

<p>Institution: University College London</p> <hr/> <p>Unit of Assessment: 30 History</p> <hr/> <p>a. Overview</p> <p>The UoA aims to be a world-leading centre of historical study by exploring in original ways the whole span of human history, from the ancient near east to the recent past. It provides a rigorous yet supportive intellectual environment, employs fully the exceptional research resources locally available, funds research abroad and interacts extensively with scholars worldwide.</p> <p>The UoA has four constituent parts, of which the largest is the Department of History (DH), which includes 32 category A staff (up from 29 in RAE2008). The other parts are formed by 7 historians in Science and Technology Studies (STS; 6.2 FTE, up from 6 in 2008) and 2 historians in each of two new institutions, the UCL Centre for the History of Medicine (CHM) and the UCL Institute of the Americas (IA), established in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Despite our expansion, the total number of submitted staff is rather smaller than it was in 2008 because the UoA no longer includes the Wellcome Centre for the History of Medicine: the Wellcome Trust closed this Centre in 2010, as it had previously closed its Cambridge counterpart. This has not negatively affected the rest of the UoA, but has on the contrary led to the creation of CHM and contributed to the expansion of DH and STS as former staff of the Wellcome Centre found a new home here.</p> <p>The four constituent elements of the UoA enjoy considerable autonomy in research but are linked by a common research environment, infrastructure and strategy. What follows therefore applies to all parts of the UoA and, wherever possible, facts and figures cited take into account all 42.2 FTE submitted staff. Some illustrative material refers more particularly to DH, which constitutes three-quarters of the UoA. The common thread is a striking growth in numbers, resources and research activity over the assessment period. This growth is set to accelerate further over the coming years. DH has increased its UG student intake by 52.5% in 2013/14, and this dramatic expansion will be matched by the creation of up to 6 new academic posts in 2014/15 and 2015/16, with the possibility of further expansion thereafter.</p> <hr/> <p>b. Research strategy</p> <p>Diversity, range and methodological pluralism are central to our research activity, and the UoA is committed to allowing scholars a high degree of freedom to pursue their evolving intellectual interests. Our research strategy (developed within and overseen by Faculty Strategic and Operation Plans) therefore does not narrowly prescribe research themes and programmes, but creates a broader research environment that enables us to build on our particular strengths and to respond flexibly to new directions in the discipline of History.</p> <p>(1) <i>Geographical range.</i> In addition to historians of Britain and continental Europe, the UoA includes numerous experts in other regions of the world, and this has enabled us to develop the fields of transnational and global history which are at the forefront of much current research. The ancient historians cover not only southern Europe but also northern Africa and the Middle East, including Iran and Afghanistan; the addition of Lo means that we now also include China. In early modern history, the appointment of Tuncer to a new post has added the Ottoman Empire to our range. The extensive expertise in the history of the USA and Latin America which has long been a feature of DH has been reinforced by the appointments of Sim and Rath, and by the addition of Morgan and Drinot in the IA. We also have a historian of modern international relations (Snyder). A legacy of the division of labour within the University of London is that we have traditionally had little expertise on modern Asia or Africa, but we have branched out: e.g. Collins now researches both regions.</p> <p>Our first key strategic goal is to extend our geographical range yet further. The first of the new posts to be created in DH will be for a historian of South Asia (India). The second post will be for a historian of East Asia (China).</p> <p>(2) <i>Chronological range.</i> Our research covers a wider span of time than that of any other History unit in the UK. The integration of ancient history with medieval to modern history in both DH and STS distinguishes the UoA from most others within the UK, and the inclusion of ancient near eastern history on a par with classical Greek and Roman history is unique. This chronological breadth makes possible comparisons and cross-fertilisations which are rarely feasible elsewhere.</p>
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Moreover, many colleagues bridge major chronological divides (for example, d'Avray in medieval and modern history). This puts us in an ideal position to question and correct teleologies long entrenched in historiography. The unique combination of near eastern and classical ancient history in DH, for instance, means that the traditional perception of a fundamental divide between 'eastern' and 'western' civilizations is constantly challenged by both academics and research students. Since 2008, ancient and medieval historians formerly in the Wellcome Centre have joined DH (Lo) and STS (MacLehose), and their ranks have been further strengthened by two promotions and two appointments (Robson, Sabapathy). Tuncer's appointment has added another scholar with notable cross-period expertise (early modern and modern).

A second key strategic goal for 2014-20 is to ensure that our exceptional chronological range is maintained and that the development of cross-period expertise and collaborations is encouraged. Some of the new appointments planned in DH will serve this strategic objective.

(3) *Thematic range and innovation.* Research within the UoA has increasingly questioned or even abandoned the framework of the nation state – a framework that has always been less important in ancient and medieval history. In RAE2008, we emphasized our leading role in the development in Britain of transnational history, and the UCL Centre for Transnational History remains an important focus for our research. Another feature of our thematic range continues to be the exploration of intersections between social, cultural and intellectual history, not least the consideration of different forms of knowledge and rationality. Monographs by e.g. d'Avray, Arena and Gregory are among the most recent products of this dimension of our research. A notable widening of our thematic range, and at the same time an example of our ability to innovate and to engage with new developments in the discipline, is the rise of economic history. DH has long had a major historian in this field (Hopit), but as the subject has returned to prominence in recent years, the research of others, too, has taken an economic turn, most prominently in Hall's two projects on the economic impact of slave-ownership (see below) but also in e.g. van Wees' application of 'new fiscal history' to ancient Athens. The appointment of Tuncer to a post in economic history consolidates this development.

Our strategy for the next six years will be to maintain the flexibility that has enabled us to balance support for existing areas of strength with support for the development of new areas of interest. As the case of Tuncer shows, it is possible to meet three strategic goals with a single appointment, and we will continue wherever possible to target our resources to achieve multiple aims.

(4) *Interdisciplinary research.* Our approach to history incorporates many forms of interdisciplinary research, which further extend our comparative reach and enhance our capacity to develop new methods and theoretical paradigms. DH works closely with the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies (SSEES), History of Art (HoA), modern and ancient language Departments, Anthropology, Archaeology, the Bentham project in Laws, the Institute for Health and Human Genetics, and European Social and Political Studies (Schröder is a joint appointment with ESPS). STS is an interdisciplinary Department, combining historians, scientists, sociologists and philosophers. CHM seeks to bridge the gap between sciences and humanities by providing a historical perspective on current developments in the neurosciences which present a challenge to established demarcations between these fields. The Sacred Law Group brings together historians, lawyers and a sociologist from across London. UCL provides much support for such activities, through its Grand Challenges programme and the creation of the Centre for Humanities Interdisciplinary Research Projects (CHIRP). Gusejnova (DH) and Gregory (STS), for example, are members of the Grand Challenge 'Wonderments of cosmos: a transdisciplinary conversation', which also involves anthropology, physics and other disciplines.

Our strategic goal is to make optimal use of opportunities for interdisciplinary research provided by UCL and external funding, and to create a research culture to which interdisciplinarity is integral. A further step in this direction has been taken with the recent award to Finn (DH) and Werrett (STS) by CHIRP to support the interdisciplinary analysis of material culture in UCL's museums by 6 PhD students and 6 postdocs (including 2 in the UoA), a project that will run into the next REF period.

(5) *London collaboration.* The proximity of an unrivalled concentration of academic institutions and resources means that historical research and research training at UCL benefits enormously from a range of local collaborations. These include numerous research seminars held at the Institute of Historical Research (IHR), Institute of Classical Studies (ICS), and other institutes of the University of London's School of Advanced Study (SAS), as well as long-standing close links with the other London colleges and such institutions as the British Library (BL), Warburg Institute, British Museum

(BM) and Science Museum. Newly established links include the V&A (Finn) and the National Maritime Museum (Conway); further details of our collaborations with London museums are provided under Impact in REF3a/b. A major institutional development has been the creation in 2012 of the London Arts & Humanities Partnership (LAHP), a consortium consisting of UCL, KCL and SAS which has applied for funding from the AHRC Doctoral Training Partnership.

Our strategic aim is to continue to optimize our use of London's research resources by fostering collaboration. The consortium has recently been awarded over £18 million by the AHRC for PG training, a striking success which bodes well for the future of this collaborative venture.

(6) *International interaction and collaboration.* More than one-third of academic staff in the UoA are from overseas, which is an asset in fostering a global network of academic contacts. Such contacts not only facilitate the study of transnational and global history, but help ensure that our research has a worldwide reach and is informed by cutting-edge work wherever this takes place. In 2008-13, almost half of the historians in the UoA took up visiting fellowships or professorships, mostly abroad, and we collectively delivered 367 papers at conferences and other events in Europe (209), the Americas (126), Asia (23) and elsewhere (9). Conversely, we hosted 12 visiting fellows from Europe, the USA, China, Japan and Pakistan. In addition to countless individual international collaborations and the international dimensions of several of our major funded research projects (see below), many of us are involved in international research networks, such as the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (oracc.org), co-directed by Robson, which provides facilities and support for the creation of free online editions of cuneiform texts and currently hosts over 40 projects built by research groups from the USA, UK, Europe, the Middle East and Japan. Above all, we are developing important institutional links between historians at UCL and at Yale, in the framework of a wider UCL-Yale collaboration: we convened a joint conference in 2011 and hosted a series of graduate seminars taught by a distinguished Yale ancient historian in May 2012.

Our strategic aim is to establish even wider and closer international links, in part through the extension of our geographical range, and in particular to build on the momentum of the initial joint activities to develop a fuller institutional collaboration with Yale.

(7) *Selective application for external funding.* While the exceptional facilities nearby allow many UCL historians to pursue research in a highly cost-effective manner, it has been our policy to seek funding from AHRC, ESRC and other external bodies for more resource-intensive research. Our applications for external grants are driven by intellectual and academic criteria; staff are not set targets for applications or awards. Eight externally-funded major research projects and 10 individual research fellowships started during the current assessment period. Of the major projects, 5 are continuing into the next period with funds of c. £1.7 million still to spend.

Our strategic aim is to maintain our high success-rate in winning external funding by building on our success in devising projects which combine originality, rigour and high impact.

(8) *Recruitment of junior staff.* In order to ensure the vitality and sustainability of research in the UoA, it has been our policy to appoint junior academics whenever possible and appropriate, and to support their career development in the ways described in the next section. Since 2008, 5 of 7 new appointments in DH (and of 10 appointments in the UoA as a whole) were Early Career Researchers (Snyder, Sabapathy, Rath, Sim, Tuncer). Externally-funded research projects in DH and STS have provided employment for 12.2 postdoctoral researchers.

We will continue to pursue rejuvenation as a strategic goal as we expand over the next assessment period.

(9) *Support for graduate research.* Our investment in the next generation of historians extends to providing financial support, as well as intensive training, for our numerous PhD and MA students. As at July 2013, 45% of PhD students registered in DH (37 of 84) and 55% in STS (11 of 20) were in receipt of funding, not least thanks to our success in attracting a large proportion of funds made available by the university. For instance, of the 3 AHRC pilot scheme Cultural Engagement Fellows awarded to UCL in 2012-13, 2 were awarded to the UoA. For details, see next section.

We aim to increase funding for our research students, not least by winning a large share of the new funds secured by the LAHP, which will add £12.5 million to the AHRC's award of £18 million and will be able to offer 80 PhD studentships p.a. from 2014-19. We are also in the process of establishing a range of AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Awards in conjunction with museums.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

We invest, as noted, especially in appointing younger researchers whom we confidently expect to become leaders in their field. We advertise posts internationally and recruit from a global pool of applicants. Rigorous appointment procedures include equal opportunities monitoring and adherence to the 2010 Equalities Act. UCL policy since 2013 mandates that women comprise at least 25% of staff on all appointment panels; we also follow UCL policy in offering a period of gender equality leave to complement maternity leave. In DH, 12 of 32 academic staff are female (37.5%), including 2 of 4 Readers and 4 of 10 Professors; of the 7 appointments made in the last three years, 3 were female (42%). In STS (as a whole) 5 of 14.5 academic staff are female (35%), and 6 of 10 appointments made after 2008 were female, including 2 Senior Lecturers.

New staff members are usually probationary for three years, and during this period have reduced teaching and administrative loads in order to help them develop their skills and allow time for research. Unless previously qualified, probationary staff take the Certificate in Teaching and Learning, which covers doctoral supervision. All new staff are allocated a mentor and their progress is formally reviewed annually; particular attention is given to ECRs, who are monitored by HoDs.

Fixed-term postdoctoral researchers in the UoA, whether holding individual fellowships or attached to larger externally-funded projects are offered opportunities to teach, and share the research culture by taking part in research seminars, giving papers and using Departmental research facilities. They are full members of Departmental Meetings in the constituent units and are invited to attend presentations by applicants to new academic positions. In keeping with the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers, these staff also enjoy full access to UCL training schemes and benefit from equal access to internal funding such as the Beacon Bursary scheme supporting Impact training and activity.

Non-probationary staff are formally appraised at least every other year. The appraisal process considers training needs, and all research supervisors must be formally trained. A wide range of staff training is provided by UCL and funding is available to attend external courses. We also provide in-house training via 2-3 Staff Development sessions p.a., including recent workshops on Impact; Personal Tutoring; Social Media; Careers; Small Group Teaching (DH) and a range of research skills (STS). Teaching loads are calculated and shared as equally as possible: all category A staff, including professors, have full loads unless undertaking a major administrative role.

The annual promotion procedure is rigorous, and involves external advisers. Miller, Körner, Radner (DH), Agar, Balmer, Cain (STS) and Thomas (IA) were promoted to Chairs in the assessment period; Van Wees was translated to the Grote Chair of Ancient History. Readerships were awarded to Gowland and Stokes; Senior Lectureships to Peacey, Sennis and Lifschitz (DH).

UCL's policy is for research-active staff to be eligible for one term's leave after 3 years in post, but DH offers two terms after three years, and STS offers an additional year after 7 years' service.

ii. Research students

Postgraduate students are a central part of our research endeavour and community, and conversely all research-active academic staff contribute fully to PG teaching and supervision. Discussion of career plans, grant applications, and opportunities to publish are a routine part of doctoral supervision. PhD and MA students are welcomed to all research seminars and supported in running their own PG seminars (at IHR and ICS, and an interdepartmental *Interdisciplinary Medieval and Renaissance Studies Seminar* at UCL) and reading groups. They are given financial and other assistance to enable them to attend, speak at, and organize conferences. For example, DH helped one current doctoral student co-organize with students from the University of York and the Wilberforce Institute a conference on 'Little Britain's memory of slavery' (London, 13-14/9/2013). An annual one-day workshop organized by PG students in DH explores an essential concept or theme, such as 'The Historian and the Arts' or 'New Approaches to Intellectual History', while STS runs a fortnightly Work-in-Progress seminar and an annual research day for staff and students.

We admit only very well-qualified doctoral students (all applicants are interviewed in person or, if overseas, by Skype or telephone, to ensure quality control; equal opportunities are monitored

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centrally by UCL), but nevertheless recruit large numbers. In 2012/13, the DH and STS had 104 PhD students, and REF4a shows a strong and steady increase in the number of PhDs completed, albeit with a dip in the final year. We also recruit very widely: since 2008 the UoA has trained 69 PhD students from overseas (25 from Europe, 29 from the Americas and 15 from the rest of the world, including Saudi Arabia). In 2012/13, 21 of our PhD students were fully funded by AHRC or ESRC; one each by Leverhulme Trust and Wolfson Foundation (which from 2011 has awarded several annual PhD studentships to UCL as one of 9 selected universities with a record of high achievement in Humanities research and PG training); and 5 by institutions abroad. Another 15 students were funded by UCL awards, including 7 Impact Scholarships (of which DH received the largest tranche), 2.5 Overseas Research Studentships and a Provost's TA Award.

For part of the assessment period, DH continued its leading role in administering the European Doctorate in the Social History of Europe and the Mediterranean, of which it was a founding member, with Körner acting as UK co-ordinator. Between 2008 and 2011, when the scheme was discontinued, the DH hosted 4 doctoral students from, and sent 4 PhD students to, other universities in the consortium, with a total of 49,687 Euros in funding.

Major innovations in monitoring and support took place during the previous assessment period, and we have continued to build on these. Progress of doctoral students is carefully monitored not only by supervisors and Graduate Tutor but also by UCL's Graduate School via an on-line Research Student Log and annual reports. We operate formal procedures for upgrading from MPhil to PhD status which involve a combination of viva and oral presentation, e.g. in DH a presentation before an audience of fellow research students and academic staff at the Research Training Seminar (RTS), led by the Graduate Tutor, and a viva with an academic panel consisting of Graduate Tutor, both supervisors and an 'external' member.

All doctoral students have two supervisors, usually from within the relevant Department but to ensure the most relevant supervisory expertise one supervisor might be from another part of UCL or another HEI. Training needs, both generic and project-specific, are considered at admission and confirmed at arrival by supervisor and student. UCL's highly active Graduate School offers numerous training courses, supplemented by courses offered at SAS, in a range of subjects from devising and managing research projects to preparing for a viva, languages (incl. ancient and medieval), career skills (such as teaching and publishing), and remedial options such as coping with writer's block. Doctoral students in DH take part in a fortnightly Research Training Seminar, split between work-in-progress talks from students and skills and career development sessions. The UoA provides ample opportunity to gain teaching experience through teaching-assistantships. AHRC Cultural Engagement Fellowships allowed recent PhDs trained at Cambridge and Columbia to work with history research teams at UCL and to gain valuable public engagement experience with, respectively, the British Library and the National Trust.

Our success in preparing students for further research is measured by the fact that 37 of those who completed PhDs in the UoA from 2008 onwards currently hold academic posts or research positions in the UK (22), Europe (5), the Americas (9) and Japan. Between them, these and other students in this PhD cohort had by the end of 2013 already published at least 12 monographs, 3 edited volumes, 28 chapters in academic books and 33 journal articles.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities*Research income*

REF4b shows that the UoA spent c. £8 million on research over the five years from 2008-9 to 2012/13, in addition to QR. The external funding won by DH has steadily increased year by year: from £335k in 2008/9, via £508k, £627k and £667k, to £778k in 2012/13, a remarkable rise of 132%. The inclusion of the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine in 2008/9 and 2009/10 inflates the total spend in those two years by £1.86 and £1.68 million, the amount of the Centre's core grant from the Wellcome Trust. In the remaining three years, a smaller inflationary effect is created by gradually shrinking sums of 'wind-down funding' from the same source, c. 700k in total. The ostensible decline in spending over the assessment period is therefore entirely the result of the closure of the Wellcome Centre and does not reflect the finances of the constituent parts of the current UoA, whose spending has amounted to c. £4 million.

The largest amounts of external funding have been for major research projects – 'major' in this context meaning projects employing externally funded research staff and students in addition to PI or Co-I – which are described in detail in the next section. The total value of grants for projects

conducted wholly or partly during the current REF cycle was just under £5 million, of which c. £2.7 million was spent in 2008-13, and c. £1.7 million remains to be spent during the next cycle.

The total value of Fellowships held in the UoA was c. £1.15 million, including funding for 11 permanent members of staff from AHRC, Leverhulme, Wellcome and BA, Guggenheim and Mellon Foundations, *Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin* and ERC, and for 6 visiting scholars from IRC (Walsh), Wellcome (Aicardi, Tlalit), ESRC (Petrunic), BA (Linde) and Leverhulme (Gusejnova).

Other awards for research projects, events, equipment and the creation of digital resources amounted to 226k, mainly from external sources, including a wide variety of charitable and public bodies such as the British Institute of the Study of Iraq, Sino-British Fellowship Trust, British Society for the History of Science, Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry, French and Swiss Embassies in London, Fidelio Charitable Trust, National History Center (Washington, DC) and the Brendel, Gerda Henkel, Humboldt, and Canadian Studies Foundations.

Not included in the total of £4 million is funding for research students, which amounted to over £2 million in the period 2008-2013. Research students in DH received £780,694 from AHRC and ESRC, £58,118 from other external funding bodies, £445,335 from UCL resources and £61,471 from charitable funds donated to the Department. Eurodoctorate awards and a grant from CHIRP for research student training (above), plus an AHRC grant of £28,000 for PG language training, bring the total for DH to £1.44 million. STS research students received an estimated £600k.

Infrastructure and facilities

The major element of our scholarly infrastructure is UCL's excellent library. Its extensive holdings include notable collections in Ancient Near Eastern, American, Latin American and London history and part of the Royal Historical Society's collection. UCL Special Collections is one of the foremost university collections of manuscripts, archives and rare books in the UK, with a fine range of medieval manuscripts and early printed books, significant holdings of 18th-century works and highly important 19th- and 20th-century collections of personal papers, archival material and literature. Significant investment in digital collections since 2008 has created an electronic environment highly conducive to research. Extensive e-journal and newspaper archives have been augmented with e-resources such as Periodicals Archive Online and ProQuest Historical Newspapers. New online reference and e-book sources have included Oxford Reference Online, Cambridge Histories Online and Early European Books. Specialist databases now include Patrologia Latina, Cecil Papers, Chicano Database, Colonial State Papers, State Papers Online, PRISMA with HAPI Online, Slavery & Anti-Slavery, Humanities International Index, and Mirabile – currently available in only one other centre in the UK. Other Library acquisitions, especially Documents on British Policy Overseas, Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports, Digital National Security Archive and Congressional Research Digital Collections, have been enormously helpful to researchers of the Cold War and international history.

UCL's galleries and archives are very valuable, and our Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology has recently been renovated and redesigned. We have access to the rich collections of the IHR, ICS, Warburg and other libraries of the SAS, the Senate House Library (to which UCL makes a substantial financial contribution), BL, Wellcome Library (one of the world's greatest collections of materials on the history of medicine) and many others. Indeed, Bloomsbury arguably contains the finest set of resources for the study of history anywhere in the world.

UCL has committed considerable resources to developing the organisational infrastructure of the UoA over the last few years, most evidently through new appointments in DH and STS and the creation of CHM, IA and another four Research Centres, to be described below. The University provides an effective research administration; research activities are structured and directed by strategic plans which are produced at university, Faculty and departmental levels. UCL also provides an excellent range of research training, through its Centre for Languages and International Education, Graduate School and Information Systems.

The operational infrastructure within the UoA meets all research needs. In DH, all category A staff have their own office, PCs and printers, as well as unrestricted access to copiers and scanners, and are entitled to a research allowance, which was increased to £500 p.a. in 2013. In STS, office space is shared; a fund of £6.5k p.a. is available to support research. Administrative support is provided by Departmental Administrators in DH and STS; DH also has a dedicated PG Administrator and a Communications Officer; STS has a Research and Finance Administrator.

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

Collaborations

Intensive, wide-ranging and interdisciplinary collaboration, strongly supported by UCL's Grand Challenges programme and CHIRP, is an integral part of our research activity, as will be clear from what has been said under Research Strategy (items 4-6). Selected further illustrations follow.

Interdisciplinary research collaboration through formal Research Centres is built into the university's organizational infrastructure. In addition to the new CHM and IA, and alongside established institutions such as the *UCL Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies* and the *UCL Centre for Transnational History* (directed by Körner), which remain focal points for important collaborations, four new research centres have been established since 2008. The *UCL Centre for the History of Evolutionary Studies* (2009) is an interdisciplinary research group which aims to foster interaction between historians, biologists and museum professionals. The *UCL China Centre for Health and Humanity* (directed by Lo, 2010) aims to develop interdisciplinary connections and facilitate new collaborations with institutions in China by bringing together UCL's China expertise across history, archaeology, environmental science, law and international health and development. The *UCL Centre for Early Modern Exchanges* (2011) involves a collaboration between DH, HoA, five modern-language Departments and Law, and is dedicated to the study of cultural, economic and social exchanges between England and Europe, European countries, the Old World and the New in the period 1450-1800. The *UCL Centre for Low Countries Studies* (2013) is a collaboration between DH and the Dutch Department which publishes a journal, *Dutch Crossing*, and runs the annual Low Countries Seminar at the IHR. Other interdisciplinary initiatives include the UCL Carbon Governance project, which brings together a historian of science (Agar) with experts in climate science, physical geography, law, psychology to study developments towards a low-carbon world.

Beyond UCL, research collaborations with other institutions in London and the UK are too numerous for a comprehensive list, but include the Canadian Studies programme at IA, which acts as a hub for specialists in London and the Southeast, and the Presidential History network, which brings together scholars from Queen Mary (QMUL), *Northumbria, Durham and Edinburgh*. Also at IA, Morgan convenes annual conferences jointly with the BL's Eccles Centre for American Studies.

International collaboration is also very common and a few notable examples must suffice. *Radner takes part in 5 international projects, incl.* State Archives of Assyria Online, the Corpus of Neo-Assyrian Texts (Helsinki) and others based in Berlin, Vienna and Philadelphia. Lifschitz has been a core member of two networks funded by the Balzan Foundation (Switzerland) and the DFG (Germany). Conway belongs to the State Contractor Group, comprising scholars from 7 European states. Körner participates in 'Verdi e Wagner tra Restaurazione e Rivoluzione', funded by Italian, German and French sources; Werrett plays a leading role in 'Situating Chemistry, 1760-1840' which brings together scholars from the UK, France, Netherlands, Germany and Italy. Balmer plays a leading role in two Spanish government-funded networks engaging scholars from Europe and Latin America, and his ESRC-funded research project 'The Formulation and Non-formulation of Security Concerns' involves colleagues from the Universities of Exeter and Bradford, UC Berkeley and the South African Institute for Security Studies. IA hosts several international networks: 'Crises of Capitalism in the Americas' met at a conference organised by Drinot (2011); 'Liberalism in the Americas' involves scholars from the US, Mexico, Peru and Argentina, and has produced an online database; 'Westminster in the Caribbean' is funded by AHRC. Our major research projects (below) also involve collaborations: *Legacies of British Slave Ownership* has links with Amsterdam (VU) and Paris (CNRS); *Understanding the Historical Context of Disarmament* has links with the Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex. Finally, it bears repeating that we have systematic links with Yale University and aim to develop these into a full institutional collaboration.

Contribution to the discipline

The UoA is notably outward-looking, and conscious of the need to contribute to the wider health of the subject. Alongside a large number of excellent research publications, our most prominent contributions to the discipline are the opportunities, resources and outputs created by our major externally funded research projects. In addition, all members of the UoA also contribute to the discipline through a vast range of organizational and enabling activities.

(1) *Research publications*. The published output of our 43 submitted staff (42.2 FTE) over the period 2008-2013 comprises 34 monographs, 38 edited collections of essays, 143 journal articles,

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and 226 chapters in books, as well as 13 scholarly editions and 41 other academic publications (including 19 major items of web content, but excluding book reviews and encyclopaedia entries). Members of the UoA also curated 9 exhibitions. The quality of our work is demonstrated by the award of prizes. Gowland won the Philip Leverhulme Prize in Medieval, Early Modern and Modern History (2010), and Lo received the prestigious Basham Award (2013) for her body of work. Books by Kaplan, Morgan, Robson (bis), Snyder (bis) and van Wees, and an academic article by Rieger, won further prizes; books by Rieger and Robson and an article by Sabapathy received commendations. Important further achievements were the Provost's Award for Public Engagement (2012) for Cain and the election of James to the Academia Europaea (2013).

(2) *Major externally-funded research projects.* 'Major' projects, as defined above, involve funded research staff and/or students in addition to PI and Co-I and thus contribute to the discipline not only through their academic output but also by providing training and employment. The UoA has hosted 11 such projects during the current cycle, 5 of which are continuing into the next. In chronological order, their chief intellectual and material contributions to research are as follows.

Mechanisms of Communication in an Ancient Empire (9/2008-3/2013; £399,986 from AHRC; PI Radner) has contributed an important on-line resource for research and study which is described in one of our Impact Case Studies. It employed one post-doc researcher, one PhD student and IT support (total 2.31 FTE). *Project Babylon* (9/2010-8/2012; grant to UCL £241,082 from ERC; PI Waerzeggers) offered new perspectives on second temple Judaism from cuneiform texts, and employed 1 postdoc and 1 PhD (2 FTE). The *Projet Volterra: Law And The End Of Empire* (9/2005-9/2010), a French-Italian-British collaboration, and the follow-up project *Law And The End Of Empire 2: AD 800-1150* (1/2011-12/2015; £418,187 and £638,926 from AHRC; PI Salway) aim to promote the study of Roman law in its social, political and legal context, including its development into a transnational phenomenon in subsequent European history. The project has made a body of historical legal texts available on-line and had a striking success with the discovery of a fragment of a Late Roman law code previously believed lost; it has employed a Senior Research Fellow (1.0 FTE) throughout, and additional research by PhD students has been funded by the BA (c. £20,000).

Legacies of British Slave-Ownership (6/2009-5/2012; £623,574 from ESRC; PI Hall) is described in one of our Impact Case Studies. This project has contributed a major new on-line research tools to its field: the database *Encyclopedia of British Slave-Owners*, launched in February 2013 to great acclaim, is publicly accessible and acts as hub for local and regional efforts to show the linkages of communities in Britain to slavery. The project employed two research associates and a project administrator (3.33 FTE) and has now been succeeded by *Structure and Significance of British and Caribbean Slave-ownership, 1763-1833* (1/13-12/15; £1,261,159 from AHRC and ESRC; PI: Hall), which employs 2 senior researchers, 2 post-docs, 2 PhD students and a project manager (6.5 FTE). *The East India Company at Home, 1757-1857* (9/2011-9/2014; transferred to UCL 7/2012; total grant £220,860 from Leverhulme Trust; PI Finn) studies how the acquisition of Asian commodities by and through the East India Company helped to transform British material sensibilities and illuminates the ways in which material culture mediated wider historical processes, such as family formation and reproduction, and the expression of regional, national and global identities. A website hosts its open access case studies, researched and written both by the UCL project team and by project associates from archives, libraries, museums and the local and family history communities. The project employs two postdoctoral research fellows (1.2 FTE) and a PhD student (total FTE 2.2).

The American Way of Life: Images of the United States in nineteenth-century Europe and Latin-America (9/2005-8/2009 £327,309 from AHRC; PI Miller; Co-Is: Körner, Smith) explored the origins of the perception that the US is the epitome of modernity, adopting a comparative approach in order to interpret the distinctive experiences of each of the 7 countries that comprise its case studies and to develop a generally applicable model of interpretation. It employed one Research Associate and two PhD students (total 3.0 FTE). *Cultural Memory of 1960s British Cinema-going* (1/2013-12/15; total grant £324,850 from AHRC; PI Stokes) aims to shed light on the social and cultural history of cinema by studying how films were received and remembered by contemporary cinema-goers; it employs one post-doctoral Research Associate (1.0 FTE).

In addition to these 9 projects based in DH, 2 were hosted by STS. *The Role and Contribution of Volunteers in Biomedical Research* (8/2005-7/2008; £120,446.74 from ESRC; PI Morris; Co-I Balmer) was a collaboration with the Department of Medical Physics and Bioengineering at UCL

which investigated the involvement of research participants in steering the development of a new technology; it employed one postdoc. *Understanding the Historical Context of Disarmament* (9/2012-8-2016; £274,363 from AHRC; PI Balmer) draws on a range of archival and oral sources to provide a deep historical account of the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, an important treaty ignored by most scholarship on the Cold War; it employs one postdoc (total 2 FTE).

(3) *Organization of academic events.* We have greatly increased our already substantial level of organizational activity. Whereas during the last assessment period we mustered 37 conferences between us, over the last five years we have organized or co-organized 104 international and national conferences, major conference panels and research workshops, including 52 at UCL, 25 elsewhere in London (in association with the BA, BL, BM, Science Museum, SAS, and the Royal Institution), 8 elsewhere in the UK and 17 abroad. James chaired the National Organizing Committee for the 24th International Congress of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (22-18/7/2013), attended by 1,758 delegates.

DH runs two major public lectures: the Commonwealth Fund Lecture in American History (since 1930), often with an associated colloquium and publication, and the Neale Lecture in British History (since 1970), again often with an associated colloquium and publication. STS regularly organizes the London Ancient Science Conference, and also hosted the Seventh Annual UK Workshop on Integrated History and Philosophy of Science in 2012 and a conference on Cultures of Ancient Science in 2013. We also convene several UCL-based seminars and are deeply involved in the research seminars of the SAS, above all at the IHR, where since 2008 staff have been convenors of 22 seminar series, often for several years running or indeed throughout the assessment period. We have convened at least another 21 seminar series at UCL and elsewhere in London.

(4) *Peer evaluation of research.* We contribute members to the Peer Review panels of the AHRC (Conway, Peacey), ESRC (Balmer, Morgan) and IAS, Princeton (Conway, Korner, van Wees). In total, 11 staff have assessed grant applications for the AHRC, 9 for the Leverhulme Trust, 7 for the Wellcome Trust, 6 for the BA, 5 for the ESRC. We have also performed this role for overseas national funding bodies such as the SSHRC (Canada, 5); NSF and NEH (US, 3); DFG (Germany, 3), and the national research councils of France, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Austria, Norway, Ireland, Holland, Flanders and Israel; as well as for 3 other funding bodies in the US, including the MacArthur Fellowship (3); 11 in Europe (including ESF and ERC); and one in Taiwan.

We have assessed manuscripts for at least 38 different publishers and 137 academic journals. The publishers include 19 university presses in the UK, US and Canada (15 MSS for OUP, 10 for CUP, 3 each for Harvard, Yale, Chicago and Pennsylvania) and 19 other publishers such as Routledge (9), Bloomsbury (7) and Palgrave (6) as well as French and German presses. The number of journals served represents a more than 50% increase, partially offset by a drop in the number of published book reviews, of which we have nevertheless collectively produced about 240. An increasing proportion of our time is thus devoted to the most anonymous and least materially rewarding of these academically vital forms of peer assessment.

More than a dozen of us, mainly of professorial status, have acted as assessors for 57 promotion and tenure applications for 29 US universities including Berkeley, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Princeton, 21 UK universities including Oxford and Cambridge, 6 universities across Europe, and one in Canada. Finn was a member of the Philip Leverhulme Prize Committee; Miller and Robson served as assessors of the research of particular universities (Galway, Ireland, and Johns Hopkins, Baltimore); Körner and Sennis acted as assessors for two Italian research assessment bodies, respectively ANVUR and VQR – the latter the Italian equivalent of the REF.

(5) *Editorial work.* Members of the UoA have edited 10 journals: *Historical Journal* (Hoppit, 2009-2013, the first editor not to be a member of the Cambridge History Faculty), *British Journal for the History of Science* (Agar), *Early Medieval Europe* (Sennis), *Altorientalische Forschungen* (Radner), *Medizinhistorisches Journal* (Satzinger), *Bulletin of Latin American Research* (Miller), *Journal of Latin American Studies* (Drinot), *Film History* (Stokes) and *History Workshop Journal* (Hall). Stokes also served as guest editor for the *European Journal of American Studies*, as did Schröder for *German History*. We also served on the editorial boards of an additional 50 journals and other serial publications. We may single out Radner with 6 editorial board membership, Cain and Peacey with 4 each, Hoppit and Balmer with 3 each. We provided general editors for Oxford Medieval Texts (d'Avray), two book series each from CUP (Finn, Hall), MUP (Hall & Hoppit, Peacey) and Brill (Lo, van Wees), monograph series of the RHS (Rieger), British Society for the History of Science (Cain)

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and University of Amsterdam (Kaplan), and for book series from Palgrave (Morgan) and Pickering & Chatto (Peacey).

(6) *Major research communications.* UCL historians are often invited to present their research findings at prestigious venues. Excluding countless 'routine' presentations at conferences, seminars and other meetings in the UK, we collectively delivered c. 400 lectures of particular note, including 69 'event' lectures (i.e. named, annual, or keynote lectures), of which about half were delivered within the UK, 24 in 11 countries across Europe, 9 at US universities, and the remainder in Tel Aviv, Iraq and Hong Kong. Among the most prestigious were Van Bremen's four invited lectures at the Collège de France, and Cain's series of three Horning Lectures in Oregon. Another stand-out performance was Hall's, with 16 'event' lectures. More than 330 other lectures worth noting were delivered overseas at conferences and other events, usually by invitation: 187 across Europe (including Russia and Turkey), 117 in the Americas, 22 in Asia, and 6 elsewhere. This geographical range is wider than last time, and the proportion of named and keynote lectures has gone up from just under one-eighth to just over one-fifth in the current assessment period.

(7) *Research exchange.* We have already noted the number and range of visiting scholars and doctoral students hosted by the UoA, and the high proportion of its members who have held overseas visiting fellowships or professorships during the last five years. In Paris, we were represented at the École des Hautes Études (Hoppit, Schröder), and the École Normale Supérieure (Körner) as well as the Collège de France (van Bremen); we had 6 colleagues in Berlin and other parts of Germany, 3 in the US, and others in Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Norway. Collins conducted research in Uganda, Schröder in South Korea and James in Brazil.

(8) *Leadership in academic and related professional bodies.* Distinguished achievements of the last five years are Hoppit's election to Fellow of the British Academy; Finn's appointment to Trustee of the Victoria & Albert Museum; d'Avray's chairing of the Medieval Studies Section, British Academy; Robson's chairing (from 2012, having been Vice-Chair 2007-2012) of the governing Council of the British Institute for the Study of Iraq; Stokes' Presidency of SERCIA (one of the two main European scholarly associations devoted to film studies); Miller's Presidency of the Society of Latin American Studies; and James's Presidency of both the British Society for the History of Science and the History of Science Section of the British Science Association. We provided two Vice-Presidents of the RHS (Finn, Research Support; Miller, Research Policy), an Honorary Secretary (Smith), and a co-opted member of Teaching Policy Committee (Peacey). Cain chaired the advisory board of HEA subject centre Philosophy and Religious Studies and was director of the BSHS Wheeler Library. Werrett was Secretary and James Council member of the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry; James was also Treasurer of the Newcomen Society and on the Council of the Leonardo da Vinci Society. We served on committees and councils of IHR, ICS, Warburg Institute, London Centre of the Ancient Near East, Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations; European Society for the History of Science, History UK; Historians of the Twentieth Century United States; British Association of American Studies; British Society for the History of Science; the Linnaean Society of London; Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis; and the European Society for the Study of Western Esotericism. Finn serves as a History sub-panel member for REF2014.

(9) *Training the next generation of historians.* In addition to supervision and examining of our own doctoral students, with striking success as shown above, we frequently act as external examiners of doctoral theses – in the assessment period for 114 students in total, at 8 other London institutions and 18 other UK universities, incl. Cambridge (10), Oxford (9), as well as 18 universities across Europe, above all in Paris (6), 4 in North America, and one in Australia. The number of theses examined is proportionally about 50% higher than during the previous assessment period.

In sum, the UoA is not only eminently sustainable but has expanded, and will continue to expand, its research resources and activities, and in doing so displays exceptional vitality.