transfer to DPhil status and Confirmation of Status. For these, sample work is submitted to two academics other than the supervisor; they hold a discussion with the candidate for transfer and often for confirmation. They write a report with constructive advice, sometimes requiring a fresh submission before transfer or confirmation is granted. (In the LL DPhil, knowledge of two modern foreign languages is also tested as a requirement for confirmation.) This arrangement provides a valuable check well before submission, and often leads to a sharper formulation of the project. Since 2008, students must also apply for transfer to DPhil status by the end of the fourth rather than the sixth term. The limit for extensions of time before final submission has been reduced from 9 to 6 terms.

The **career prospects of research students** beyond completion are supported in a number of ways. The DGSs hold regular information events on job applications and related issues. Each year there is a meeting where colleagues with experience in the US job market advise advanced research students who have signed up for the placement service at the American Philological Association conference. Applicants are offered mock interviews to prepare them for the meeting. We sometimes ask visiting scholars to talk to graduates about applying for jobs in the US. For the best students, an important role is played by the prestigious Oxford Classical Monographs (OCM) series, administered by a faculty committee, which ensures that the best Oxford theses can be published as monographs by OUP, with detailed guidance by an external reviewer and an allocated faculty adviser. Between 2008 and 2013, 20 monographs have appeared in this series.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

(i) External funding for research

Since 2008, average research expenditure p.a. in HESA returns has risen from £767,260 to £1,910,365, with 47 PIs winning a total of 83 awards. Crucial to this increase has been the continued development of large research centres and projects (§b). As well as providing valuable research positions for junior members of the profession and research time for their directors, these awards serve to raise the profile of the Faculty and to enhance public engagement. They also frequently attract additional research funding opportunities. Another factor in the growth in external research funding has been the number of research fellowships awarded to individuals (see §(e)).

This external funding has been won from many different sponsors, including not just traditional funders such as the BA, AHRC, and Leverhulme Trust, but also Google, the Monument Trust, the Carlsberg Foundation, and Baron Lorne Thyssen. Important projects funded by such grants include: Chaniotis, Social and Cultural Construction of Emotions (ERC, €1,593,945); APGRD (Mellon Foundation, \$600,000); Bowman, e-Science and Ancient Documents (AHRC-EPSRC-JISC, £341,000). Further income derives from private benefactions that are not recorded in HESA returns, including for example a donation of £25,000 to CSAD to support its Reflectance Transformation Imaging work (with the further opportunity for an American student to work as an intern) and fund-raising by R. Smith (UoA 17) for the Aphrodisias project (c. \$300,000 p.a. average since 2008).

(ii) Infrastructure and facilities, including library provision

The infrastructure supporting research is very considerable. The Bodleian Libraries, Britain's largest university library system, administer the most important libraries. The Bodleian receives via legal deposit a free copy of all books and journals published in the UK; for purchased items (books, journals, and e-resources) the total Classics budget in 2012-13 was £107,762 (not including the cost of e-resource packages purchased centrally). IT resources in libraries include a Faculty computer in the Old Bodleian with PHI5 and PHI7 disks, as well as access to a vast range of on-line resources; anyone within the university network has access to these. Among more than 50,000 e-journals and 500 subscribed databases, non-open-access Classics resources include *L'Année philologique*, the *Patrologia Latina* database, the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, *New Pauly Online*,

the Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts Online, JSTOR, and Online Egyptological Bibliography (hosted in Oxford). The combined physical collections now number more than 11 million printed items, in addition to vast quantities of manuscripts, maps, and other materials, including the most important collection of classical manuscripts in Britain. One of the Bodleian's more unusual treasures – correspondence and a leather post-bag connected with the Persian satrap Arshama – was the subject of an AHRC-funded project in 2010-11. Classics has a specific subject consultant in the Bodleian. The Old Bodleian Library and Gladstone Link (opened 2011) provide open-shelf provision of monographs and periodicals for research. The Sackler Library is recognised within university policy and internationally as **one of the greatest collections in the world in ancient history and archaeology**. It houses the Griffith Institute, a centre for documentation and archives in Egyptology and ANE, as well as extensive holdings in European archaeology, which together make a hugely important complement to the Greek and Roman holdings. Notably, they have encouraged synergistic research across this traditional disciplinary boundary. It also contains, besides libraries of eastern and western art, important holdings in classical literature and by far the largest collection of documentary and literary papyri in the world.

The Ashmolean Museum provides **major resources for art-historical and archaeological research**. Its ancient Egyptian, ANE, and classical collections are of international importance; their display has been transformed by a reconstruction finished in 2009 (the Egyptian galleries opened in 2011). As part of this reconstruction, the long-established Cast Gallery has been fully integrated into the Museum, also acting as a locus of research and publication on sculpture, notably the statuary of Aphrodisias with an excavation photo-archive and newly acquired casts and reconstructions. The reconstruction means that state-of-the-art facilities for studying classical antiquity and the ancient Near East (Ioannou Centre, Ashmolean, Sackler, Oriental Studies) are available within a single set of buildings. The maintenance and development of this unique institutional cluster are recognised in University policy.

Besides library and museum resources, researchers in Classics and ANE have access to an unparalleled wealth of scholarly resources. These include:

- Collections of material owned by the university, the faculty, or individual members (Ashmolean collections, Beazley Archive, Griffith Institute, epigraphic squeezes, material in the Archive of Performances of Greek and Roman Drama, archives and papers of individual scholars [e.g. L.H. Jeffery, P.M. Fraser]).
- Collections deposited in the university or to which individual scholars have established access for research purposes (Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Vindolanda Tablets, Roman brick-stamps, sculpture, Tchalenko Archive [archaeological material on late Roman Syria]).

The value of Oxford's research resources for scholarship around the world cannot be overstated. These collections are continually enhanced by acquisition of new material or by deposits of papers, databases, and other scholarly apparatus by individuals and institutions. Growth of the collections and research resources, which is integral to the research strategy, **is organised to benefit the entire world of scholarship** in the areas of the UoA.

The Faculty has an Administrative Officer (Research), who oversees externally-funded research projects and grants, including processing expense claims, financial reporting, and personnel; an Administrative Officer (Academic), whose remit includes organisation of postgraduate courses; and two full-time IT officers. Research projects are supported by five full-time assistants (APGRD: Archivist; CSAD: Research Support Officer; CARC: IT Director and Webmaster/ Administrative Assistant; DMLBS: XML and Web Developer). College and faculty grants are available for IT equipment; support is also offered through college IT officers and the University's IT Services. Research Services facilitates and supports research across the institution and knowledge exchange between the University's researchers, government, community organizations, and industry. This unit's work also complements that of the Humanities Division's team of research facilitators, described in §b; in providing advice and support to researchers through the project lifecycle, it is supported by another unit, Research Accounts. Other groups in Research Services offer specialized support in relation to: research integrity; research systems and training; research information management; profiling the intellectual, cultural, social, and economic impact of Oxford research; University and Divisional planning and research policy; and strategic links. Isis Innovation provides advice and support about the development of spin-off companies: Classics is distinctive within Humanities in having used its services for Obbink's spin-off company Oxford MultiSpectral. Another key resource is the direct contribution that Oxford University Press, a

University department, makes to research from its surplus; its John Fell Fund makes available £5 million annually for competitive research bids for both large and small grants towards pilot and start-up costs, as well as for other forms of research support. Classics and Oriental Studies make good use of this fund, for instance for pump-priming for larger awards (see §b) and producing matching funds for outside awards (e.g. Mellon Foundation for the Cuneiform Digital Library initiative). Colleges provide substantial research allowances with which fellows can buy books and other research materials (the mean is £1255 p.a.), and some also offer grants for travel and conferences. The Faculty makes grants to all postholders for research assistance and research-related travel. From its recurrent budget it provides grants for travel (up to £500 per person p.a. can be given by Chair's action) and to support conferences (up to £600 by Chair's action). In addition, the Craven Fund makes grants for research and travel; and other funds, especially the Jowett Copyright Trust, make grants for publications, conferences, and other scholarly activities. Archaeology research is also supported from the Meyerstein Special Research Fund. The Griffith Egyptological Fund supports research of both academic staff and research students in Egyptology.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

This section describes selectively the contributions mainly of individuals submitted in this UoA. Many faculty members engage in **collaborative** work with scholars at other institutions, e.g. Budelmann with Powers (Rutgers) on lyric; Davies with Finglass (Nottingham) on Stesichorus; Allan with Cairns (Edinburgh) on Homer. Participants in larger **joint research projects** include Bispham (volume editor of *Fragmentary Roman Historians*); Dahl (Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative, with UCLA, the Louvre, and Berlin Museums); Elsner (Leverhulme Research Keeper in Late Antiquity at the BM; Mellon co-ordinator for the 'futures of art history' project at NYU); Harrison (Groningen Commentaries on Apuleius); Howgego (Roman Provincial Coinage Online); Ma (Arshama project with Tuplin [Liverpool]); McLynn (Leverhulme Project 'Late Antique Egypt and the Holy Land'); Pelling (HESTIA project with collaboration with researchers in geography, network theory, and digitation); Quinn and Wilson co-direct excavations in Tunisia with Fentress (AIAC, Rome), 2010-15. The Online Egyptological Bibliography (Baines) has Oxford as lead institution with Heidelberg and Munich.

Faculty members belong to more than 12 **networks** including *E PLURIBUS UNUM? Italy from Pre-Roman Fragmentation to Augustan Unity* (Bispham, Purcell); *The Idea of the Phoenician in the Roman World* (Quinn); *Classical Research Studies Network* (Harrison, national co-chair; Matzner). The most important faculty **partnership** has been the Princeton exchange, a productive forum for research on religions (Parker, Morgan, Dignas).

Contribution to discipline: Annually, more than five **conferences** and ten **workshops** have been organised on average in Oxford, including: 'Poetry and Performance' (Allan/Kelly, 2008); 'The Future of the Past: Memory, History and Cultural Heritage in the 21st Century' (Kuhn, 2012); 4 workshops and conference for Arshama project (Ma/Tuplin [Liverpool], 2010-11); 10 workshops for OCLA (McLynn); 'Choruses Ancient and Modern' (Macintosh/Budelmann, 2010); 'Classics in theory' (Whitmarsh/Leonard [UCL], 2011); 'Romance between Greece and the East' (6 AHRC-funded workshops, conference, Whitmarsh, 2009); 'Disbelief in antiquity' (Whitmarsh/Hitch, 2013). Conferences and panels organised elsewhere include: 'Identifying the Punic Mediterranean' (Quinn, BSR 2009); 'Imperial Greek epic' (Whitmarsh, Cambridge 2013, following an Oxford workshop). Heyworth had an APA panel devoted to his edition of Propertius (2010). **Exhibitions** include Petra (McKenzie, Basel, 2012); 'Gems and the Classical Tradition' (Wagner, Oxford, 2013). The following have held **leading positions in professional subject associations and learned societies:** Clark, Council, Society of Roman Studies (2009-12). Dahl, Steering Board, British Association for the Ancient Near East. D'Angour: Chair, Classical Association Newsletter (2010-). Parker: President, British Epigraphy Society (-2010); President, Commission Scientifique of the Fondation Hardt (2005-). Pelling: President, Society for Promotion of Hellenic Studies (2006-8); International Officer, BA Section H1 (2011-); Standing Committee, CUCD (2008-); Trustee, Gilbert Murray Trust. Pitcher: Secretary, Oxfordshire Branch of the CA (2011-). Reynolds: British Institute for the Study of Iraq (Council -2011; Chair of Development Committee, 2007-10). Rutherford, Loeb Foundation (2008-9). Whitmarsh: Council (2005-11) and Finance Committee (2009-11), CA. The following have held **editorial positions:** Ash, *Classical Quarterly* 2007-10; Bowie, *Journal for Hellenic Studies* 2006-11; Budelmann, *Cambridge Classical Journal* 2008-; Dahl, *Cuneiform Digital*

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Library Journal; Kuhn, Assistant Editor, *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*; Macintosh, Assistant Editor, *Classical Receptions Journal*; Quinn, *Papers of the British School at Rome* 2007-11; Whitmarsh, Supplements to *Cambridge Classical Journal* (2001-10); guest editor, 2012 issue of *Greece & Rome*. At least 20 postholders have had positions on at least 40 **editorial boards**, including: Armstrong (Classical Association Journals Board); Budelmann (*Journal of Cognitive Historiography*); Elsner (8 journals); Dignas, Froom (*Journal of Ancient History*); Harrison (10 journals); Kallet (*Classical Philology*); Kantor (*Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*); Thonemann (*Journal of Roman Studies*; *Gephyra*).

A major **contribution to publishing** is made through Oxford University Press, the world's largest publisher of classical scholarship, which is a department of the University overseen by a committee of academic staff including a classicist (currently Pelling). OUP also publishes in ancient Near East and Egyptology. Faculty committees oversee the OCM and Oxford Classical Texts series, which make a fundamental contribution to classical studies. Other OUP series with faculty input are *Studies in the Roman Economy* (Bowman, Wilson); *Classics in Theory* (Whitmarsh); *Oxford Studies in Ancient Culture and Representation* (R. Smith, Whitmarsh, Thonemann); *Oxford Approaches to Classical Literature* (Rutherford); *Oxford Monographs on Classical Archaeology* (R. Smith, Kurtz). Faculty members also serve on editorial (*Studies in the History of Collections*: Stewart) and advisory boards for other presses (Ash: Bloomsbury Academic; Harrison: Princeton University Press, I.B. Tauris). Budelmann and Lane Fox are judges for the Criticos Prize. **Refereeing academic monographs and articles** is an important activity. On average faculty members review at least 5 proposals each year, for journals ranging from classical titles to *Law and History Review* and *Voprosy epigrafiki*, and for publishers such as Ashgate, Bloomsbury, OUP, CUP, Norton, Cornell, Yale, and I.B. Tauris.

Vital contributions to promoting the discipline come through: 1. **reference works**: Hornblower was an editor of the fourth edition of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, and Pelling, Harrison, Kearns, Morpurgo Davies, Penney, Goodman were area advisers; Froom is on the Core Editorial Board of the UCLA *Encyclopedia of Egyptology* (online product). 2. **popular works and textbooks**: Lane Fox and Price/Thonemann have written popular histories of the ancient world. Textbooks have been edited by Bispham (Oxford History of Europe series) and written by Allan (Bloomsbury Classical World series); Kearns (Blackwell Sources); Kelly (Duckworth Companions to Greek Tragedy series); Pitcher (*Writing Ancient History*); Rutherford (revised G&R New Survey). Companions for use by students have been edited by Ash (Oxford Readings); Budelmann, Whitmarsh (Cambridge); Lane Fox (Brill). The ancient Egypt section of the *Norton Anthology of World Literature* (2012 edition), used in numerous schools and colleges, was edited by Baines.

Participation in work done by research councils and in the HE sector includes:

Membership of Research Council or similar national and international committees: Elsner (Scientific Advisory Board, Max Planck Institute for the History of Art, Florence, 2012-2016); Pelling (Development Committee, American Philological Association); Baines (Topoi project, Humboldt and Free Universities Berlin); Baines, Parker, Stewart (Members of REF 2014 Sub-Panels 17, 31, 34). **Involvement on university research advisory panels, or national/international research strategy or review boards**: Harrison, Hutchinson, Leigh, Quinn, and Reinhardt review research for the Italian Evaluation of Research Quality exercise (VQR). Pelling has been External adviser for subject review at Cambridge and for chair appointments at KCL, Kent, and Glasgow. Harrison is on the Advisory Committee of the Graduate School, Padova (2008-).

Reviewing research proposals: AHRC: Ash, Harrison, McLynn, Parker (Strategic reviewer), Purcell, R. Smith, Stewart (including as Strategic Reviewer). BA: Baines (Small grants coordinator for Archaeology, 2011-13); Purcell (Conference Officer for Classics, 2008-10; Small Research Grants Officer for Classics, 2011; Standing Committee member (2012-), awarding Mid-career Fellowships). European Research Council: Whitmarsh (2009-13). European Science Foundation: Froom. DFG (Germany): Whitmarsh. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: Whitmarsh. FWF (Austria): Bispham, Whitmarsh. NWO (Netherlands): Reinhardt, Rood. University of Cyprus: Reinhardt. Radcliffe Institute: Rood. MIUR/ANVUR (Italian education ministry): Harrison (2012-).

HEI consultancies: External reviews have been carried out by Budelmann (Classics, Manchester); Pelling (Humanities, Nottingham); Whitmarsh (Classics, Lampeter). Promotion or tenure reviews have been carried out by Ash (Harvard, York [Toronto], Stanford, Washington, Florida), Clarke (Reading, Tel Aviv), Harrison (including Ohio State, Princeton, Reading, Stanford,

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Tel Aviv, Warwick, Yale, University of Florida at Gainesville, UBC), Reinhardt (Harvard, Yale), Rood (UVA). Quinn is a member of the Board of Professors, Doctoral programme in Roman Archaeology, Università di Siena. Bowie and Baines were core faculty and co-director for an Open Society Foundations programme for young academics from former Soviet Republics and Russia aimed at enhancing their teaching in ancient history. Pelling and Ash co-supervise doctoral students at other HEIs (Chicago, Coimbra, Nijmegen).

External Examination of doctorates and higher qualifications: At least 40 at 15 universities in the UK and at least 37 at 28 universities in 11 other countries, including 8 doctorates in Australia, 6 in the US, 4 in Italy, and 3 in South Africa.

Contributions to the discipline are also reflected through personal honours and invitations:

Honours: The following FBAs are submitted in this UoA: Baines, Bowman, Hornblower, Parker, Pelling, Purcell (other FBAs in the faculty are R. Smith [UoA17] and 8 retired members). In 2011, Baines was elected International Member, American Philosophical Society, and Pelling Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales. Millar was knighted in 2010. Others who have received significant honours are: Elsner: Foreign Honorary Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (2009); Ma: Foreign Member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts; Reinhardt: Academia Europaea (2012); Taplin (retired), Honorary Doctorate, Athens University (2013); S. West (retired), Foreign Member, Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (2012).

Scholarly awards include Bispham (AHRC Research Leave Fellowship); Budelmann (AHRC Research Fellowship); Dignas (Book of the Year on Ancient Iran, Ministry of Culture, Tehran); Ma, Whitmarsh, D'Angour (BA mid-career Fellowships); McKenzie (Archaeological Institute of America Wiseman Book Award); Parsons (Criticos Prize); Quinn (Zvi Meitar/Vice-Chancellor Oxford University Research Prize); Thonemann (Runciman Prize, Philip Leverhulme Prize); Trimble (AHRC Early Career Fellowship).

Visiting Professorships include Baines: University of Basel 2011, and Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, 2012; Elsner: Visiting Professor of Art History, Classics and in the Divinity School, Chicago; Harrison, University of Copenhagen; Howgego, Honorary Professor, University of Warwick; M. Smith, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, 2013. **Visiting Fellowships** include Baines, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 2009–10; Elsner, Free University of Brussels 2010; UCLA 2011; University of Georgia 2011; Heyworth: Hugh Last, BSR, 2009. Rood: Radcliffe Institute, Harvard, 2008. **Shorter scholarly visits** include Rood and Pelling, UVA 2013; Whitmarsh, Onassis Foundation senior visiting lecturer at Princeton, Berkeley, Santa Cruz, and Stanford Universities (2011); Quinn, Getty Research Institute, 2008.

Invited keynotes/lectures: Oxford Classicists and ANE scholars have delivered more than 30 keynote lectures and more than 100 other invited overseas lectures, in addition to more than 20 named lectures or lecture series. The Sather lectures at Berkeley were delivered by Purcell (2012) and Parker (2013). Purcell also gave the Rostovtseff Lecture (Yale 2008), the Gray Lectures (Cambridge 2010), and the Robinson Lecture (Brown 2012), and Parker gave the Townsend Lectures (Cornell, 2008). 11 other UoA members have delivered named lectures: Ash (Grimshaw-Gudewicz, Brown 2010); Elsner (Weitlin, Univ. of Washington 2011; H.P. L'Orange, Norwegian Institute in Rome 2011; August Boeckh, Humboldt 2012; Dabis, RHUL 2012); Kallet (Martin Ostwald Memorial, Tel Aviv 2013); Lane Fox (Dabis, RHUL 2012); Ma (Lorenz Eitner, Stanford, 2011); Pelling (Housman, UCL 2007); Fordyce (Mitchel, Missouri 2008; Barron, London 2010); Quinn (Balmuth, Tufts 2012; Fromchuck, CUNY 2012); McLynn (Magie, Princeton 2009); Whitmarsh (Lansdowne, Victoria BC 2013; Phoebe McLatchy Conley, California State 2008).

Visitors: Each year the UoA hosts c.150 Visitors whose research is facilitated by access to faculty and university resources. Some visitors are given support or hospitality by colleges as Visiting Fellows at All Souls (e.g. Levene, Liberman, Dewald, Munson) and other colleges (e.g. Shorey, Balliol; Stadter, ChCh), or at the Maison Française (Darbo-Peschanski, Senior Researcher, 2013-15); many visitors as well as research-active Classicists who have retired to Oxford (e.g. Collard) are hosted by the Corpus Christi Centre for the Study of Greek and Roman Antiquity. Other visits are connected with our research projects: the Emotions project has offered 10 scholarships to sponsor research trips to Oxford, while the APGRD has attracted international researchers to Oxford (e.g. Williamson, Leverhulme Visiting Professor; Marshall, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, funded by the Government of Canada). The range and number of our academic visitors is further testimony to the standing of our research environment for Classical and ANE scholarship.