

<p>Institution: University of Lincoln</p>
<p>Unit of Assessment: 30 History</p>
<p>a. Context History at Lincoln has a long-standing commitment to disseminate its research findings at local, regional, national and international levels and to interact with the wider public. Our strategy aligns with the institution’s aim to develop wider communities of engagement and extend the reach of the University’s expertise beyond academia. Links to organisations and public bodies outside academic life are mainly developed through individual research connections in the discipline, as part of distinct thematic priorities. The forms of public engagement described reflect the three main thematic strands in the research interests of staff: medieval history (Hoskin, thirteenth century law and the Church, education and archival work; Huntington, medieval saints and gender); gender history (Cowman, 20th century women’s politics; Huntington); and political cultures/cultural history of politics (Hughes, South African history; Bell, ‘Televising History’; Packer, early 20th century Liberal Party, politics and literature). Research beneficiaries The main beneficiaries and user groups of our research are (a) a diverse range of general public audiences, including media audiences, museum visitors, civic societies, and schools; (b) more specialised professional beneficiaries, including local and national archives, media professionals, public policy-makers (local and national) and heritage organisations. Types of impact and relationship to the research activity The types of impact generated by these activities focus upon the fields of public services, public discourse and policy-making (Hughes, Hoskin, Packer, Bell, Cowman), but also include the development of cultural capital, enhancing quality of life especially in the context of commemoration (Hughes, Cowman and Packer), and education and archival work (Hoskin). Commitment to impact We have created a distinct pathway to impact whereby we identify the key stages of impact generation and development in the life cycle of our research projects (see sections b and d) and in doing so, we are creating a richer environment in which staff at differing stages in their careers see impact as a normative scholarly practice. Impact is now evident and central to the institutional and College strategies, as well as UoA plans; a College Impact Focus group has been instigated and a History Impact Co-Ordinator identified. We believe that our efforts demonstrate commitment at multiple levels to raising the visibility and potential of our outputs in a targeted and planned way</p>
<p>b. Approach to impact Impact plans The College Research Strategy outlines the principles and aims of research activity in individual UoA research plans, including the provision of target funding, individual mentoring, research leave, appraisal and dialogue on impact development. We have three core thematic priorities in History, in which the principles for impact are tested, refined and made visible (as outlined below). 1. Staff impact Assessing and improving impact is embedded in UoA practices in ways that encourage staff to develop relationships with potential beneficiaries and end users as a key priority and offer continued support to those partnerships. All applications to the College Research Resources Fund require an outline of the work’s potential impact with funding available to develop this aspect of research. Mentoring by senior academics, led by the Professor (Cowman) guides staff in identifying impact within their research and evidencing follow-through; and in developing the impact possibilities of projects when making grant applications to external bodies, such as the British Academy or the AHRC. Long-established projects involving History staff (eg Bell’s role in the AHRC-funded ‘Televising History’) explicitly develop and assess public impact (see Case Study). The research section of the annual appraisal process explores the potential impact of work and discusses methods of developing this agenda. Funding has also been provided by the University to develop impact, including £1,138 towards the symposium, ‘Land Taxation, a Policy for the Future?’, at Lincoln in June 2010. This allowed Packer’s work on land taxation to reach a wider range of end users in local government, businesses and pressure groups, following his paper to The Treasury on the land taxes in the 1909 Budget. 2. Evidence and results of relationships and interactions Our central approach to impact is to develop activities that closely relate to the research of individual staff members, under the thematic headings outlined in section a. These are: medieval history. Hoskin has made several contributions to national UK broadcast media, using her</p>

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research on politics and the Church in the C13th to provide a wider context for public debates, as in 'The Long View: King John and the Leveson Inquiry (Radio 4); her work on the Henry III Fine Rolls Project is available to the public on a free access website [http://www.finerollshenry3.org.uk/content/month/fine_of_the_month.html], with users averaging 1000 a month over the last three years. Her research benefits more specialised end users, including her work on the Advisory Board for the Records of Central Government in England and Wales Clerical Taxes Project for The National Archives, and in leading the development of Lincoln Record Society's new medieval publications series. Hoskin has also played an important role in developing medieval history teaching in regional schools, especially Sir Thomas Warton Community College, Doncaster, a school in a deprived area, where her work with year 12 students on one assessment led to all but one student receiving an A grade for related coursework. Huntington appeared on Time Team (Channel 4), discussing the importance of Edward the Confessor to British history in a programme viewed by 1.8 million people. **Gender history.** Cowman's contributions to radio and TV bring her research on early C20th women and politics to bear to enrich public discourse on gender. Appearances include Woman's Hour (audience 1.4 million, 26 July 2013: www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03775ft.html; 1m on 10 February 2012; www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b01bmq2d), In Our Time (Radio 4), and Find my Past (UK TV) and on Anne McElvoy's 'British Conservatism: The Grand Tour (R4 September 2013). She has also appeared on BBC news, including discussing modern views of suffragettes in the light of the anniversary of Emily Davison's death and attitudes to political extremism as well as talking about early twentieth-century political celebrity (seen by 4.4 million viewers: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-21772657>). Cowman has reached a wider, non-academic, audience through public lectures, especially the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Works of Art Lecture Inaugural Women's Day Lecture (2013, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-ONiIANv14>), the National Museum of Liverpool Life (City of Radicals series 2011), and Women's History Network Annual Lecture (Women's Library 2011). **Political cultures/cultural history of politics.** Our impact on this field derives from our strategy to use commemorations of key historical developments as an opportunity to contribute to international cultural capital and inform public debate. Hughes's work on John Dube made use of the centenary of Dube's appointment as first President of the ANC in 1912 to reach a wider audience of South African Policy makers, current members of the ANC, and the general public in South Africa (see Case Study). Cowman contributed to a Radio 4 documentary on Emily Wilding Davison and was consultant for 'Secrets of a Suffragette' (Lion TV, Channel 4) marking the centenary of her death in 2013. Packer's research on early C20th British politics used centenaries to contributed to public debates about the importance of elections in this period ('The Peers versus the People: the 1910 General Elections', first shown on BBC Parliament in 2010, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00t9shk>). He also spoke to a Treasury symposium on the 1909 Budget in 2009 (<http://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/people/ian-packer>) and organised a symposium at Lincoln in 2010, attended by representatives from local government, pressure groups and business, on ways the experience of land taxation in the 1909 Budget can inform contemporary debates on local taxation.

3. Supporting impact

Impact strategy is a central part of staff research plans, as outlined above. These activities are supported by the mentoring structure detailed above and by the College of Arts research administrator and Business Development Manager; by the University's Office for Public Engagement; and Press Office. The Press Office, for instance, suggested suitable outlets to further stimulate public knowledge and debate of Packer's work on land taxation, eg his article on 'Localism with a record of failure' in *Policy Review Magazine* (May 2010). The institution also provides a central competitive Impact Generation Fund that seeks to highlight support for these kinds of projects in order to raise the impact, reach and visibility of our research.

c. Strategy and plans

Future plans Impact is a habitual practice in our overall research ambitions. We will underpin this through the continued support of the College Research Resources Fund, a targeted mentoring programme, and a personal approach to appraisal that encourages dialogue on the planning and development of individual research plans as described above. This will be further reinforced through access to the institutional Impact Generation Fund and continued professional development programmes in support of core skills for impact generation including communicating research to non-specialists; effective business writing; creating successful collaborative research;

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and working in research teams.

Developing strategy The UoA will continue to develop its impact strategy within the three strands identified in (a), focusing primarily on public services, public discourse and policy-making. Our recent expansion (8.5 to 11 returnable staff 2007-13) offers opportunities to widen the range and variety of impacts. In particular, the creation of a group of four medievalists (Hoskin, Huntington, Liuzzo Scorpo and Wood) established an interdisciplinary forum which is exploring how ideologies, cultures and controversies in late antique and medieval Europe can help to provide new contexts and insights into contemporary debates on education and on public policy, working with a range of disciplines within and beyond the university. As Lincoln Cathedral owns an original Magna Carta, a key project (already underway), is to organise a series of public events and debates on the development of civil rights in the UK and Europe, based around the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta in 2015, building on the current research of Liuzzo Scorpo and Hoskin concerning the use of legal language in thirteenth century documents and the relationships between ecclesiastical and common law. Projects already in progress include a series of public lectures (in partnership with Lincoln Cathedral) from scholars of international standing on the meaning of Magna Carta and the statements and assumptions within it from the tenth to the twenty-first centuries; an international conference (funded by Lincoln Record Society in partnership with Lincoln Cathedral) drawing together academics and the public to discuss the meaning of Magna Carta; work with an interdisciplinary university working group to explore new ways of presenting and considering how Magna Carta and medieval ideas of the document could have modern relevance; working through the University office for Public Engagement with the national Magna Carta 800 Committee to publicise events nationally and internationally; exploring new ways of contextualising Magna Carta with Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle for the exhibition around the Heritage Lottery Fund - funded new exhibition of the Lincoln document to open in 2015. This work will be complemented by further development of public engagement with the resources of The Media Archive for Central England led by ECR Grandy. All of this work will be supported by improvements to the process by which academics are matched to relevant stakeholders and users. To achieve this goal the College has identified an impact lead for the UoA to co-ordinate information and identify opportunities for public dissemination of research findings. She will work closely with the College Director of Research, the College Business Development Manager and research administrator and the University Research Office to prioritise impact. Emphasis will be placed on finding non-academic partners who are willing to contribute material financial support or indirect benefits in kind towards collaborative projects, and to explore the potential for Knowledge Transfer Partnerships. The Press Office will continue to ensure press releases and summary documents reach potential beneficiaries swiftly. The research administrator, will compile a database of evidence for impacts, from web citations to published studies, to aid in capturing public engagement and help measure impact.

d. Relationship to case studies

The case studies below have both helped to develop, and exemplify, the approach outlined above. Bell's and Hughes' work falls within the strand of political cultures/cultural history of politics and has influenced the fields of public services, public discourse and policy-making. Bell's role on the 'Televising History' project has helped shape debate among media professionals engaged in the making and dissemination of TV and film projects with a historical content; and informed discourse among public policy-makers in this field in the UK and Europe. Hughes' work on John Dube, first President of the ANC, has had an important impact on public debates on the early ANC and on heritage projects in South Africa. Through work with Bell's project, begun in 2006, which engaged closely with media professionals during and after the period of funded academic research, we developed and informed our understanding of the relationship between research and public engagement. Discussions during Bell's appraisal identified how she could deepen the impact of the 'Televising History' project, by expanding some of the links made with companies during her interviews. This process identified the value of one-to-one mentoring in developing impact and led to the introduction and refinement of the mentoring system described in b. This system, in turn, enabled us to work with Hughes to identify and evidence the impact within her research and its results. Mentoring allowed her to see the impact value of the invitation to work on the John Dube TradePort and to develop ways of sourcing this impact, through examination of public responses to her work (see Case Study). Work with individuals in this way will in the future also encourage early recognition of impact.